

Notes

SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY **Yugoslavia**

DATE DISTR. **25 February 1952**

SUBJECT **Summaries of the Yugoslav Press**

NO. OF PAGES **1**

PLACE ACQUIRED **25X1A**
[REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. **16**
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. **25X1A**

[REDACTED]

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- In Skedouj (Scrvola) they also want unity - New Freedom Front Committee will fight for equality and unity of Slovenes in the FIT (Lb)
- "Co" (short editorial note, referring to fact that local Finance Guards greet passengers at Općine (Opicina) with "Italian customs" instead of just "customs" or "FIT customs")

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 23rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Italian rearmament (editorial - + Italy's military reorganisation must be completed before the problem of Trieste can be satisfactorily solved) (Fa)
- Excitement in Palais Bourbon over reports of further clashes (+ in Tunisia) - French colonel lynched at Sousa by crowd, 10 dead and 25 wounded in shooting - Chief of nationalists Bourguiba wants to resume negotiations with France on footing of absolute equality (Fa)
- Kremlin rulers will probably decide not to "take the risk", is Eisenhower's opinion (Fa)
- De Gasperi explains programme against unemployment - Investments connected with defence exigencies (Fa)
- Erskine's communique unconfirmed (+ about murder of nun) - Investigation results eagerly awaited in London (Fa)
- State workers' salaries discussed in Italian parliament - Majority spokesman stresses urgency of the matter - De Nicola resumes presidential seat (Fa)
- Velebit presents credentials to Einaudi (Fb)
- Causes of poisoning in tobacco factory still a mystery - Work to be gradually resumed in next few days but another quality of tobacco will be processed (La)
- Court Rossetti de Scander, president of Minerva, and local committee of shipping companies' personnel send messages of approval to Mayor Bartoli in matter of communal flag (Lb)

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Will recent rent increases in Italy be extended to Trieste? - Measure expected to be in force by February 1st (La)

By its temporary regulation (Law-decree of December 21st 1951), the Italian Government decided to block evictions but, at the same time, to allow a further increase in rents. Meanwhile AMG limited itself to a simple extension of leases. However, we are informed that the extension of the Italian law on increased rents to Trieste (from February 1st onwards) is now being studied by AMG.

This measure will certainly give rise to polemics and opposition. The Association of tenants of Trieste and Venezia Giulia have already submitted a memorandum to AMG containing two very interesting questions. The first concerns the houseowners' right to double the rent in cases where he himself only occupies one flat; the second proposes that all controversies should be brought before a Magistrate. The above-mentioned Association protests against the proposed extension of these measures to Trieste, stressing that (in the first case) it would cause hardship to poorer people and (in the second case) that the present method of mediation by the Rent Claims Office (instituted in 1950 by AMG's Order 175) is quite satisfactory.

We shall return to these interesting questions in a later edition.

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For full observance of Italian legislation in Trieste - A motion voted by Trieste's Bar (Ib)

The Order of lawyers and attorneys of Trieste held its general meeting yesterday morning which was attended by a large number of its members. After a report on the activity of the past year, the chairman of the local Bar, Atty. Harabaglia, proposed the following motion (which was unanimously approved):

"The meeting emphasized the general need for removal of any obstacle to full observance of the Italian legislation, which observance should be guaranteed as a continuation of its development and without any gap in its application".

"Awaiting the day when the unquestionable Italianity of these regions will not be impeded by certain juridical impositions, which are contrary to (democratic) principles and the desire of the majority of the populations, the Executive Council is entrusted to continue its efforts towards attainment of this aim".

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Istrian settlement at the foot of Servola hill (Ib)

The last group of 24 newly built flats for Istrian refugees in via Balamonti, were handed over to them yesterday in the presence of Prefect Palutan and Fragiaco, president of the CLN for Istria.

President Fragiaco exhorted the new Istrian tenants always to be mindful of their civil and patriotic duties.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 23rd, 1952Articles and reports:

- De Gasperi explains to journalists measures adopted by Ministers' council, pointing out Italy's economic difficulties and Government's fiscal policy - Economic and social aspects of extra-contribution made by private enterprise - Effects of a rise in cost of production - Minister Vanoni's viewpoint and the opinions of economic circles (Fa)
- Faure obtains majority vote in Bourbon Palace - Owing to two adjournments new ministry has for the moment compact majority at its disposal (Fa)
- France and the world between 1933 and 1945 - German drive backed by fifth columns in all foreign countries - Cagoule activity and short-sightedness of French government - Nazi strategy in ideological propaganda - Espionage by glamour girls a thing of the past (seventh instalment) (Fa)
- Fourteen states apply for UN membership - Delegations not in complete agreement - Aid to Arab refugees - Israel abstains as sign of protest - Vishinsky leaves for Moscow (Fa)
- Di Vittorio takes part in Italian Parliament's debate about civil servants' salaries - Government project sharply criticised by CGIL secretary - Bill on repression of fascist activities discussed by Senate (Fa)
- Atlantic pact substitutes study possible reformation of NATO (Fb)

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Letter by "Independence Front" to General Whitclaw for return of Trieste flag to City Hall (La)

On January 10th the Executive Committee of the Independence Front sent a letter to General Whitclaw in which, after quoting the Mayor's reply to their question at the City Council in connection with the withdrawal of the Trieste flag from the City Hall balcony, the following points were stressed:

- 1) The Mayor deliberately ignores the provisions and the articles of the Peace Treaty with Italy which constitute the FTF and define the State flag;
- 2) he deliberately violates AMG Orders and Proclamations which, in connection with the above mentioned provisions, defined the Trieste flag as the State one;
- 3) In order to prove the laws, articles, and treaties to be groundless and non-existent or nonenforceable, the Mayor gives the opinions of private persons, which is absurd and cannot be taken into account by sensible people or impartial governments;
- 4) the Mayor refers to the Tripartite Note, but here he only expresses his personal view which does not conform with reality. In fact, it does not follow, even in the opinion of the most fanatic Italian irredentist, that the Tripartite Proposal has juridically annulled the FTF;
- 5) in order to justify the withdrawal of the flag the Mayor affirms that in this way he safeguards the flag of the Comune from "usurpation". As a matter of fact, and according to his own statements, he withdrew the flag from the only place where it should be flown, i.e. the City Hall;
- 6) the provocative and illegal attitude of the Mayor which was caused by the present regulation against flying the Italian national flag, is clearly shown in his concluding remarks;
- 7) there is no need to stress the use made of the word "verboden" in referring to AMG which is thus tacitly compared to those Germans and Nazis who plundered and murdered in Europe.

The Executive Committee of the Independence Front has therefore decided and demands:

- a) that AMG should energetically intervene on the basis of the duties entrusted to it by the UN and specified in General Airey's Proclamation No.1 of September 16th 1947;
- b) the Command Councilors of the Independence Front left the City Council as a sign of protest at the affront to the State flag and the provocation to the feelings of the Triestine population. They will maintain this attitude so long as there is no guarantee that the State, its institutions, and citizens, are given that respect due to them and which is law in every civilized country;
- c) it is necessary that AMG, in its turn, should establish by a proper law, regulations which will clearly and without ambiguity, settle the use of the flag of the State and of the Communes so that no political intrigues may cause disorder or provocation among the population.

Economic absurdities in Trieste - Padua supplies us with "Aquila" products (La)

As is well known Trieste has one of the most modern oil refineries in Europe, the "Aquila", whose production far exceeds the local demand, so that a large proportion of its products is exported.

Naturally the local consumer expects to benefit from the proximity of this plant, since transport rates from Zaule to Trieste are obviously less than those from Zaule to Udine, Padua, or Milan. But for practical and administrative reasons there is only one price.

The Triestine salesman who wishes to purchase "Aquila" lubricants, is not able to buy direct from the refinery or from a local agent. He is compelled to apply for it ... to Padua!

This because the SAPA company for the sale of the refinery products has been established in Padua. Furthermore the Aquila products are not delivered here on the spot, but they must be shipped from Padua to Trieste, so that their price is increased by the extra transport costs. It seems incredible but it is a fact.

We do not deny the "Aquila" management its right to appoint a Padua firm as its local agent, but it is ridiculous that this agent should reside in Padua, thus paying his taxes to the Italian treasury. And it is simply scandalous that the "Aquila" products sold in Trieste are shipped twice, from and to Trieste, thereby raising the price to the Triestine consumer.

The cans containing the lubricant are manufactured in Trieste, then they are shipped to Padua, from where they are once more sent to Trieste. And that is supposed to be economical! Fortunately the International Bank or ERP has granted four and a half million Dollars to "Aquila" for the enlargement of its plants. The creditors must rejoice at such mal-administration!

Finally we feel obliged to call the attention of AMG's Department of Finance and Economy to another fact. The former has credited the Italian Government with 5 billion lire for each half year, on account "of manufacturing taxes and custom duties collected by the FTT on goods consumed by persons resident in Italy."

Does AMG take into account that this product, for which taxes are paid in the FTT, when leaving for Italy is considered an exported good and therefore as a product "consumed in Italy"? When these goods leave the FTT the Italian treasury is credited with the respective manufacturing tax. But when these selfsame products re-enter the FTT, is that duly taken into consideration?

It would be much simpler to collect taxes only for the goods sold in the FTT, while custom duties, equal to the amount of manufacturing taxes, should be laid on similar products entering the FTT.

So we are faced by this absurd situation: the manufacturing taxes on mineral oils are collected in the FTT and credited to Italy. In reality that means that they were not collected and the products are sold to Italy duty-free. And when these products manufactured in Trieste and sold to Italy come back to Trieste, they are burdened with the additional cost of the manufacturing taxes collected by the Italian treasury through the famous 5 billion lire.

This makes too much confusion. We do not know whether AMG intends to foster the recovery of local finance or to destroy it. If there is a customs agreement in force between the FTT and Italy, then the taxes and customs duties collected in the FTT must remain in Trieste, or else there is no agreement: in this case the FTT must be able to purchase its goods wherever it chooses. Today we are compelled to reimburse Italy the taxes collected on mineral oils and to buy from Italy the selfsame oils we supplied duty-free burdened with the Italian manufacturing taxes.

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Unfair competition against Trieste port (editorial)

In connection with the forthcoming international railway conference in Trieste (scheduled for the next February or March), the paper recalls the well-known arguments concerning the competition by the Northern ports, and recommends that the appropriate local authorities prepare all necessary data and proposals for the defence of Trieste's port to be submitted at this conference.

The writer recalls the positive results gained for our port at the Regensburg railway-tariff conference last year, results which the German representatives at the recent conference at Hamburg attempted to change to our detriment (maintaining that the previous agreement in favour of Trieste only concerns Hamburg, but not other German ports). The paper concludes that our representatives must be very careful in negotiating with such people, and should prepare their plan well in advance.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital.right-wing, Jan.23rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Magnitude of Italian government programme illustrated by De Gasperi and his colleagues - Maximum effort for reducing unemployment and increase of productive investments (Fa)
- Gravity of situation in Tunis causes even socialists to vote for Faure - New government plans to set up mixed commission to study Bey's demands (Fa)
- Eisenhower on European unification - SHAPE commander proposes convocation of constituent assembly (Fa)

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Cold terrorism and inept doctrinaires (editorial by Mario Polla)

Having had the good fortune to capture favourable positions, the Independentist intelligentsia boldly call it a "social movement", entirely subservient, according to "Corriere di Trieste"'s theory, to financial interests.

In point of fact Triestine irredentism sprang from the bourgeoisie at the time of the Risorgimento when this bourgeoisie was the only bulwark against Habsburg-controlled finance and big business. The cry "Italy" which could be heard everywhere in Venezia Giulia after the bleak May days of 1945 was something more than the desire of the population for reunion with the motherland - it was a desperate cry for freedom dictated by the instinct for physical survival. The exodus from Pola and the other Istrian towns was the result of a dire necessity: one does not decide to roam the world unless driven by deadly danger.

Just as absurd as its definition of irredentism are "Corriere"'s remarks about IRI and Italian capitalism. Fascism or no fascism, Italian industry, in the throes of a huge economic crisis, had to be saved at all costs, even by state help, and, if need be, by the expropriation of private capitalists.

Had IRI not taken in hand Trieste's disorganised and impoverished industries and shipping in 1933, their collapse would have been inevitable. Trieste's ships and shipyards could not be sold under the hammer, they had to continue work in order to provide occupation and bread for thousands. So the shareholders lost their money, but the public interest was saved, and by fitting our merchant marine into the national framework, its efficiency was greatly and effectively increased.

It is a deliberate exaggeration to say that Trieste's shipping interests were sacrificed to those of other Italian ports, as a comparison of Trieste's and Genoa's sailing lists of 1938 clearly shows.

Our shipyards and furnaces became part of the newly created IRI. But how could they exist without Italian commissions and the vast Italian market? It is a significant fact that when the reconversion of the IRI enterprises into private firms was suggested, the Italian heavy and engineering industries showed not the slightest eagerness to embark upon the venture.

It is easy to fabricate Belgrade-inspired propaganda arguments, but in the long run truth will prove stronger than all these fallacies.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Jan. 23rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Obstinacy of employers universally condemned - After resumption of negotiations with CRDA, S. Marco workers resume their jobs - Bonetti promises solution of garbage removal problem - Agitation at jute Factory (La)
- Steady rise in cost of living index while salaries remain unchanged - Food prices show biggest increase (La)
- "Inam" in the hands of a group of tycoons - Besides "federal" inspector general Ralli a number of fascists pose as rulers, with connivance of the Demochristian Petrilli (La)

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Trieste in the limelight (editorial)

The non-constitution of the FTT has gradually turned into an international sore. What is the good of treaties and signed pledges if states can take it upon themselves to simply disregard them at their own convenience?

Recently the necessity for linking the peace treaty with Austria to the issue of Trieste has emerged. The Americans, British, and French show a surprising eagerness to conclude a treaty with Austria although this country has, by its very incomplete de-nazification and its recent decision to restore all his property to the ex-fascist leader Prince Starhemberg, shown that its internal situation leaves much to be desired. Austria must first dismantle the war preparations which with Anglo-American help it had made in the American-British-French zones and must be freed from the pressure exercised by Eisenhower's troops south of the Carinthian-Styrian-Yugoslav borderline and, above all, in Trieste.

The conversion of Trieste into a military base violates the provisions of the peace treaty and, far from being an internal affair of the FTT, affects Austria and in a broader sense the whole of Central Europe.

The Soviet demand for the linkage of the two issues has greatly irritated both the Italian and Slav chauvinists. The latter are strongly opposed to the reunion of Zones A and B and their demilitarisation, and instead want the maintenance of the status quo or a tri- or quadripartite administration or a direct Italian-Yugoslav agreement. They accuse the Soviets of sabotaging the Austrian treaty and of dragging in the Trieste issue only as a pretext for their delaying tactics. The Italian nationalists say the same. No wonder, since the microphone used by both varieties of chauvinists are in the hands of the same master.

By contrast what the residents of this territory ardently desire is the withdrawal of the military forces now occupying the two zones, and the declaration that Trieste is an open city, with no Marshall plan entanglements, which in this capacity will contribute to world peace and also facilitate the Austrian treaty.

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L'EMANCIPAZIONE - Republican Party weekly, January 19th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Local meeting of PRI (Italian Republican Party) suggests solution of Julian problem - Return of the entire FTT to Italy a logical consequence of European unification - Expediency of a plebiscite reconfirmed
- The other flag, too, should be lowered since the communal flag has been removed from the City Hall - That on the Prefecture should also be hauled down or be accompanied by the tricolour, AMG should be urged to authorize one or the other measure
- The problem of foreign refugees - Doubtful activity of certain Yugoslavs - (Apart from the genuine refugees there are many self-styled political refugees, mostly Yugoslavs, overcrowding Trieste, who are living comfortably as racketeers - They have their headquarters in bars and restaurants, where they make every kind of deal - The public authorities and the commune take more notice of these people, who could prove to be more dangerous than the poor devils living in camps)
- AMG and the organisation of port labour - Order No. 62 illegal - Allied authorities have not respected the regulations in force (This lengthy article deals with the organisation of port labour and port fees, reproaching AMG for not having kept in force the former regulations ruling the activities of the Trieste port workers. First of all a non-political port workers' labour office should be re-established, as in the rest of Italy for safeguarding discipline
- Will Trieste be excluded from television network?

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IL LAVORATORE - FTT Communist Party (Cominform) weekly, Jan. 21st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Lenin's work lives in the working classes of all countries - Commemoration held in Trieste in presence of Italian Senator Felice Platone
- Meeting of Central Committee of FTT's Communist Party concluded - Ample discussion about the Party and its struggle for peace and workers' unity - Vidali's conclusions (stressing the contradictions among various political parties, the citizens' profound discontent for the growing obnoxiousness of the FTT, and the close cooperation among the Italian and Slav nationalists, the so-called Independentists, the Titoists, and AMG, on the common basis of an Anti-Communist and Anti-Russian policy, promoted by the Anglo-American warmongers)
- Shot at Bull's eye (criticising recent editions of the various local papers, for example "Corriere di Trieste" - which "with the pretext of the flag withdrawn from the City Hall, wants AMG to set up a commissary regime for the Communal Administration - and "Prora" which with its persistent reminders about the tripartite note forgets that the Belgrade thesis on the temporary postponement of the Trieste problem is shared by De Gasperi. "Both parties are interested in shelving this problem, and therefore they did not want the administrative elections to be held in Trieste")
- Communists should unite to urge revision of rents

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Communal elections (editorial by Giuseppe Pogassi)

The problem of communal elections has again become a subject of great interest since it was raised at the City Council by our Party, which incidentally also sent a letter to General Winterston (see PS 160, page 6).

The twofold postponement of these elections last year was welcome to the Atlantic policy which aims at a partition of the FIT, apart from being a gift for De Gasperi, who otherwise would have returned from America completely empty-handed.

The elections would have seriously interfered with the secret intrigues of the various foreign policies. Not only would electoral polemics denounce as unbearable the "status quo" and attempts at an ethnic solution, but a strong vote for our Party which insists on the peace treaty being respected, was very much feared. The citizens were to be prevented from disturbing these intrigues by voting against the status quo, and for the reunion of the two zones, thereby putting an end to Tito's terrorism and Anglo-American domination.

Yet these intrigues still continue and the arrival of the new Yugoslav ambassador Velebit in Rome has given them a fresh impulse. His statement that he has come to settle all pending accounts between the two countries indicates that all obstacles standing in the way of anti-Soviet aggression are now to be removed.

Statements to about the same effect were made by the majority of the Trieste city council which moreover revealed its intention to hold elections only after the settlement of the FIT problem i.e. to continue indefinitely the life of the city council whose mandate has long expired. In our opinion the matter of elections in Zone A should be kept entirely apart from the Anglo-American imperialistic intrigues; the same holds good for the elections in Zone B which the Tito gang should not be allowed to falsify by aggressive violence.

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UNITA OPERAIA - SU weekly, January 23rd, 1952

Scandalous treatment of workers - Protective measures abolished in Zone B - systematic dismissal of apprentices (La)

In Zone B a systematic destruction of all the positive attainments of the war of liberation, is being carried out. In the years 1947-1948 regulations protecting apprentices were made which provided against exploitation and employment in trades other than that to which they had been apprenticed.

Also they were employed in the proportion of one apprentice to every three qualified workers, and were granted regular contracts which were valid for three years, after which the apprentices became qualified workers.

After 1948, when all honest labour representatives and managers were persecuted, the above-mentioned regulations and contracts were abolished and apprentices were dismissed or transferred to other work or even replaced by older workers.

In this manner the youth of Zone B was thrown into the streets, in spite of labour contracts, and left to its own fate.

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The minimum living-standard is 60,000 and not 20,000 lire monthly - Vanoni law and small farmers - Some demands to AMG (Lb)

According to the Vanoni law, which was extended to our Zone, all those earning more than 240,000 lire a year must declare their income. The new law has been criticised, as the minimum amount necessary for a reasonable standard of living amounts to at least 60,000 lire monthly and not to 20,000. The questionnaires were distributed only one month ago and many protests were necessary before Slovene instructions were added. Therefore the Association of small farmers submitted the following demands to AMG: that the Order which demands the income declaration by January 31st be annulled; that the direct taxes be reduced; that the minimum living-standard be increased to 480,000 lire a year; that the term for the declarations be postponed to June 30th.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 23rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Fella has yielded - Italy's policy of "accountancy" to be more active and provide work for 500,000 unemployed (Fa)
- 31 killed in Elizabeth (USA) air crash, including former war minister Patterson (Fa)
- Egypt may receive arms from Russia - Foreign minister Salah El-Din asked Vishinski in Paris for supply of automatic weapons and tanks (Fa)
- Churchill left New York this morning, bound for London - Will have hard fight with Labour on his return (Fa)
- Gen. Ridgway again warns Sino-North Koreans (Fb)
- More press opinions on Italian budget (editorial)
- Committee constituted for creation of permanent theatre in Trieste (La)
- Tobacco women workers held three meetings today - Delegations sent to Prefecture, AMG, and Labour Office - So far no results (La)

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new dinar exchange rate in FTT's Yugoslav Zone (Fa)

Following the devaluation of the dinar, which is legal tender in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT, the YMG has issued an Order about the new rate of exchange and the amount at which gold coins can be bought and sold. The "Istrska Banka" (Istrian Bank) is authorized to change foreign currency at the fixed rate. In this way the economy of the Zone will be strengthened and an opportunity given for the establishment of commercial relations with foreign countries, thus stabilizing and improving the Zone's internal market. Here are some rates of exchange: 1 British pound Sterling - 840 dinars; 100 French francs - 85.715 dinars; 100 Italian lire - 48 dinars; 1 USA dollar - 300 dinars.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 20th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Crisis in Tunisia approaching danger point - Attempt at rebellion by National-Communist Arabs firmly repressed - 8 dead and 27 injured in clash at Mateur - Problem threatens stability of new French Cabinet (Fa)
- No fixed commitments for Allied strategy in Asia (Fa)
- Radio speech by Defense Commissioner in Bonn - Reconstitution of German Army announced without rhetoric - 300-400,000 youngsters to be conscripted (Fa)
- Excitement among monarchists about forthcoming elections in Southern Italy - The Hon. Consiglio resigns as a sign of protest against alliance with neo-Fascists (Fa)
- Ridgway's journey to Munsan - Towards solution of Korean negotiations? - Long talk by Supreme Commander with delegates and with General Van Fleet (Fa)
- Investigation of secret papers of "Botteghe Oscure" - Togliatti appeals to Moscow in order to tame internal "revolutionaries" - His journey to Russia avoided succession by Longo and Secchia - Underground battle between Di Vittorio and Novella within CGIL (second of series)
- Military airplanes crashed in Lazio (Italy) - Body of only one of the two pilots recovered (Fb)
- White strike tomorrow at San Marco (La)
- Barcola's "Maternity and Child Welfare" Institute already in operation - Official inauguration this morning - Prof. Costantinides replaced by Prof. Donini as Head of Psychiatric Hospital (La)
- Five houses built by IACP in Ponziana now under roof - They comprise 75 flats which will be ready in April (La)
- Messes and diabetics (editorial note referring to transformation of present communal mess in Viale XX Settembre into a diabetic mess, suggesting that it would be sufficient if only part of the mess were to be for diabetics)

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Use of AUSA funds granted to hospitals (Lb)

In April 1948 the local American AUSA mission transferred to Mr. Palutan, then president of the provincial deputation, the sum of 81 million lire to improve and equip the provincial hospitals.

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This amount has been distributed as follows: the provincial lunatic asylum 30 millions; the medical school 1 million; the school for the mentally defective 2 millions; the deaf-mute school 1 million; the provincial school "Sergio Iaghi" 2 millions; the provincial consumptive assistance 25 millions; the open-air school ("Petitti di Poroto") 2 millions; streptomycin treatment 12 millions.

The largest allocations of 30 and 25 millions respectively were for the lunatic asylum and for assistance to consumptives, particularly for the purchase of modern equipment, which only arrived recently.

Since the American Aid came to an end, the use of the grants is supervised by the American Political Adviser at AMG Mr. Leonard Unger. Tomorrow at 15.30 at Via Ponderos 23, the Zone President and Dr. Clava will officially submit to Mr. Unger the final accounts for the 81 million lire.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 20th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Italian parliament will be asked to inquire into Police methods - Justice badly served - State must protect citizens (+ in connection with "Egidi case") - Meeting between Pella and 15 American economists - Cabinet meets tomorrow (Fa)
- Moscow refuses to sign Austrian Treaty if FIT is not first constituted - Russia renews demand to tie up the two problems (Fa)
- Huge copper deposits discovered at Majdamek (Yugoslavia) - Modernisation of Yugoslavia's industries - Belgrade rejects Hungarian note on Mur river island (Fa)
- Drama of France and of the world between 1933 and 1945 - How attack on Czechoslovakia was prepared at Berchtesgaden - Goebbels' "we fear nobody" - Mussolini's echo - Chamberlain's move and Munich - Daladier's mistake (5th of series)
- British Ambassador in Teheran (Shepherd) replaced (Fb)
- 4 million dollars by MSA to FENSLER (Italian ironworks industries) (Fb)
- Various factors causing disturbance in radio receptions - Too many broadcasting stations in radius of few miles - Common agreement among managers of various transmitters would help to coordinate various frequencies (La)
- Maladministration at Trieste Joint Hospitals - Why does AMG delay in appointing a capable manager who knows the needs of the population (La)

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Gold terrorism (editorial)

A glance at Trieste's political and economic history of the past fifty years reveals the reasons why this port has for the time being lost its original function which it so brilliantly performed under the Austrian regime. At one time all commercial interests in Trieste were resolutely opposed to annexation by Italy; but directly after the collapse of the Austrian empire they changed sides with the agility of smart businessmen, and took an active part in the financing and support of fascism.

In 1933 Mussolini founded the IRI (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) which on the pretext of nationalising the major Italian industries made them subservient to the fascist interests. The industrial leaders then in power were not eliminated but assigned to posts of command inside the new structure.

Soon the deep contrast between Trieste's natural function and Italian capitalist policy became painfully clear. Genoa, Naples, and Venice claimed and obtained economic priority over Trieste. Sporadic meek attempts made by Triestine merchants and shippers to oppose this trend were of no avail; they had no choice but to follow suit. It was a process which step by step turned the exponents of Trieste's economy into adversaries of Trieste, bent on dismantling the economic armoury of their own city, with the result that all our representative industrial plants gradually passed into the ownership of the IRI and its affiliations. At present the Finsider which controls nearly all Italian metal works possesses 75 per cent of the share capital of the Ilva Company. The Finmare entirely owns Lloyd Triestino and does its best to switch Trieste's traditional shipping lines to America and the Levant over to the large Italian ports. There is not one big banking institute in Italy, the Banca Commerciale Italiana included, that is not under direct IRI control.

These developments, backed, either voluntarily or under compulsion, by the industrial leaders of Trieste, find their political expression in irredontism as the only means by which these people can hope to retain their dominant position and influence. Of course, they cannot afford to state plainly and crudely the motives underlying their longing for reincorporation; so they make a great fuss about ideological and national arguments, flags, and sentiments, invoking racial incompatibility, shedding tears and fabricating myths. Those who refuse to be impressed by these histrionic tricks, are boycotted and subjected to a system of moral isolation and persecution in the form of press attacks, cartoons in comic papers, libel and political smear which can best be described as "cold terrorism".

There are, however, forces in Trieste able and determined to resist this drive. They are rallied around the banner of the Independentist Movement which not only aspires to act as a mouthpiece for the universal discontent over the present state of affairs but is engaged in combating it also in the economic field which is the all-important background against which the present struggle is being waged. Independentism is, in this sense, a social movement as it strives to restore Trieste's natural economic functions, to wrench its productive potential from the claws of selfish monopolists and to demonstrate the perfect viability of an economically independent FTT. At the same time it endeavours to warn the governing powers in Trieste against the dangers involved by their protection of industrial irredentism and the consequent attraction exercised on the local political forces by the extremist right-and-left-wing currents. Independentism is a political middle-way movement, averse to fanaticism and biased against no one. It is neither anti-Italian nor anti-Slav and, least of all, anti-Triestine and completely immune to "cold terrorism".

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Citizen's defence (editorial)

This editorial is written in connection with the so-called "Egidi case". Egidi is an Italian who was accused of murdering a young girl in the outskirts of Rome. The accusation was based on his confession to the crime during the investigation by the Rome Police. But once in front of the Magistrate, he retracted everything, declaring that he admitted the crime only because badly tortured during the first police interrogation. He was discharged by the Court because of insufficient proof, and his case, subsequently brought to the attention of the Italian Parliament, is becoming a public scandal in Italy.

Commenting on the "Egidi case", the "Corriere" criticises the medieval methods of the Italian Police and proposes certain reforms and innovations concerning preliminary proceedings in investigation of criminal cases, in order to limit the present power of the Italian Police in this respect and to avoid similar abuses of its authority.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZIANO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, Jan. 20th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Islam causes concern to London and Paris - Eden reports to King George on urgent British problems - British Ambassador who inspired Morrison's policy sacked - Russia still wants to tie Trieste problem to Austrian peace but Substitutes say "No" (Fa)
- Great Britain will not receive stool until end of year (Fa)
- Pope Pius XII encourages Chinese Catholics to resist persecutions (Fa)
- "Jackals" in flood area - They hoard food destined for victims (Fb)
- Monarchist party protests against suspension of film "Trieste mia" (Lb)

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Flags (editorial note)

Those people who only care for themselves have no right to speak about the Motherland, the nation, principles and moral rights. The flag has no meaning for them unless perhaps to use it as a napkin. Therefore they should not so easily take offence about the colour and significance of the flag particularly in view of the fact that in May and June 1945 their feelings were revealed in quite a different way.

Now the support for the red halberd flag is unanimous. Some gentlemen write that just as the lion of San Marco is the flag of Venice, Trieste should have the white halberd on the red field. They would like the days of San Marco to return, when Italy was divided into various small states. But times have changed. Italy is unified and the flag of San Marco remains that of Venice but not of the entire nation. Now when Europe is about to unite, the patriots of the halberd attempt to constitute a small state which even London, Washington, and Paris declared impossible and fly the flag of San Sergio as the flag of Anti-Italia.

The Germans wished to replace the Mameli hymn by the San Giusto one, as the Independentists would like to replace the tricolour by the red halberd. But the San Giusto hymn will remain the hymn of Trieste and the Mameli that of Italy, including Trieste.

(continued on page 11)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Jan. 20th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- In defence of the Party's property - One million subscribed - Ever wider and firmer approval of fight against Titoist band - Crowd at Jacksetich's lecture at San Giacomo People's Home (La)
- Confronted with CRDA's brutal attitude - New strike at San Marco tomorrow morning from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. (Ja)

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The Communist Party demands elections - Open letter to General Winterton (full)

To the Commander of the Br./US Zone of the FTT, General Winterton:

The FTT's Communist Party chooses this way of addressing you instead of applying, as it would prefer, for an interview, in order to overcome the difficulties you have lately put in the way of such encounters.

Last autumn, when all Parties had submitted the lists of their candidates and incurred considerable expenses on account of the electoral campaign which was due to start on September 7th, you postponed the elections a few hours before that date, and on October 7th you postponed them again to 1952.

However unconvincing to the majority of the population were the reasons adopted by you and by the leaders of some parties for this postponement, they are now completely overcome.

The census of the population was completed some months ago; the Communal budget estimates have been drawn up by the Communal Councils which terminated their mandate; the Winter season is not so rigorous as to endanger in any way the flow of electors to the polls, and, besides, is nearly over.

The present state of the Communal administrations in this Zone occupied by the troops under your command is generally recognized as extremely anti-democratic. Besides being detrimental to the interests of the population of some Communes, it offends the entire population of the Zone by the condition of humiliating inferiority in which it lives in comparison with that of other people.

Therefore, the trusteeship military Administration under your supreme command should immediately announce the date on which the electoral campaign will start, allowing sufficient notice for the elections to be held in a democratic manner.

The Communist Party awaits a prompt reply by Your Excellency to this demand, with the conviction that it correctly interprets the desires of the citizens, and remains, General, Yours faithfully: for the Executive Committee of the FTT's Communist Party, Secretary Vittorio Vidali.

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An evasive communique released by the special commission about the poisoning of the women at the Tobacco Factory - Installations leave much to be desired - A message of sympathy with the unfortunate women from the CGIL (comment)

Apart from the strange fact that the esteemed experts could not discover what caused the serious collective poisoning last Thursday, the fact that they have approved the fitness of the premises does not impress us at all. Had the commission headed experts in the matter, they would have realized that the old Tobacco Factory was better equipped and that greater precautions against accidents were in force there than is now the case at the ATI.

The ATI personnel demands that an end be put to the unbearable and even dangerous conditions. A message was sent yesterday by the National Committee of the Tobacco workers "expressing its indignation against those responsible, and sympathy with the workers".

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE, Monday edition - Pro-Italy, January 21st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Towards concrete fact of united Europe - Progress of Federalism illustrated by Gonella and Pacciardi - Next Cabinet meeting will probably discuss "Egidi case" (Fa)
- New French Government similar to former (Fa)

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- Allies will endeavour to overcome dead-lock in Korea (Fa)
- Russia and Austrian Treaty - Meeting of Substitutes expected today - West stresses fact that Trieste problem has nothing to do with that of Austria (Fa)
- Neither suspension nor postponement for income-tax returns in Italy (Fa)
- Mossadegh accepts US aid - 23 million dollars (Fa)
- 36 American soldiers killed in air crash (Fa)
- Cold war between Tito and Hungary - Yugoslav spies and parachutists are a nightmare to Hungary - Units of Russian Army along southern frontier - "Honved" not trusted - Food crisis: senior officials search country-side for food (Fa)
- Senator Taft optimistic about agreement in Korea (Fb)
- American bases in Japanese islands (Fb)
- After many years of military requisition happy mothers and children return to Barcola Institute (La)

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The Mayor's Radio speech in defence of Trieste's flag - "We shall never renounce our Motherland" (La)

Yesterday morning Mayor Bartoli read the following message to be transmitted over the Italian Radio:

"Those who under the red halberd flag of San Giusto want to conceal another flag which is not that of Italy, lost their tempers because on December 31st 1951 I ordered that the flag of Trieste should be withdrawn from the City Hall, and only be flown on important national and local holidays. For this I am accused of breaking my oath of fidelity to the FTT".

"To be truthful I never considered I had sworn an oath to the FTT, a territory which was never juridically constituted, and not entitled permanently to fly the sacred flag of San Giusto from the City Hall".

I did swear to respect the Italian laws which are still in force in this territory, as well as the emergency provisions issued by the authorities of occupation, but I challenge anyone to prove that on the basis of those laws and regulations the Mayor of Trieste is obliged continuously to fly the flag from the balconies of the City Hall".

"I was right to protest against the illegal use of the City's flag by certain bodies and private offices, which expropriated this flag and transformed it into a coat-of-arms of a never constituted Free Territory. Considering that this territory was never constituted, it is not entitled to a flag, and especially not this of the City of Trieste. Therefore my order is quite legitimate, and in conformity with the moral and political interests of our population".

"I cannot repeat now all juridical arguments against the illegal use of Trieste's flag by private bodies, nor recall the thesis according to which the Italian flag should be flown from all public and state offices. I want only to stress that para V of General Alexander's Proclamation No. 3, concerning the use of the Anglo-American flags and the prohibition of all foreign flags, was finally repealed by Gen. Airey's Proclamation No. 2. In our opinion it means that the official use of the Italian tricolor, which was respected even by the Germans, was re-established. However, when it was hoisted on November 3rd, the Mayor was ordered (by the Allies) to remove it".

"No one should doubt our love for the flag of San Giusto, which was awarded the (Italian) gold medal. We hope that on the occasion of the presentation of this medal, the glorious flag of San Giusto may share the honours with the flag of our Motherland, which we shall never renounce".

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GIORNALE DEL LUNEDI - Pro-Italy, January 21st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Military situation in Egypt developing dangerously - Protest by US to Cairo about murder of American nun - More serious clashes tonight at Ismailia - British tanks in action - Bloodshed in Cairo battle between police and students (Fa)
- London appoints new Ambassador (Robert Sengay) to Teheran - Government hands note to Great Britain belittling closing of consulates on which it stands firm (Fa)
- New Commander of Italian Navy (Admiral Manfrodi) (Fb)
- Two British civilians and one soldier return from Russian Zone of Germany (Fb)
- Picard's son in Trieste - He will build his new metal sphere at the CRDA - Plan already submitted to AMG - Shipyards would like to build it (La)
- Physicians thought he was just drunk but he died yesterday - A mistaken diagnosis (La)

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What is Titoism? (editorial by Diego de Castro)

Last week De Gasperi received the new Yugoslav ambassador Velebit who presented his credentials. The call was a strictly formal one and no reference to the problem of Trieste is likely to have been made at that interview. Therefore the general interest at the moment focusses on the person of ambassador Velebit himself who is one of the most outstanding figures in Yugoslav public life. In the recent war he was charged by Tito with the very delicate task of acting as liaison officer, as it were, between the Germans and the partisans. Residing in Zagreb during the German occupation, he concerned himself with the exchange of prisoners of war and by order of Stalin and on behalf of Tito, offered the German General Glaise not only a truce but also partisan help for an attack on the Anglo-Americans should they attempt a landing in Istria.

The story of this abrupt switch-over reminds me of a recent pamphlet published jointly by Christopher Mayhew, M.P. and secretary for Foreign Affairs under Bevin, and his wife Cecily who was one of the first women employed in the British diplomatic service. This pamphlet is entitled: "What is Titoism?" In perusing it the Italian reader feels inclined to speculate on whether the passing of government from Labour into Conservative hands should be reted as a good or evil event.

Pamphlets of this kind are terribly dangerous as they serve the purpose of making the main points of Yugoslav propaganda, collected at their source in Belgrade, palatable to Western mentality. It was in Belgrade that Mrs. Cecily Mayhew was for some time employed as a staff member of the British Embassy soon after 1949 when the Anglo-Saxons has already begun to view Tito and his regime through the rose-coloured lenses of optimism.

The way in which the Mayhew pamphlet is written, is perfectly suited to influence the judgement of the average British or American reader as it openly, although in the mildest of terms, criticises the Yugoslav government; hinting, for example, at jails in full operation and at press and political freedom as aims yet to be achieved, but it takes good care to add that this lack of freedom is a great deal more human and tolerable than in any other communist-ruled country.

These criticisms are intended to allay the suspicions of the reader and to make him amenable to the positive assertions contained in the pamphlet. He gains the impression that a handful of noble stalwarts, whose enmity against Moscow dates from the end of the partisan struggle, are as modern Davids with primitive slings fighting a heroic duel against the cominformist Goliath. This touch of romanticism and self-sacrificing heroism raises Yugoslavia's resistance to Moscow almost to the glories of a myth, comparable to our Risorgimento, only that the Balkan jails are a good deal more terrible than Silvio Pellico's prison, and cominformist executions much more cruel and cynical than those which disgraced the name of Radetzky. There lies the rub: that this pamphlet idealises for the benefit of Western mentality the infamy inherent in all communist tyrannies beyond the iron curtain. And the case is further aggravated by the fact that a British foreign secretary and a woman who belonged to the diplomatic corps are its authors.

The pamphlet reflects faithfully the Labour mentality in regard to Tito. We are far from suspecting Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew of bad faith, but we cannot help seeing in their work the same naive and fallacious confidence with which the past Labour regime hoped to convert a communist dictator of the Balkan variety to the ideals of honest and loyal socialism. It is rumoured that it was the British who encouraged Tito to continue his ideological campaign against Moscow. Tito, unwilling wantonly to provoke his great enemy, hesitated to obey. But from the Mayhew pamphlet emerges unmistakably the desire of its authors for the ideological triumph of Titoist socialism and its gradual approach to the Western socialist doctrine. They try to demonstrate with a welter of arguments that Tito's and Stalin's communist theories are entirely different in essence. These exertions are as sterile and preposterous as in the middle ages were the heated discussions about the sex of the angels. Hard and merciless facts have nothing to do with lofty theories and ideological daydreams.

The new Conservative Government, headed by the ingenious sceptic Churchill, should resolutely drop all pretence of supporting Tito for ideological motives and confess frankly that it does so for reasons of military and political convenience. It is an open question, however, whether Churchill will not try to take his revenge on Stalin for the loss of British prestige in Yugoslavia during the war by attempting to enhance this prestige through concessions to the Yugoslav government. This possibility makes me fear that, if we have not fallen from the frying pan into the fire, we are, to say the least, still in the frying pan.

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The revision of electoral lists - Elections before the month of May not practicable (by Doro Rinaldini - almost full)

Order No. 190 of AMG dated 19-9-1949 concerning the regulations for keeping and revising the electoral lists is almost identical with the corresponding Italian law.

As for the annual revision the procedure is rather complex and can be summarized as follows:

1) By October of each year the mayor provides for the compilation of a list, based on the register, separately for men and women, of all those who have the necessary electoral qualifications and are registered as permanent residents. All those who will be 21 years old by April 30th of the year following that when the annual revisions are commenced, may also be included in the electoral lists.

2) By October the mayor requests documents from the competent tribunals giving proof of any convictions.

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3) By November the public security authority submits to the Commune a list of all citizens who have a restricted liberty as well as a list of those who keep brothels and gambling clubs.

4) On November 1st the mayor summons all those with the necessary qualifications to apply by November 15th for registration in the electoral lists.

Not later than December 15th the electoral communal commission compiles three separate lists for the purpose of revision.

On the first list are those who have been previously omitted, including those who will be 21 years old by April of the following year. The second list provides for the exclusion of electors as per para No. 3.

3) By December 31st the mayor invites all those who wish to object to the three lists, to submit their objections to the electoral commission of the zone before January 15th.

By December 31st the communal commission provides for the revision of the division of the commune into electoral sections as well as for assigning the electors to the different sections. Electors will be assigned to the section of the Commune nearest to their dwelling.

7) By January 25th the mayor must submit to the electoral commission: a) the three lists of the annual revisions; b) the objections lodged against these lists; c) the minutes of the revisional operations; d) the decisions regarding the modification of the sections.

8) By March 31st the electoral commission returns to the Commune all the lists concerning the annual revisions. Within the following fortnight the Commune brings the lists up to date, informing the persons concerned about the decisions of the electoral commission.

9) The corrected lists, together with the lists of the annual revisions approved, must be publicly displayed from the 15th to the 30th of April. Any objection which all citizens are entitled to make before the Court of Appeal, must be submitted within 20 days after the notification or within 30 days after the publication of the corrected lists.

Taking all this into account the most convenient date for the elections to be held would be after May 31st of any year in order to give everyone an opportunity to lodge their claims or protests against exclusion from the electoral lists. If, on the other hand, the elections were held at an earlier date, e.g. on the 10th or 20th of April, the pre-electoral tasks would coincide with the annual revisions of the electoral lists, thus causing tremendous confusion.

(+Ed. - The paragraph numbers are exactly as given in the paper.)

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stapo at Radio Trieste? (editorial note)

Yesterday morning Mayor Bartoli visited the Radio Trieste station and although the policeman, who recognised him, let him pass, an unknown man pretended to examine his documents. This episode reminded the Mayor of the period 1943-45 when the Director of the TELVE had to show various documents to the German Gestapo before entering his office in Piazza Oberdan.

Kolo at the Savoia

If we are correct, the Excelsior Hotel belongs to INA which has an entirely Italian pocket-book. Why then, have they allowed a Slav organization (White Slavs and Titoists) to organize a dance there? Perhaps because it is so long since Slav songs were heard here? Or maybe because they thought it necessary to give the impression to the tourists in the Hotel that Trieste is a bilingual city?

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MESSAGGERO VENETO (continued from page 5)

Happy opening ceremony at new hotel ("Jolly Hotel") in Corso Cavour - Senior civil and military authorities at official luncheon given by Count Gaetano Marzotto, creator of new building (La)

The inauguration of the new "Jolly Hotel" in Corso Cavour was celebrated yesterday with a sumptuous luncheon given by Count Marzotto to the senior civil and military authorities of the Province. The great Venetian industrialist was accompanied by his sons, Counts Vittorio, Umberto, and Giannino, and by Countess Laura. The ceremony was attended by General Winterton, the Mayor, the Prefect, Vitanza and Consalvo, General Whitelaw, Col. Foden, Messrs. Haraldson, Stamm, Saseon, Smith, Battersby, Unger, and representatives of other local bodies. Luncheon lasted until 3 P.M. in an intimate and cheerful atmosphere. Count Marzotto expressed his satisfaction at the completion of this work, thanking all those who contributed to the success of the undertaking. General Winterton, speaking in Italian, said: "I am glad to open this beautiful hotel and drink to the health of Count Marzotto and his fine enterprise. Good wishes". After a few words by the Prefect and by the Mayor, Count Marzotto jokingly said: "I hope this hotel will always be full, and this not only for my benefit or for that of CIESTA (+ the owner of the hotel) but for the city itself.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 21st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- After bloody events of yesterday Nahas Pasha loses control over situation which becomes serious - Egyptian students will not obey to his orders and prefer to form themselves into guerrilla units -
- British paratroopers returned to Ismailia this morning - Britons and Egyptians accuse each other of death of Catholic nun (Fa)
- Korean Reds say: "You must give way on airfields otherwise war will continue" (Fa)
- Six time-bombs explode at Saigon (Fa)
- Revival of Popular Front proposed by Togliatti during his electoral speech at Naples yesterday (Fa)
- Mossadegh threatened by organization of Moslem fanatics (Fb)
- Walter Audisio (+ a partisan chief responsible for Mussolini's execution) taken to hospital in serious condition - Doctors refused to give any explanation about his illness (Fb)
- Work starts and then stops again at Tobacco Factory - New cases of asphyxia among woman-workers this morning - Inquiry commission and authorities were present - Another 20 women brought to hospital - There is something wrong in organization of Italian Tobacco Factory - The trouble is not only the fumes etc. but also the workers' bad health and low wages (La)

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Situation at the CRDA still grave - The sit-down strike followed at 10 A.M. by a total strike (La)

The sit-down strike proclaimed last Saturday at the CRDA shipyards was carried out today between 7 and 10 A.M. when, owing to a further aggravation of the situation, the labour organizations decided to make a total strike follow until 7 A.M. tomorrow, in order to prevent the M/S "Augustus" and a group of workers from departing for Venice where the ship was to be fitted out.

Meanwhile a meeting should have been held at the Labour Office where the workers' representatives were awaiting a reply to their earlier proposals with a view to finding a way out of the controversy. To justify their absence, the CRDA delegates sent word that they still could not consult representatives of the firms concerned in the matter. At 1 P.M. the labour delegates were still waiting for an answer.

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- Our peasants will not give one square foot of their land for denationalisation of outlying districts - Lots at "Oreh" (Noghere) examined without knowledge of owners (La)
- What was the reason for changing the name of Zaulle's Industrial Port Authority into Trieste's Industrial Port Authority? (Perhaps because "Trieste" is a more Italian name than "Zaulle") (editorial note)

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Clarification of rumours about elections in Zone B (Lb) (full)

With reference to the statements published by some Trieste papers, Koper (Capodistria) reports that there is no talk of any administrative elections. However, elections for the committees of youth organizations are taking place, and elections for the Italo-Slav Anti-Fascist Union will also be held.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 18th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Churchill stresses main points of Anglo-American policy - No surrender in Asia to Communist threats - European Union and London's isolationism - Talk with Truman on Atom control expected (Fa)
- Parliament (Italian) facing problem of civil servants - Government's position appears rather difficult - Project criticised even by members of majority party - All sectors demand greater extension - Publication of new Demochristian review - De Nicola will reply today (Fa)
- Disarmament plans discussed by UN - Russian plan postponed until February - Vishinsky's new attack against West (Fa)
- Will Germany be allowed to produce weapons? - Problem being studied in Allied capitals (Fa)
- Results of Churchill's mission - Tons of steel but many disappointments too - Eden's report to Cabinet - Japanese move in favor of Chiang Kai-shek condemned by Great Britain (Fa)
- After proclamation of Libya's independence - Senoussi's Kingdom lacks solid basis - Problem of forthcoming elections (Fa)
- Successful operation by Venice Road Police - Smuggling of American cigarettes stopped - Cigarettes arrived from Trieste - Inspector of FTT's Finance Guard among those arrested (+ Raffaello Guido who had previously been dismissed from C.G.F. for other offences) (Fa)
- King Talal invited to dinner by Einaudi (Fb)
- After Bel El Kebir clashes senior officers detained at Moascar (Fb)
- Northerners refuse discussion with Red Cross delegation (Fb)
- Fire damage to Austrian Commercial Office not very great - No interruption of work (Lb)

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Commencement of street repairs (La)

The inauguration of the new trolley-bus service to Roiano and the imminent replacement of trams on line No. "11" by trolley-buses have brought the condition of the city's streets into the limelight.

The sewerage repairs between Viale XX Settembre-Via Carducci and Piazza Perugino-Via Revoltella, and the laying of the new aqueduct to Montebello, are virtually completed.

Allocations have been made for repairs to the sidewalks and the paving of many streets in the center. Some streets will be given an asphalt layer, which is more suitable for modern traffic. The following streets are included in this program: Torrebianca and Valdirivo, Corso Garibaldi, Piazza Garibaldi, the first sector of Viale D'Annunzio, Viale Miramare. Since all these streets are located in the city center, their adaptation is evidently very important. Passo Goldeni will also shortly be open to traffic.

We should like to have seen the Via Dante and XXX Ottobre included in this program, thus allowing a better distribution of traffic in this sector.

In Piazza Libertà an illuminated fountain will be built, which will greatly improve the square, but it needs much better street lighting as does also Corso Cavour.

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New elections in Zone B for enforcing a decision in Trieste? - The opinion of the CLN of Istria about this new Yugoslav move (La)

Rumour has it that the YMG intends to hold elections in Zone B within the next half year, thus anticipating them by one year.

According to the Istrian CLN this anticipation of the elections is due to political reasons, viz. to compel AMG to hold elections also in Zone A. At the same time, these elections would be considered as a plebiscite for Yugoslavia, thus preparing the famous partition of the FIT.

A spokesman of the Istrian CLN has declared that if elections are held in Zone B the Italian government should no longer delay a free plebiscite for the entire FIT.

Recollections of the 1950 elections, when people were beaten up and compelled by force to go to the polls, are still fresh in their minds. Many witnesses, and many personal statements in the hands of AMG, testify to the real meaning of "elections" in Zone B.

Zone B's atmosphere grows increasingly unbearable. Belgrade circles are doing all they can to hamstring the workers employed in Zone A, whose families live in Zone B. The Istrian population is at the end of its tether and cannot endure another election.

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Two days' strike at San Marco shipyards - Meeting tomorrow at the Labour Office (Lb)

After examining the situation at the San Marco shipyards the CdL, in agreement with the SU, decided to organize a two days' strike from Saturday. Despite various discussions and the complete success of the suspension of over-time work which proved the unity of the workers, the CRDA Directorate still refused to compromise and therefore strong action was needed. Those workers who should be transferred to Venice on the departure to Venice of the M/S "Augustus", will not leave, owing to the strike. Should the meeting at the Labour Office be unsuccessful, the CdL will take further action.

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Only Austria benefits from the Trieste-Hamburg "duel" - Agreement with Hamburg is considered a vital necessity - Principle of "geographical distance" regarded as inapplicable to traffic issues - Hamburg's position reinforced by a vast network of shipping lines (by Mario Nordio)

Hamburg justifies its keen competition for the largest possible share of Austrian overseas traffic by denying emphatically the decisiveness of geographical distance in international traffic, and by stating that Hamburg has always held a prominent place in Austrian import and export trade without prejudice to the Adriatic ports. Hamburg further contends that it has lost roughly 50% of its hinterland so that to obtain new sources of traffic has become a matter of life and death for it. We must admit that there is a measure of truth in this argument. The Elbe, rightly considered the main artery of East German traffic, has ceased to be a Western river since the end of the war and the detriment caused by Hamburg by this important change is illustrated by the drop of Elbe traffic from 4.5 million tons in 1936 to 0.03 million tons in 1949. Moreover, the port of Bremen has emerged as a new competitor for Austria's overseas traffic, increasingly used by her for her exports of iron to England and her imports of coal from the US.

It is true that Hamburg has retained a portion of its former Czechoslovakian traffic but it derives little benefit from it as this trade current is entirely in the hands of the Soviet state authorities and consequently neither profitable nor capable of being increased by any efforts Hamburg may make.

As regards Hamburg's policy in regard to Austrian trade it must be noted that the most uncompromising factor in German competition is the administration of the German state railways which have proved far more intractable than the northern chambers of commerce or even the port authorities there. On the other hand, the weakest spot in the Adriatic armoury is not port installations, which are admittedly excellent, but the paucity of shipping services. What are Trieste's and Venice's shipping facilities compared with Bremen's 130 lines with 230 sailings, not to mention Hamburg's 186 lines with 436 sailings? It is a notorious fact that Central European cargoes shipped through Adriatic ports often have to wait a long time for sailings while no such handicap exists in the northern ports. And the situation will certainly not change in favour of the Adriatic ports when the reconstruction of the German merchant fleet, now under way, is completed and so makes possible an all-round reduction of Hanseatic freight rates.

An important element, although difficult to judge and on the whole uncontrollable, is the role played in Austrian overseas traffic by the forwarding agents. Next to the port authorities it is they who determine the orientation of traffic, for no one can say what extra incentives they may offer "under the counter", to importers and exporters so as to make them prefer one route to another. We do not blame them for this. Competition is useful and, from a broader economic viewpoint, even necessary. At the same time, however, we can understand the scepticism with which many observers view the possible practical effect of agreements between the northern and the Adriatic ports. No one can be expected to act against his own interests in business, and things it is feared, will remain much as they are now.

The Austrians who are the bone of contest in this case, have never concealed their dislike of traffic conventions which are regarded by them as "cartels" noxious to their trade. Used to profit by the rivalry between the Adriatic and northern ports, they rejoice in any breakdown of negotiations for an understanding between them, while competent economic circles in Trieste and Hamburg become more and more convinced that a Hamburg-Trieste understanding is a vital necessity and should be reached before the losses on either side have become too heavy.

The competition of Venice is not considered by Hamburg as very disturbing. Venice serves mainly as a transit port for Southern Bavaria, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg which, at least for the time being, are not included in Hamburg's expansion programme.

It is a gratifying fact that after a long break a regular Italian shipping line, run by GENSA (the successor of the "Tyrrhenia") is calling again at the port of Hamburg. Probably the "Tyrrhenia" will resume this service itself as soon as its new ships now under construction are completed. Despite its belated appearance this Italian line is working with fair results. It is to be hoped also that Italy's largest shipping concern, "Finmare", will be long set up an agency in Hamburg which has never ceased to be the largest shipping centre for our dried and fresh fruits, citrus products and wines. Unlike Trieste, Genoa is not a rival of Hamburg, but rather of Rotterdam and Antwerp. In addition to the direct railway communications existing between Hamburg and the Italian cities of Rome, Genoa, Milan and Venice a new international express train, the Alps express, connecting Frankfurt, Munich, Verona, Florence, and Rome will run as from May 18th of this year. The German state railways have shown much good will in the field of international agreements for passenger service and we hope that they will show similar comprehension at the imminent tariff conference in Trieste.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 18th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Churchill stresses nature of relations between Great Britain and USA - "I am not asking for money, but steel and raw materials" - Four power control for Suez Canal - Role of third force between USA and Europe - Great Britain remains center of Commonwealth (Fa)
- A rather confused organization - NATO's reform --Reorganization will be decided by next Atlantic Conference at Lisbon (Fa)
- London's irritation over Yoshida's announcement - American pressure on Japan openly denounced - British concern for political and commercial repercussions of irremediable break between Peking and West (Fa)
- American military assistance to Iran withheld - Mossadegh succeeds in separating military from economic question (Fa)
- Drama of France and of the world between 1933 and 1945 - Spanish conflict as told by Blum and Boncour - Reasons why France and Great Britain did not support Republicans - Great Britain regarded Franco as a "good patriot" (3rd of series)
- Will Truman's fourth point be applied to Southern Italy? (Fb)
- Changed denomination of Industrial Port (+ AMG Order 194 changed name from "Zaule Industrial Port Authority" into "Trieste Industrial Port Authority") (Lb)

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Trieste in a panic for several hours - Asphyxiation at Tobacco Factory - Over 100 woman-workers brought to hospital - Help given by Italian Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Police, and private citizens - 22 women kept in hospital - Various suppositions on causes of incident - Dangerous conditions in premises low wages and insufficient meals - Appointment of an inquiry commission (with three photos) (La)

In this lengthy article the paper gives details of yesterday's incident at the Tobacco Factory and makes various suppositions on its causes, praises the prompt first-aid organized by the Italian Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Police, and the sanitary personnel of the General Hospital and lists the name of all persons treated at the first-aid station or admitted to hospital.

It announces that, pending the results of an inquiry ordered by the authorities, all work at the Tobacco Factory will cease for the time being.

Mentioning the labour conditions at the Tobacco Factory, very low wages (3,600 lire a week), inadequate safety and sanitary measures and insufficient meals served in the personnel mess during the very short break of half an hour, the paper recalls the recent agitation among the staff about the lack of heating and non distribution of the necessary milk rations. The Bishop was told all this when he visited the hospital to see the sick women, but apart from his remarks about gratitude to God, he was unable to give any consolation.

The premises of the Tobacco Factory are temporarily closed and guarded by the Civil Police. A commission composed of Dr. Lovinati, chief of the City's Health Office, and representatives of the "IMIL" and the Labour Office, will inspect the premises this morning. Some experts of the Communal Health Office think that the trouble might have been caused by fumes from cyanide gas used for the processing of fresh tobacco.

The heading: "Much ado about nothing (or almost)", printed by the clerical evening paper in connection with this unhappy occurrence, does not reflect much Christian feeling. Obviously its editors have no relatives who work, or to be more accurate, who rot at the local Italian Tobacco Factory.

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After the disappearance of the Triestine flag from the City Hall - A letter to the Mayor by the Councillor of the Italian and Slovene Popular Front - Dr. Giuseppe Dekleva approves decisions by representatives of the Independence Front and of the Slovene Democratic League (Lb) (full)

Dr. Giuseppe Dekleva, Communal Councillor of the Italian and Slovene Popular Front, sent the following letter to the Mayor yesterday:

"Dear Mayor,

I am very sorry that I could not attend the Communal Council meeting on the 15th of this month, at which the removal of the flag from the City Hall was discussed, since I was unwell.

I therefore take the liberty of expressing my opinion on this matter in writing.

On the 6th of this month the Triestine flag, the pride of all citizens, which (according to Article 8 of the 4th Enclosure of the Peace Treaty with Italy) also became the symbol of the independence and sovereignty of this Territory, was withdrawn. I think that this withdrawal gravely offends the sentiments not only of the Trieste citizens but of the entire population of this Territory which absolutely opposes the return to Italy. Therefore, dear Mayor, I protest against the withdrawal of the flag from the City Hall and approve the statements made by the Communal Councillors of the Independence Front and of the Slovene Democratic League.

Respectfully
Dr. G. Dekleva

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Remarks and comments - Advice from the Gospel (editorial note)

Since the satirical weekly "Cittadella" went over to "Giornale di Trieste del Lunedì", the "Giornale del Lunedì" has remained in the hands of exclusively Demochristian editors who belong to a vanguard of right-wing youths forming at present the majority of the provincial directorate of the Trieste Demochristian party.

It would take too long to go into the details of this change. We just wish to call attention to some phrases printed in the last edition of "Giornale del Lunedì", where the transfer of "Cittadella" is sharply criticised by the democristian editors. They say: "If, as well as 'La Voce Libera' and 'Ultimissime', our weekly were also to be absorbed, the local Italian newspapers would then become a monopoly, and you cannot possibly have a democratic press where there is a monopoly".

Of course there would only be an "editorial monopoly of the Irredentist press", since there are many Italian papers which, faithful to democratic principles, will never become the mouthpieces of any group.

We are surprised at the naïveté of these editors, since the fact that "Cittadella" changed its owner does not imply any substantial modification of the entire Irredentist press. It is no secret that the so-called democratic Irredentist press is under the control of the Hon. Andreotti and his plenipotentiary Dr. D'Arcanis, who is the chief-editor of the Rome branch of "Giornale di Trieste". The Democristian youth still remember that Ing. Bartoli and Dr. Amadini, former editors of "Ultimissime", did not protest when the latter was replaced by "Ultime Notizie". We do not think that the Democristian circles in Rome and Trieste opposed Rino Alessi's come-back.

The Democristian youth should therefore first consider the beam in their own eye before looking for the mote in that of others, as we are advised in the Gospel.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 16th, 19

Articles and reports:

- Note on "orders" (editorial, illustrating problem of orders for the armament program which have not yet materialized)
- Peace and not war (editorial)
- Solution of French crisis speeds up work for European Army - Within fortnight "Conference of Six" to approve first draft of Continental Community - Creation of a "political Eisenhower" for new Atlantic organization (Fa)
- Subtle speech by Churchill - He insists on US-Great Britain-Europe - Avoid third world war by creating international force with Germany's participation (Fa)
- New grouping within majority party - Around new Democristian review a current of the center wants to continue traditions of Italian Popular Party (Fa)
- Agreement between Catholics and Protestants in sight (Fa)
- "Osservatore Romano" says that Spellman did not mention "Clark's case" to Pope - Today Cardinal will be Eisenhower's guest (Fa)
- French-Tunis controversy - Three dead and several injured in Bizorta and Ferryville - Tunis ministers in Paris maintain legitimacy of appeal to the UN and accuse France of compromising relations between the two countries (Fa)
- Reasons for arrest of Egyptian policemen at Tel el Kebir unknown - Among them there are a general, senior officers, officers, and non-commissioned officers (Fa)
- British Consuls in Iran burn their archives (Fb)
- Port of Duke of Aosta paralyzed for three hours - City in state of emergency about collective poisoning - About 110 women-workers of Italian Tobacco Factory seized by mysterious sickness (La)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Jan. 18th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- General strike tomorrow and day after at Sa Marco (La)
- Triestine Socialists support our party in defence of workers' property (La)
- Situation at Workers' Cooperatives - Titoists and Commissioners have identical views (La)
- Some hints to Acegat - Do not destroy installations worth hundreds of millions - Old route of tram-line No. "1" should be restored (La)

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Against every discrimination (editorial by Ernesto Radich)

To the "Giornale del Lunedì" denouncement of the arbitrary policy brutally practiced by AMG against persons of "definite Italian feelings" the "Unita" was right in remarking that democracy is defended by uniting in the struggle "against all political discriminations" followed by AMG, and not only against those of personal concern.

Let us quote one recent example in order to show how bedazzled by political hatred are those circles of "pure Italian feelings" which have proved that they are not interested in the protection of democracy in matters concerning our city. During November and December when AMG announced its intention to transform the Work Relief Division, the SU strained all its efforts in vain to induce AMG to discuss the matter democratically with the labour organizations. From beginning to end, however, AMG negotiated exclusively with CdL which kept its participation a secret until it publicly boasted of having succeeded, after lengthy discussions, in amending the original project of the Government.

The political discrimination directed so far against our organization has already made itself felt upon people "of definite Italian feelings". Anti-democracy is supported and introduced by AMG in all labour fields, and undisputed "Orders" are issued as they were under the rule of "believe, obey, and fight". By ignoring SU and flattering CdL, conflicts between them are encouraged by AMG in order to realize its objectives. Instead of laughing we invite you to reflect on the situation which AMG is creating here.

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With growing strength (editorial note)

Voices are being raised in support of our campaign to demand the announcement of a date for the administrative elections.

With his usual jesuitic mentality, the Mayor announced that the City Council will discuss this matter more exhaustively next time.

Meanwhile the Monrupino Communal Council passed a decision in which it announces its resignation unless elections are held within six months. Atty. Stecca walked out of the Trieste City Council at its first meeting after the postponement of the elections. The Sporer-Giampiccoli group took the opportunity of the flag incident to walk out.

Although the prolongation of the Councils' activity is absolutely illegal, the Communists remain there because they do not want the Communes to be administered by AMG commissioners, or to be left to the mercy of a camorra installed there by AMG. The Communists are not accustomed to deserting their battle-fields. They know that theatrical displays are of no avail, and that struggles are not settled with one stroke.

Although the Tito-pendentist paper until a short time ago considered commissioner ships the only solution, it now says that "it is not opportune to talk of commissioners". It never was advisable to talk of commissioners. To demand elections and to strive for them is a right of the citizens who will not be deceived any more, and who increasingly realize the intention to deprive them even of such rights as that of choosing their own communal administrations.

That the "Independentist" Stoecca and Giampiccoli did is due to their isolation, and to what they consider to be a betrayal by AMG.

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GOSPODARSTVO - Economic pro-Tito, January 18th, 1952

Yugoslavia does not exploit Trieste as a market for her books

Many economic measures in Yugoslavia are aimed at increasing exports but the sale of books in Trieste has not yet been taken into consideration. Numerous cultural and political advantages result from a frequent exchange of books and papers, while a sparse exchange of them greatly reduces the moral support given to Yugoslavia by the many Slovenes and Croats living abroad.

It is true, however, that local booksellers would hardly dare to display a Slovene book in their windows since in the very centre of "democratic" Trieste any student, excited by nationalist propaganda, could smash the windows with impunity.

Importation of books is still controlled by AMG but this would not hinder the import: custom duties are not high and should be abolished according to the Peace Treaty as they are for books from Italy; finally the recent monetary reform in Yugoslavia should favourably influence such trade.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 18th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Next Sunday Italian Communist party will open campaign for forthcoming elections (Fa)
- De Nicola remains, it is officially stated this morning (Fa)
- Washington's Anglo-American agreements - London will recognize Chiang Kai-shek - Recognition limited to Formosa however - Two ways open to China - Japan will again be Big Power (Fa)
- Allies warn China - Should eventual truce be violated they have agreed to bomb Chinese Continent - No progress at Panmunjom (Fa)
- 49 cadets in danger on German training sailing ship "Pamir" caught by storm near Dutch coast (Fa)
- Earthquake at Sacile (near Udine) nobody hurt (Fb)
- Will work at Tobacco Factory be resumed? - Communique by Committee of Inquiry expected tonight - Results reported to Zone Presidency (La)

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Aid to Trieste in foreign exchange (Reply by Councillor Delise to Independentists' thesis) (La)

According to "Corriere di Trieste" Rome's financial help to Trieste is more than compensated by the FTT's cession of foreign exchange to the Italian Government. Art. 1 of Annex III to the Financial Agreements of March 9th 1948, on the contrary, says that Italy undertakes to meet the requirements for foreign exchange of the FTT at conditions similar to that in force in Italy. Blackmail and counterpart are out of the question: Italy undertook to supply not only the necessary lire to cover the deficits but also the necessary foreign exchange! In other words Italy allows Trieste's economy to share her foreign exchange, and the amount at its disposal is determined every year in accordance with the reasonable demands made by AMG, regardless of the foreign exchange Trieste earns locally and which must, of course, be ceded to the Italian Government. Just to give an example of the benefits to Trieste of such agreements, let "Corriere" consider for a moment how it would feel should somebody (if that has not yet been done) assure the financing of its activity no matter what the proceeds of the sale might be.

Apart from this availability of Italian foreign exchange, Trieste also shares in all trade and financial agreements signed by Italy, particularly the "clearings" which our Zone could not contract for owing to its size.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 19th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Chinese enigma (editorial)
- Churchill's farewell visit to Truman - Agreement on Naval Command concludes talks at White House - British Premier ceded to Americans high command in Atlantic Pact - First US aid in war materials to London - No break of diplomatic relations foreseen between Great Britain and Mao Tse-tung (Fa)
- Opposition leaders arrested in Tunisia - Measures adopted by French Resident - News about incidents has facilitated agreement on Faure's investiture (Fa)
- State of emergency proclaimed in Egypt - Measure dictated by need to stop disturbances by "terrorists" in capital (Fa)
- Problem of Senate's Presidency settled - De Nicola withdraws his resignation once more - Deficit for 1952-53 estimated at about 400-430 billion lire (Fa)
- Senators (Italian) tackle law against neo-Fascism (Fa)
- After request for American intervention in Egypt London tries to moderate reaction to Churchill's speech - Cautious interpretations by Foreign Office and the "Times" of commitments announced by Premier for Far East (Fa)
- Unexpected decision by Allied Command - Thousands of prisoners to be released in Korea (Fa)
- Admiral Carney inspects "Ariete" units - Manoeuvres attended by Atlantic Commander (Fa)
- Exports to the US - Italy's protest to State Department on recent restrictions (Fb)
- Almost 500 houses collapsed in Po area owing to floods (Fb)
- Halberd flag symbol of Italian Trieste - Messages of support to Mayor on his firm stand (La)
- The hut in the Palace (editorial note, complaining about the works being carried out at the Palace of Justice for the Police offices)
- Big investigation by Inquiry Commission at Tobacco Factory - Reasons for poisoning still unknown - Presence of cyanide gas excluded - Work will be gradually resumed under sanitary control of premises - Only four women still in hospital (La)
- M/S "Enotria" leaves on her maiden voyage - New motor-ship joins "Esperia" on Egypt route (La)

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The "economic potential of the FTT" - Magician's wand for Trieste waved in presence of 115 persons (La)

Referring to the lecture on "the economic potential of the FTT", given yesterday by Mr. Bruno Cerne, editor of the "Corriere di Trieste", the "Giornale" prints a lengthy report, full of ironical observations, which can be summed up as follows:

Mr. Bruno Cerne, in his attempt to unmask the weakness of the Irredentist economic propaganda, was compelled to use some very strange economic theories and to adapt them in quite an original manner. He stated that the economic self-sufficiency of Trieste was already proved and that Trieste's final recovery could only be accomplished by its complete detachment from Italian national capitalism. As to Triestine industry, he stated that it must be freed from the "sabotage" of Italian competitors.

After mentioning the usefulness of the Allies' presence in Trieste - considering that the British and American troops spend their money here - Mr. Cerne affirmed that the cause of all our troubles originated from the economic agreement concluded between AMG and the Italian Government in 1948, which "will not allow us to buy and sell abroad, to create our own bank, or to build industries competing with those in Italy".

But Mr. Cerne's most ingenious theory is with regard to labour problems. He stated that the "economic potential of a region is in direct proportion with the will to work of its inhabitants". In this simple manner Mr. Cerne attempts to solve the problem of 17,673 unemployed in Trieste.

During the ensuing discussion a very clever labourer explained the reasons why "we cannot trust Italy", and the Director of the Independentist daily, sitting with Councillors Deklova and Giampiccoli, stressed the need "to act politically since the Italian Government is doing its utmost to suffocate Trieste". The latter asked for some explanations on the alleged underhand practices at the Zaule Industrial Port Authority and the Center for Trieste's Economic Development. With perfect coolness Mr. Cerne replied that there is not sufficient proof to condemn the managers of the above-mentioned concerns. The famous economist concluded his lecture by affirming that he will continue to insist on the establishment of a customs barrier at Duino.

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"Trieste mia" film withdrawn - Is this due to Titoist pressure? (Lb)

For three days the picture "Trieste mia" was shown in the cinema "Alabarda" and was such a success, that the cinema was always overcrowded. This picture has generally been more criticized than praised, but owing to the sudden death of the actor Randi it had a particular attraction. There were no outstanding incidents although this picture touches on some sensitive points, such as the role of the Slovene partisans during the struggle of the Italian martyrs in our region.

The independentist mouthpiece, followed by the Slovene daily staged a campaign against this picture, asking AMG to have it suppressed since it "slighted a Slovene partisan" and threatened "the appeasement between the two nations". Yesterday afternoon AMG suddenly ordered the suspension of this picture, withdrawing the permit for Trieste. Apart from other considerations we would like to know whether there is any connection between the Titoist press campaign and AMG's order.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 19th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Important police measures taken by French authorities - Revolt spreads in Tunisia - Strike follows arrest of opposition leaders - One dead and three injured in clashes - Chiefs of Arab delegations to the UN meet Padillo Norvo (Fa)
- One of the fundamental causes in Egypt-Great Britain conflict - Control of Nile main political argument in Sudan (Fa)
- Foru demands Italy's admission - New procedure supported by Latin-America countries has few chances of outflanking Soviet opposition (Fa)

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- Drama of France and of the world from 1933 to 1945 - Change of French Cabinets on tragic eve of Munich - Anschluss - When Hitler's troops entered Vienna, Paris was agitated by artificial Government crisis - How Blum's plans to safeguard Czechoslovakia's independence were upset by Daladier (4th of series, by M. Carrillo)
- As usual: Nothing new at Panmunjom (Fb)
- Departure of M/S "Augustus" postponed - Strike at San Marco temporarily suspended - Meeting at Labour Office this morning (La)
- Split in Trieste Post-sanatorial Association must be avoided - Interests of former tubercular patients dismissed from hospital must be safeguarded (La)
- "Trieste mia" withdrawn (editorial note, expressing the hope that the authorities will be more careful in future and that an official communique giving the reasons for the withdrawal be issued in order to avoid misunderstandings)

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Discords in the Italo-Yugoslav political concert - Racial discrimination again - Conditions on which an understanding could be reached - Problem of Trieste set aside (Fa)

Belgrade, 18th - Recently the famous Italian quartet was due to hold a concert in Belgrade but as one of the members was unwell the concert has not yet taken place. Instead another concert on Italo-Yugoslav relations and on the national minorities in Italy is being played. Both countries agree that mutual relations are not good. However, they could easily be improved since the obstacle which Italy put forward stating that she has already made enough sacrifices has no foundation. In fact she has lost nothing which was really hers, while recent maps published in Italy showing the Italian Eastern frontier along the Postumia and the Quarner are based on 1940. Yugoslavia demands some sacrifices from Italy and is willing to make them in her turn. Tito stated some months ago that the problem of the Yugoslav minorities in Italy is again urgent while that of Trieste was once more postponed.

The problem of the minorities is, without doubt, a difficult one but it could be solved if instead of publishing articles, criticising each other and influencing public opinion which is always ready to be moved over the fate of its fellow-citizens abroad, more cultural and sports events were to be exchanged. Mr. Velcbit departed for Rome in order to reach economic agreements. Actually about thirty agreements have already been settled and it is hoped that this will help to relax the tension.

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The port of Trieste and Russia's satellites (editorial)

The present political situation compelling Trieste's hinterland to confine its trade predominantly to the Soviet Union is the main obstacle standing in the way of Trieste's economic recovery. Venice, Fiume, and the Eastern Adriatic ports, labour under the same handicap, and even Hamburg has to struggle against difficulties of a similar kind as the enormous decrease of its Hungarian traffic - 100-200 thousand tons a month before the war and a miserable few hundred tons now - clearly shows. Hamburg's traffic relations with Czechoslovakia were not quite so much disturbed, as the effect of the 5 year commercial treaty recently concluded by her with the Soviet Union, has not yet made itself felt. Under this treaty, Czechoslovakia is to import from Russia about twenty million tons of goods, mostly raw materials, for which she will pay with her own manufactured articles.

Czechoslovakia's overseas exports via Hamburg during the past year amounted to roughly 600-700 thousand tons, besides other considerable shipments made by her via Trieste and the other Adriatic ports.

It must be noted in this connection that Czechoslovakian goods pay particularly high freight rates so that even a partial loss of this trade is more sharply felt than the diminution of any other traffic. All the other Russian satellite states are in a similar position, as they too are obliged to give Russia large preference in all their sales and purchases. Their trade with Western Europe, the US, the Middle East and Africa is dwindling. A good example of this artificial diversion of traffic is the recently concluded Chinese-Czechoslovakian trade agreement; all the traffic from this is sent by the usual Russian-Chinese trade routes, avoiding Trieste and the Baltic ports with complete disregard for economic convenience. Czechoslovakia's rail communications were built at the time of the Austrian Empire of which Trieste was the only port of international importance and they were so constructed as to reduce both the cost and duration of transport to a minimum.

On the other hand a substantial increase of 114% is recorded in Czechoslovakia's trade with Eastern Germany, for the first nine months of the past year as against the same period of 1950. A large proportion of the East German output of heavy machinery, fertilisers etc., is absorbed by Czechoslovakia which in compensation, exports to East Germany coke, metals, and other industrial products. A commercial agreement between the two states signed in the first half of last December provides for the exchange of East German mining machinery (an article of which Czechoslovakia stands in great need), optical and engineering instruments against Czechoslovakian rubber goods, principally tires.

In the prevailing circumstances Trieste's hinterland is practically confined to Austria and a part of Yugoslavia, although some of the American shipments directed to the north-eastern Yugoslav provinces may take the route of Trieste. The present situation clearly illustrates the vast extent to which Trieste's port activity is affected by political ideologies.

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Conference on FTT's economy by Bruno Cerne (La)

The problem of Trieste's economic survival was expounded yesterday by our editor on economics Mr. Bruno Cerne.

After mentioning the psychological causes of the Irredentist campaign against the FTT and its economic self-sufficiency, the lecturer analysed the positive and negative aspects of our economy. Mr. Cerne pointed out that under the pressure of the Italian Government's financial and customs control, resulting from the detrimental agreements of March 9th 1948, our industry is condemned to a secondary role, with no opportunity for final recovery. The only way out of this dead-lock is to free our economy from the yoke of the Italian bureaucracy, to find other outlets and markets, and to re-establish Trieste's traditional role in the European and international trade.

Mr. Cerne outlined the main aspects of the sabotage by Italian bureaucracy and capitalists against the free development of our traffic with the hinterland countries, and laid particular stress on the restrictive clauses, imposed by the Italian Government, of our trade agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Speaking about the question of our merchant marine, he stressed the negative policy of Rome and enumerated the inconveniences resulting from the lack of an adequate number of ships registered in our port.

He concluded his lecture by inviting all those present to do their best to support the revival of our city and its future independent life.

At the conclusion of the conference, the audience loudly applauded Mr. Cerne for his clever and objective lecture.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital.right-wing, Jan.19th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Islam and Italy (editorial)
- Anglo-American Conference concluded - Greater mutual collaboration but various points of contrast - Notwithstanding London's opposition Supreme Atlantic Naval Commander will be American - Disappointment about lack of agreement on closer British participation in European unification (Fa)
- French positions in Indochina strong - Infiltrations by Vietminh elements do not worry Hanoi Command (Fa)
- Cairo's reply to Ibn Saud offer for mediation brings no change - Protest to General Erskine on detention of Egyptian prisoners - Methodist parson attacked at Port Said (Fa)
- Activity at Palais Chaillot - Russia will probably veto Libya's admittance to the UN - This was stated by Syrian delegate after talks with Soviet delegates (Fa)
- Spillman received by Eisenhower (Fa)
- Earthquake, snow, and floods over western hemisphere - Two thousand Californian families compelled to evacuate owing to hurricane (Fa)

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Radio sensibility (editorial note)

The day before yesterday, between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., Trieste was in a state of great excitement. Ambulances of the Italian, American, and British Red Cross, the Fire Brigade, and private cars rushed through the city with howling sirens making a deafening din. The people imagined the most tragic and incredible news about exploded boilers, escape of gas, etc., with scores of injured and dead. The news quickly reached every house spreading alarm and anxiety.

When at 11 A.M. Radio Trieste went on the air, everybody expected some explanation. Imperturbably, the radio station followed its regular program with such a serene and placid calmness that many listeners thought they were not listening to Radio Trieste. After three hours of waiting, an announcement was made about an accident at the Tobacco Factory which had had no serious consequences. The tranquillity which finally returned to the city could have been restored three hours earlier had somebody at the Radio Station realized the necessity of relieving the public anxiety.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, Jan. 19th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- January 31st (editorial, referring to term for presenting income-tax declarations which should be postponed)
- Unbearable working conditions at Italian Tobacco Factory - Outcome of inquiry awaited (La)
- Postponed departure of M/S "Augustus", workers suspend strike - Further developments connected with outcome of today's meeting with CRDA at Labour Office (La)
- Protected by Petrilli former "federale" (+ Fascist secretary) Giovanni Rolli returns as inspector of Sick Insurance Office in Trieste (La)

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"Trieste mia" picture withdrawn (editorial note)

The "Trieste mia" film has been withdrawn by an AMG order, evidently because of an increasing public dislike for chauvinism.

Some movie stars have not as yet grasped the fact that when performing or acting they assume a certain responsibility towards the spectator; the same kind of responsibility a journalist has when writing an article - perhaps an even a greater one. It often happens that the less gifted cinema stars and producers make pictures where these qualities are badly needed. Such is the case of "Trieste mia". The bad taste and ignorance with which this picture, showing Trieste in the years 1943-45, has been made, are simply incredible. The most outdated commonplaces of chauvinism and sentimentalism are lavished on the public.

Moreover, to put it bluntly, this picture is a racial one. There are only two Slovene characters, Karl and his lady friend who does not count. The former is represented as wicked, false, and cruel. Mr. Mario Costa seems to have followed the example of Veit Harlan, whose picture "The Jew Sues" is well remembered.

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LA PRORA - Demochristian Party, weekly, January 18th, 1952

Velebit and Italy

In a statement to the press, made before his departure from Belgrade, Mr. Velebit said that it was his (and we presume also his Government's) intention to "settle all pending accounts with Italy". Undoubtedly the most vital of these is the FTL problem and therefore we desire that the Yugoslav delegate should entertain no illusion or mistaken idea about it. He should have a clear vision of the huge moral and financial sacrifices which Italy has made already, he should think of the many families separated, all the lives destroyed and the cruel sufferings inflicted on the people of Zone B, while those in Zone A are still compelled to live under a military administration and to remain ignorant, so many years after the war, of their final destiny.

The vastness of the Italian sacrifices has been more than once recognised by the Allied powers, particularly by the tripartite declaration of March 20th 1948. Despite the polemics which arose about this declaration through the fact that it cannot become operative without Russian assent, it remains a document of first rate importance and no "settlement" deserving this name can afford to disregard it.

With what intentions exactly does Velebit come to us? Whatever they are, he must be mindful that Italy is no longer the defeated country she was, forced to make the best of any bad bargain, but a much needed, rightful member of the Atlantic pact and playing a leading role in the attempt to unify this continent. By contrast, Yugoslavia's position is highly confused and uncertain. Unable to exist without foreign economic and military help, she would find herself in the most terrible plight if Italy, whose military potential and strategic importance are rapidly growing, decided not to budge in the event of a Russian attack on Yugoslav territory. Besides, Yugoslavia's economy is hit by a crisis of unprecedented magnitude.

It is from the angle of Italy's fundamentally changed international position that the problem of FTT must be envisaged. Italy has a right to expect that the Allied powers will use their influence in Belgrade. To Italy the issue is one of vital, moral and national significance, whereas to Yugoslavia it means only the renunciation of unreal dreams of domination devoid of all moral and juridical justification.

Italy's claim, made by her as an ally, holds good in either case, whether Yugoslavia is regarded as adhering to the Atlantic pact or not. If Yugoslavia is considered as a member of the pact, our claim is justified by reasons of dignity and justice and as a necessary pre-condition to fruitful cooperation. If, however, her role is that of a mere sphere of influence serving the political and military needs of the West, it would be unfair and absurd to saddle one Allied country with the entire cost. From whichever viewpoint the matter is considered, a solution in accordance with the sacred rights of Italy is imperative whatever Mr. Velebit may think or say.

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Italian law must be applied to the elections

At the last meeting of the communal council the communists demanded with their usual vehemence the prompt holding of elections, lavishing insults on the majority parties. A few well-chosen and determined words by the mayor repulsed the attack and restored calm.

We on our part have never ceased to stress the necessity for applying to the elections in this territory the law by which this matter is regulated in Italy and to point out the serious gaps and deficiencies of Order No. 33 of February 21st 1949 by which, with arbitrary modifications, this law was extended to the FTT. We also repeatedly criticised the electoral system originally introduced in Italy which in our view failed to provide one very important requisite to any efficient administration: the stability of the administrative body elected.

The present democratic majority has not the slightest reason to fear the coming elections, hence any interpretation given to its wish for the extension of the Italian electoral law to this zone would be completely mistaken. Only totalitarian parties such as the communists have cause to dread the polls.

We have on various occasions expressed our conviction that the extension en bloc to the FTT of Italian legislation is not an act of courtesy or generosity on the part of AMG but the fulfilment of an incontestable juridical obligation. Order 38 of February 20th 1951 only perpetuates the mistake contained in the previous order 33 and is completely inadequate to the present political and social conditions in this zone. In Italy, following the law No. 84 of February 21st 1951, the presidential decree No. 703 of April 5th 1951 was issued containing the unified norms for the election of communal administrations, and coordinating harmoniously the rulings of the law-decree No. 1 of January 1st 1946 with the more recent law No. 84 of February 1951. These unified norms must in their totality be applied to the elections in Trieste.

Communist propaganda clamorously denounces them as "humbug". In reality they are not only strictly democratic in that they enable every citizen to cast its vote according to his political conviction but also offer the great advantage of enabling the formation of a strong, sure, and stable majority fit to be charged with the conduct of public affairs.

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The FFI's supporters play with billions - Some observations on Zone's budget and miracle-making ability of Independentist wiseacres

The main goal of the Independentists' polemical technique is to prove that Zone A of the FFI has a balanced budget. To succeed in this aim the wiseacres of the Contrada del Corso (the HQ of the Independentist Movement) are not particular about their methods: from changing the figures, meddling with the various items, to creating a confusion between expenditures and receipts, just to satisfy the stupidity of certain short-sighted persons who believe that Rome and Italy are the greatest horrors in the Universe.

A balanced state budget, is a vital basis of this nonsensical political party which wants to create a new Triestine nation. In order to become a nation, Trieste should, according to these nation-builders, get rid of Italy and her economic aids. They completely overlook the fact that Yugoslavia, although having a thoroughly balanced budget, is actually compelled to beg for loans and aid from the Western Powers in order to come out from her economic crisis.

A balanced budget estimate is only an addition of various figures and it does not express the real economic and social situation of a nation or zone. The elements which show the reality of such a situation are: consumption, export, technical ability, accumulation of capitals, managerial ability, reserves of raw materials and manufactured goods, geographic position, own currency area and so forth. Many of these elements do not appear in a state budget, but they are very important.

A few days ago the "Corriere di Trieste" asserted that Italian industry makes a very good profit on goods in Trieste, and therefore the famous 10 billions represent only a counterpart item. Leaving this questionable matter, we would point out that, on the other hand, Trieste exports to Italy a considerable quantity of coffee, cocoa, spices, wood, oil, cigarette paper, beer, liquor and so forth. At the same time it receives all raw material through Italy's clearing compensations.

Instead of making their dubious investigations on single items of Trieste's budget, the wiseacres of the Contrada del Corso should examine the entire system of payments, the port compensations with Czechoslovakia, Italy's action to counter the competition by Northern ports, Austria's overseas exports, and the index of the Yugoslav and Hungarian foreign trade.

They should ask themselves the reasons for the Yugoslav, Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian etc. lack of concern for the Zaule Industrial Zone, the investments in which are opened to all countries.

A reply to these questions will be never given by the Independentists because it would be completely contrary to their anti-Italian propaganda.

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Reform of residential regulations needed (by Doro Rinaldini)

Recently "Ultime Notizie" printed an incorrect answer to a reader who asked for information about the possibility of being registered as a permanent resident of the Trieste Comune. Since the regulations seem to be frequently misinterpreted, this is a good opportunity to clarify them particularly as AMG has issued various Orders in this matter which have created a certain amount of confusion in the public mind.

According to Art. 16 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, a citizen may reside wherever he desires in the Italian territory. There are still some doubts, however, as to whether the law of July 1939, No. 1092, against the overcrowding of towns is still valid. In my opinion it should not be valid.

The most outstanding fact, however, is that AMG, by its Order No. 64, issued some regulations restricting the registration of permanent residents in the communes of our zone without making any statement regarding the general regulations contained in the various laws ruling that matter. After many protests, Orders No. 222 and 156 were issued, which showed a better understanding of the position of those who could not be deprived of the right to register as permanent residents.

After May 31st, 1951, it was no longer possible for temporary residents to be registered as permanent residents unless they belonged to one of the following categories: a) children of residents; b) wives of residents; c) orphans whose guardians are residents; d) widows and legally separated wives whose parents were residents on June 10th, 1940; e) Italian citizens resident in our zone on June 10th, 1940; f) Italian citizens born in our zone; g) permanent officials of public administrations transferred to our zone.

AMG Orders never stated whether the previous regulations of 1929 and 1939 were cancelled or only suspended by the new provisions. The Comune and the Prefecture held that they were only suspended.

Does this present state of affairs agree with general principles of law and justice? We feel it does not.

AMG seems to have had two motives in issuing these restrictive regulations. Firstly, the intention was to avoid increasing the population of Trieste during the trusteeship administration of this zone; secondly, to safeguard the local labour market.

Experience has shown that these regulations failed to reach these aims and have only created confusion and discontent, with the exception of those employers who benefited from the regulations in force by illegally employing non-resident workers at lower wages. Thus many persons duly registered as permanent residents and who could be employed, burden our public finance or the ERP funds instead of contributing to our prosperity.

The present regulations should therefore be modified particularly as the registry office will be compelled to revise the present data in conformity with the census results.

Two considerations should be taken into account: Firstly the final settlement of controversial cases of the past, according to the census returns, by the tacit acceptance of declarations of permanent residence; secondly the norms for the future provided for by Regulation No. 2132 of Dec. 2nd, 1929.

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IL PROGRESSO - Pro-Tito, weekly, January 19th, 1952

Trieste and the MSA aids

Last week the local Demochristians felt obliged to call AMG's attention to the fact that Mutual Security Agency's aids to the FTT should be supplied through Rome only.

After all kinds of scandalous embezzlements by the Italian bourgeoisie of ERP funds, causing the Americans to declare that they will not pay another cent if the Italians are not willing to shoulder at least part of the general burden in the interest of peace, the local agents of the Italian bourgeoisie have the impudence to demand further allocations.

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The Triestines are the first to claim that the aids for the Anglo-American zone of the FTF should be allocated to Trieste itself and not to Rome. They have stripped us of half a million tons of shipping and of the big insurance companies. Are they not yet satisfied?

We must not forget that to each ship built in Trieste, ERP contributed a third of the total expenditure. Italy had the ships built in Trieste with our money and then sailed them away to Italy. They do not even allow them to call at Trieste.

If they contrived all that with our ERP funds separated from those of Rome, then imagine what they would do if both funds were united. In that case Zone B could also be conveniently exploited.

It would be the first time in history that a crooked administrator, after defrauding those under his care, would be rewarded by an increase of capitol. That is the case of the Italian bourgeoisie, which has squandered the funds entrusted to them. This has been openly acknowledged by the chief of the ECA mission in Rome.

Hence the necessity for the continued separation of the Triestine and the Italian ECA funds. If Italy cannot be prevented from squandering her ERP funds, then at least give Trieste an opportunity conscientiously to administer the aid funds allocated to her.

To this end a commission of genuine Triestines should be appointed - people who really have the prosperity of Trieste at heart and can be expected to administer these funds adequately. AMG should then listen to their advice.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 19th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Three interpellations in Italian parliament demanding investigation of the "Egidi case" which raises grave questions about scope and limits of police power - Police may conduct investigations on their own account (Fa)
- Now it's Tunis' turn - Arrests of nationalist and extremist leaders may set Tunis afire, not previously involved in unrest of Arab world (Fa)
- Unconfirmed rumors of Stalin's death in New York's morning papers (Fa)
- Unexpected events expected in Korea - Gen. Ridgway confers secretly with UN truce commission - Allies reported ready to yield on all points but communist frustration of negotiations may mean war against China (Fa)
- Italian budget will conclude with 3-400 billion deficit (Fa)
- Vishinski again presents his "peace plan" at today's UN meeting (Fa)
- Youngest French premier begins task of forming cabinet (Fa)
- Hungarian government rejects Yugoslav note in contest about Mur-island (Fb)
- No solution of CRDA workers dispute in sight at 1 P.M. (Lb)

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- End of strike at shipyards - Partial strike could not prevent departure of M/S "Augustus" (La)
- Preparations for March 8th (Women's Day) (La)
- More poisoning at Tobacco Factory - 19 workers again in hospital - Will Commission now inquire more thoroughly into causes of poisoning? - Workers' Delegation received by Mayor (La)
- Professional classes at Dolina (S. Dorligo d. Valle) and Sv. Križ (Santa Croce) need work-shops (Lb)

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The Mayor justifies himself (editorial note)

Our Mayor Bartoli has felt the need to explain his recent statements about the Trieste flag. He said that, as a matter of fact, he did take the oath, although apparently not in the sense that others supposed. Since Italy is foremost in his thoughts, it is natural, according to his logic, that he took the oath for Italy ... especially since the FTT does not even exist.

His explanations are founded on a weak basis. ~~Notwithstanding~~ Commarata's legal philosophy and Bartoli's pious wishes, the FTT is a reality and it is high time for AMG to teach Bartoli his duty as a sworn-in mayor and not allow anyone to violate its Orders with impunity.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Yesterday's meeting of Italian Cabinet - New budget aims at combating unemployment - 550,000 workers will be employed in Italian shipyards - Biggest support will be given to building of popular houses - Long term program for development of agriculture - Credits to medium and small industries - Financing of new naval constructions - 250 billions for extraordinary needs of Italy's defence - A temporary contribution to be made by private enterprise (Fa)
- Expenditures amount to 85 billion dollars, receipts to 71 billions - That is now "gross" American budget which will be sharply opposed by Congress - President decides to oppose global cuts in foreign aid (Fa)
- Austrian Peace Treaty again postponed - After Allies' refusal to link this question with that of Trieste, Russia tries to gain time (Fa)
- Three dead and twenty injured in a Tunis village - Tunis Ministers send a protest telegram to UN (Fa)
- British public opinion demands more energetic action in Egypt (Fa)
- Korean negotiations dead-locked - Communists again refuse compromise (Fa)
- New French Government facing Tunis question - Edgar Faure between two fires - Left-wing parties demand appeasement, while those of the right demand strong action - Government's fate depends on Socialists (Fa)
- British Consulates in Persia closed (Fb)
- New cases of poisoning at Tobacco Factory - Many questions but no replies - 19 more women affected - Quality of tobacco and defective air-conditioning probable causes of incident - Efficient aid by Italian Red Cross - All patients released from hospital (La)
- After announcement of general strike, agitation at San Marco shipyard temporarily suspended (La)

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Babic in an interview in Belgrade expresses disappointment - All his hopes are pinned on Independentism (editorial)

Branko Babic, the well-known champion of appeasement and brotherhood, has confided to an editor of the Belgrade weekly "Settimana d'Informazioni", his hopes and disappointments with just a touch of optimism here and there.

After the usual attack against "communist treachery" he assured his Titoist comrade that the party has redeployed to strong positions, meaning probably those in Santa Croce or Bagnoli. He further remarked that every day he receives visits from workers who desire to visit Yugoslavia (obviously in order to study the conditions of life there; but have we not sufficient reports from the many refugees who constantly escape across the border?)

His statement "We are against the annexation of Trieste by Italy" has the true ring of a credo and he added that his party cooperates with "all the independentists, both with Stocca's group and the Sporer wing". Yet whenever we stated this fact ourselves, we were attacked and insulted. The editor of Settimana d'Informazioni then asked whether the rumours that the majority of the Italians are opposed to annexation by Italy correspond to facts. Surprisingly enough, this majority is completely unaware of the feelings attributed to them by these "rumours". Asked about his programme, Branko Babic repeated all the demands (abolition of the zone board to be replaced by a more democratic "Komando Mesta", bilinguality, surrender of all Italian state property, introduction of workers' councils etc.) already proclaimed by him at the popular assembly in the Rossotti theatre in May 1945. - A question he was hard put to answer was how Trieste could exist as an economically independent state. He could think of no better reply than to point to the large number of highly skilled Triestine workers. As if the muscles of our workers were an asset by themselves, independent of raw materials, markets, financing and a few other trifles of this kind!

If workers' arms are the only vital requisite how is it that Yugoslavia, where they abound, is so entirely dependent on foreign help that she owes several billion lire in her clearing accounts with Italy and that she finds herself compelled to request Germany for special terms for the extension of the present commercial treaty which shows a large deficit unfavorable to Yugoslavia?

In Babic's view the assertion that an autonomous Trieste would be unable to exist is an irredentist invention. Are the 10 billion lire a year with which Italy makes good our deficits also an invention? However, any further discussion of this point is superfluous - the experience of the forty days in 1945 and the example we have before our eyes in Zone B are more eloquent than any words.

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AUSA's aid to hospitals (La)

Yesterday Mr. Palutan accompanied Mr. Unger, the American Political Advisor, on a tour of the various hospitals and institutes which have benefited from the funds given by AUSA.

A report on the expenditure of the 81 million lire grant was handed to Mr. Unger.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, January 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- French and world events from 1933 to 1945 - Litvinov replaced by Molotov on eve of world conflict - Importance of this substitution - Russo-German agreement - Eloquent see-saw of French Communists as it appears from Thorez's writings - How aggression to Poland came about (6th instalment)
- 8 billion dollars for "Mutual Assistance" - Aid to foreign countries - Europe will receive 6½ billions, of which 5,300 millions will be for military aid (Fa)
- Discussion on Austria again postponed - No meeting of Substitutes yesterday - Problem of Trieste blocks resumption of conference (Fa)
- Chiang Kai-shek's troops massed on North Burma border (Fb)
- Further cases of collective poisoning at Warehouse No. 70 yesterday - Unjustifiable attitude of managers - AMG should appoint inquiry commission of its own, owing to negative results of previous one - Factory closed by order of Allied Authorities - Labour organisations rightly demand that workers be paid for lost days of work (La)
- Improvement in Strada di Longera 20 - Another house soon available for evicted persons (La)
- Compromise possible on dismissal of "outside" workers - Strike at San Marco shipyards ends - Agitation at Tricstine Jute Factory - AMG will reply to SELAD today (La)
- The 81 millions of AUSA aid used to improve Trieste institutions - Local authorities visit hospitals (La)

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An offer (editorial by-line by Bruno Cerne)

A public lecture about the most important principles on which Trieste's economic activity is based has caused the "Ultimo Notizie" and the communal councillor Delise to lose their tempers. Since their remarks concerned me personally, I wish to answer them directly.

First of all I feel greatly honoured at belonging to the family of the "Corriere di Trieste" since it is a democratic family, each member of which assumes full responsibility for his writings. He must only comply with the rules of truth and good taste expected of any well bred person.

As for Dr. Delise, it is not Christian behaviour to tell people that they are "complete ignorants". I never considered that I was infallible, but according to Mr. Delise's article I began to think, that I should still be smarting under the rebuke I got from AMG.

Everyone clearly understood that AMG compelled the Irredentist press to admit that the balance deficit refers to one administrative year and not to a half year as they pretended. Thus others have been rebuked, as well as ourselves.

If the Irredentists tried to save their faces by misrepresenting the facts, that is quite understandable since at times one must do anything to keep up appearances. But it is quite unbelievable that Dr. Delise did not perceive the trickery. Could that be bad faith?

I have never held that the "aid (of the Italian treasury) is compensated with usury by the foreign currency receipts, which the so-called FTT hands over to the Rome Government and I never mentioned the word "black-mail".

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I simply stated that the allocations supplied by the Rome Government are not an act of "generosity", but are an obligation under the peace treaty. Furthermore I declared that these sums are not non-repayable, but that they will be discussed later between Italy and the Government of the FTT. Finally I said that since the FTT has to hand over to Rome all receipts in foreign money, the local Government is unable to use them for our own needs. In fact at every meeting of the mixed commission, AMG found itself compelled to demand from the Italian Treasury sums, in free dollars, although to a steadily decreasing extent.

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Will they still smile? (editorial note)

The Mayor's statement on the Trieste flag is a masterpiece of hypocrisy, impudence, and falsehood.

Since September 1947 the halberd flag has flown from the City Hall balcony every day. Previously it was flown only on special occasions, but that was after Trieste's annexation by Italy in 1918 when the Trieste flag was replaced by the Italian tricolour. With the occupation of this territory by the Allies, the City Hall no longer flew the Italian flag because, according to Art. 5 of Proclamation No. 3, only the British and the American flags could be flown on public buildings.

In September 1947 General Airey announced the constitution of the FTT in his Proclamation No. 1 and the flag of the new State, as specified in Art. 8 of the Annex VI to the Peace Treaty, was again hoisted.

While the Allied Military Offices gave the place of honour to our flag by putting it between theirs, the City Hall and the Zone Presidency withdrew the Allied flags, replacing them with the new State flag, i.e. the halberd flag. The problem of the flag was thus settled in accordance with the new law, and General Airey abrogated the above mentioned Art. 5 of General Alexander's Proclamation No. 3 published on June 24th 1945.

The statement that the Comune has a right to safeguard its symbol "against political intrigues" is nonsense just like Cammarata's discovery of the continuance of Italian sovereignty over the FTT which amused all the jurists of the world.

Equally ridiculous is the Mayor's (and that of the lawyers who advised him) request to prohibit to others the use of the Trieste flag. It would be very convenient to remove it from the ships which carry it around the world. But this will not happen, let our Mayor be assured of that, this Mayor of ours who "swore to observe the national laws still in force here and those emergency orders issued by the Military Occupation Authorities".

We are anxious to know the attitude of the "Military Occupation Authorities" (as AMG is called). "Not even the Germans" - said the Mayor - "had the courage to abolish the tricolour". From which one gathers that he classes the Anglo-Americans as even worse than the Germans. Of course, in 1943 there was the Steel Pact (between Italy, German and Japan), while now we have the Peace Treaty of February 2nd 1947.

Anyhow, let us see how AMG safeguards the prestige of the FTT flag and their own prestige. Or will they still smile?

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, Jan. 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

-The ghost of Abd el Krim (+ editorial about recent developments in Tunisia)

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- Truman submits record budget - More than six and a half billions destined for Europe - "Two World Wars proved the impossibility of ignoring threats to free men", said the President (Fa)
- Peace Treaty with Austria - Adjournment of the Substitutes' conference caused by Russian refusal of participation - Westerners contend that Trieste problem has nothing to do with the subject (Fa)
- Russian manoeuvre to flatter Arab countries - Malik and Vishinsky again in conversation with Egypt's Foreign Minister (Fa)
- Conference on European Army postponed - Benelux concerned about right of veto (Fa)
- German rearmament policy - Adenauer's efforts to convince the Socialists - Labour unions already agree - An observer will be sent by the Bonn Government to the Atlantic meeting in Lisbon (Fa)
- Mexico also for the revision of the "Diktat" (Fb)
- Stalin reappears in public to belie rumours (Fb)
- Ceremony at the dispensary of Via Fondares - A report on AUSA aid to the Province - New hygienic equipment inspected by the Political Adviser (see E.S. 160, page 2-3) (La)
- Situation at the shipyards still very grave - Yesterday total strike at San Marco because of departure of M/S "Augustus" (La)

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Trieste and the Soviets (editorial note)

When the Russians seized Port Arthur in 1945, Stalin exclaimed: "At long last! We have waited forty years for this moment". These words reveal in a flash the true nature of the motives which are at the root of Russian policy. Not communism but panslavism is the driving power behind all its actions.

Expansion has at all times been Russia's supreme aim which she effectively camouflaged by pretending to act on behalf of her proteges; she tried to obtain for Serbia an outlet to the Adriatic at the London conference after the end of the first world war, and later in 1945 she did her best to secure a dominant position in the Adriatic for Yugoslavia. The Allies, blinded by resentment and rivalries, failed to see that by ceding part of the Venezia Giulia to Tito they were not revenging themselves on Italy but opening the gates of Western Europe to communist panslavism.

Although separated by a wide ideological and political rift both Tito and Stalin desire, for different motives, an independent Trieste, and the Russian attempt to link the issue of Trieste to the Austrian problem shows that the Soviets are determined not to lose Trieste as a pawn in their intricate game. Even above conflicting ideologies ranks the Slav lust for conquest.

It is high time that the Western powers became aware that by restoring Trieste to its motherland they would be acting in the interests of both Italy and the West, interests which for centuries were parallel.

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Defenders of the citizens? - The Egidi trial has revealed police methods which all Italians, ourselves included, deeply deplore (editorial note)

This is only natural. What calls for some comment, however, is the fervour with which "Corriere di Trieste" bewails the reprehensible excesses of the Italian police, without finding one word of blame for those misdeeds committed by the Yugoslav police beyond the Morgan line.

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A year ago we printed a full description of the massacre of Italian prisoners of war at Lubiana in January 1946 but it has not impressed the Titoists in via Montecchi than the events in the Trieste jails during the forty days of Yugoslav "freedom".

The pro-Slav press acts as a silencer in certain cases and as a loudspeaker in others. Can this be termed "defence of the citizens? We know such a defender by hearsay. His name was Lang (the well-known Austrian executioner) and in our opinion he was more respectable than the present self-styled "defenders of the citizen". The point is that he served - how-ever cruelly - only one justice.

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L'UNITA - Milan(Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, January 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Causes of mass poisoning at A.T.I. should be definitely ascertained - Incidents prove physical weakness of women workers - Lost workdays must be paid - Meeting of tobacco workers today at 5 P.M. - A.T.I. temporarily closed by AMG order (La)
- M/S "Augustus" sailed amid general indignation of workers - AMG forgets Mr. Haraldson's promise that no dismissals would be made in the shipyards in first half of this year (La)

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Intolerable situation - Deplorable working conditions in the garbage removal service (La)

We have repeatedly discussed the situation of the personnel employed in the garbage removal but so far in vain. The agreements concluded by the Comune with private contractors expired at the end of 1951 and no steps were taken to renew them. Now the garbage is again unloaded at the Noghero where the conditions of work are simply appalling. The workers have no dressing-rooms, no chairs, no drinking water, and are not even able to wash.

This state of affairs should be immediately remedied as it is a grave danger to the workers and their families, the workers having to return home without having even superficially cleaned themselves.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Yugoslav Ambassador Velebit presents credentials to Minaudi - Attention of political circles again focused on ETT and Rome-Belgrade relations - Civil and religious freedom in Yugoslavia (Fa)
- Stalin, sound and well, yesterday attended theatrical performance and anniversary celebration of Lenin's death - He is not only alive but has never undergone heart operation (Fa)
- Mohamed Raouf, Egyptian general arraigned for surrender to the British - Minister of Interior accuses British of having killed Sister Antonia (Fa)
- Decisive days for Mossadegh - Elections throughout Iran began today (Fa)
- Vishinsky leaves Paris (Fb)
- Compromise solution in CRDA workers dispute seems possible - Negotiations to be resumed this afternoon - Extra dismissal bonus may be granted (La)

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DEMOKRACIJA - Slovene (anti-Communist), weekly, January 18th, 1952

Lack of authority (editorial)

Every vacillating policy will, in the long run, tangle itself in its own web. We had an example of this in the recent "heroic" action by Trieste's Mayor when he reproached AMG for unlawful infringement of the Triestine flag, which he could no longer support and therefore had removed from the City Hall. So we see the Triestine flag on the Palace of the Zone Presidency and in the City Hall we see the stubborn Mayor appointed by AMG, who does not even spare Gen. Airey and cries that Order No. 1 with which the General approved the flag established by the Peace Treaty, was unlawful and terroristic.

This incident is a logical result of AMG's policy which we have repeatedly criticized. In the FTT Slovene schools are temporarily approved but the use of the Slovene language in the Courts is prohibited. Many old Triestines who had to leave the territory during Fascism are now treated as undesirables and are denied all stataal and political rights.

We now have a state of affairs in which the Trieste Commune simply does not approve Government orders and proclaims the government of the territory, which has lasted for four years, to be invalid, while the authorities themselves say not a word. They should ask themselves how such an important position can be entrusted to a man who so arbitrarily interpretes the law. If, even after the recent incident, the authorities do nothing against the loudmouthed Irredentist gang which was only saved by the postponement of the elections, we will have no more faith in law and order. It is high time that those responsible took steps in the matter since it is a question of their own honour and of respect for the law.

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Trieste - International city - Considered opinion of a British scientist and politician who was a member of the International Demarcation Commission and has a thorough knowledge of local conditons

The "British Geographical Magazine" published an article by Mr. Lovett F. Edwards, an eminent scientist who for several years acted as an envoy in Eastern Europe and was a member of the International Demarcation Commission between Yugoslavia and Italy.

After giving a short history of the various events leading to the present situation, the author believes that, with the improvement of the relations between the Anglo-Americans and Yugoslavia, on the one side, and between Italy and Yugoslavia, on the other, the Trieste problem could be solved on an international basis. Trieste is, in fact, not an Italian but a Centro-European port, if one considers Austria and Yugoslavia as Centro-European countries. He is convinced that any solution is better than none. The basis for the solution should be the ethnic line, i.e. the "status quo". The Yugoslav politicians affirm that the annexation of Trieste and its territory by Yugoslavia would represent the final stage of the unification of Southern Slavs, while for the Italians, Trieste and Venezia Giulia represent the last line of defence of Italianity and a springboard for the conquest of Dalmatia, Albania, and Greece, as under Mussolini. Edwards concludes his article stressing that the politicians have first of all, to remove the various prejudices still deeply rooted among the population of both countries.

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Humaneness and hypocrisy - The campaign against refugees is the ugliest product of national hatred in Trieste.

It is a month since "Giornale di Trieste" led an cruel campaign against refugees who have found shelter in the Free Territory of Trieste.

By signing the international Declaration of Human Rights, Italy recently pledged her readiness to fulfil tasks which Italian circles in Trieste are also expected to respect. Should these circles include persons who make an artificial distinction between their being Italians and their obligations to comply with duties binding the Italian nation, they prove, by so doing, that their Italianity is merely a mask which they use to attain certain political aims on the FTF. These people do great harm to the Italian reputation in Trieste.

To make things worse there is the sad realization that all these false philanthropists belong to the most fervent catholic circles in Trieste. Were they to live according to Christian principles, they certainly would not write in a manner which is altogether at variance with national tolerance and with the international good will. They do not bother to write about us, the native Slovenes, and about those refugees of other nationalities who took refuge with us after the second World War.

Although democracy is not compatible with such inhuman feelings and national intolerance as shown in this campaign against refugees, yet this campaign is led by those very people who boast of being the most democratic factors in Trieste's public life.

Furthermore, it is hypocritical to defend only those refugees who voluntarily left Yugoslavia. We consider they fully deserve protection, but to say that they should be given full rights and priority even before the native population has nothing in common with humanity, Christianity, and democracy.

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All our readers know how General Airey supported the Tripartite Note on the return of the FTT to Italy and how he was liked by the Irredentists. So let us look at his Proclamation No. 1 issued on September 16th 1947:

"Since Article 21 of the Peace Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers on one side, and Italy on the other, has come into force, the FTT has been constituted.

"Art. 2 of Annex VI to the Peace Treaty entrusts to the Security Council of the UN the independence of the FTT.

"Art. 1 of Annex VII to the Peace Treaty provides that until the arrival of the Governor, the Territory will be administrated by the Allied Military Commands in their respective Zones.

"Until the legally appointed Governor of the FTT takes office, the whole governmental and administrative authority in that Zone of the FTT occupied by the Anglo-American troops, together with the jurisdiction over its population, will continue to belong to me as Commander of the said Anglo-American military forces. By this I order that all administrative and judicial employees and all other governmental and communal functionaries and employees, as well as all officials and employees of public, communal, and other institutions, continue to do their duty according to the Orders I will from time to time issue or which will be issued by officers entrusted by me with this task."

As Bartoli himself said, among Airey's Orders there is also the Order providing that the flag of the Trieste Comune with the halberd be at the same time the flag of the FTT, i.e. of its Zone A. The Mayor swore that he would faithfully uphold the legal orders of the Anglo-American Military Administration. Now he "faithfully upholds" them was shown in his recent explanations. He not only opposes AMG's Orders but calls others not to observe them! We would very much like to know what General Airey's successor, the present Zone A Commander, General Winterton, has to say about this.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 17th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Russian-sponsored Atom control hardly feasible, says Acheson - However, Vishinsky's plan was not rejected - Need for access to "sources" of nuclear energy - What is Moscow's aim? (Pa)
- King of Jordan visits Rome - King Talal paid visit to Monument of Unknown Italian Soldier (Pa)
- heir to Egyptian throne born yesterday at 7.30 A.M. - Baptism of blood for King Faruk's son - Five Egyptians killed during a skirmish with British troops, while the nation celebrated happy event at Court (Pa)
- De Gasperi's statement to journalists - No crisis and no controversy on economic questions - Date of elections still unknown (Pa)
- Italian Senate unanimously applauds De Nicola - A delegation will call on De Nicola today in order to make him change his decision (Pa)
- French Government at crisis nearing solution - Edgar Faure already certain to obtain necessary majority - Military parade in honour of the late De Tassigny (Pa)
- Truth about Russian Navy - Obsolete warships but very modern submarines - The biggest warship is the former "Giulio Cesare" (Pa)

- Evidence given by two Italian optees from Yugoslavia - Italian prisoners in Mitrovica jail - There is also a Triestine, who was deported in 1945 (Fa)
- End of Korean conflict depends on Communists, said Cardinal Spellman in Rome - Clarification on relations between Washington and Vatican (Fa)
- British Cabinet convoked by Eden - A protest to Teheran - Uneasiness about Japanese intention to conclude an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek (Fb)
- Italo-Yugoslav agreement on fish ratified by Commission for Foreign Affairs of Italian Parliament (Fb)
- Istrian workers compelled to move from Zone B - Disputes among Titoist big-wigs over key-positions (La)

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A significant motion approved at meeting of Italian Republican Party - Principle of European unity violated without integral restitution of the FTT to Italy (La)

The annual meeting of the Triestine section of the Italian Republican Party concluded its work two days ago. Besides several decisions of purely administrative character and the election of a new Executive, the meeting unanimously approved the following motion:

"The General Meeting of the Triestine section of the IRP, considering the gradual progress of the plan for federal unification of the Western European nations, affirms that the inhabitants of the so-called FTT, who undoubtedly belong to the regions and populations included in the European Federation, should send their own representatives to the forthcoming inter-parliamentary assembly of the European Union. This participation can be carried out only after a complete restitution of the FTT to Italy. Such a solution would be in conformity with the desire repeatedly expressed by the population, the tripartite declaration, and para IV of Article 21 of the Peace Treaty. Moreover, the Powers actually administering this territory are not entitled to represent it at the above-mentioned inter-parliamentary assembly because: 1) they lack the necessary juridical power; 2) Great Britain will not participate in this assembly; and 3) because the final constitution of the European Federation will be based on the principle of direct representation of populations concerned."

Approving this motion, the Triestine section of the IRP expresses the hope that other Italian lands, actually under foreign domination, will also be freed through the European Federation and returned to Italy.

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Eight hours' day for the workers of the SEAD - Nothing new about the San Marco agitation (La)

In the presence of the director of the Labour Office atty. Levitus, the secretaries of the CdL, Novelli and Pinguentini had a talk with AMG in order to submit some demands of the CdL which were not yet taken into account in the framework of the SEAD. The main question, the reduction of working hours with consequently lower salaries has been settled. AMG has, in fact, approved the demand of the CdL by establishing a working day of eight hours. As for the other two requests, namely salaries for the "skeleton" staff and indemnities for working hours unavoidably lost, the two secretaries promised AMG they would submit definite proposals as soon as possible. There is nothing new in the San Marco question. No over-work was done yesterday. Today the workers belonging to the CdL will hold a meeting in order to decide on joint action.

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A problem of general interest - The forgotten Grignano (La)

Today at the public transport office (Ispettorato per la motorizzazione) the problem of communications with Miramare and Grignano will be discussed. Owing to public demand, many proposals, including the institution of new public services between Borcola and Grignano, will be examined.

We would point out that it is not a question of insufficient transport between Trieste and Grignano, which were always able to cope with the existing traffic, but the needs of Grignano itself must be taken into account in view of its future developments. Grignano badly needs roads, street lighting, telephones, shops and other public services.

For instance there has been a request for the construction of a road linking Grignano with Aurisina. Also a church should be built. The present conditions are not encouraging to private enterprise.

The situation is the same at Rozzol, for which we urged similar provisions. Here, too, public administration should take the lead, in order to promote private enterprise.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 17th, 1952Articles and reports:

- US confronted with difficult task - Truman's economic message foretells period of austerity - Law for defense production prolonged by two years - Aid to free countries to continue - Increase of taxation to cover deficit of 5 billion dollars - Cold reception by Congress (Fa)
- Faure will ask for investiture today (Fa)
- Anglo-American relations about to be put in their right perspective - Eden back in London, Churchill in Washington - Eden convokes Cabinet meeting (Fa)
- Violent offensive by Viet Minh against French forces in Indochina - The battle of Hao-Binh - French Command reports increased power of enemy's anti-air-craft guns - Encircled garrison supplied by air (Fa)
- While blood is shed at Tel el Kebir tension easing between London and Cairo (Fa)
- Drama of France and of the world between 1933 and 1943 - Responsibility for inaction about Nazis' aims - Paris and London well knew Hitler's intention to force his troops into demilitarized Rhineland but pretended to regard information on this matter as false (2nd of series, by M. Carillo)
- Upcoming elections in Zone B of the FIT? - Yugoslavia will participate in the 1952 Trieste Fair (+ it is thought in Belgrade that Zone B authorities intend to hold new administrative elections in the near future. The last elections were held on April 16th 1950, and the mandate is valid for two years. It seems that various political parties will participate in next elections) (Fa)
- Movements of foreign diplomats in Moscow limited (Fb)
- Allied prisoners in Korea killed by UN airplanes? (Fb)
- Labour meeting at AMG's Public Works Department - Last controversies about SPREAD will be settled favourably (La)
- M/S "Helvetia" successfully launched - Various Swiss personalities attended ceremony (La)
- Lecture by Bruno Cerne on "True economic potential of the FIT" will be held tomorrow (Lb)

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After the disappearance of the flag from the City Hall balcony - AMG must finally decide to hold the elections - Inclement season cannot serve as pretext for further postponement (La)

On August 8th 1948 Mayor Bartoli stated emphatically that according to his innermost conviction he might as well act as mayor of any other Italian city. Being a would-be politician with no real political sense, he obviously laboured at that time under a grotesque overvaluation of the tripartite declaration of March 20th 1948.

Last Tuesday Mayor Bartoli went a step further. There is no law in this zone that the communal flag must be exhibited jointly with a national flag, but even if the Italian law containing this order were extended to this zone, the only consequence would be that by the side of the red halberd flag of the city with the city coat-of-arms would fly the same flag without the coat-of-arms, the latter having been declared by the 1948 conference to be henceforth the flag of the Free Territory of Trieste. Mayor Bartoli's unintelligent and provocative opinion that the FTT flag is not worthy to fly on the City Hall, might well cause an outburst of public indignation and perhaps even disorders. We should like to know what the civil police (wearing the city halberd on their own uniforms) would do to Triestines who were to insist that their flag should fly from the balcony of the City Hall, the same flag which on other buildings holds the place of honour between the American and the British colours?

The Independentists and the Slovene democratic league reacted by leaving the City Hall the other day. The communists kept silent. Their usual talk about the Free Territory and the application of the peace treaty very likely conceals a longing for certain other flags. For the rest, they are content to accept money from Italy wherewith to "ease unemployment" and to use the City Hall as a stage where they can show off as "defenders of the people". In reality they are completely isolated and dread Independentism even more than Christian Democracy.

AMG's choice is now enormously simplified: the indefinite continuation of Bartoli's Demochristian dictatorship on the one side, and the holding of elections on the other. The time has passed when the appointment of commissioners might have solved the issue and the only possible way out of the present illegal situation is to hold elections without any further delay. The winter season is no excuse. England has voted in November and the three West German states in December. There is no need for noisy propaganda in the open, for rhetoric in public places or for the presence of politicians summoned from abroad and sadly ignorant of our specific problems.

The present muddle must cease at all costs; let the citizens go to the polls and decide their future for themselves. Should they be so blind as to reconfirm the mandate of their present administrators, they will forfeit the right to complain or protest.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, Jan. 17th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- What will Churchill say? (editorial)
- Acheson states that he is willing to negotiate only on firm basis - Russia desires disarmament with words only - Record-budget submitted by Truman to American Congress amounts to 90 billion dollars - By proposing new taxes before elections President shows he is not afraid of becoming unpopular (Pa)

- Admiral Carney's appraisal of Italian soldiers - Shooting exercises at Bressanone and visit to Bolzano and Verona (Fa)
- Vishinsky will repropose armistice in Korea today - American delegate at the UN announces new proposals on prohibition and control of atomic weapons (Fa)
- Long conversation between Cardinal Spellman and Pope in Vatican - Spellman refutes Protestants' reasons against creation of American Embassy in Holy See (Fa)
- General Assembly of Italian Industrialists' Association in Rome attended by five members of Italian Government - Dr. Costa reelected chairman of the "Confindustria" (Fa)
- Withdrawal of identity cards in Zone B - Exodus of workers' families commences (La)
- Fire in premises of Austrian Economic Delegation - Damage amounts to half a million lire (La)
- American books and publications offered free of charge to local societies by Allied Reading Room (Lb)

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Against Independentist intrigues - Trieste flag a prerogative of our Commune - Non-existent FTT cannot have a flag of its own (La)

The firm stand taken by the mayor regarding the Trieste flag has met with general consent. It is high time that the Independentist minority, which consists mainly of pro-Austrians and pro-Titoists, stops provoking the majority of Triestines, who are eager to preserve their emblems.

Apart from the moral question, there is a juridical one, according to which the Communes are entitled to safeguard their emblems and flags. That means that they must prevent any slight or offence to end any abuse or infringement of these emblems.

The peace treaty clauses regarding the Triestine flag must be considered as a plain infringement of communal prerogatives. When the peace treaty came into force on September 16th, 1947, AMG made the mistake of thinking that the provisions of Annex VI could be immediately applied. Thus AMG adopted, for the zone under its administration, the flag and emblem provided for in that article. (Follows a juridical discourse on the Triestine provisions of the peace treaty; see ES No. 156, page 2). Thus AMG is compelled to respect the rights of the commune with regard to its flag and emblems.

Finally the mayor quoted a passage from a lecture of Prof. Cammarata: "Nobody can deny the personal prerogative of the Commune in all matters regarding the use of its flags and emblems. Furthermore, the right of the Commune to forbid any other person or body to use its flags and emblems is established by Art. 8 of annex VI of the Permanent Statute. This shows that during a transitory regime the commune cannot be deprived of this right. Therefore nobody besides the communal administration itself is authorized to fly the communal flag. The more so, since the Tripartite Note excluded any existence of the FTT. As to exhibiting the national colours from public buildings and offices the question has been covered by Art. 1 Sec. I of the proclamation No. 2 of September 15th, 1947, by which AMG abolished the prohibition contained in Art. V of the order No. 3 of September 15th, 1945. So it is logical that the national flag should be flying from public buildings containing Italian offices."

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Jan. 17th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Dismissals at S. Marco shipyards - Workers resolved to dissuade management - Five dismissals at Arrigoni's Trieste branch (La)
- Against workers' enemies (+ Titoists) (La)
- "Socialism" of Titoist traitors - Agricultural reform in Zone B systematically disrupted - Revival of motayaga - Small property sold (La)
- Small farmers request AMG to postpone term for income tax declaration (Lb)
- Extension of term for income tax declaration - Requested by all communal councillors of Muggia (Lb)
- Slovene-Croat Cultural Union protests against expulsion of Neruda (Lb)
- Meeting of CP's Central Committee continues today (Lb)

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About City Council meeting - Population claims right to free elections (editorial note)

At the very outset of the City Council's meeting on Tuesday an incident occurred between Bartoli and Ciampiccoli. This was a provocative gesture by the first citizen who claims for himself a monopoly of the halberd flag, which must be subject to his whims and can be flown only when it pleases him. A no less provocative gesture was that of the Independentists who, taking advantage of the incident to withdraw from the meeting, played into the hands of AMG by giving them another opportunity to appoint a commission at the Comune. The two contentents are worthy of each other.

A serious remark recalling the Council to its responsibilities, came from Comrade Pogassi, who on behalf of the Communist group, urged the Council's efforts towards speeding up the elections.

General Winterton has no more excuses for not setting the date: the census has been held, the budget estimates about to be approved, the weather propitious; when is the electoral campaign to start? The Mayor had to admit (although between his teeth) that there are no reasonable objections.

The matter will again be discussed by the City Council, and in the meantime the Mayor will ask for details from those who, by order from Washington, suspended the electoral campaign at the last hour.

The entire population claims its electoral right and the City Board must take this into account and support it instead of subordinating it to other questions, as the Mayor would like to do.

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Zone Presidency against small tax-payers - It wants them as docile as lambs (La)

The Press Office of the "Trieste Prefecture" sent a letter to the Committee for the Defence of small merchants and artisans concerning the recent prohibition of the conference on the Venoni tax-reform. The letter states that the Committee is not a lawful representative of any category and that its agitation about the Venoni law is unauthorized, and aimed at alarming the tax-payers. The letter concludes that since the conference was organized by the same Committee it was obvious that it could only have the same purpose and therefore it was necessary to prevent it.

It is very strange that in November the same Committee obtained an authorization for a conference on the same matter; just as it is strange that in a democratic country the Prefecture or even the Administrative Police, which usually deals with traffic, should judge whether the citizens have the right or not to criticise a law. The citizens can criticise as much as they like within certain limits while a prohibition of a conference smacks of Fascism.

In reality they wish to prevent the small tax-payers from learning how to avoid the hardships which the new law would inflict upon them, while the big tax-payers always manage to evade taxes. To give some explanation on the new law we quote a statement by a Demochristian weekly in Rome: "Today both tax-payers and fiscal critics need to change their mentality." In order to avoid a reduction in national income, the reform is carried out in such a way that only the tax-payers have to be honest, while the State remains dishonest and takes the lion's share".

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Arbitrary decision by Postsanatorial Directorate - Decisions quite valid (Lb)

The Chairman of the Postsanatorial meeting sent a letter to the local press in which he states that:

1) the new agenda of the meeting, approved by the majority, was quite valid since it was voted at the request of the President of the AFS (+ Postsanatorial Association) who only after the elections, declared the decisions of the meeting invalid. The President, in fact, affirmed that according to the statute, when there are more than three sections of the Association, the meeting must be transformed into a congress for which delegates must be elected. The members, however, knew nothing about the existence of the three sections, and therefore rejected his statement;

2) the decisions of the meeting are valid because only the Law Courts can declare them invalid, while no individual veto is allowed by the statute;

3) any action taken by the Directorate in contrast with the decisions of the meeting will be illegal;

4) the electoral Commission has the task of preparing the elections and to accept the list of candidates until a new Executive Committee is formed;

5) the Executive Committee has to follow the decisions of the electoral Commission;

6) the Chairman protested against the report in "Giornale del Lunedì" which was completely false and tried to exploit internal differences for political purposes.

The Chairman of the meeting concludes that he was elected by the meeting and that therefore he acted in conformity with its decisions.

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LE URGENTE NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 17th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Pella-Vanoni compromise - Budget Estimates will be signed by Vanoni but will be presented to Parliament by Pella (Fa)
- Crowded hall expected for Churchill's speech to Congress - Last meeting between Truman and Churchill tomorrow - Plan for reorganization of Atlantic pact (Fa)
- New pretext for break - Reds accuse Allies of intending to send Chinese prisoners to Formosa (Fa)
- German Socialists will oppose rearmament plan (Fa)
- Italian journalists in London (Fb)

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Talk of elections in Zone B (editorial note)

In reprinting the short report from Belgrade published in this mornin "Corriere di Trieste" (see page 4), the paper adds the following comment:

Rumours that elections will soon be held in Zone B are clearly intend to criticise the postponement of the administrative elections in Zone A. The astonishing statement that "various political parties" will participate in the next elections in Zone B will surprise everybody. Recollections of what happened, of "the freedom to vote and the plurality of parties" at the last elections, and the memory of how Italian and foreign journalists were beaten up, make it impossible for us to believe such statements.

One thing is sure however: that in a Zone where the Italian majority is daily submitted to abuses, where the political-social-economic system cares nothing for the freedom of the citizens, where the propaganda spread hatred against religion, the mention of plurality of parties, i.o. of opinions and programs which imply respect for all freedoms, is from its start a pro-electoral mockery.

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Much ado about nothing (or almost) - This morning over 150 woman-workers employed at local Tobacco Factory were slightly asphixiated - There are three probable reasons: fumes from tobacco, heating apparatus, or from chemical substances - Panic in the port and city for 40 minutes - Traffic disorganized by ambulances and private vehicles - Crowded first-aid stations but all patients returned home (La) (with two photos)

After the prominent article, describing the alleged "explosion" in the premises of the Tobacco factory this morning, and the panic which arose from exaggerated rumours about the gravity of this, fortunately, not very serious occurrence, the paper prints an additional article (under the heading: "Labour conditions of women employed at Tobacco factory") which can be summed up as follows:

There were about 150 to 200 woman-workers treated for slight asphixie but the exact cause is still unknown. It probably resulted from fumes from a new stock of tobacco, or chemical substances used for processing this raw material. It is not impossible that the central heating, which was put in operation this morning, might have caused the trouble. But nearly all the women have complained about the present conditions i.o. safety installations, and sanitary measures in the factory, as well as the insufficient meals served in the personnel mess.

A short communique by the VG Civil Police on this subject states that the majority of the women were immediately released from the hospital, while the remainder will be out of danger within two days. The communique concludes that the exact cause of this incident is still unknown.

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TRIESTE SERA - Independent Front, January 12th, 1952Articles and reports:

- Italian Irredentism hates Trieste more than the FIT - But Triestines will defend their territory (banner headline)
- The (Triestine) flag must also disappear (editorial)
- Italian King in Trieste - You did not see him but "Messaggero" did
- Useful comparisons - French budget and that of Trieste (mentioning that Ploven's Government was compelled to resign because the French Parliament refused to approve the budget estimates. Considering that the French budget estimate was, per capita, four times smaller than that of Trieste approved by AMG, the paper wonders what French people would have done if they had had our budget)
- Trieste is recovering, but certain questions are not very clear (stressing the difference in figures concerning aid for shipbuilding reported in a pamphlet recently published by ECA compared with those given by AMG - 15 billions against 12 billions)

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Trieste impedes the revision of Italian Peace Treaty - Large and small lies of Italian Irredentism

Referring to an article written by Roberto Cantalupo and recently published by the "Tempo" under the headline: "Trieste blocks the revision of the 'Diktat'", "Trieste Sera" makes a lengthy comment, the main points of which can be summed up as follows:

1) Viewed from the Italian standpoint, Trieste can be considered as a loss, or as a problem which was not very favourably solved for them. However, this problem was definitely solved through the Peace Treaty which was ratified by 21 nations. And this fact is openly admitted by "Tempo", which is certainly not in accordance with Rector Cammarata's thesis.

2) Art. 21 of the Peace Treaty is very clear and definite. It establishes the frontiers and the cessation of Italian sovereignty over the FIT. Why does not Mr. Cantalupo, who asserts that this article is not yet enforced, use the same argument about Briga, Tonda, or the Dodecanese islands? Obviously because these regions are backed by powerful nations, and the Italians have always been bold against weak, and timid against strong countries.

3) The main responsibility for the present situation in Zone B rests with the Italian Government, the political and diplomatic manoeuvres of which were influenced by the Irredentists, and resulted in an ever deepening rift between the two Zones of the FIT. Therefore the Istrians should thank the Rome Government for their present situation and for the fact that they are still not governed by themselves.

The cessation of the Italian sovereignty over the FIT, the frontiers of this territory, and the corresponding administrative provisions, were clearly established by the Peace Treaty. The Irredentists' bluster on these questions is composed of falsehoods which only feeble minds would believe.

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The emergency indemnity - We shall see if the "Motherland" is really so "Great"

The representatives of various local organizations of civil servants, at a meeting of their Federation for the Anglo-American Zone of the FIT, sent to the Under-secretary of the Italian Treasury, the Hon. Gava, a protest telegram urging the extension to our Zone of the so-called emergency indemnity granted to all Italian state employees.

This indemnity, which was long ago promised to our civil servants, is now only an annoying debt for Rome, and the Italian Government is doing all it can to avoid payment. But the Triestine civil servants are fully entitled to demand the payment of this indemnity from September 15th 1947 onwards.

In the meantime we demand AMG's intervention on this subject, and point out that the question of civil servants employed in the Anglo-American Zone of the FIT should be regulated through an adequate Statute which would free our administrative personnel from the yoke of Rome. A complete detachment of our administration from Rome: that is the main question to be settled by AMG in the interest of the local civil servants and the entire population of Trieste.

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Irredentist documents on Triestine economy reveal a system of wilful sabotage (editorial by-line)

We have often stressed the fact that Triestine economy cannot thrive or prosper if linked with Italy. We quote from the opinions of economists who cannot be charged with independentist aims.

More often than not irredentist economists endeavored to prove that the Italian Government succeeded in increasing the traffic of Trieste up to the 1913 level. Now let us see what Mr. Villa writes in his booklet "The port of Trieste in its recent past and in its future".

He says: "After examining these facts one reaches the conclusion that if the total volume of the maritime traffic of Trieste was almost equal to that of 1913, one cannot hold, however, that the value of this traffic is equal, since the latter included solid fuels, iron minerals, and cereals, which leave a small profit, while the more valuable goods diminished.

The same author admits that "the special functions of the Triestine port did not tally with the state-reasons imposed by the centralizing Fascist regime. Well, nothing has changed so far. The same considerations are put forward with reference to the concentration of the state-subsidized maritime lines, since Trieste lost its maritime independence and was no longer able to satisfy the particular needs of its hinterland.

Mr. Villa asserts that Trieste was compelled to submit to the incompetency and corruption of immigrated people (this is still happening!) who tried to benefit from a position of political privilege.

Now let us have a look at the statistic data of Prof. Luzzatto-Fegitz ("The economy of the Venezia Giulia"). Referring to the famous economic crisis in 1929, he says: "The economic crisis was heavily felt by the Triestine shipowners, because of the insufficiency of the governmental subsidies." Trieste was again treated like a Cinderella, since it was granted smaller subsidies than all the other Italian ports. As for the Lloyd Triestino "it was stripped of its Near East lines, after having been deprived of the Dalmatian services, which together constituted its main assets." And he continues: "It is not necessary to demonstrate that Trieste badly needs to govern itself and to have full liberty of organisation in order to function proficiently. Any dependence from abroad must hamstring its activities".

Finally there are the statements of the Italian economist Gustavo del Vecchio who wrote in his book "The present depression of Triestine economy": "All Italian industries suffered from the effects of a momentous crisis which commenced in 1921, but afterwards were able to benefit from improved political conditions and good economic prospects. But the Triestine enterprises, heavily struck by the 1921 setback, did not participate in the relative economic revival of 1922, as did the other Italian regions."

These economists certainly knew nothing about any FIT. Unfortunately, Trieste is still kept waiting for an economic independence. The local irredentist gang is paid by the Italian Government to sabotage any genuine economic recovery of Trieste, and this nefarious policy will continue, unless AMG puts a stop to it.

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Little men ... On June 2nd "Yes", on September 15th "No"

"Giornale di Trieste" of January 10th announced that AMG had modified the calendar in so far as the national holiday of June 2nd, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian republic, had been added.

The fact that this paper was in a position to know this in advance proves that there are informants in AMG who do not hesitate to reveal office secrets in order to be rewarded for having served the "national cause". But since this announcement was not denied by the PIO, we assume that it was correct. After all the incredible happenings since September 1947, Triestines can swallow this pill, though the fact itself concerns a rather trifling matter.

The question is only to know according to which principle the trusteeship administration took this decision. Is it in order that workers should be paid for the holiday of a foreign state? Will not these sums heavily burden the Triestine budget, thus increasing its deficit? The responsible man is the Director for Civil Affairs, Gen. Whitelaw. He should remember that the independentists requested him to include September 15th, the anniversary of the constitution of the FIM, among our holidays. The preference in favour of June 2nd reveals that our caretaker government is no longer administering our zone according to the provisions of the peace treaty.

Lately a new state has been established, the independent Libya. We ask Gen. Whitelaw whether in this state, whose territory was administered by Italy for a much longer period than Trieste, June 2nd will be a holiday.

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IL LAVORATORE - FIM Communist Party (Cominform), January 14th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Vidali's report at meeting of Central Committee - Communists' tasks in struggle for peace and unity of workers - Create a strong party - Demand Triestine elections as a democratic right (+ the most important item of Vidali's report referred to elections which were twice deferred in 1951. He declared that the Communists' enemies dread elections, since they fear the results of the polls. The pretexts for postponement are without foundation and the Communists demand that administrative elections be held, since they are a democratic right) (editorial)
- Communist Senator Platone will speak next Sunday in Trieste
- Outstanding item of the week - Anglo-American disagreement increased after Churchill's visit to Truman - The serious weakening of England a result of the general crisis of imperialism
- Protest of the CC against Pablo Neruda's expulsion from Italy

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Meeting of Post-sanatorial Association - Present management disavowed majority of members

At the meeting of this association many criticisms were lodged against the present management. The member Tenci explained that the meeting had the right to replace any agenda with another one, if the former does not comply with the interests of the members or does not include matters of interest to the members. Mr. Brazzati strongly criticized the lack of democratic understanding of the present directorate which is spending considerable sums on matters of no interest to the members. Finally, another member stressed AMG's lack of understanding for cured tuberculosis patients since AMG finds no better advice to give them than to return to hospital.

The proposal to appoint an electoral commission of at least seven members was approved.

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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 686

8th January, 1952.

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DR. BEBLEF REPLIES TO TANJUG CORRESPONDENT'S QUESTIONS

QUESTION : How do you judge the general work of the Security Council in 1950 and 1951 ?

ANSWER : It is a basic fact in regard to the Security Council that in 1950 and 1951 the Council lived through a deep crisis. The year 1950 began with the leaving of the Council by the delegation of a permanent member, namely the Soviet Union, and for seven months did not participate in its work. The reason for relinquishing the Council was the dispute concerning China's representatives, and this dispute has been lasting through the past two years and is still actual.

If we take into consideration the fact that the Council because of its composition (five great powers, who are permanent members and six others who are non-permanent) can operate only if there exists an agreement between the great powers - then it is clear that it could not fulfil its task as the guardian of Peace, because there was never less agreement between the great powers than in those very years.

Let us take up the most important question with which the Security Council was confronted with - the war in Korea. The Council began to discuss this question in absence of the Soviet delegate. Because of this particular circumstance, the Council was able to make some decisions, such as for example recommendations to cease fire and withdrawal to the 38 parallel as well as aid to South Korea on whose territory North Korean troops were present, but the absent great power the USSR took outside the Council an attitude which was favourable to the aggressor, who was her protegee.

North Korea had therefore no need to listen to the cease fire appeal and withdraw to the 38th parallel and in war operations which enjoyed the moral and material support of two great powers, of which one - China - later joined the war on the side of the North Koreans. On 1st August the Soviet delegate returned to the Council and from that moment began to prevent every new decision and at the end he voted that Korea could be simply removed from the agenda, but the war continued and there existed an ever-increasing danger that it might spread.

It would be hard to find a better illustration than the fact that the Council cannot play its role unless there is agreement between the great powers, than it will see in Korea.

In the present situation one can say that the practical importance of the Council has boiled down to two things: first, to remain the centre of contact of the great powers where agreement can be reached amongst them when the necessary conditions are created; secondly, that this is an organ which can alleviate the solution of disputes of secondary importance, i.e., disputes in which no great power is vitally interested.

QUESTION: Which are the basic problems which have been treated for the last two years in the Security Council and what was the attitude of Yugoslavia with regard to these problems?

ANSWER: The basic problems and our attitude in regard to them was as follows:

THE QUESTION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF CHINA

This was the first question which we had to deal with upon our arrival at the Security Council, i.e., as early as January 1950.

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At that moment, according to the opinion of most the situation was ripe that the delegate of PR China should take over from the Kuomintang the representation of China in the Security Council, as well as in other organs of the UN. Many members of the Security Council had already recognised the new Chinese Government and expected others to do the same. On our part we have supported decisively the attempt that in the name of China should begin to talk representatives of a Government which was really in power over the whole territory of continental China and the only one capable of executing in the name of China the rights and obligations in the spirit of the Charter. At that moment the Soviet delegate relinquished the Council so that the whole problem became complicated and thus the solution of this problem was prevented. This was another proof, as it has been often shown, that the Russians do not want to see PR China in the UN. After that, as we all know, war in Korea began and the Chinese intervention which led up all to the postponement of the solution of this problem.

KASHMIR

This was also one of the questions which we found unsolved in the Security Council. It was already in a phase when it was fairly clear that it would be difficult to find a solution on the existing basis - and when nobody dared to attempt to find another basis. According to our opinion the solution of this problem could have been made primarily, if one took into account the rights and interests of the Kashmir people in general and particularly by ensuring its right to self-determination and secondly by contributing to the appeasement and settlement of relations between India and Pakistan. Because we are not convinced that in these two resolutions, upon which we had to declare ourselves in the past for the past two years these two moments were not taken fully into account, we abstained from voting.

PALESTINE

The Security Council had on two occasions to study certain difficulties which arose between Israel on the one side and some Arabian countries on the other side in regard to the fulfillment of the armistice agreement. On this occasion we supported the efforts for the reaching of a solution to all these questions in a peaceful manner, by agreements concerning armistice and to consolidate thus the system of armistice and create conditions for concluding.

SUEZ

For this very reason we supported the proposal that Egypt should be called upon to stop the blockade of the Suez Canal, because this blockade in a way represents a continuation of hostilities, which means a step further from armistice towards a state of war and not to peace. However, we were against that the draft resolution should get a character of sharpened relations with Egypt which would in turn make more difficult the realisation of the objectives which we had in mind. We demanded that the resolution should be changed in this sense and we partly succeeded in this matter.

IRAN

From the very beginning we took up the attitude that this problem - the nationalisation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. by the Iranian Government - was a problem for the internal jurisdiction of Iran and that the Security Council therefore had no right to enter into this matter. But as this question has come, however, before the Security Council and because it produced real tension between Great Britain and Iran, we attempted that the Council on its part should help the interested parties to continue direct talks. The negotiations were not arrived at, but the Council desisted from passing a resolution which Iran might understand as interference in its internal affairs and which would in any case make negotiations more difficult.

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KOREA

It is a well-known fact that we took part in all phases of discussion of the Korean problem in the Security Council. From the very beginning, immediately after the breaking-out of hostilities in Korea on 25th and 27th June we came forward with our independent proposals. However, these proposals were not accepted by the Security Council and the Cominform propaganda attacked them and put them to ridicule. But we stuck persistently to our attitude, regardless of transitory moments of both military and political opportunities and from the very day we condemned aggression, demanding the stoppage of hostilities and the withdrawal to the 38th parallel. Simultaneously we demanded that everything should be avoided which might produce the spreading of the conflict and that no possibility should be left out for a peaceful solution. We also asked that the rights and interests of the Korean people and their right to decide about its fate should never be lost from sight.

Our attitude in regard to PR China's intervention in Korea was based on these same principles. The moment the question of China's intervention came before the Security Council we condemned China's action, which might have led up only to the spreading of the conflict and an increase of general international tension and we supported the resolution in which China was requested to abstain from this action.

QUESTION: What contribution has Yugoslavia given in the work of the Security Council?

ANSWER: By answering the previous question I have answered this one too. In every individual case we demanded and strove that the Security Council should accept just democratic solutions in deep conviction that we thus contribute to the strengthening of peace in the best possible way. We think that our contribution to the work of the Security Council when we were inspired with this principle was of no small importance.

QUESTION: For the past two years, you were twice President of the Security Council (from 1st - 30th November 1950 and from 1st - 30th September 1951) which basic problems were discussed by the Security Council while you were in the chair and what have you undertaken as President of the Security Council?

ANSWER: When I was for the second time President the Council did not discuss anything of great importance but my first one was more dramatic. It occurred at a time when for the first time before the Security Council (and in general before the UN) appeared representatives of the PR China. They were invited on account of Korea and Formosa but they took up the attitude that they should discuss only the question of Formosa and not that of Korea. They made this difference because in the problem of Formosa they accused the USA while in the question of Korea they were the defendants because it was evident that in the interests of solution the question of Korea was more important - that the Chinese should participate in discussions in regard to this question (in this Russians had already long ago participated), so as President I proposed a solution which might as yet enable them to participate in a discussion concerning Korea; although they might formally keep to their refusal. Against all usage I proposed that both the items should be considered as one item for mutual discussion so that everyone might discuss one or the other or concerning the two simultaneously. The Chinese refused. The Russians attacked me and voted against my proposal but discussion took place. The Chinese spoke about Korea and about Formosa. Unfortunately, both sides kept to their attitude and thus prevented even getting closer to a solution.

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QUESTION: The Security Council has discussed several times concerning the acceptance of new members. What did you undertake in regard to solutions of requests by states to be accepted as members of the UN.

ANSWER: During my first Presidency in the Security Council, and in the spirit of recommendations by the General Assembly, I took up an unofficial action to take a step further in this question. I was convinced that this question is insoluble for the present but I believed that it was my task to do everything possible. I failed. The last public discussion in which we again underlined our point of view that one should accept as great a number of candidates as possible also failed. Our attitude is based on the conviction that it corresponds to the Charter, that the UN must be universal, i.e., to encompass all countries. It is true that in the Charter this is not particularly underlined but that on the other hand the principle of peaceloving solidarity amongst the countries is underlined. But I think that it would be wrong to interpret the Charter as the UN should be a closed circle of countries, which should consider themselves as the sole protectors of peace. The ideal to which it is yearned for in the Charter is universal membership and universal peacelovingness.

Look at it from another angle: joining the UN means the undertaking of certain obligations, renuncements of parts of sovereignty in the interests of the world's community. And is it not then in the interests of peace that as many countries as possible should undertake these obligations?

QUESTION: As a member of the Security Council Yugoslavia was also a member of all its subsidiary organs. In regard to this we are particularly interested in what results have been obtained by the Committee of Twelve.

ANSWER: In this Commission it was practically discussed only about Fusion of the Commission for Atomic Energy and the Commission for Conventional Armaments. Such a solution was arrived at and it was accepted by the General Assembly. However, this is a microscopic advance in regard to the problem of armaments - disarmament. This problem, with many other problems, has remained unsolved.

QUESTION: How do you look at the future role of the Security Council?

ANSWER: As I have already said, the Security Council can continue with its peace-loving role of intermediary in lesser disputes and, what is more important, the Council remains the centre of agreement between the great powers. In this regard I would like to mention that we were the initiators of calling up the so-called "periodical" sessions of the Security Council, i.e., sessions where countries were represented by their Foreign Ministers and that in February 1950. The preparations for such a meeting were fairly tedious. In connection with these preparations Mr. Trygve Lie travelled to the capitals of the Four Great Powers, to Washington, London, Paris and Moscow. He returned to the seat of the UN with great hopes. But soon after his return the war in Korea broke out which removed brutally from the agenda every hope for the improvement of relations and disabled the calling-up of a "periodical session" of the Security Council. The Russian delegation is now warming up in Paris this idea of ours at the moment which seemed favourable to it, in the debate concerning collective security. However, regardless of this manoeuvre, this gesture exists in the Security Council and it proves its value. The agreement among the great powers might in fact progress, if all the Ministers of the great powers would meet regularly, agreement in the framework of the UN and on a democratic basis must be desired by all sincere friends of peace and Yugoslavia is, if nobody else, a true and consequent friend and fighter for peace.

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Yugoslavia has shown its faithfulness to peace amongst other things with its participation in the work of the Security Council for the past two years. Yugoslavia has thus to an important measure disarmed morally those who exert pressure upon her and strengthened its own international position and this is anyhow by itself a good result which is very important and useful also for peace in general.
(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th January, 1952).

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HOSTILE WORK BY PART OF THE CLERGY IN SLAVONIA AND BARANJA

Under the veil of free criticism individual priests in Slavonia are attempting to slander Party members and the most prominent PF members and to create in this way distrust amongst the people. A priest named Mihajlo Sandok from Osijek went to the village of Bizovac to visit his faithful. He began mass by an attack upon the best PF and Party members, telling the people that they "are guilty because the people do not go to church and that no honest man must listen to them". His sermon had the objective of influencing the peasants to sabotage the execution of economic measures and the timely cultivation of land. However, he did not succeed in doing this. The peasants have executed in time their obligations towards the state and were the best in this region in regard to cultivating land.

An Atomic Sermon by the Guardian Stanko Banic

This priest from Vukovar comes very often to the high school and assembles some of the pupils and holds sermons. Sometimes he invites them to go to church and gives lectures about atomic energy. This priest leads a campaign now against Professor Cekic, who lectures on history and philosophy and who explains scientifically to the pupils the creation of christianity and religion. Spreading national hate Guardian Banic said:

"He is a Serb, he wants to separate you from your church and from God. When the Council for Science and Education prevented him from continuing his destructive activities, he invited some of the pupils to church and told them that Cekic, together with the Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of the Town Council, who are also Serbians, prevented him from continuing to work in the school. The people of Vukovar had condemned the hostile work of Banic.

A part of the clergy in the Vukovar district attempted to prevent the creation of peasant working co-operatives. In the village of Klis, where all the peasant households expressed their wish to join the co-operative, individual priests sent some speculators in order to prevent the peasants from joining the co-operative. These speculators demand of the peasants to sell them their cows, trying to convince them that they will be anyhow sold for taxes due. But the consciousness of the peasants was much stronger and a co-operative was formed which was joined by all the peasant households in the village.

The Priest Josip Markovic Opens a Doctor's Practice

How varied are the activities of some of the Catholic priests is best illustrated by the example of this priest from Sikirevac in the district of Zupanja opened his doctor's "practice". He gave "first aid" to the peasants and "cured" them, naturally for good money. A woman who got blood-poisoning, instead of sending her immediately to a doctor, smeared her wound with one of his "preparations", from which the woman later died. In his "surgery" all sorts of drugs and surgical instruments were found, amongst which a complete set of instruments for abortions.

Also pilgrimages are exploited in the struggle against the people's authority. At Aljamac there are 3 pilgrimages yearly but even this is not sufficient. The police have organised the transport of the statue of the Virgin Mary under the excuse that the "devil might destroy it". Hitherto nothing happened to the Virgin Mary at this place but this was used for malignant objectives.

The hostile activities of one part of the clergy in Slavonia has been condemned by the majority of the people of this region. This action is supported only by those reactionary elements whom the People's Authority has prevented from living on account of others. But mass organisations could be more energetic in exposing all those who incite national hate. Youth organisations and schools should not permit that the education of youth should be influenced by such priests as the Guardian Banic in Vukovar.

(Sd.) KRSTA NENADIC

(BORBA - 6th January, 1952).

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BOAT-BUILDING CONCERN IN TRIESTE DISMISSES WORKERS

(Trieste, 5th January)

The Association of Trieste Industries has announced the dismissal of 115 workers from the auxiliary installations of the boat-building concern "San Marko" in Trieste. Half way through December 60 workers were dismissed from the auxiliary installations of this shipyard.

(BORBA - 6th January, 1952).

REWARD FOR THE "SOCIALISED" CHANGING OF POLAND INTO A PROVINCE

According to Stalin's system of rewards the Resident of the Republic of Poland, Boleslav Bjenit, has recently granted the biggest Polish award to Marshal Rokosovsky for his great national role. The "gubernator", a name the Poles regard with hatred - has become the "most meritorious" personality in present-day Poland, and is given satellite honours as well as other pickings and rewards in free Poland. The Russian officer, who "entered the history of Poland" by waiting outside Warsaw, on the Vistula, to kill every third citizen of Warsaw in order to enter the destroyed and unhappy city as a liberator, has become indissolubly "bound" up with the fate of the Polish people. Following the old Tsarist tradition under the guise of a successful development of socialism Rokosovsky has brought the country under military rule and has received as permanent guests about half a million Russian soldiers and 3,000 NKVD agents and has instituted a system of concentration camps for Poles, deportation and cruel repression, creating throughout the country an enormous psychological terror.

This reward has been granted by the puppet government to this delegate of the country, who made damnation a synonym for Poland. There was no reward for the services of the people, nothing but this self-satisfied award for the "socialised" transformations of Poland into a province, a symbol of the further subordination to the Kremlin.

(3d.) A.

(BORBA - 7th January, 1952).

FIRST SHIPMENT OF TRACTORS FROM ABROAD

(Novi Sad, 6th January)

The first shipment of foreign tractors began to arrive a few days ago; they are the first part of the contingent of 770 tractors which will be delivered during this and the coming month. The tractors will be used by the peasant working co-operatives in Vojvodina.

44 tractors, Lance-Bulldog brand, with 45 HP, have already been delivered and they were distributed to the working co-operatives in the districts of: Kovacica, Kovin, Knezevac and Vrsac. 34 Fiat tractors with 55 HP have also been delivered.

(BORBA - 7th January, 1952).

NEW LAYERS OF QUALITY COAL UNCOVERED

(Tuzla, 6th January)

In 1946 work was started on uncovering new layers of hard coal on the mountain of Majejica in North Eastern Bosnia. In a few days exploitation of coal will start in one of the pits. According to the findings of the geologists it is estimated that there is a couple of million tons of coal. As research is still under way a definite method of transporting this coal from the mine has not been decided on - either by a skip or by an industrial railway which would be built from Simin Han to the mine. The coal in the Majejica mine is of excellent quality, contains 5,500 to 6,000 calories. The first 700 tons of coal mined will be delivered to the Lukavac Coke Works which will be given a trial operation.

(BORBA - 7th January, 1952).

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REGULATIONS ON BI-LINGUAL SCHOOLS: IMPEDIMENTS TO THE SLOVENE LANGUAGE IN CARINTHIA CONTINUED

On 3rd October, 1945, the Carinthian Provincial Government issued a decree concerning bi-lingual schools. The commentators of this decree were unanimous that its objective was to put right the injustice which the Slovenes suffered during Nazism. It was emphasised that this was the beginning of a new era in Carinthia of mutual respect, agreement and collaboration. The Carinthian Government gave later assurances that this decree would be carried out completely in the spirit of the letter and that all hindrances in regard to the lack of teachers will be overcome.

According to this decree every pupil had to learn in the Slovene language, that is, if it is not his mother tongue he has to learn it as a foreign language. In comparison with the past the creation of bi-lingual schools was a step forward.

But this decree contains also some contradictions which leave the doors open to distortion because actual practice has shown that many masters are hostile towards the Slovene population because they generally under-estimate the Slovenian language. So, for example, the decree ordains that education should be conducted in the mother tongue generally and in another place that education should be conducted first in the German tongue and later in Slovenian.

These contradictions gave the opportunity of mis-using and avoiding the provisions of this decree. In the first years it seemed that everything was in order and that nobody had anything against bi-lingual schools. But the Carinthian Slovenes began to complain that the decree is not carried out in full and that a number of the teachers are hostilely disposed in regard to introducing the Slovene language and that Germanisation continues.

On the other hand it was noticed that in a small number of schools where the masters taught conscientiously and according to the educational programme the children learned some of the Slovene language. This was a proof that the conception of this decree was good.

In 1947 Dr. Hans Steiner returned to his property at Miklacevo. This former school-teacher was one of the leaders of the armed struggle against the Slovenes in 1918 and 1919 and the chief organiser of the German-Austrian plebiscite propaganda. At one time he migrated to Germany where he worked in Nazi Pan-German organisations. From 1933 until 1937 he was the state leader of the 5th Column Organisation Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland and member of the Nazi Party. As an officer in Hitler's army he got several medals and became even a Colonel in the SS troops of the Nazi Party.

Upon his return to Carinthia in 1947 he created the organisation of German chauvinists and Slovene renegades Bund der Hiemattrauen Sudkarntner, whose sole occupation were acts of terrorism. Dr. Steinacher was accepted by the Austrian National Party as an expert in national minority questions in Carinthia. And thus began a witch-hunt against the decree concerning the bi-lingual schools of 3rd October 1945.

Dr. Steinacher is the chief organiser of this witchhunt. He gives instructions to the leading members of the national party as well as to official state representatives. Dr. Steinacher keeps in contact with the Association of the Independent, whose backbone is composed of former Nazis. This association attacks particularly violently this decree and uses Dr. Steinacher's ideology. The supporters of this campaign strive for the formal approval of parents' decisions.

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And what is more they have succeeded in bringing this about so that the parents decide about the language which will be taught to their children. However, one must have in mind that the Carinthian Slovenes are not economically equal to the Austrians and that they had formerly no possibilities whatsoever of cultural development because there were no schools where they could educate their children in the mother tongue. In other words, the development of Carinthian Slovenes was not possible because conditions of national equality did not exist. Chauvinist elements of the Dr. Steinacher type, exploiting their economic faults as well as political superiority they can exert pressure on Slovene parents to renounce the right to education in the Slovene language.

Under such conditions the Carinthian Slovenes cannot renounce their demand for the respect of the Slovene language and the need for procuring education for their children in their mother tongue.

(Sd.) M.B.

(BORBA - 7th January, 1952).

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THE SLOVENES WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR POSITION IN ITALY
ACCORDING TO THE "SOCHA" NEWSPAPER

(Gorizia, 6th January)

Socha, the paper of the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy, gave a review of the position of the Slovenes in Italy in its first edition of the New Year. Among other things the paper emphasised that the Slovenes are in for a hard struggle to get the Italian Government and her organs to fulfill their promises and obligations to the Slovenes in Italy. In spite of the nice words and promises of the Italian Government the Slovenes could not keep even that which they had before the district of Gorizia was returned to Italy. In the meantime the Slovenes in Gorizia did not remain helpless. This was reflected in the municipal elections and in the elections for the Pokrajina Council. And the Slovenes in Venezia Giulia, which the Italian chauvinist press will not even recognise, have shown that they exist, according to the election results. The conference of the Democratic Front of Slovenes, which was recently held in Gorizia, showed the representatives of the Italian Government and the rest of the world that in the district of Gorizia and in Venezia Giulia minority rights are only realised on paper.

The paper states: "We will ceaselessly fight for complete equality, for co-operation and friendship between the Slovenes and Italians in the border zones, and for uniting both peoples within the country.

(POLITIKA - 7th January, 1952).

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ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE ATTORNEYSHIP

The Legislation Committees of the People's Assembly of the FPRY will shortly start working on, among others, the draft Law on State Attorneyship.

The draft law provides for the establishment of state attorneyship as an organ for representing the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the several people's republics, the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo & Metohija, as well as their agencies and institutions, in the cases specified in the draft law before the law courts, before the State Arbitration Board and before the agencies of state administration.

This institution will be composed of the Office of State Attorney of the FPRY attached to the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY, the Offices of State Attorneys of the Republics attached to the Ministries of Finances of the republics, the Office of State Attorney of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina attached to the Finance Commissioners's Office of the Chief Executive Board of the People's Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and the Office of State Attorney of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo & Metohija attached to the Finance Commissioners's Office of the Regional Executive Board of Kosovo & Metohija. The Office of State Attorney of the FPRY will be headed by the Chief State Attorney appointed by the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY. The Offices of State Attorneys of the people's republics and of the autonomous units will be headed by the State Attorneys of the people's republics and State Attorneys of the autonomous units. The State Attorneys of the People's Republics will be appointed by the Praesidiums of the People's Assemblies of the People's Republics, and the State Attorneys of the autonomous units will be appointed by the representative bodies of the autonomous units.

According to the draft law, the Chief State Attorneys of the FPRY and the State Attorneys of the people's republics and of the autonomous units will represent the FPRY, the people's republics and the autonomous units, as well as their agencies and institutions, in matters which come under common law and in suits conducted for compensation of damage done by illegal or wrong utilization of the basic means of the economic enterprises and economic associations, as well as by illegal or wrong utilization of public property given for exploitation to the state and social organisations. The State Attorneys are, therefore, authorized to intervene in law suits which have been started in connection with basic means between two economic organisations, to start and conduct an administrative law suit if by an administrative act there has been violated the respective law in favour of individuals or corporate bodies, and to do other work specified by special legislation, and also to do work assigned to them by the respective Minister of Finance or Finance Commissioner.

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The draft law does not provide for the establishment of offices of attorneys of the people's committees, but, however, it does provide for the possibility of the people's committees asking the State Attorney of the People's Republic or the State Attorney of the autonomous unit to represent them in law suits where property is involved.

In order to ensure uniformity, the draft law provides that the Offices of State Attorneys should work according to instructions of the respective Minister of Finance or Finance Commissioner. (The Chief State Attorney of the FPRY will work on the basis of instructions given by the Minister of Finance of the FPRY, and the State Attorneys of the People's Republics and of the autonomous units will work on the basis of instructions given by the Ministers of Finance of the people's republics and the Finance Commissioners of the autonomous units, respectively.)

There will be set up a Council of State Attorney of the FPRY in the office of State Attorney of the FPRY and will be composed of: the Chief State Attorney of the FPRY; the State Attorneys of the people's republics, the State Attorneys of the autonomous units, and other prominent jurists appointed by the Minister of Finance of the FPRY. The duty of the Council will be to give expert obligatory instructions for the work of all the State Attorneys.

The draft law does not embrace all the questions of organisation, authority and work of the State Attorneys. Article 10 of the draft law provides that the Government of the FPRY should regulate these questions by a Regulation.

(extensive summary)

(BORBA, Jan. 8, 1952.)

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JOZA VILFAN APPOINTED JUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO INDIA.

(Belgrade, 7th. January.)

By a Decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, Joza Vilfan, assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the FPRY in India.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA 8th. January)

ZAGREB FAIR TO BE HELD 13-28th. SEPT.

(Zagreb, 7th. January.)

This year's Trade Fair at Zagreb is to be held from 13th to 28th. September.

The Fair Administration has already received innumerable enquiries from abroad about the fair. The British would like to have their own pavilion for their exhibits and American firms will display more goods than they have done before. Contracts made at last year's fair have contributed to the interest displayed in this year's fair. Both home and foreign visitors and business circles consider that the Zagreb fair has become an international trade centre in the full meaning of the phrase, and that it has a much more commercial character than earlier fairs.

(BORBA 8th. January)

LEGAL OPPRESSION IN HUNGARIAN ECONOMY.

(Vienna 7th. January.)

It is learnt that the Hungarian Supreme Court has made a regulation concerning the state protection of Hungarian economy. According to this regulation, every offence against labour discipline, or case of absenteeism, will be punished by "corrective-educational work", periods of imprisonment of up to two years. The regulation lays down that convicted persons will get only an assessed proportion of their normal salary.

This regulation introduces even more difficult conditions for workers in Hungary, because from now on everyone who wants to change his job, or who in some other way "infringes labour discipline" will be penalised by less pay, or else arrested. It seems that this is the legalisation of what has in fact been happening in practice up to now. The administration and management of enterprises in Hungary have now become both prosecutors and judges. (Tanjug.)

(BORBA 8th. January.)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 688

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SECURING OF ACCUMULATION AND AMORTIZATION ON THE PART OF WORKING COOPERATIVES

The business year of our peasant working cooperatives ends together with the calendar year. Many cooperatives have started working from the very first day of the new year in accordance with the new organizational and economic principles which are quoted in the instructions of the CC of the CP of Yugoslavia under the heading: "On further paths of the socialist transformation of our countryside". But, a majority will switch from the old to the new methods of work in the course of the year and even later, because they must carry out quite a number of various preliminaries before that. Irrespective of the time, however, when such cooperatives should switch over to the new methods of work, all of them must settle at the end of 1951 several questions and ensure in this way a material basis for success in this year.

One of the basic questions that must be properly settled is that of amortizements of basic means and securing of means for sinking funds. Importance of amortizements for securing and replacement of worn out basic means is well known to cooperatives, because they practiced providing for them before. The hitherto followed method of settling that problem, however, has its own serious failures which may prove to be greatly detrimental to our cooperatives because of changes that took place on our markets.

The problem we are primarily concerned with is that of value of basic means as of a basis for amortization. Cooperatives acquired most of their basic means, no matter whether they bought them or got them as shares from their members, in the course of the existence of two kinds of prices, the low uniform and free market prices, and their values have generally been expressed in books at low uniform prices. But, values of means that have been expressed in free prices are now below those existing at present. Consequently if our cooperative were to continue to adhere to such book-keeping prices and amortize their means on the basis of these, they would be unable to renew or replace worn out means for such allocated sums, because their prices would now be in excess of those expressed in their books. In other words, cooperatives will feed on their basic means and cut off the branch on which they are standing. For this reason, in inventoring their means of production, they should evaluate them at the prevailing prices and take such values as a basis for amortization.

In view of the fact that our market is now passing through a process of stabilization, and that all the prices will be stabilized only in the course of 1952, our cooperatives must not register the newly obtained values of their means of production in their books. This may be done at a later date, and the essential thing now is that they should take the real values only as a basis for estimating their amortization quotas.

But the question of correct amortization is not quite settled by this. Revalorization of means of production should be followed by new predetermination of the duration of each of means of production. It is a known fact that every cooperative still holds many means such as machines, implements, and so on, which are either rather worn out or quite obsolete and that their values are still expressed in books despite their obsolescence or even non-existence.

It is indispensable, therefore, for cooperatives to ascertain their duration and allocate all non-amortized values to their sinking funds of 1951 of all basic means which are no longer in use because of their poor protection, and of those that are actually non-existent.

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Naturally, this should be charged against the accounts of careless cooperative members who are guilty of such neglect. As regards values of means that have somehow disappeared, these are to be placed against the account of members of respective administrative committees if one is unable to find culprits.

Another similarly essential question for peasant working cooperatives is that they should ensure a maximum accumulation from the past year's production. Correct amortization ensures protection of the existing cooperative property, while accumulation ensures further growth - prosperity - of cooperatives which is a basic prerequisite for extension of cooperative production and arrival at a higher standard of living of cooperative members.

There are many reasons why allocations for accumulation from past year's production should be as great as possible. First, 1951 was such that cooperatives are in position to allocate for this purpose more than in preceding years. And not only that we had good crops, but prices were also rather high. Peasant working cooperatives have been able to sell their products under very favorable conditions and at high prices, and they have been getting 50% more scrips for their compulsory deliveries than individual farmers. In addition, they have been getting an extra amount of 15% in scrips for all products sold on the free market.

One of the basic questions of these is the computing price for products that have been distributed among cooperative members for their own needs. Some cooperatives are still trying to reckon these products at low uniform prices despite the fact that such prices are no longer in existence. This not only gives a false portrait of their life, but it also inflicts huge losses to the concerned cooperatives and their progress. The importance of correct evaluation of such products for cooperative accumulation is seen from the following example. The peasant working cooperative "Sara Bertie" from Jagodnjak allocated some 2,000 kilograms to its members charging them only 40 dinars a kilogram. In other words, proceeds of that wool amount only to 80,000 dinars of which that cooperative should allocate 10% or only 8,000 dinars for extension of its production at the lowest rate of accumulation. But, we very well know that price of that kind of wool is 1,000 dinars a kilogram. It follows then that proceeds of that cooperative from that wool should amount to 2 million dinars, and that it should allocate to accumulation 200,000 instead of 8,000 dinars. This example is self explanatory.

Similar situation prevails with regard to services extended by cooperatives by its hauling teams and other means to their members. Such services, particularly those with hauling teams, are almost never charged. The cost of maintaining such hauling teams are thus a burden to the cooperative production which reduces cooperative income. The importance of this item is seen from the example of peasant working cooperatives of Croatia where value of such services only for cultivating small own farms of cooperative members amounts approximately to 130 million dinars. The corresponding value only for cooperatives of Osijek amounts to 89 million dinars.

If one starts reckoning in this way, he will succeed not only in increasing cooperative income and accumulation, but he will also start settling one of those question that are hindering most of all progress of our peasant working cooperatives. Since some of the cooperative members are availing themselves of such services, for example, for cultivating their own fields, for hauling wood or building material for building their own houses, they are doing so on ac-

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count of others who are not availing themselves of such services.

We can say from the experience acquired in preliminaries carried out in peasant working cooperatives of Croatia that there are great possibilities for cooperative accumulation. Naturally, the experience shows us too that the question of accumulation cannot be settled in an abstract way, but that it depends on provision of tractors, trucks, livestock, on orchard growing, and so on. In this way alone, our cooperatives will be able to allocate means from their past year production for their prosperity.

Signed: L.J.M.
(BORBA, January 3, 1952.)

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PLENARY SESSION OF THE CHIEF ASSOCIATION OF COOPERATIVES OF BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA.

SARAJEVO, Jan. 3- At today's session of the Chief Association of Cooperatives of Bosnia & Herzegovina, at which the CC CP Bosnia & Herzegovina was represented by Cvetin Mijatovic and Grujo Novakovic, the successes and shortcomings of last year were examined as well as the measures which should be undertaken with the aim of consistently applying the Instructions of the CC CPY on the further roads of socialist reconstruction of the countryside.

The economic measures introduced in the course of 1951 have considerably changed the conditions of work of the agricultural cooperatives and contributed towards further development of their activities. During the first half of 1951, the agricultural cooperatives of this republic made a turnover of nearly two and a half billion dinars and about one hundred million dinars profit. The result of the abolition of compulsory sale to the state of most of the agricultural products has been that the agricultural cooperatives of Bosnia & Herzegovina have appreciably increased their sales. During the month of September, 400 cooperatives made a turnover in agricultural products amounting to nearly 70 million dinars. The cooperatives have not neglected the question of export. They have bought for export: 2,854 tons of plums; 4,547 tons of prunes; 1,173 tons of marmelade; 239 tons of walnuts, 12 tons of crabs, etc.

The fact that the agricultural cooperatives of this republic owe to the National Bank about 100,000,000.-dinars is to, in the main, to the losses made during the previous years. The weak and unskilled cadre of employees which still exists in the cooperatives--among which there are those who are not conscious--resulted last year in bigger or smaller embezzlements in some of the cooperatives. Although such occurrences have a negative effect on the members of the cooperatives with regard to their increasing the shares in the cooperatives, there have been cases where perpetrators of these criminal acts have been mildly punished. Thus, for example, the court in Zavidovici recently condemned a man who had embezzled 120,000 dinars belonging to the cooperative to only three months's jail.

It was noted at the session that the Instructions of the CC CPY had been studied in detail in most of the cooperatives, and that great possibilities exist in the republic for various forms of cooperative work by means of General Type Cooperatives. In conclusion, the session passed a resolution of the quickest and most successful way of putting into practice the Instructions of the CC CPY.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 4, 1952.)

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY "BORBA" AND "POLITIKA" ON INCREASES IN SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In connection with the new economic prices for raw materials and the increase in prices for other services Borba and Politika announce that beginning January 6, 1952, the price per paper will be increased to 6 dinars.

Monthly subscription rate for our country will be 150 dinars; for foreign countries 380 dinars.

Credit balances for earlier paid subscriptions will be converted according to the new prices. All subscribers who wish to continue to receive the newspapers must immediately pay the difference, for after the expiration of the converted subscriptions no papers will be sent out.

(POLITIKA - 3rd January, 1952).

CO-OPERATIVE AND STATE FARMS OF MACEDONIA WILL BE GETTING ABOUT 258 NEW TRACTORS

(Skoplje, 3rd January)

Over 200 million dinars will be paid in the course of this month by the peasants of co-operatives in Macedonia for 258 large tractors which have been produced abroad. During the month about 300 multi-furrow tractor ploughs will be delivered to Macedonian co-operatives. The greatest number of tractors and tractor ploughs will go to the wheat-growing districts in which conditions exist for the proper use of the machines. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 4th January, 1952).

PALACE HOTEL RE-OPENED

Formerly one of the most select restaurants and hotels in Belgrade, the "Palace" at Tolicina Venca 23, has now been re-opened. The restaurant and dance-hall are already in use, and the hotel will be open in the middle of January. For the use of guests there will be, at first, 120 rooms of which a large number will have every comfort.

Later on, when members of a course on State Insurance who are occupying the 5th and 6th floors of the building have moved out, the hotel will have a further 40 rooms.

(POLITIKA - 4th January, 1952).

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORATE JUST OFF THE PRESS

All telephone subscribers are notified that the 1952 telephone directory for the territory of the Belgrade directorate is just off the press. The directory can be obtained in all post offices in Belgrade and in other sections of the country (on the territory of the PR Serbia excluding the autonomous province of Vojvodina) for the price of 110 dinars.

Those subscribers who have a large number of outside lines (institutions and enterprises) can buy the necessary number of directories with cash or cheque. In the latter case the subscriber will pay in advance the corresponding sum in favour of the A/c of the Directorate of PTT, Belgrade, No. 102-590-671, and state that the payment is for so and so many copies of the Telephone Directory: when this payment is made, the Directory can be obtained from the Post Office on presentation of the receipt for payment.

DIRECTORATE OF PTT
BELGRADE.

(POLITIKA - 4th January, 1952).

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FORMAL SESSION OF REGIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR KOSOVO AND
METOHIJA TO CELEBRATE THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR FOUNDATION

(Pristina, 3rd January)

Eight years elapsed from the day when at the end of 1943 the People's Liberation Committee for Kosovo and Metohija was founded. A formal session of the Regional People's Committee was held in Pristina this morning, which was attended beside councillors and members of the Executive Board, by the President of the Praesidium of National Assembly of PR Serbia Dr. Sinisa Stankovic, National Hero Major-General Petar Brajovic, Minister of the Government of PR Serbia Mehmed Hoxa, and Pavle Jovicevic.

The formal session of the Regional People's Committee was opened by Ismet Saciri, President of the Committee, introducing Dr. Sinisa Stankovic, who spoke about the importance of forming the People's Liberation Committee for Kosovo and Metohija and its contribution in the People's Liberation Struggle. After that, Mehmed Hoxa, the first President of the People's Liberation Committee, now Minister in the Government of PR Serbia, submitted a report in which he spoke about the conditions under which the People's Liberation Committee for Kosovo and Metohija was founded and its contribution in the Liberation Struggle, the mobilisation of masses for the struggle against the occupier and about its activities following the Liberation.

While the formal session lasted, in front of the building of the Regional People's Committee a great crowd gathered. And when the session ended at 11 a.m. about 5,000 citizens of Pristina were there. The meeting then started, dedicated to the eighth anniversary of the Regional People's Committee. At the meeting Pavle Jovicevic spoke in Serbian, and Dzvid Nimani, President of the Economic Council of the Regional People's Committee in Scipetar language. Following this Pavle Jovicevic unveiled a memorial plaque on the building of the Regional People's Committee in honour of this day written in Serbian and Scipetar language.

(POLITIKA, 4 January 1952)

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A BALANCE WITH A " MISTAKE "

The Moscow Pravda published an article on New Year's Eve which marked 1951 as a year of economic, political and diplomatic victories of the Soviet Union and that of the bloc which it leads, while - according to Pravda - antagonists of this bloc suffered corresponding defeats. This thesis by Pravda is supported also by other Soviet newspapers upon which basis they elaborate a positive balance sheet of Moscow's activities in 1951. The year, in which aggression of the Soviet Government suffered a clear defeat almost on all fronts, the year in which this aggression was clearly and publicly branded as the main cause of the present world tension, the year in which is most clearly exposed the hopelessness of such policy, - this year the Moscow newspapers present as a year of "victories" of the Soviet Union. This is a balance-sheet with an evident "mistake", with an intentional mistake. A balance-sheet which is intended to hide facts.

Soviet newspapers are optimistic in regard to the safeguard of Peace. This same hope is expressed by many in the world. But when one looks better into the matter how the Soviet Union conceives "peace", then we see that Novoje Vremja paints (replying to the American magazine Colliers), the near "future" in such colours: "1956 - atomic bomb prohibited and a Pact of Five Great Powers signed. Thus is "peace" imagined over there. And it is a well-known fact what the pact based on the division of spheres of influence would bring in its wake. Such "peace" is refuted by men who wish peace. That which Moscow offers is only an attempt of "harmonising" its proper aggressive policy with the actual situation in the world, with the decision of men to resist aggression.

Stalin spoke also on New Year's Eve. Not to the Soviet citizens - as might have been expected - but to the Japanese. Replying to questions of the Japanese News Agency Kiudo, Stalin convinces the Japanese of his "deep sympathies" because of their "occupation" status and wishes them to be "free and happy". He wishes them to get rid of unemployment and low wages, that peasants get land and to have "successes in the struggle for Peace". It seems that Stalin had strong reasons to make such an absolutely unusual statement. He had most probably the intention - beside propaganda effect - to incite anti-American feelings in Japan, to strengthen the influence of the USSR and thus correct the mistakes of the hitherto Soviet foreign policy. His statement will be in any case the future platform of the Japanese Communist Party. Perhaps this statement had the purpose to deepen to a certain extent the Sino-Japanese differences. These are all possibilities, but one thing is certain: the Soviet aggression is in the first place responsible also for the present situation in Japan.

Symptomatic also are the New Year's greetings of general Peng Te Huai to the commander of Chinese "volunteers" in Korea to his troops. With a bashful sentence that their action "enjoyed the general sympathies of the great Soviet peoples" he speaks about Moscow. However, Kim Ir Sen, the North Korean Premier and "Russian man" is much more sympathetic, he speaks about the "powerful support and aid of the USSR". They are not, as it might seem, only shades or mistakes in stylization. This is a noticeable expression of those differences which exist between Moscow and Peking in the sphere of great appetites by both sides.

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The Cominform New Year has brought nothing new in regard to Germany. The line remains the same - the struggle for a neutralised and United Germany with the objective to weaken in this manner the defensive system of the West. Neutralised Germany as a premiss for " wholesale " bargaining, for a Five Power Pact.

The " mistake " is not only to be found in the balance-sheet but in the total policy ; it is the fruit of political aggression and blackmail, to the detriment of others and dupery of their own masses. The New Year -judging by this - except in tactics will bring nothing new in the basic characteristics of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It remains expansionist, although her mouth is full of Peace.

signed : Dj. J.

(POLITIKA , JANUARY 4, 1952).

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PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BRAZDA, DISTRICT OF SKOPLJE,
IS TO BE PUT ON TRIAL

At the plenary sessions of the District People's Committee of Skoplje the work of the local people's committee of Brazda and the attitude of its president towards work were examined for more than once. More help has been offered by the District Committee to this local committee than to any other one in the whole district. The president was on numerous occasions warned what his mistakes were, but with no result. He continued to work at his own convenience.

Numerous complaints were submitted to the District Committee on this subject. Therefore a special commission had to be set up to investigate the situation on the spot. Thereupon, a detailed report was submitted by this commission which was examined at one of the last sessions of the District People's Committee of Skoplje. A number of peasants from the village of Brazda confirmed the statements made in this report. They all agreed that the president of this local economic committee deliberately distorted the line applied in our economic policy towards the villages. He was described as a saboteur who failed to carry out various decisions or wrongly applied some economic measures.

On the basis of discussion which took place at this meeting it was found out that the method of work applied at this local committee was completely wrong. The president took decisions or applied various measures according to his own opinion. Meetings of members of the committee were rarely held since the dissolution of the executive committee. The members did not participate in the work of this committee because the president considered himself as competent to deal with all possible questions concerned.

Herewith several examples. First of all, no economic measure has been carried out within the scheduled time. Last month when it was necessary to collect harvesting fees, the president decided to assess taxes instead. In connection with the assessment of taxes it became obvious that he favoured rich peasants. Last year he failed to carry out the estimated plans concerning meat purchases by fulfilling it only by 45 percent. As regards the completion of other plans, the estimates of lard purchases were fulfilled by 19 percent only, maize purchases by 60 percent, and so on. What his attitude was as to these purchases one can see from one of his speeches held to the peasants from Gluvo: "You should not pay any attention to the estimates of plan, but give just as much as you have." In Cucer he said the following: "We have been providing food for the town population for quite a while, why should we continue to do so". This is actually the reason why estimated plans failed to be carried out. Under these circumstances, speculators developed full activity, while rich peasants made inadmissible profits.

In addition to this the local people's committee tolerated that some peasants hid the actual amount of profit made. What kind of a policy is applied in connection with the assessment of taxes, one can see from the attitude and mutual relations among peasants. In certain villages the atmosphere is very bad owing to differences made in connection with the assessment of taxes. The amount of assessed taxes both last and this year was not at all in accordance with the real profits realized. Speculators were thus encouraged to develop to a still larger extent their destructive activity. Although it is quite natural to apply measures of coercion if some peasants refuse to pay their taxes,

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nothing like that was ever done by this committee. If nevertheless some measures had to be applied towards bad payers, then the president always tried to excuse himself before them by saying that it was upon an order received from the District People's Committee, but that he would have never issued similar orders. He did so in his effort to remain in good and friendly relations with all peasants, as he pretended.

Furthermore, in this committee, more violations of the existing laws have been committed than in any other part of the district. Appeals and complaints were taken into consideration, although they were not justifiable, and decisions were on the other hand taken without being based upon the law.

In addition to this his personal attitude towards the people was not at all correct. In this way he also compromised the authority. On one occasion when a group of peasants was drunk including himself he realized that another group of peasants who came to visit them celebrating "blava" from the neighbouring village could not be allowed to come because of some endemic diseases and issued orders to leave that group of peasants out-of-doors throughout the whole night and under militiamen's supervision. In this way he wished to punish them for being careless.

All members who attended this plenary meeting at the District People's Committee of Skoplje agreed on the basis of all these accusations to take legal steps against this president of the local people's committee of the village of Brazda.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, December 20, 1951)

A LAWYER WHO IS SIMULTANEOUSLY A POLITICAL SPECULATOR

Although one can state that the lawyers in our country have realized what their duty and place in the construction of our country is; there are some of them who nevertheless either openly or not defend the positions of the enemy, thus being opposed to the people and the socialist building-up. Such is the case of Demonsten Manev from Ohrid who concentrated all his activity on the disruption of co-operatives in this district.

What sort of technical "advice" did Manev give to his clients? Furthermore, what kind of help they receive from him? On the basis of answers to these two questions one can make out what the moral and political aspect of this lawyer is like. His office was simply turned into an old fashioned shop where thanks to political speculations large sums of money were made.

Various members of co-operatives from the villages of Izdeglavje, Kisel, Mesciste in the district of Ohrid, as well some from the district of Strumica, who came to ask for his opinion on their different problems, he used to say the following: "There are already three years since you joined your co-operative, so that now you may easily leave." In this way he succeeded in misleading several peasants who thereupon submitted their applications to this effect. He never failed to charge them enormous sums of money for writing those applications for them. His office

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gradually became a centre of disruptors of peasant co-operatives. He was there the main propagator of the idea of the disruption of our co-operatives.

In these applications which he wrote he violently attacked the management of co-operatives in general. In the application submitted by Stole Gavrilovski from the village of Izdelglavje, district of Ohrid, he stated among other things the following: "Ilija Kitanovski assumed his post and seized power selfwilledly, violating thus the existing laws", although, in fact, Kitanovski was elected at a meeting of members of this co-operative.

Members of various co-operatives succeeded in realizing his malversations, so that some of them withdrew their applications, while others did not submit them at all.

Despite all this, he tried to defend the enemies of co-operatives. In connection with the case of Jone Ristevski from the district of Ohrid who as it has undoubtedly been established inflicted through his poor management the co-operative at the village of Trebeniste a damage amounting to 700,000 dinars, he attempted to depict his client as an innocent man and good member of the co-operative.

Another example also shows what he tried to achieve through his malversations. He used to write applications and appeals on behalf of some peasants from the village of Nerezi in the district of Struga addressed to the Bureau for Complaints and Appeals at the Presidency of the Government of PR Macedonia demanding the cancellation of the Macedonian Government's decision No. 1,157, although it is perfectly clear that this Bureau has nothing to do with similar cancellations.

There are numerous examples of his financial malversations and unlawful collection of fees.

These few facts can illustrate what kind of practice this lawyer has and to what extent he abuses his function. The Chamber of Lawyers should certainly take this whole case into consideration by examining it and carrying out necessary investigations. It should also decide whether this lawyer deserves to be a member of this Chamber or not.

This also comes under the competence of all those institutions which duty is to protect the interests of our working people from similar malversations.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, December 23, 1951)

PUBLICATION OF NEW MACEDONIAN TEXTBOOKS

New primers, elementary textbooks, recently published by the State Publishing House of PR Macedonia, were last night put on sale, written by Mane Manev and Spase Cucuk.

"Selected Pages from the History of the Macedonian People" by Ljuben Lape, professor at the Faculty of Philosophy of Skoplje, were also published recently by the same enterprise. This is the first Macedonian handbook of this kind intended primarily to school children and teachers to enlarge their knowledge of history of Macedonia.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, December 30, 1951)

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DECISIONS BY THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE CHIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT OF MACEDONIA

At a plenary meeting of the Chief Committee of the Macedonian People's Front held last night in Skoplje and following the discussion on a report submitted by Mito Hadji Vasiliev, a member of the Executive Committee, the following conclusions were reached:

1. Struggle for increased hygienic conditions and health education of the masses

Our Front and other mass organizations must indispensably deal with the problem of cleanliness and hygiene in general considering it as one of their important tasks, thus being the protagonists of health education of the people. In this connection they must collaborate with the agencies of the people's authority in their daily activities directed towards the increased hygienic conditions. They can organize popular mass lectures on medicine and preventive struggle for the maintenance of people's health. During these lectures the people will have an opportunity to realize the need for cleanliness and to learn how to avoid to catch a contagious disease. They also must popularize various publications of the people's authority on health protection and organize public readings of these pamphlets. They should further explain to the people the necessity of following the advice of health institutions, especially those regarding the suppression of epidemics. As regards an increase in hygienic conditions at schools and public places, Front organizations must give their contribution to this effect. They should therefore attend various meetings organized for this purpose, giving their opinion and help if necessary. A whole system of measures should be worked out by each Front organization aimed at the increase in hygienic conditions. Special attention should be paid to our peasant women who must be warned how to protect their houses from diseases, lice, mice, as well as how to prepare good food and bring up their children.

2. Struggle for a suppression of superstition

Regarding a heavy burden of remnants of superstition embodied in the conscience of our people and its harmful consequences, Front organizations will have a task of creating in the minds of the people a scientific conception of life and its general development. This ideological struggle is to be undertaken by all our educational workers assuming all possible forms. In this connection various lectures will have to be organized with the object of popularizing the press, radio broadcasts, etc. General courses for the education of the people will help a lot to this effect. The organization of public reading rooms, people's universities and cultural-artistic groups may also bear a positive effect.

The organizations of the Macedonian People's Front must wage an unsparing struggle for the disclosure of those people who abuse the people's superstition or their religious feelings, inflicting thus a damage to their health. This especially affects the quacks. They should also demand necessary administrative measures to be applied on them by the people's authority, otherwise they may continue to be detrimental to the people. Our organizations must also disclose all those persons, regardless whether they may belong to the clergy or laity, who take advantage of the general backwardness of the people and the religious feelings of the faithful by involving them into various anti-national political machinations or wishing to exercise a pressure upon those who are

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reluctant to adopt the creed or attend religious ceremonies.

Educational activity should continue to be carried out among the members of national minorities. Our Moslem women must be explained what their advantages are following the discarding of veil, enabling them to participate in the life of the community and the general building-up. All attempts for covering or hiding of Turkish and Shqipeter women in another way now must be disclosed and all cases of polygamy condemned. Despite the legal prohibition of white slave traffic, Front organizations must engage special efforts to oppose the survival of this shameful and inhuman remnant of the past.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, December 28, 1951)

SENTENCING OF DISRUPTORS OF A CO-OPERATIVE AT MISLICE

On December 20, before the Council of the District Court of Gorisko, in session at Sezana, the trial of Franc Dezjot and Ludvik Nedoh, leading members of the peasant working co-operative at Mislce, was held. Franc Dezjot was also the President of the local People's Committee of the same village.

Dezjot and Nedoh were charged with undermining of their co-operative. In the full swing of the harvest, they gathered the members of their co-operative at a meeting and advised them on that occasion to go rather and harvest their own crops than to work on the co-operative land. As a result of this each member of this co-operative took some heads of cattle and when the autumn came they sow their own land separately, as if they were no longer members of a co-operative. In this way the co-operative was practically disrupted. During their interrogation all allegations were confirmed and their guilt established. Upon the hearing of witnesses it was also found necessary to put on trial the wife of the defendant Dezjot. Danica Dezjot also contributed to the disruption of this co-operative by her rude violations of existing co-operative rules.

The Council sentenced Franc Dezjot to six years' strict imprisonment and the confiscation of all his property, while Ludvik Nedoh received 4 years' and 6 months' imprisonment. The property of the latter one is also to be confiscated.

These just sentences should be/warning to all those who would like in a similar way to undermine the unity and existence of our co-operatives. This can especially serve as a warning to the management of the co-operative at Vatovlje where the disruptive influence of Dezjot is visible. As regards the members of the co-operative at Mislce, they should hold a meeting as soon as possible, elect a new management, so that the damage inflicted might be amended. Objectively speaking, the co-operative at Mislce has all suitable conditions for a successful development.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, Dec. 29, 1951)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 687

9th January, 1952.

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BEFORE THE ISSUING OF THE LAW ON THE PEOPLE'S COURTS -- ORGANISING
OUR COURTS - PROPOSALS AND VIEWPOINTS BROUGHT FORTH IN THE DISCUSSION

The Legislative Committees of the People's Assembly of the FPRY have on the agenda the proposals of the laws on administrative disputes and the law on the attorney general's offices, as well as the proposal on the law on organising the people's courts.

As is well known, a couple of months ago a commission of experts for judicial laws drew up preliminary drafts on the law on administrative disputes, on the people's courts, criminal action and on advocates. These laws were promulgated and brought forth various forms of criticism, new proposals and various viewpoints. Practically all of our courts, public prosecutors, Ministry of Interior, legal faculties and forums, Ministries of Justice, Councils for Legislation and People's Authority, and others in addition to our scientific workers took part in this discussion. The press, central and the ones in the republics, showed interest in individual problems related to the forthcoming reorganisation of our judicial system.

The preliminary draft of the law on the People's Courts was the subject of lively discussion in our judicial institutions. There were different viewpoints on basic questions.

In his public address at the IV plenum of the CC CPY, Comrade Rankovic emphasised that the basic principles in the organisation of our courts need not be changed because they correspond to the basic principles in the organisation of our state and as such they have been proven in practice. The same conclusions have been reached on the basis of the discussion of the preliminary draft of the law on the People's Courts. These principles are: election of the courts, equal participation for the so-called laymen in trials, two-degree system and federalism.

But in respect to developing and strengthening these principles certain views were expressed which differed from those proposed in the preliminary draft of the law. These views deserve attention regardless of whether or not they are always justifiable, and whether or not they are always in harmony with the basic system of the socialistic, elected or independent judiciary. We will cite a few of them here on the basic questions of the future organisation of our courts.

No-one disputes the fact that the constitutional principle, by which all courts select their representative organs, is a progressive and democratic principle. In the same way opinions are also exceptional and they are frequently connected for certain temporary and technical reasons, which do not consider the legality and necessity for the participation of judge-jurists as equal judges in the councils of our district and regional courts.

According to our hitherto law on the organisation of courts, the People's Assembly appoints and discharges the Supreme Courts, the Regional Courts by the Regional People's Committees and the District Courts by the District People's Committees. In connection with the abolition of the regions, the preliminary draft of the law on the organisation of courts provides that the Regional Court be appointed by the Regional Assembly of the delegated committeemen of the District and City People's Committees.

In the period when the regional were abolished and the District People's Committees did not exist we had this system of selecting the Regional Courts and to a certain degree we tested them. The proposed election system was the subject of a number of remarks, out of which only two main opinions crystallized. Both of these views claim that the election of the Regional Courts through the Regional Assembly of delegated committeemen is technically awkward and chiefly

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unjustifiable. Getting this Assembly to convene and to work involves a number of difficulties. On the other hand, these assemblies do not represent permanent representative bodies of authority and according to this the Regional Courts would not be in the same position as the rest of the courts because they would not be selected by representative bodies and they would not be responsible to the highest organ of authority in the territory where they are performing their judicial function. The difference between these views exists also in the manner of electing the Regional Courts. One opinion advocates that the Regional Courts should be selected in two ways: the permanent judges are to be named by the Praesidium of the Republic Assembly and that the judge-jurists be selected by the districts, namely by the city people's committees proportionately, according to the population. There are two definite objections to this view: selection by the Praesidium is not an election in the true sense of the word, it is only one type of nomination: namely appointment. Furthermore, it does not correspond to the principle of equality for the judges and judge-jurists to have their selection subjected to different state orders. The other opinion wishes to escape these objections and proposes that the Regional Courts, the permanent judges and the judge-jurists, be selected and discharged by the Republic People's Assembly; that is, the People's Assembly of the AP Vojvodina.

The preliminary draft, in wishing that the courts be free from management and from local influences, proposed the establishment of individual Court Commissions in the District Committees and for the selection of the Regional Courts: these commissions are to be made up of people's committeemen or judges of higher courts. These commissions brought forth a number of remarks which are mainly after complicating the work and making it hard to get these commissions to convene. It has also been emphasised that it is unjustifiable to bar the republic Ministers of Justice from appointing candidates for electing judges, because looking after judicial cadres, as is emphasised, was always and must remain in the hands of the Ministers of Justice. A majority of the opinions agree on the fact that of all the representative bodies the Ministers of Justice should be the nominators in the election of judges.

The Minister of Justice of the FPRY proposes that the judges for the Supreme Court of the FPRY be elected and that the Ministers of Justice of the People's Republics make up the candidate list for the election of the remaining courts. It is self-evident that the representative bodies are not connected to this candidacy and they can change it by selecting other candidates who fulfill the qualifications for becoming judges in place of the proposed candidates. The view that the election of the Regional Court transfers to the republic People's Assembly supplements the system of nominating judges by the fact that the republic Minister of Justice would nominate judiciary candidates in accordance with the District and City People's Committees on whose territory the court being selected operates. In this manner the People's Committees would also find their places in the procedure of electing Regional Courts.

The preliminary draft proposed two new and important conditions for judiciary function. They are: completion of law school and passing the judges' examination. No-one disputed the justification of these conditions.

The draft also provides for discharging judges by trying to precisely fix the conditions under which a judge may be discharged and the procedure which must be followed in order to establish the question of discharge. Besides this, the stated court commissions have the right to examine these conditions and to propose the eventual discharge. Discharge could not be established without this proposal by the court commission. The only time that a discharge can be disputed is when the question is established whether or not a judge is qualified and worthy of performing a judge's duties. In this case the preliminary draft would like to make it obligatory for the court commission to participate and conduct a procedure in which the judge would be heard, his

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defence would be examined and all the facts would have to be confirmed which are of importance in rendering a decision. Nearly all the opinions that were expressed at the discussion agree on the need for introducing new guarantees when dealing with the discharge of judges. But if the court commissions were eliminated, and this is proposed by many, then the Supreme Court would be the only one to conduct an examination of whether or not the judge was qualified and fit for the job. According to this the proposal for discharge of district, regional and republic Supreme Court judges would be drawn up and studied by the republic Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of the FPRY would be the only one to handle cases dealing with its judges. This view has an unquestionable advantage because of its uniformity and strong guarantees that the procedure will be conducted properly and legally.

The preliminary draft maintains the principle that all courts conduct their sessions in council but it proposes a council consisting of five judges when dealing with acts that call for a death penalty. There are no differences in opinion in that when the Supreme Courts are deciding on a death penalty the councils should consist of five judges. But there are differences in opinions for the need of having the Regional Court's councils comprised of five judges and in the opinions about the relations between judges and judge-jurists in these councils. Some consider it totally unnecessary to introduce councils comprised of five judges for the Regional Courts, because in dealing with death sentences it is provided that not only does the Republic Supreme Court decide this, as up until now, but also the Supreme Court of the FPRY through the medium of an appeal. The majority of those who favour the idea that a council of five is necessary even in Regional Courts consider that it is necessary that this council have two permanent judges and three judge-jurists. In every case both opinions contribute to assure other supplementary guarantees in relation to the present-day provisions when the death penalty is applied.

In respect to court instances, the majority of them agree with the principle which adopts the preliminary draft that it is necessary to sustain the two-degree system in principle. It is true that there are certain views by which in the more important criminal and civil subjects there be established a third degree for the benefit of the Supreme Court of the FPRY. However, the principles of federalism and considerations of the rationality of the procedure require that the principles of the two-degree system be respected. But for the sake of uniformity in court practice it is necessary to sustain the present request for the protection of legality as an extraordinary legal cure. It is true that this legal cure needs a little changing. The right of appeal must be left to the Public Prosecutor, but it must also be given to the indicted in criminal action, and in civil action it must be given to the plaintiff and to the defendant. The Supreme Court of the People's Republics would decide the legality of decisions passed by lower courts and the Supreme Court of the FPRY would decide those passed by Supreme Courts of the People's Republics. In this respect it is emphasised that there is no need of maintaining the right of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts in order that they may submit a request for the protection of the law. Very important is the proposal to restrict the request for legal protection to a period of three to six months after the verdict has become final, especially when it is damaging to the sentenced person. When dealing with a request for legal protection, for the benefit of the condemned, there is no need to restrict the right of appeal. An appeal for legal protection should be made possible in all cases where the law is formally and materially violated and this request would refer to not only the sentences but also to other important court decisions.

All of these and other opinions which were brought up at the discussion of the important questions for the organisation of our courts, and about which there will be more said by the Legislative Committees, help to draw up the proposal of the law on the People's Courts with a full knowledge of the problems involved. (Sd. J. DJ.)

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METHODS OF AGGRESSIVE PRESSURE OF THE SOVIET BLOC UPON YUGOSLAVIA.

A few days ago a trial was held in Vranje of 14 Bulgarian spies who were infiltrated into this country by the Bulgarian authorities. The sentences were stiff and well merited. However, this trial is only a small detail in the permanent aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia.

The infiltration of terrorism-espionage groups in this country from Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary and Rumania began immediately after the Cominform Resolution was made public. Appeals to rise in arms and revolt were of no avail. The only means left at their disposal was to send terrorist and spies into our country.

In the border regions of the above mentioned countries, there exist special training centers which occupy themselves only with infiltration of spies and terrorists into Yugoslavia and at the same time direct their activities. There are 20 such centers. The task of these bandits is to create illegal espionage organisations on our territory, to murder organs of authority, distribute hostile propaganda - in one word - to fight against the socialist order in the State and against the people.

According to Milovan Djilas's report to the Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations hitherto 504 such bandits have been caught by Yugoslav authorities.

" Political emigrants " - cadres of subversive terrorist groups .

Individuals who have betrayed their country do not choose means. From the ranks of such amoral specimen are recruited and selected " healthy forces " who armed to the teeth are sent across the border to our country. In the period 1949 to 1951 inclusive, our borders were crossed by 123 so-called political emigrants, namely from Albania 48, Bulgaria 44, Hungary 25 and Rumania 6.

Fostering of Bulgarian Comitadji traditions.

The Bulgarian Cominformists - beginning from members of the CC of the Bulgarian Workers' Party right down to officers of the Bulgarian State Security Service - are particularly active in this field of hostile activities against Yugoslavia. It seems that they are making use of the " traditions " of the former Comitadji bands of the Coburg period, which were immortalised by the great correspondent Albert Londres in his book " Terror in the Balkans ". These old centers have been revived. They are situated in Sveti Vrach, Dragoman, Gornja Dzumaja etc. Just as former comitadjis, they infiltrate into our country, murder, seek accomplices and do acts of terror. This was proved at the last trial held at Vranje.

The Bulgarian State Security Service organs inveigle very often these demoralised men and organise them into terrorist groups. A man called Toma Rancev was sentenced by Bulgarian authorities to one year imprisonment. While in prison he was contacted by a Bulgarian State Security Service officer and sent across the Yugoslav border for subversive actions and acts of espionage. There are many such examples, where people are forced to comply to these demands, because they have infringed the law in one way or the other.

Sofia - as the center of espionage -diversant training center and courses.

That such institutions really exist is proved also by extracts from defendant Kitanovic's hearing at the last trial held at Nis. He told the Court that in Sofia in September 6 street no.3 is situated

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a training center where he and others were taught how to handle firearms, hand grenades and other automatic weapons against Yugoslav frontier guards, militia and other organs of authority.

Earlier trials have proved that in Sofia a diversant training center is situated which is under the direction of responsible functionaries of the CC of the Bulgarian Workers' Party and where organs of the Bulgarian State Security Service are lecturers.

Infiltration under the protection of frontier organs.

Our border guards, wakeful protectors of our security and frontiers are a great hindrance to infiltration by diversant groups and elements. Because of this the Cominformists prepare very carefully the infiltration of these groups with the help of the Bulgarian State Security Service organs and frontier guards. And it is evident that many incidents and exchange of fire provoked by Bulgarian frontier guards are caused when attempts are made to infiltrate into our country such terrorist groups.

Irredentist slogans of Albanian Cominformists.

The inclusion of Kosovo and Metohija by forceful methods, by provoking armed risings in these regions and with terrorist actions is the primary task imposed by Albanian State Security Service organs upon armed bands, when sending them across the border into Yugoslavia.

General Lesi directs diversant groups and actions.

Just as in Bulgaria, Albanian state functionaries lead directly diversant and terrorist groups which they infiltrate into our country. Amongst these leaders a very prominent part is played by Hadji Lesi, major general of the Albanian Army and resident of the Albanian State Control Commission. He directs the center which is situated in the small town of Pishkopeja and personally gives instructions with other officers of the Albanian State Security Service to individual spies and terrorists prior to their departure for Yugoslavia.

Hadji Lesi inveigles very often people on the irredentist line and when he does not succeed in this way he uses threats. A terrorist Sadik Koci - by name, who was caught by our State Security Service told how Lesi inveigles terrorists. Under interrogation Koci said: "Lesi told me to get hold of people who will work against Yugoslavia as well as to instruct people who will obey instructions and directives coming from Albania, to annihilate the existing order in Yugoslavia ... to organise the people to rise in arms and overthrow the present government and authority

Strivings by the Hungarian Secret Intelligence Service to organise espionage net works.

The Hungarian Secret Intelligence Service infiltrated in our country individual agents who had the task to link up with individual traitors from the ranks of the Hungarian national minority in our country, in most cases with their relatives and thus attempt to create and espionage net-work. This was proved in a flagrant way at the trial of eight Hungarian spies held in Novi Sad in September 1951.

The Rumanian Cominformists send also spies and diversants into our country. They are sent generally one by one with the task to collect and get information of military, economic and political character.

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We see here the same policy as in other Cominform countries which surround us, to engage frontier guards and organs for infiltration of spies and terrorists - and these incidents are very frequent on the Rumanian frontier also.

The aggressive policy and activities are conducted by orders from the Kremlin and they are under its control too. It represents a vain attempt by the Cominform to transform our country by force into the booty of imperialist appetites of the bureaucratic caste in the USSR.

(summarised).

signed : Z. Glueck .

(BORBA , January 8, 1951).

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COST OF LIVING IN OUR AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The best illustration of the already attained results through efforts exhibited with the aim of stabilizing our market is given by price variations. For this reason, we should analyze, particularly now at the beginning of the year, movement of prices on our internal markets in the past year, and appraise not only the achieved successes, but also find out what will be the tendency of prices in future.

If we were to peruse our indexes, we will find out, for example, that the service index for January amounted to 184, industrial 1,713 and foodstuff index 2,835. This is an explanation why our agricultural producers have not displayed much interest for increasing their production, for with the existing high prices, they could have acquired for only a small quantity of their products much greater quantities of industrial products or availed themselves of cheap services. That situation prevailed up to the month of June when agricultural products began following a downward trend.

In studying movement of prices of particular groups of articles, one would find out that the effect of the increase of prices of industrial articles and services in November was a further drop of price of foodstuff articles sold on the free market. This, however, resulted in a further drop of the total index or cost of living. Since index numbers in November were 343 for services, 1,301 for foodstuffs and 1,924 for industrial products, such ratios correspond more truly to the productivity of work both in agriculture and industry, and consequently they are economically justified. The main thing here is that the new ratio of prices of industrial and agricultural products on the free market stimulates farmers to increase their production, which is one of the prerequisites for further drop of prices of all goods and services.

We should stress here the fact that the effect of the increase of prices of industrial products and services has been such that prices of foodstuffs have not gone up. The total index showed a downward tendency ever since the month of May and even in November when charges for services went up. Thus, for example, compared with the month of September, the total index of retail prices dropped in October to 87.9% and compared with the month of October, it dropped to 87% in November.

But all the upward "drives" of industrial products and services, that took place in some months of the past year, have been counter-balanced by downward "drives" of prices of agricultural products and of the general retail price index. The effect of these economic measures, however, has been and will in future be even more reflected on changes in the relation of prices.

At present, our market is on the main consolidated at a definite level so that no upward or downward "drives" are necessary or economically justified. Further movement of prices depends, therefore on our producing possibilities, on efforts for protection of our national independence and for realization of our Five Year Plan, and on the influence of the world market on our country.

It follows then that the established price relations actually depend on the existing possibilities of our country. The data show us, however, that the general retail price index was in November 12.1 times greater than in 1938.

But, with regard to the question of the cost of living, we should point out that our men are inadequately acquainted with the

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prevailing situation in other European countries, not even with that prevailing in our neighbouring countries. For this reason, their conclusions are sometimes erroneous, so that one should compare things with other countries. Let us now study costs of living and feeding in countries which we took into consideration in our first article dealing with circulation of bank-notes.

Cost of Life according to data quoted by the Statistical Bulletin of the United Nations for November 1951

Year	Italy Basis:1938 prices	Belgium Basis:1937 prices	Anglo-Am.zone of Germany Basis: 1938 prices
1937	--	100	--
1938	100	--	100
1946	2,823	324	--
1947	4,575	340	--
1948	4,824	390	162
1949	4,915	378	160
1950 (June)	4,823	365	151
1951(Sept)	5,373	414	166 (August)

Compared with the pre-war cost, cost of living in 1951 was dearer 53.7 times in Italy, 4.1 times in Belgium and 1.6 times in Western Germany. The effect of the war in Korea is illustrated by the fact that cost of living rose in Belgium for 13%, in Italy for 11% and in Western Germany for 10%. One should note, however, that there was only a small variation in the cost of living in Germany.

If one were to study only food cost, which is a composite part of the cost of living, he would find that in 1950 these were in Italy 58.8 times greater than in 1937, while in August 1951, they were 63.3 times greater than in 1937. In Austria (we refer here to Vienna), they amounted in 1950 6.6 times as much as in 1938, and in September, 1951., they were 9.7 times greater. In France, the food cost has been 19.2 times greater than in 1937. The basis was changed then and costs have been calculated in comparison with prices existing in 1949. Even, compared with that new basis, the food cost went up in September 1951 for 29%.

All this would be quite incomplete if one were to fail to compare circulation of bank-notes with the movement of the cost of living, and if one were to fail to take into consideration the movement of nominal and real wages in such countries.

To the circulation of bank-notes, for example, in Austria, which after the war in Korea increased for 26%, food cost went up for the same period for 43%. In Belgium, circulation of bank-notes went up for 6% from June 1950 to September 1951, while food cost went up for 12%. In France, the corresponding figures are 11 and 26% respectively. In other words, one can see here that the inflation had a marked effect on standards of living of the people, particularly on that of workers. It would be a good thing if we could study here also the problem of wages, but that would take us too far. We are sure, however, that wages have been lagging behind the increase of the cost of living and feeding.

Obviously, western countries are confronted with many difficulties which are finally affecting working masses. One should not, therefore, be surprised at the Atlantic Pact countries for discussing incessantly economic problems, and at others for their fear of further effects of inflation.

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We quoted all these comparisons in order to permit one to arrive at proper conclusions as to the reasons of higher level of prices in our country to those existing in 1938. This will enable one not only to realize difficulties we are coping with, but also to evaluate results we achieved hitherto. Maintenance of the standard of living at the present level under the existing conditions abroad and at home is undoubtedly a significant success of the economic policy of our government. We must point out here that because of the hostile pressure exerted by the Cominform countries, our country had to exhibit exceptional efforts, ever since 1948, in protecting its national independence. This, naturally, required exceptional exertions from our people. In other countries, effects of the altered conditions in the world made themselves manifest only after the beginning of war in Korea. And, we should also stress the fact that our country is now passing through the process of industrialization and electrification.

Another factor should also be taken into consideration in studying these comparisons. In comparison with other countries, our share both in aid and loans has been very small. Means granted to other countries are substantial. Thus, we will quote here data referring to various aids and loans which have been extended to some of the European countries in the post-war period (though these are not quite complete). Thus, Austria received 793.5 million dollars, Italy 1,990.4 million, France 4,136.9 million, and Western Germany 2,091.8 million dollars. This certainly had a marked effect on the alleviation of economic difficulties of those countries.

In discussing the question of stabilization of our market and transition to the new planned and financial system, we should throw some light also upon a number of other problems, as for example, on the hitherto achieved results in forming a general Yugoslav market and in bringing prices of our particular republics into conformity with one another, or of the question of the free market and of others that are closely connected with this. The free market, however, in the form it is at present in this country, differs qualitatively both from the free capitalist market and from the market now in existence in the USSR.

Signed: Ljubisa Ristovic
(BORBA, January 8, 1951.)

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THE IRREDENTIST LINE: "WISE ARGUMENTS" OF THE TRIESTE NEWSPAPER
MESSAGERO VENETO

One part of the reactionary Italian and Trieste press is being especially distinguished in anti-Yugoslav propaganda. Those are some newspapers, which are not been distinguished with the least regards for truth, neither with the sense of proportion and good taste, nor with some special choice in the field of their non-inventive seeking of motives for attacking our country and our people.

Wherever a lie is been uttered in this world or some arbitrary and unfounded judgement on Yugoslavia reached, wherever and whoever made an insult on account of our country or on account of our people, our history, our Government or whatever belongs to us, this part of the Italian and Trieste press is at once ready to seize the opportunity, working out some nonsense or result of someone's hate, ignorance or, seldom, lack of information, endeavouring to utilize as best as possible this motive which is very unhappy but welcome to the Italian and Trieste reactionary press. This is how more absurd allegations are being turned over and piled up to be used and more bitter malice to be poured out.

This part of the Italian and Trieste press is also been distinguished by being always ready for the ends of a certain policy, to insult, slander, threaten, to cry and to beg, as it appears most effective and most opportune to do so.

Such are, among others, the Quotidiano organ of the Catholic Church and Messaggero Veneto in Trieste, and that is why their articles on Yugoslavia are very similar. The distinction is perhaps only that Messaggero Veneto shows a tint more bad taste and impoliteness, but otherwise they are exactly on the same tragicomic attempt to attain irredentist goals.

As Quotidiano recently did, so Messaggero Veneto now tries to write about our Army. It uses as a basis the recent ridiculous and unfounded conclusions reached by the Manchester Guardian about the defending capacity of our country and following this line it produces slanders against our People's Liberation Struggle and our Army, in order that this may create trump cards to those whom they represent.

These slanders are not new in their substance. But they point out a very "queer" thing: how - according to Messaggero Veneto as well as to Quotidiano and other newspapers of the same value and importance - a "denuded and bare footed" or an army "wearing different kinds of uniform", whose commanding cadre was "military uninstructed" defeated wherever it reached and found Mussolini's choice troops, equipped with modern armament (which in the hands of our "uninstructed" partisans somehow better functioned), under the command of not only "illiterate" but officers with military schools - lower, higher, generals - who together with their army often caused sardonic smiles, when after committing crimes over bare handed people, with their hands up in front of our units shouted "bono partigiano";

This is not the only strange thing. It is also very strange that exactly with these "arguments" the Italian and Trieste reactionary press wants to pull out sympathies for untenable irredentist and other claims.

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Undoubtedly that this speculative campaign of the Italian and Trieste reactionary press will remain barren and that nobody will be convinced in something that is contrary to the truth. This does not contribute to the improvement of correct relations, which is in the interest of both countries, but serves to those, who are trying to poison these relations.

(Signed B.L.)

(BORBA, 8 January 1952)

FROM COMINFORM PRACTICE: ANOTHER TRIAL IN POLAND

(Warsaw, 8th January)

PAP reports that Military Court in Warsaw to-day sentenced to death five Polish citizens accused for high treason. The death sentence asserts that convicted men acted against the present regime in Poland "under order of the American secret service".

Similar trials have been held in the last month in Moscow and nearly in all satellite countries. Trials started immediately after Vishinsky's accusation at the General Assembly that U.S.A. finances spy groups within the countries of the Soviet bloc. The General Assembly rejected these Soviet charges as unfounded.

(BORBA, 9 January 1952)

SOVIET EXPLOITATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PETROLEUM

(Vienna, 8 January)

According to the estimates of experts, published in the economic journal "Die Wirtschaft", Austrian economy owing to the Soviet exploitation of petroleum fields in Lower Austria till now suffered a loss of 135 million dollars. In the period from 1945 to the end of 1951, Austrian production of petroleum amounted to 8.350.000 tons. Of that amount, Soviet occupation authority conceded to Austria only 40% upon payment of countervalue, while the remainder of 60% was of no use to Austria. Reckoning at the price of 27 dollars a ton, as it costs together with transport charges from Middle East, the value of five million tons of Austrian petroleum, or 60% of the present production, amounts to 135 million dollars.

The same journal adds that this year's production of petroleum in the Soviet Zone of Austria of about 2.2 million tons represents a value of over 50% of the aid received under the Marshall Plan. If we add to this the total value of production of the so-called USIA enterprises, which are under the Soviet management, we are coming to the conclusion that income, which the Soviet Union draws from Austria, is equal to the total aid under the Marshall Plan.

(BORBA, 9 January 1952)

YUGOSLAV MINERS CONDOLE WITH AMERICAN MINERS

On behalf of the Yugoslav miners the President of miner's syndicate of Yugoslavia Milan Trninc expressed sympathy with the Secretary General of Miner's Syndicate of Illinois concerning great disaster in collieries near West Frankfurt, in which 119 miners lost their lives. This disaster occurred last December and was caused by an explosion 18 meters below the surface.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN USA AND FPRY ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION SIGNED IN BELGRADE

(Belgrade, 8th January)

An agreement of economic co-operation between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the United States of America was signed in Belgrade today. The agreement has been signed on behalf of the Government of the FPRY by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Edvard Kardelj, and on behalf of the Government of the USA by the Ambassador of the USA M. George V. Allen.

Concluding this agreement the two Governments have reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of sustained efforts for the achievements of that economic co-operation which is essential for lasting peace and prosperity in accordance with the principles of sovereignty and equality expressed in the Charter of the UN, as well as their desire of establishing closer economic relations among the countries of Europe and of developing their economic power to strengthen their genuine independence and of promoting the fundamental individual human rights, freedom and democratic institutions, of strengthening the mutual security and individual and collective defence against aggression in the framework of the United Nations' system for collective security.

Under the concluded agreement the Government of the USA will continue to supply the Government of the FPRY with commodities, services and other assistance required by the Government of the FPRY and approved by the Government of the USA for the achievement of the above-mentioned aims. The Government of the FPRY will undertake to the best of its ability the necessary measures to assure the effective use of this assistance, including the promotion of industrial and agricultural production, the assurance of stabilisation of its currency, the validity of its rate of exchange and the internal financial stability, and further the FPRY will co-operate with other countries receiving similar aid in stimulating the exchange of goods among those countries, in reducing international barriers to trade and to ensure free access to the world markets, having at the same time in view the furthering of the economic development of the FPRY and other friendly countries.

The Government of the FPRY will deposit in a Special Account the equivalent in dinars of the dollar price for goods and services received on a grant basis. The respective funds will be used in Yugoslavia in agreement with the Government of the USA for the requirements of the Yugoslav defensive strength, for assuring its monetary and financial stabilisation, for stimulating its productive activities and international trade as well as for the development of its new resources of wealth.

The Government of Yugoslavia will facilitate the export to the USA of materials originating in Yugoslavia which are required by the United States as a result of deficiencies or potential deficiencies in its own resources upon such reasonable terms of sale, barter and compensation and in such quantities and for such a period of time as may be agreed between the two Governments, after due regard for the requirements of the FPRY for domestic use and commercial export of such materials.

The Government of the FPRY will forward in a form and at intervals to be agreed by the two Governments, information and statements of projects, programmes and measures of the Government of the FPRY relating to the fulfilment of the provisions of this agreement, as well as reports on the progress of the same.

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The two Governments further undertake by this agreement to give full publicity to the objectives and progress of the assistance being rendered pursuant to this agreement. The Government of the FPRY agrees that personnel designated by the Government of the USA to discharge responsibilities under this agreement will be considered as part of the Embassy of the USA and that they will enjoy privileges and immunities accorded to that Embassy and its personnel of comparable rank. The same privileges will be granted to the personnel designated in the USA by the Government of the FPRY for the carrying out of this agreement.

This agreement will become effective today and will remain in force unless seriously terminated in accordance with certain conditions, until June 30th, 1955.

The agreement can be changed and amended at any time if the two Governments agree to do so, and it will be registered with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

(BORBA - 9th January, 1952).

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IN THE GORIZIA DISTRICT: ONE MORE SLOVENE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SHUT

(Trieste, 8th January)

According to a decision of the general administration of Krmin, in the Gorizia District, the last section of the Slovene elementary schools there is abolished. This decision is published with the explanation that there are no premises for a school in the village of Plesivo, 5 kilometres from Krmin. In the elementary school at Krmin 25 children have been enrolled but the register would be considerably larger if the Italian authorities had not forbidden the attendance at Slovene schools of children from mixed marriages and the children of optants.

The abolition of the school in Krmin, where close on 1,000 Slovenes live, has the object - so says Primorski Dnevnik - of compelling Slovene children to attend Italian schools. The newspaper emphasises that Gorician and Venezia Giulian Slovenes have decided to protest against this new unjust decision and to request that Slovene schools in Krmin be reopened, and that the Italian authorities do not forbid the children of mixed marriages and of optants to attend Slovene schools. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th January, 1952).

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FROM THE "SOVIET" REALITY: THE USSR CONSTITUTION THROUGH THE WORDS
AND DEED OF THE KREMLIN

A short while ago a sad jubilee was celebrated at the end of last year in the Soviet Union - the 15th. Anniversary of the present Soviet Constitution, which has been now named by the obedient bureaucrats in the service of Moscow as the " Stalin Constitution". Since December 5, 1936 when this Constitution was decreed, the anniversaries became increasingly sad, so that to-day this Constitution exists only on paper.

For the "soviet" masters this Constitution represents no problem and the Kremlin plays with it whenever it pleases to do so. Today the USSR Constitution from its first article which says that the USSR is a " socialist state of workers and peasants" is last - is only a tragic anachronism, an appearance in terrible disharmony with the times and with reality through which the " peasants and workers are living "

Kremlin's propaganda apparatus is not hindered by any qualms of conscience to ignore the divergence between the " basic " law of the USSR and reality in this country, and the 15th. Anniversary of the " Stalin Constitution " was celebrated with a torrent of glorifications, self-esteem and praises - and full of lies .

Novoje Vremia - a periodical which serves the needs of internal and external Kremlin's propaganda - employed 1,000 words to glorify this jubilee. The undesignated commentator began this article by saying that the " Stalin Constitution " is the " flag under which should line up also all other nations in their struggle for democracy " and that this constitution is of " unic historical " importance. This statement was followed by a pile of praises such as that the Soviet Constitution is the " Constitution of a society where man does not exploit his neighbor " and where " misery and poverty have been destroyed ", where the workers " has no fear of the future " and where " there are no parasites who grab the fruits of efforts by others ".

Perhaps it is possible to deal with such lies on the local markets - that the October Revolution destroyed the " system " of exploitation and that it does not exist in the the USSR now. Uniform, stultifying and forced upon " scientific " and " popular " works of colourless Soviet " experts " for economical and political problems can hide for a time from the people, that the results of its work are appropriated unjustly by a bureaucratic caste, whose top officials together with Stalin are the all-powerfull masters and parasitic exploiters of surplus of work.

But how to hide the numberless beggars, prostitutes, pickpockets and real cutthroats in this " happy " country, where misery and poverty has been " destroyed "? How can one mask prisons and concentration camps dispersed all over the country ? How can one explain deportations of whole nations in a country which " does not know " for racial and national discrimination ? The only thing to do was to pass over these things as if they did not exist and to affirm cynically the contrary or to explain even some crime (such as genocide) as a - necessity in the process of building socialism and communist society.

This propaganda hullabaloo does not of course harmonise with the disharmonised contradictions of the present " soviet " reality and does not regulate the place of the USSR Constitution in it. Outside the borders of the Soviet Union this terrible truth is well-known already. Approved For Release 2001/12/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010600200001-0

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In the Soviet Union it is breaking through increasingly by its enduringness.

An article in the Constitution says : " The equality of the USSR citizens independent of their nationality and race, in all fields of economic, state, cultural, and in social-political life is an unchangeable law " .

This is mentioned in Article 123 of the " Stalin Constitution " seems not to exist in the Soviet Union. Because nobody has been hitherto punished for mass deportations of Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians and the mass deportations of Cecens, Ingushes, Povolski Germans, Kalmiks, Crimean Tatars, for latent persecutions and assimilation of Jews, Greeks, Turks, Armenians and other non-Russian nations.

From the map of the Soviet Union have been wiped out : the autonomous republic of Povolski Germans (in 1919 an autonomous region and a republic since 1923), the Kalmik Republic (region from 1920, and since 1935 an autonomous republic), the Crimean republic (existed since 1921, the Cecen -Ingush republic (and autonomous region since 1934 and two years later a republic, the Karacajevska autonomous region (in 1926 it was separated from the Karacajevska - Circassian autonomous region) .

These republics and autonomous regions have disappeared from the map and their population has been expelled in to the wastes of the Ural and tundras of Siberia. They are exposed to the rough changes of climatic and living conditions, " free " or imprisoned in concentration camps. Abolished by Kremlin's decree these nations are leaving tragically the history of human society rapidly dying-out.

Their fate and the attitude of the USSR government in regard to the Genocide Convention - which it refused to join, is another proof of how much the Soviet government respects the basic stipulations of the Constitution.

" Free " people in concentration camps .

Novoje Vremja writes that the Soviet Constitution is a " true picture of socialist relations, which really exist " .

It invites haughtily foreigners to come to the USSR (although it is a well-known fact in the rest of the world that a journey to the USSR is practically impossible) and visit (in the company of officials of the " Intertour " - section of the MVD) factories, holiday resorts , sanatoriums, schools, where one will see a free people who enjoys in true democracy which is " measured by the development of self-criticism and criticism " .

A more evident lie than this is hard to discover. A " free " people of whom 15-20 million men - namely about 10% - are living permanently behind barbed wires of 150 camp- systems spread over the whole territory of the USSR, in the burning deserts and in the tundras of everlasting ice! These camps are to-day characteristic for the Soviet Union and not selected factories, holiday resorts and schools, where no one is certain not to be a future candidate for forced labour.

The mysterious plotters and counter-revolutionaries who are ignorant generally of their guilt, sentence, workers who have come late to work, writers who have not glorified sufficiently Stalin or who made a mistake to criticize some negligible bureaucrat, minors, children and wives of condemned persons, old revolutionaries, soldiers who have returned as war prisoners - as well as soldiers who returned from the

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war campaign in Europe, where they saw all sorts of things, many officers, and even generals, as victims of different purges, foreign prisoners of war, members of displaced and non-displaced non-Russian nations, live and work to exhaustion and die in the camps of the European part of the Soviet Union, Ural, Siberia, Far East and Central Asia.

In the case of many of these unhappy people the smallest attempt to make use of some of the citizens' rights from the " Stalin Constitution " was sufficient to send to concentration camps. Some of them were not guilty even of that - their guilt lay perhaps in the fact that they belonged to some other race or nationality or exposed to the suspicions of some MVD organ.

Truly, the worker in the USSR is not afraid - as Novoje Vremja writes - of his future. His position is terrible enough at present.

The Soviet propgandists proclaim the " Stalin Constitution " as a - flag under which should line up also all other peoples in their struggle for democracy.

Nobody doubts in this that this would correspond with interests of the Moscow masters. But this wish is separated with a great abyss in regard to its realisation.

Under the barren existence of this " flag " are against their will - only peoples inside the old territories of the Soviet Union and of those new territories, which the aggressive and greedy imperialists from the ranks of the CC of the CPSU (b) and the Soviet government succeeded in appropriating in different ways. Here are included the population of appropriated territories from Finland, the populations of Poland, Germany, Hungary, Rumania and other satellite states of the Soviet Union.

signed : B. Lasic.

(summarised),

(BORBA , January 9, 1952).

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ANTI-SOCIALIST ACTIVITY OF THE CLERGY IN THE DISTRICT OF POLA

In this part of Istria, the clergy has lately begun to make itself heard in a rather strange way. Some of the clergymen in the district of Pola carried out anti-socialist activity. The so-called "healthy forces" of the Istrian clergy has somehow been concentrated in this district. What their attitude is one can see from the statements by the clergyman Giuseppe Stefanutti from Marzana who told the peasants not to take any interests in politics or participate in the administration of the people's authority. Referring to the building up of socialism in our country, this clergyman declared that it was very similar to the erection of the Babylon tower.

Following these frequent conversations with the people, the same clergymen collected various foodstuffs and money from his faithful in collaboration with Ivan Catela and Ivan Cetina. On one occasion he received 350 kg of maize and a sum of 11,000 dinars.

Another clergyman called Antonio Garbin from Gallesano can equally be compared with his colleague Stefanutti. He in his turn collected some 34,000 dinars exercising his influence upon women chiefly. Nevertheless, the clergyman Kolic from Barbana surpassed all of them by having collected over 300,000 dinars. He advised the girls in his parish not to marry a member of the communist party or the Front because otherwise they would end in hell. Because of his behaviour some of parents refused to have their children baptized by Kolic.

There is also another peculiar case of the clergyman Marino from Pola who regularly goes to the Scientific Library in Pola where he reads only books on chiromancy, palmistry, spiritism, etc. He also carefully copied everything that was written about "the heart line".

According to our Constitution, the attendance of lessons on religious instruction is not obligatory and the clergymen have no right to ask children to stay during their lessons if the parents do not consent to that. The clergyman Premate does this, namely gathers children from the street taking them to the church for instruction, regardless whether their parents agree to that or not. As socialist, modern and scientific education became available for our children, we are reluctant to let the clergymen now demolish our work, as is the intention of the clergyman Joso Vlahovic.

In conclusion, let us mention another fact: the well known Cominformists from Pola Carlo Marega and Sergio Balestra are today glorifying St. Antonio together with the clergyman Cristofa. What a wonderful combination: the clergy associated with the Cominformists!

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 1, 1952)

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GUILT OF DR. LOKAR AND DR. KREC IN CONNECTION WITH THE
DISRUPTION OF THE PEASANT WORKING CO-OPERATIVE AT SMARJE

Before the District Court of Ljubljana, Franc Janezic and Jakob Bozjo from Podgorica were sentenced on November 27 of this year as chief disruptors of the peasant working co-operative at Smarje. A report on this was previously published. As much has ever since been spoken about this trial, we would like to refer to it once more.

According to the confessions by Janezic and Bozja, Dr. Krec and Dr. Lokar wrote their applications demanding to leave their co-operative. Although both of these lawyers appeared before the court as witnesses, they failed to admit this, but even denied it. Before the Court Dr. Lokar stated that upon Janezic's first visit, they discussed about co-operative rules, then on another occasion he advised him not to write an application to leave his co-operative, while thirdly he told him that by the end of 1952 he might easily leave the co-operative.

As it has been found out that both lawyers made wrong statements before the Court, the Public Prosecutor filed a claim against Dr. Lokar and Dr. Krec. The Court has accepted this claim. Undoubtedly, those two lawyers bear a moral responsibility for the guilt committed by Janezic and Bozja.

The question now is whether these two lawyers are only to be charged with wrong statements, or whether their charge consists in more than that. Obviously, the first charge is only one part of their guilt because they have made other offenses too. Their first guilt consists in the fact that they supported anti-national tendencies directed towards the disruption of co-operatives. Instead of informing Janezic and Bozja how wrong they were in wishing to leave their co-operative, they even found a legal form of expressing their wish. Such a thing cannot be in accordance with the lawyers' duty and role in our country. By making wrong statements before the Court, they attempted to avoid to be made responsible for their incorrect activity, forgetting that they thus admitted their guilt.

By this sort of activity these two lawyers did not only offer support to the enemies of socialist development, but also inflicted a damage to the reputation of lawyers in our country in general.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, January 5, 1952)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 685

5th January, 1952.

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INTERNATIONAL CHRONICLE

Great Britain and Europe - Churchill's Government and Churchill's idea concerning European Union

At the end of this week, which is the last week of the old year, the British Premier Winston Churchill is going to America for talks with President Truman. Great significance is being attached to the visit. It is considered that the development of the international situation in the coming year will greatly depend on the outcome of these talks.

Two British visits to Washington

This will be the second visit during one year by the British Premier to Washington. However, the British Premier is no longer the same man.

At the end of last year, almost on the same day, the Premier of the Labour Government, Clement Attlee, went to Washington. At that time too it was said that the development of the international situation in the following year would greatly depend on the outcome of the Anglo-American talks. It was this year which came and is already over, and which truly has been greatly influenced by the Attlee-Truman talks conducted then in Washington.

There is no doubt that the outcome of the Churchill-Truman talks too, will considerably affect the development of the events in the New Year. Because, as it was during the past and the present years, Washington will during the coming year too be an important centre around which the international situation oscillated.

The topic of the Anglo-American talks will be the same one - Europe.

However, in the meantime the Government in Great Britain has changed and, by force of circumstances, the relation of Great Britain towards the question of Europe has also changed. Churchill is going to America under different circumstances from those which prevailed a year ago when Attlee went. And this is a strange coincidence.

America and the question of Europe

Attlee went to America a year ago in order to try to dissuade America from isolationism towards Europe. That was a time of America's deep dissatisfaction with Europe. The Chinese intervention in Korea was in full swing, and the American public was under the impression that Truman's Government was neglecting Korea, in which American blood was being shed, in order to help the disunited Europe in which American money was being squandered without reason. "Give up Europe and engage all the forces in the Far East in the struggle against China", was at that time a fairly general cry in America. "Asia is more important than Europe", was the thesis propagandized by MacArthur himself. And at that time MacArthur's voice was heard the farthest and was most preferably listened to.

Attlee made great efforts in order to remove American suspicions of Europe's capability to defend itself and of its importance for the defence of the world peace as a whole.

The result of those Washington talks was America's greater interest in Europe. American aid to Europe was increased and expanded: American arms and soldiers started to arrive in Europe in addition to American dollars. MacArthur was replaced and he has already sunk into oblivion. War with China was avoided which would have tied all the American forces to Asia and thus exposed Europe to aggression. American isolationism was silenced. Europe again became the primate of American policy.

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A strange confusion

If Attlee went to Washington in order to dissuade America from isolationism for Europe's sake, Churchill is going there now in order to defend Great Britain from reproaches that she has now become isolationistic with respect to Europe.

These reproaches, as it is known, are being made because of the decision of the British Government not to participate in the super-national bodies which, with America's support, are now being established by the European countries with the aim of creating a Western-European Union. These complaints have of late turned into general and very strong cries against Great Britain's policy.

Winston Churchill is now responsible for this policy. The accusations which are now being levelled against Great Britain are, in the long run, against Churchill himself. And this is the strangest thing in this strange confusion caused by Great Britain's refusal to participate in the proposed European Union. Because, Churchill was the one who five years ago launched in Zurich the idea of creating a united Europe, and who three years ago in the Hague put into being the organization for the carrying out of this idea, and who also last year in Strasbourg named the supra-national bodies which united Europe should have - all those things from which he is excluding Great Britain today.

There is an obvious explanation for this changed attitude. It is this: it is one thing to speak from opposition and quite another to act while in office. Churchill advocated a united Europe when he was in opposition and was not responsible for Great Britain's official policy. Now, as the head of the Government he may commit Great Britain, and there are certain reasons which speak against Great Britain's active participation in the European Union and which the British Government cannot ignore. Attlee's Government was decisively against the inclusion of Great Britain in the European Union. On this point Churchill used bitterly to attack the Labour Government. But, those same considerations which determined the position of Attlee's Government had good for his Government too. The ruling system in Great Britain is stronger than the personality of the man at the head of the Government - even if that personality be Churchill himself.

True, this may be an explanation but not a justification. Churchill is an experienced politician. He knows what his words mean spoken either from opposition or from office. For this reason the Churchill-ites are explaining the change which has taken place by unforeseen circumstances which have made the idea of a united Europe in the meantime outgrow the limits within which it was originally imagined. Instead of gradually growing and assuming its shape as a British creation, the idea has already at its birth threatened to swallow up its creator. Because, that what is now being demanded of Great Britain in Strasbourg in fact boils down to her too getting merged in the European Union.

Reasons for and against

In order better to see the reasons why Great Britain is refusing to join the European Union one should look at the reasons which speak in favour of its creation. There are three reasons which particularly strike one's eye.

One of these reasons is America's wish that the union take place as soon as possible. Not only does America wish this but it energetically demands it too. The American public, with its famous ability to simplify things, is inclined to believe that the solution of more or less all the problems which trouble Europe - and through Europe America - lies in the federation of the Western-European countries. This is not only an irresponsible opinion of the public. The American

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Government has officially declared itself in favour of the Schuman Plan, which represents the economic pooling of the Western-European countries, and also in favour of the Pleven Plan, which provides for the creation of a joint armed force - the so-called European Army. The American Government is also in favour of an as quick as possible and as thorough as possible political linking-up of all the countries.

Then, the idea of a united Europe has of late been deeply rooting itself in Western Europe. There still exist big differences in the opinions regarding the shape and meaning of the union but, however, the desire that a common road be found which would lead Europe from the present-day territorial split up and political inability is prevailing more and more. "Europe is living in fear of the Soviet Union and from America's charity" said Andre Spaak in Strasbourg in submitting his resignation as Chairman of the European Consultative Assembly in protest against Great Britain's resistance against the union. "Europe has through centuries been the heart and brains of the world, and now it is only its appendix", said another strong champion of European union.

The third reason is the question of Germany. Germany will not remain much longer in a subjugated position and disarmed. If she is not included in the Western-European community she can develop herself and gain strength independently from that community. And this is just the thing which scares all the people in the West. The Schuman Plan economically links up Germany with the West; the Pleven Plan should link her up militarily.

This is the plan concerning the European Army. The question has become very urgent. America demands that the arming of Western Germany within the framework of a European Army be started. If this army is not created America serves notice that it will be prepared to start arming Germany upon the basis of a German national army.

What is the problem?

This is now the most urgent problem which faces the architects of the Western European community. It is maybe the hardest. Because, a joint army means for all the participating countries renunciation of a part of state sovereignty, namely of the most important part - that of independently deciding on the question of national defence.

Moreover, this big question raises another question which is still bigger: how will this army be organised, who will maintain it, who will command it, and whom will it obey? The question of a supra-national army involves the question of supra-national political authority. This again involves renunciation of a major portion of state sovereignty. How much sovereignty then remains to individual countries? Thus, they have arrived at the conclusion in Strasbourg that a political federation in some form is the inevitable condition for the building up of a joint military defence, for the building up of the community as a whole.

These are, then, the points on which Great Britain's view differs from the view of the other Western-European countries, particularly France. Great Britain is of the opinion that the European community should be built from the bottom, step by step, and the desire is to create it at one stroke - from the above, through a federation. Great Britain made a federation even with her Dominions. The British Dominions and Great Britain are equal members of the British Commonwealth, but their state sovereignty is not in any way restricted in their mutual relations. By participating in the European Union, as proposed in Strasbourg, Great Britain would be more tied to, let us say, Luxemburg than to any one of the members of her Commonwealth. And for the

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Churchill's role

Churchill has now taken on the job of putting some sense into this whole confusion. And it seems that he is succeeding. After his visit to Paris, the French press has changed its tone towards Great Britain. It no longer uses such sharp language. Although, judging from the communique, Churchill could not say in Paris very much more concerning the British official attitude towards the European Union than Attlee previously said, the French are apparently satisfied with what he said. If Great Britain under Churchill refuses to join the European Union, she will not at any rate obstruct the realisation of the union. True, Churchill cannot act as Premier in the way he spoke while he was in opposition, but even so he is succeeding in convincing all that he had spoken sincerely.

This will, without doubt, be his trump card in his talks in America. He can claim that the difficulties which have occurred in the organisation of the European community exist not because of him but rather in spite of him, and that he may be reproached for having pleaded for that community too much rather than too little. In any case, Great Britain will, as long as she is represented by Churchill, be favourably disposed towards the European Union - to the utmost limit which the separate British considerations and interests permit.

(Sd.) P.M.

(POLITIKA - 23rd December, 1951).

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MUNICIPAL BAKERY REDUCED PRICE OF BREAD BY 10%

The municipal bakery reduced the price of bread by another 10%. Now a kilogram of white bread costs 36 dinars, and brown 27 dinars. The prices for other bakery products remained the same.

In order to satisfy the consumers' demands the municipal bakery will bake a larger quantity of one-kilogram loaves. Besides this, the bread will be a lot tastier for the bakery expects to use a better quality flour.

(POLITIKA - 4th January, 1952).

THE REGULATION ON THE TEMPORARY CUSTOMS TARIFF STILL BEING STUDIED

Yesterday's press announced that the Government of the FPRY issued a regulation on the temporary customs tariff. This announcement resulted from the fact that this regulation was discussed at the meeting of the Council for Legislation and for the development of the People's Authority of the Government of the FPRY on the 29th December 1951. However, this regulation has not yet been adopted but is still being discussed; so, the news carried by the daily press on the adoption of this regulation is incorrect.

(POLITIKA - 4th January, 1952).

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SERVICE STATIONS AND GARAGES FOR THE REPAIR OF AUTOMOBILES WILL BE BUILT ON THE AUTOPUT

(Zagreb, 4th January)

The construction of service stations, which will be equipped with gasoline pumps, garages for servicing cars, snack bars, and sleeping accommodation on the sections of the Autoput in Novska and Slavonski Brod will begin in a very short time. At these spots on the autoput international traffic signs will be erected and mediums have been assured for putting up buildings for road maintenance crews. These buildings will have telephone communication with the service stations. All of this will ensure that travellers have a speedy repair service and gasoline. At certain spots on the autoput traffic police stations will be set up.

According to the regulation which is being studied in the Ministry of Communications in Croatia, traffic on the autoput will be restricted to motor vehicles; all other forms of transportation will cross the autoput at designated spots. This will decrease the possibility of accidents and will increase the movement of traffic on the autoput.

(Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 5th January, 1952).

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IS THERE ANYTHING NEW IN THE AUSTRIAN PROBLEM?

A year has passed since the last session of the Deputy Ministers of the 4 Great Powers concerning the Peace Treaty with Austria. The question of this Peace Treaty is going to be taken up again now by the initiative of the USA Government.

Looking back on 1951, the Vienna newspapers ironically write that Austria has already got used to the development of peace conditions in a strange framework of occupation by the 4-Powers. The Austrian political circles stoically look at the perspective of ending the occupation. Even Chancellor Figel in his New Year message spoke about the Peace Treaty which "might" be signed already this year.....

Five years have passed since the Deputy Ministers of the 4 Great Powers met for the first time to solve some "details" of the future Peace Treaty. These meetings, so frequent in the beginning, became rarer and rarer until they were not broken-off a year ago. If in 1949 it was the case of a very great hindrance - concerning unbelievable Russian demands in regard to German property and resistance of the West - then after all sorts of both pleasant and ugly compromises must have remained only small misunderstandings. For more than 2 years a conflict has existed concerning Zarubin's excuses for postponement of the treaty. Sometimes these excuses are quite in a problematic connection with Austria. It was hard to believe that the Russian representative was serious when he mentioned the supposed unsolved question of Trieste as a hindrance: if Moscow at that time wished for anything really, it was only to prevent the first attempts at direct negotiations with Yugoslavia and Italy. Now the Russians no longer mention Trieste in connection with Austria. At the end nothing but 5 items remained which are real anachronisms in comparison with the cataclysms which disturb the present world, but they are typical of the behaviour of the Soviet Government. Let us mention only the famous "problem of green peas" or as it is officially named "Stalin's help". The Russians demand that the Austrian Government should pay out a bill for civil aid in 1945, which at that time they misrepresented as a magnanimous present. But the Russians are not even content with the fact that the Austrians accept in principle to pay this debt. The Russians cannot be satisfied! 1,200 enterprises which are at present firmly held by the Russians, firmer than in sovereign Austria represent a unique possibility of economic exchange between countries which receive Marshal Aid.

The whole system of Soviet economy in Eastern Europe would find itself in a blind alley, if these possibilities diminish seriously. But much more important is the political side of the problem. The signature of the Treaty would not practically mean that Moscow will really withdraw its troops from Hungary and Rumania, as many think. But a stabilised and even only moderately democratic Austria drawn deeply towards Eastern Europe, on the very borders of Czechoslovakia and Hungary represents a spearhead which would be felt in each of these countries.

In fact, after so many failures in the past year, it is difficult to insist on the "question of green peas". This is perhaps why Moscow began a new hue and cry concerning the supposed remilitarisation of Austria. Although it is probable that the Russians in this case also will continue their tactics of prolonging and that a new trump card will be discovered for it, it is also clear that this trump card cannot be less transparent than the former one. As far back as medieval times, the Austrian diplomat Baron Herderschtajn said for Moscow diplomacy that it can be overpowered only in the case if one does not fall into despair and has infinite patience. In this case also time - politically - is working against Moscow because the chances and possibilities of its further manoeuvring in the question of the Peace Treaty with Austria are getting less and less.

(Sd.) J.G.

(POLITIKA - 5th January, 1952).

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NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPRY TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE AGGRESSIVE ACTION ON THE MURA RIVER.

The Legation of the FPRY in Budapest has, in the name of its Government, communicated the following to the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary in connection with the Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary No.003028 of December 28, 1951:

The Government of the FPRY notes that the Government of the PR Hungary has not to date satisfied the justified demand of the Government of the FPRY, expressed in the Note of the Legation of the FPRY in Budapest of December 27, 1951, that the Hungarian soldiers leave the Yugoslav islet on the Mura River and return to the Hungarian territory.

As regards the reference by the Hungarian Government to the geographic maps of the Yugoslav-Hungarian border which are attached to the Treaty of Trianon, the Government of the FPRY, which also disposes of those maps, draws the attention of the Government of the PR Hungary to the fact that just those maps speak against the assertion contained in the Note of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs No.003028 regarding the said islet on the Mura River being Hungarian.

The Government of the FPRY considers that the mentioning of those maps in the Note of the Hungarian Government is completely out of place since the maps can no longer represent an authentic proof of the said islet belonging to one or the other country for the simple reason that the islet, such as it is today, does not at all figure on the maps due to the fact that during the last 30 years the Mura River has by its flow created a new situation of the terrain which no longer corresponds to those maps. Consequently, it is a question of a newly-created islet, so that the referring by the Hungarian Government to maps drawn at the time when the islet such as it is today did not at all exist, appears to be more strange in view of the fact that this is well known to the Hungarian Government and can be ascertained from copies of charts of the Mura River drawn by the Hungarian Hydro-Service in 1943.

The only authentic annex to the Treaty of Trianon which can serve as proof as to whom the islet belongs is the official written description of the frontier line made by the International Commission appointed on the basis of Art.29 of the Treaty of Trianon to mark the frontier line between Hungary and the former Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

In that official written description of the frontier line, in the section under the heading of "General Description" which relates to the "B Section", it is stated: "From the point where the Lendava River joins the Mura River to the point where the Mura River joins the Drava River the frontier line goes along the main course of the Mura River. The frontier line then continues along the Drava River, upstream, to the Djekenjes railway bridge. In that section of their course the Mura and Drava Rivers flow through a flat country and are constantly changing their beds".

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Consequently, there is no doubt at all that the said islet is a part of Yugoslav territory because the frontier line coincides with the main stream of the Mura River which flows between the islet and the Hungarian mainland.

This fact that the state frontier coincides with the main stream of the Mura River was also mentioned by the Hungarian Government in its Note of December 28, 1951.

The Government of the FPRY wishes to re-emphasize that a part of land of the said islet on the Mura River represents the properties of several Yugoslav citizens which have been cut off by the Mura River, and that those Yugoslav citizens had up to the time of occupation of the islet by a Hungarian military unit, i.e. for a number of years, uninterruptedly used those properties of theirs without the Hungarian Government ever denying their right. Moreover, the trigonometric point on the Yugoslav frontier stone B-55 which was placed by the said International Commission for demarcation and which at the time of the drawing of the frontier line was on the Yugoslav side of the river, is on the territory of the present-day islet.

The Government of the FPRY notes that the Hungarian Government has -- in the carrying out of its intention to deny the the FPRY the territorial right to the islet-- instead of proposing negotiations or another method of peaceful solution of the question, resorted to an act of aggression by issuing order to the Hungarian military units to occupy the islet, as well as by its attempt to legalize the act of usurping performed by its organs. Such a non-peace-loving attitude of the Hungarian Government towards the Government of the FPRY is also illustrated by its mentioned Note both by tone and by absence of desire to liquidate in a peaceful way the incident provoked by the aggressive action of the Hungarian organs.

The Government of the FPRY wishes to point out that on this occasion too --although it has had the right to undertake other more effective measures in order to defend the territorial integrity of the FPRY and thus to return the Yugoslav islet which has been seized by Hungarian soldiers--it has shown the utmost patience possible in its desire that this newly-created conflict, which has not been expected by the Yugoslav Government, be settled in a peaceful way, and that further sharpening of the relations between the two countries be avoided.

For this reason, the Government of the FPRY, being guided by the idea of preservation of peace and peaceful settlement of disputes --and in conformity with the Resolution of the United Nations passed on December 14, 1951 in connection with the complaint of the FPRY against the activity of the Government of the USSR and the Governments of Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland against Yugoslavia--proposes to the Government of the PR Hungary that a mixed Yugoslav-Hungarian commission, composed of three members of each side, as well as of the necessary number of experts, most urgently solves on the spot the conflict which has arisen, and that it ascertain the true facts on the basis of the course of the Mura River as well as on the basis of other elements or documents which both sides will submit to the commission.

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The Government of the FPRY, while awaiting an urgent reply from the Government of the PR Hungary to its peace-loving proposal, still energetically demands that the Hungarian Government immediately orders its members of the Hungarian armed forces to leave the said Yugoslav islet in the Mura River, and thereby show its good will for a peaceful settlement of this question which has arisen through the fault of the official Hungarian organs.

(BORBA, Jan. 5, 1952.)

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BLAGOJE BOGAVAC, DIRECTOR OF THE YUGOSLAV RAILWAYS, ON REORGANIZATION OF OUR RAILWAY SERVICE

Questioned by a TANJUG correspondent about the latest reorganization of our railway service, which is in effect as of January 1, 1952., the director of the Yugoslav railways, Blagoje Bogavac, answered as follows:

Question: What does the new reorganization of railway service consist of, what are its advantages and what are we to expect from such a reorganization with regard to our freight and passenger service?

Answer: The essential characteristic of the latest organization of Yugoslav railways and its essence consist in further decentralization through the delivery of railway collectives to our railwaymen themselves for self-management and in invigoration of the struggle for an economical work.

The decentralization is portrayed in transfers of work formerly done by higher units, directorates and General Administrations to stations, roundhouses, sections for maintenance of railway lines and other railway collectives. Our General Administration will henceforward perform only tasks which must necessarily be done by the headquarters, mainly in order to ensure a uniformity of railway service. All other tasks connected with the realization of the transport plan, railway time table, relations with our economy and so on, are to be performed by railway directorates which will now be more independent in their actions.

In order to bring our decentralization into conformity with the entire decentralization of our state administration, that is, with the strengthening and independence of our republics, it was necessary to concentrate our organization. Thus, instead of the 15 existing directorates, we have now directorates usually corresponding to the republic territories. This has been done in order to promote cooperation of our railway directorates with economic and other republic bodies and in order to stimulate our authorities and republic bodies for settling intricate railway transport problems. We deviated from this only in Serbia where we formed two directorates, one in Belgrade and another in Novi Sad, because of the extent of the territory and length of railway lines. Instead of the directorate, we have in Montenegro only a small segment which is to cooperate with the Economic Council of that republic. Consequently, we have now only six directorates, one each in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skoplje and Novi Sad. The number of their personnel is now greater than before, and some of the personnel previously engaged in Central and other directorates have been transferred to railway junctions of importance and most important stations. Reduction of the administrative railway body and growth of the direct executive units are the most positive side of the latest reorganization of our railways.

Railway directorates are now not only territorial, but also economic aggregates. Both the basic units, no matter whether they are workshops or such like, or railway stations, and their superior directorates, as well as directorates as a whole, have now been assigned the task to pay a particular attention to the question of profitability which accentuates the economic and commercial character of

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pay the due consideration to the question of profitability of the entire railway network. On the other hand, the Central Administration has now a new commercial department which has the task of bringing interests of our railways and economy into conformity and of seeing that their work should be both effective and profitable both for economy and railways.

Just for the reason that our railways are siding with our economy, the new organization is expected to settle successfully quite a number of problems concerning our economy, such as ensurance of normal, economically justified relations fulfillment of obligations of both parties in freight and passenger traffic, and so on.

Question: What is the situation with regard to the question of workers' councils and administrative committees of our railway collectives?

Answer: There are at the present only basic workers' managing bodies which have only an advisory function. We are working now on special provisions, soon to be announced, which are to govern matters regarding management of our railways by workers, of elections and authorizations to be given to our workers' councils, managing committees of our collectives Central and other directorates.

Workers' management of railways should be conformed to the very essence of the organization and work of railway workshops, commercial enterprises, and so on, and complete functions of enterprises. This will be an easy matter. But, it will be more difficult with stations, round-houses and other collectives which are limited in their economic activities. Thus, the financial results of work of the entire railway network attained in passenger and freight traffic will finally be expressed in the balance sheet of the Central Directorate, because of the unity of that process and close dependence of the entire communications as a single economic organism, that of the trust of the Yugoslav railways. On the other hand, a strict division of work, stressed personal responsibility for proper and safe transport and personal responsibility of immediate leaders in that process, for example, of train dispatchers and others, also represents a specific factor in workers' management of our railway traffic.

It follows then that we cannot apply to our railways forms of management which are applicable to our economy, and that these relations should be legalized in a specific manner. In this case, one must retain the role of the direct leader of the process to the full, for otherwise he would be confronted with greatly detrimental effects both on our railway traffic and our economy. Railways will have, however, the same basic forms of workers' management, workers' councils and managing committees for basic units, economic associations for directorates, and higher economic associations for Central Directorate of Yugoslav railways.

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Question: What will be the relation of our railways to economy and vice versa in the new organisation?

Answer: In connection with new economic measures in our economy in general the relations between railways and economy will be confined to those links which are imposed by economic necessity of normal economic development on one hand, and the railways on the other. This means that in the further development of these relations and links alongside with the stabilisation of the market, by the increase production power and extending the capacity and capability of railway transport, it is indispensable to remove some obligations imposed to economy, which are to-day pure administrative compulsion, and to leave them only in that measure as far as they are necessary for safeguarding the insufficient capacity of railway transport from attacks and unevenness of our economic development. These relations are just now a matter of careful study both by the Central Directorate and by economic organisations, that is, by the Council for communications and that for legislature and promotion of people's authority of the Federal Government.

Question: What are the mutual tasks of the railway in economy with the new railway goods tariff which has been prescribed in harmony with new economic prices?

Answer: The hitherto law tariff did not sufficiently incite ~~either economic enterprises or railways~~ to remove some weaknesses in their mutual activities. The new goods tariff will influence radically the removal of these weaknesses.

The capacities of railways were overstrained and insufficient to execute all transport even then when economy demands it most in the so-called "peak" which begins in September and lasts throughout the months October, November and December. Under such conditions the railways cannot accept all goods while in the first they have not sufficient goods for transport. This of course, produced many difficulties for our economy. Therefore, the task both of economy and the railways in future will be to do much more in regard to obtaining uniformity in transport. Further, the economic enterprises must load and unload much more carefully their goods without breaking and damaging railway trucks as it is the case with the timber industry and mining.

The economic enterprises will have to pay greater attention from now on, concerning their transport in order that they might function rationally and in a proper way, they will choose the most favourable kind of transport and will avoid reloading so long as it is not necessary, etc.

On the other hand the railways will be under the obligation to prevent as much as possible damages, long transport and to be more careful while reloading as well as to remove other failings in railway transport. The struggle for goods by the railways will be much firmer and more permanent, particularly at the moment when it has a sufficient number of railway trucks at its disposal. Shortly, the new goods tariff will positively influence the economy and the railways to operate rationally.

(Borba, 5 January 1952)

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THE IRREDENTIST LINE: MOVEMENT AGAINST SLOVENE SCHOOLS IN GORIZIA DISTRICTS

There are many signs which show that the very existence of Slovene schools in Gorizia is a nuisance to the Rome Government and to their regional representatives - in carrying out their denationalising policy in these regions. They would wish to turn the Gorizia region into a "most Italian region". For this very reason they settled in Gorizia about 4,000 refugees from Istria and on the whole territory about 13,000 who take away the bread from the local people so that today 11% of the population is unemployed.

Slovene schools which the Italians found on their return to the Gorizia region on 16th September 1947 were in full development and had a great number of pupils so that they represented a serious hindrance to the policy of denationalising pressure and Italianisation of the Slovene population. In order that such a policy might be successful it was necessary to undertake measures which had the object of preventing the work of the Slovene schools and finally their abolition. On 16th January 1952 all the Slovene schools received a special circular letter with the decision of the Minister of Education No. 110-76 of 13th January 1950, by which all children of optants who were in Slovene schools had to go to schools in which only the Italian language was used. Even children of mixed marriages were forbidden to go to state schools where the Slovene language was in practice.

At the same time - in a hidden form - more intensive measures of pressure were being carried out in regard to the Slovene parents, particularly on those who were in state employ or worked in different enterprises and institutions to withdraw their children from Slovene schools and send them to the Italian ones. Several cases of this kind happened last year in Standrez and Podgor, where people were threatened with loss of their jobs if they did not withdraw their children from Slovene schools. When the Slovenes demanded that Slovene schools should be opened in those regions where there are Slovene children and where Slovene schools did not exist, the authorities sent gendarmes to inscribe the names of the parents who demanded this. Such a case occurred in the Nocnik in the outskirts of Gorizia and it is no wonder that only 4 children were enrolled in the Slovene school, although a few years ago there were 22 children. The Demo-Christian Counsellor from Nocnik boasted at the meeting of the municipal council with the decrees in the enrolment of children in Slovene schools.

In spite of all these blows against the Slovene educational system high and primary schools are developing. The pupils' home in Gorizia is very meritorious for this. In this home live about 100 Slovene pupils who go to high school in the town. This home receives no subvention or help whatsoever from state, municipal or any other authorities. On the contrary this home is often inspected by sanitary commissions or by some other inspection which only tries to find a reason for closing the home. One can safely say that this is the only home of its kind in this region which is supported only from national grants and receives no subvention from state-regional or municipal funds.

Lately, the Gorizia municipal authorities turned their activities upon the Slovene kindergartens. This municipal authority hands them over for management by Opera nazionale di assistenza Italia redenta, an ill-famed Fascist organisation, which was founded in 1919 and whose patron was no-body less than the ill-famed Duchess of Aosta. This organisation, since its foundation, had the imminent role Italianising in this region. This organisation did not change its tactics even after World War II. The leadership and the major part of the employees remained the same as under Fascist authorities. This was

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immediately shown with the Slovene kindergartens in the Gorizia region which were simply included with the Italian kindergarten or the Italian language introduced, although the latter could have been introduced in national minority schools in the second and third class of elementary schools..

This is why the Slovene representatives in the Gorizia municipal council resisted the decision brought by the municipal council to hand over for management the largest Slovene kindergarten in Standrez for management to Opera nazionale di assistenza Italia redenta but there their protests were of no avail and the voting machine condemned this kindergarten to destruction regardless of the fact that the prefect of Gorizia asserted that this organisation is no longer what it was - but had been "democratised". How its "democratisation" looks is best shown in Venezia Giulia where this organisation is preparing and carrying out denationalisation.

So it goes on year by year. The authorities and their collaborators mete out blows to ^{the} Slovene educational system, which exists in the Gorizia region, for the sole reason that it was introduced by the people before Italy's return to power and because Italy could not destroy them in view of the peace treaty obligations.

The Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy has already protested several times not only to regional authorities but to Rome and even to UNESCO on 7th June 1951 with full documentation.

The authorities, in spite of all protests continue their work. They do not wish to legalise Slovene schools, they will not appoint capable teachers, they prohibit the use of Slovene textbooks from the FTT or from Slovenia, nor do they wish to publish new ones.

Besides this, the Slovene educational system is in the hands of the most bitter Slovene enemies, who wish to prevent every contact of Slovene pupils with cultural sources in Slovenia, in Slovene institutions, both cultural and economic institutions in the FTT.

(Sd.) N.S.

(BORBA - 5th January, 1952).

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FROM COMINFORM PRACTICE: ZAPOTOCKI ATTACKS CZECHOSLOVAK WORKERS

(Prague, 4th January)

According to the Prague newspaper Rude Pravo, Prime Minister Zapotocki in a speech at Moravska Ostrava sharply attacked workers, charging them "for lack of working discipline". Zapotocki stated that many workers "do not consider their obligations necessary" and that is why they do not come regularly to work.

Zapotocki also stressed that during Christmas a great number of workers in many factories and mines did not appear at work, though special shifts were ordered.

(BORBA, 5 January 1952)

CONGRESS OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT PARTY OF ITALY

(Bologna, 4th January)

At the session of the first national congress of Saragat - Romitine's United social-democrat party, Saragat reminded the delegates that the process of unification of socialist parties in Italy has been completed. He further stated that social-democrats are represented in 3,455 Italian municipalities, which means in nearly half of the total number of municipalities in Italy.

(BORBA, 5 January 1952)

THE DECREE ON WINDING UP PROCEDURE OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

The FPRY Government issued a Decree on winding up procedure of economic enterprises. This Decree is particularly significant for two reasons. First, by its application more order and responsibility will be achieved in the procedure of winding up of economic enterprises, chief directorates, chief offices, agencies, services and institutions in the jurisdiction of state organs, and also of enterprises, directorates, agencies and services of social organisations, and as far as there are no special provisions this will be applied in the winding up procedure of co-operatives, co-operative unions, their enterprises, directorates, agencies, services and other. It will undoubtedly contribute more than hitherto to execute control over the disposition and by it to save social property.

(BORBA, 5 January 1952)

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METHODS OF WORK OF THE CLERGYMAN KARLO POZUN AT OSILNICA

At a recent front meeting at Osilnica, district of Kocevje, the population of this place refused to entrust any longer the clergyman Karlo Pozun with the education of their children. They also demanded that this clergyman must be put on trial.

It was not long ago when we published a report on the sentencing of the clergyman from Sromlje who was charged with beating of his pupils. Pozun applied the same method. He used to beat all those children who were late in coming to his lectures on religious instruction or failed to turn at the church service, even if they had an excuse. Anton Zagar, Vilma Malnar and Joze Mubic, all of whom attended his lectures, complained about being beaten by this clergyman.

In the same way as numerous other priests do, Pozun also attacked the people's authority in his sermons pretending that there was no freedom of religion in our country. Although he carried out religious instruction at school undisturbed, he claimed that the District People's Committee banned his lectures. In fact, he was asked to hold his lectures on Thursdays instead of Fridays when the pupils had a day off.

Apart from this he also dealt in illegal trading.

On the basis of all this, it becomes obvious how justifiable the people's demand to prevent this clergyman from teaching their children in the future and to bring this clergyman before a court is. There can be no mention of freedom of religion if some clergymen as this at Osilnica wish to spread lies in the church or beat children in the school.

Evidently, the case of the priest Pozun is not an isolated occurrence. This can be noticed from various reports published in the daily press, although there is a large number of other cases which remained unreported. It would be a good idea to devote a little more attention to this problem in general. Although it is claimed that thanks to the national liberation struggle the church has been isolated from the state in our country, one can notice from a number of examples that this has not yet been fully applied in our practice. In fact, several capitalist countries have in this respect attained far better results than we did: For example, lectures on religious instruction are still being held in our schools, instead of leaving the schools to take care of their own problems and subjects. If somebody is willing to attend lectures on religious instruction, then he should go to the church. In this way we shall be able to protect our children from various types of clergyman similar to Pozun, freeing them thus from a detrimental influence of such people.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, Dec. 29, 1951)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 690

12th January, 1952.

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HEADLINES

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THE NEW TAX SYSTEM AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS
REGARDING THE BASIC LAW ON SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION AND TAXES

According to the Basic Law on Social Contribution and Taxes passed at the ^{second} extraordinary session of the People's Assembly of the FRY several fundamental changes were made in the system of taxes applied so far. Revenue from economy and from the population which was accumulated in the state treasury in the form of taxes, a portion of profit made by state economic enterprises, market profits, a surplus of its own turnover means, the first and the second difference, etc. will now be replaced by only two basic forms of revenue - social contribution and taxes.

Social contribution is a new form of national revenue to be used for the covering of those requirements by the social community which are being met from the budget sources. Social accumulation was so far almost entirely identified with the revenue of the national budget, while, as regards the social contribution it is to be only a portion of social accumulation to be deposited into the state treasury. The second part of the social accumulation will remain at free disposal of enterprises: for capital investments and distribution among workers' collectives. In this way one of the essential principles of the Basic Law on the Management of Public Property on the Part of Workers' Collectives is being realized through the establishment of economic independence of enterprises.

Social contribution is being paid by all economic enterprises and co-operatives on the basis of their wage funds at a proportional rate which is equal for all enterprises belonging to one economic branch. It is intended to become the basic form of national revenue from economic enterprises. But, for the time being, because of unequal conditions of work and technical equipment at individual enterprises it will also be necessary to have other forms of national revenue from economic enterprises.

According to the Basic Law on Social Contribution and Taxes it has been envisaged that those enterprises, which owing to their exceptionally better technical equipment and better natural conditions realize considerably greater income than other enterprises in each particular branch of economy do, must apart from the social contribution also pay taxes on excess profits. The same applies to co-operatives.

As a special kind of national revenue it was envisaged by this Law to introduce taxes on the surplus of wage fund. These taxes are due to be paid by economic enterprises and co-operatives which realize a wage fund which exceeds that envisaged by the social plan. In practice it will appear that in the process of production some economic enterprises and co-operatives are going to achieve a considerably larger wage fund than that envisaged by plan, which would enable them to grant higher wages to their workers and employees. It is justifiable - being in itself one of the rights of workers' collectives - that the workers may participate in the increase in the surplus of work, especially if this increase results from their individual efforts. On the other hand it is also justifiable that a part of this income belongs to the state which is going on behalf of society to use it for meeting of needs of community as a whole.

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Taxes on turnover represent a further form of national revenue envisaged by this Basic Law. These taxes are being paid on the turnover of various products or goods, as well as on remunerations for various services. Former taxes on turnover of products were not in fact taxes in the very sense of the word, although they were called taxes, because apart from the elements of taxes they also contained in themselves a larger portion of social accumulation. The main task was to enable its use as a means for the collection of this accumulation into the state treasury. The present taxes on turnover will have to play another role. In the system of free establishment of prices on the market, it should function as a means for the exercising of economic influence on the level of prices aimed at the maintenance of a balance in mutual relationship between goods available and monetary funds.

As regards the revenue from the population, according to this new Law it is going to remain the same as it was before in the main with the sole difference that the new Law has envisaged local taxes as a new form of taxes. In fact, tax obligation is valid for all and is in proportion with the economic power of the tax payer. This means that every citizen contributes to the fulfilment of social tasks in accordance with his own economic power. But, according to the new Law, no taxes are due to be paid on income from working relations. (In fact, taxes on income from working relations ceased to exist as early as February 1950 and this is only being confirmed by this Law).

As far as taxes on income are concerned, this Law has maintained the principles of the former Law, namely are being paid on the total sum of income of each tax payer. A tax payer may be a household or a corporation, while the rates of taxes are in the main progressive. However, important changes have been made in connection with the figuring out of income from agriculture.

According to former provisions, tax commissions dealt with the working out of income from agriculture. Decisions by these commissions were due to be based upon really established facts, that is on collected data concerning actual income of agricultural households. But, these decisions were in a large number of cases taken on the basis of free estimates and poor data. The collection of data was carried out on the part of Finance Offices at District and Town People's Committees and their employees. From experience one can say that most of deficiencies in working out what real income from agriculture was were due to insufficient information obtained on actual income of individual farmers.

Commission's estimates are no longer sufficient, so that it was found necessary to use another method in estimating these incomes which would best correspond to specific conditions in agricultural production. And the best and most efficient method of figuring out the cadastral net income is to rely upon the cadastre of land property, as is usually accepted in all countries.

To work out the amount of profit from agriculture on the basis of the cadastral net income is much more advantageous than to apply the system used hitherto. Selfwill cannot now be displayed because everything will be based upon real facts and will also be much cheaper than the former method was. In addition to

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this, owing to the fact that the cadastral net profit from land is figured out on the basis of average yield, the payment of taxes will favourably affect the promotion of farm production. Excess income is not subject to taxation.

As for taxes on income, another significant change has been made in the new Law. In principle, co-operatives are to be treated in the same way as economic enterprises, so that they will also have to pay social contribution and taxes as economic enterprises do, and not only taxes on income. Agricultural co-operatives will continue to pay taxes on income until they pass over to dealings based on an economic account.

Moreover, the Basic Law has inaugurated the local taxes. District, town and municipal people's committees will now be allowed to introduce local taxes to meet local needs. They will be assessed in proportion to taxes on income and are to be paid by corporations and citizens liable to pay taxes on income.

Finally, in regard to death duties, gifts and local taxes, the new Law has in the main retained the principles contained in the old Law on Taxes, with the only difference that in future both town and municipal people's committees will be allowed to collect them.

The Basic Law on Social Contribution and Taxes only prescribed general principles which will be worked out into detail in decrees to be issued by the Federal Government. Our new system of taxation is to be built up following the passing of new decrees.

This Law represents an important step in our economic development. It was not brought about incidentally, but represents a logical consequence of made changes. Having all the characteristics of these changes, it will play a significant role in the further building up and consolidation of the new planning and financial system.

(S.) S.M.

(BORBA, January 9, 1952)

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WORK OF THE LEGISLATION COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE FPRY.

The Legislation Committee of the Federal Council of the People's Assembly of the FPRY met yesterday at 5 PM under the chairmanship of Vladimir Simic. During its previous session, the Committee dealt with the draft law on Administrative Disputes and completed work on a few Articles. However, chairman Simic proposed yesterday that, in view of the fact that the Legislation Committee of the Council of Nationalities has not done any work on this draft law, the Legislation Cte of the Federal Council should again start from the beginning so that the work should develop parallel in both Committees. Since a vote has already been taken on the draft law, in principle, and the result was unanimous approval, the chairman asked whether there was anyone who wished to speak in the general debate.

Dr. Jerko Radmilovic then took the floor and said in part:

"If an institution of judicial control over the acts of state organs in connection with administrative matters --for the sake of protection of the rights of the citizens, then it is unconditionally necessary to recognize to the citizens themselves the right to open administrative dispute in court. The citizens should be recognized this right because it is a question of violation of their rights. However, if we take into consideration the fact that direct right or interest can be violated by an act of an organ of state, then, from the point of view of application of law and ensurance of legal procedure by the organ of state, the right of opening the said dispute in court could also be transferred to the corresponding organ of state."

The other question about which Dr. Radmilovic spoke was: with respect to what acts of the organs of state judicial control should be permitted. "When it is a question of solving this problems, the acts (of the organs of state) must be considered from two sides: from the point of view of the nature of the act and from the point of view of the organ which had rendered the respective act. This means that, if we were to adopt the broadest possible conception, then the judicial control would embrace all the acts of the state administration.

"Taking into consideration the fact that the draft law on Administrative Disputes represents the first step on the road to establishment of a judicial control over the acts of the organs of state administration, and also that this law is being introduced in the first place as an important measure for protection of the rights of the citizens, I consider that for the time being it would be sufficient to organize such a system of judicial control which would protect the citizens from concrete violation of their rights and legitimate interests, and that the question of control of all the acts of the organs of state administration should be left to the future to solve it--and this not before we have taken a firm step along this first road into the real of control of concrete decisions of the organs of state administration and of other organs of state--decisions rendered on matters pertaining to administration."

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The third question about which Dr. Radmilovic spoke is in connection with the first two, namely: who has the right to file a suit in an administrative dispute. "From the point of view of protection of the rights of the citizens", said Dr. Radmilovic, "without any question at all the right to file a suit should be recognized to every citizen whose right or personal interest based upon law has been violated."

Dr. Radmilovic also said that it is also important to solve the question of the effect of the suit filed in an administrative dispute, as well as the question of the effect of the judicial decision.

"In this case too different decisions are possible. In the first place the lowest degree of a judicial decision, in the form of ascertaining the legal position, is possible. Namely, the effect of the judicial decision is restricted to only establishing the illegality of the respective act. Secondly, it is possible to authorize the court to annul the act in question. In this second case, ascertainment of the legal position is included in the annulling of the act."

In conclusion Dr. Radmilovic spoke about the question of organization of trial in this realm of work of the People's Courts. He said that in this case different solutions are possible, among which are the most important: (1) one-instance judicial proceedings and (2) two-instance judicial proceedings. The draft of the law provides for a combination of one-instance and two-instance judicial proceedings, and also for special court councils.

Since there were no more speakers, the general debate was concluded, and after that the Committee proceeded to deal with the draft law paragraph by paragraph. A large number of members of the Committee took part in the debate.

The Legislation Committee of the Council of Nationalities has adopted in principle the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes.

The Legislation Committee of the Council of Nationalities met under the chairmanship of Mosa Pijade. On the agenda were: Draft Law on Administrative Disputes and Draft Law on State Attorneyship.

In the general debate on the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes, the first speaker was Hinko Krizman, who made an observation in principle on Article 18 of the Draft Law which deals with the question of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the FPRY over the complaints filed against the decisions of the Supreme Courts of the People's Republics. He expressed the opinion that in this case the Supreme Court of the FPRY would be over-loaded with work and would not be able to decide on all the complaints which would be greater in

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number --from the realm of social security alone.

Ida Sabo (a Magyar woman-Ed) then asked: If the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has its own Supreme Court, why can't it also decide on administrative disputes?

The President of the Legislation Committee of the Council of Nationalities, Mosa Pijade, and the representative of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Legislation and Building Up of People's Authority, Dr. Jovan Djordjevic, replied to these questions. This Draft Law has already been studied by the members of the Supreme Court of the FPRY and no member has expressed the opinion that they will be overloaded with work. As regards the question that the Supreme Court of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina should also decide on administrative disputes, in the present day situation of our judiciary it is indispensable to ensure a uniformity in the solving of administrative disputes on the entire territory of the People's Republic of Serbia, in which way law in the work of the People's Courts will be strengthened--and this by no means reduces the autonomy of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

After the debate, Chariman Mosa Pijade put the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes to vote, at the same time proposing that at the time of debate on the Draft paragraph by paragraph the observations which have been made be dealt with in detail. The members of the Legislation Cte of the Council of Nationalities accepted the proposal made by Comrade Mosa Mijade and unanimously adopted in principle the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes. The Committee then went on to deal with the Draft Law paragraph by paragraph.

After the debate in which Mosa Pijade, Gojko Garcevic, Sulejman Filipovic, Josip Rus, Ninko Petrovic and Dimitrije Bajalica took part, all the four Articles of the First Chapter were adopted with slight technical modifications.

The Legislation Committees of both Councils will continue their work tomorrow.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 11, 1952.)

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ADDRESS DIRECTORY OF BELGRADE

An address directory of Belgrade containing 600 pages will be released from the press in the very near future. This directory contains the addresses of all:

Economic enterprises of Belgrade, public institutions, offices, foreign representations, social organisations, tradesmen and professional people.

This directory can be obtained by writing or calling -

GRADSKO PREDUZECE "TURIST", BELGRADE.
TRG BRATSTVA I JEDINSTVA 1a, TELEPHONE 27-895 or 27-480.

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

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SPEECH BY BORIS KIDRIC TO REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS' COLLECTIVES

(Jesenice, 11th January)

At the meeting of the Workers' Council, Executive Committee and Workers' Collective of the Jesenice steel works and representatives of the Workers' Collectives of this district, the President of the Economic Council of the FPRY, Boris Kidric, replied to a number of questions which were put to him during the discussion.

First time in the history the working class becomes the real master of productive means

Recapitulating conditions in the old capitalistic system, Kidric emphasised:

"In the new system which has appeared after our revolution, we directed our efforts consequently towards creating real conditions in order that the working class might take over economy in its hands. This is a great historical event. For the first time in history, it happened that the working class becomes the real master of productive forces and of this great historical moment we must always be conscious."

Replying to a question if the Workers' Council and Executive Committee of a higher economic association can change decisions of the Executive Committee, namely of the Workers' Council of the enterprise which it has accepted in the framework of the existing law and which are not detrimental to the community, Kidric said:

"If this decision is based on the framework of existing laws and on the social plan and if this decision corresponds with all those demands which are set by the law and the social plan, namely administrative measures for securing the Social Plan, then this decision cannot be changed, even by a higher Workers' Council. If you have in the framework of these provisions brought independently a decision which is not against these provisions, which are not against the law or against the Social Plan, then nobody has the legal right to change the decision.

Speaking about accumulation of enterprises Kidric mentioned that the enterprise must reach the provided-for accumulation, because otherwise it would not give to the social community that which it should give.

"It can happen, of course, that some enterprise hides some of its accounts and creates for itself a reserve in order to extricate itself more easily out of these difficulties. Such frauds can easily be established. But let us imagine the situation if every enterprise acted thus. It would be highly irresponsible and detrimental to the socialist community, it would distort the idea of the Workers' Council and management by workers if an enterprise attempted to create an illegal reserve in any form. We have still very great economic difficulties and we have to do a great deal still in order to overcome them. We must complete our capital investment building in order not to have a passive foreign trade balance sheet and difficulties with foreign exchange. Therefore it is necessary to fight most decisively against such appearances. In case a Workers' Council should attempt to hide something we shall discover it unmercifully. This is not against the interests of workers, but on the contrary in their interest. This is in the interest of the total socialist community. It is important that the Workers' Councils and Workers' Collectives think hard what they are capable of doing with all their strength and that both of them should undertake the obligation to give to our community all that of which they are capable.

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Less Running Expenses - the Greater the Wages Fund

Speaking about the increase of railway tariffs which have in a way hit individual workers, Kidric stressed the need of further lowering of production costs so that an individual enterprise might be capable of bearing even the expenses which certain workers incur for monthly travelling.

"If, for example, you lower the consumption of coke by only 2 or 3% - said Kidric - the enterprise can take over these tariffs. In this case the enterprise has in fact two possibilities: either to increase directly the wages fund by lowering running expenses or to det back travelling expenses in which case the wages fund will remain as it is. All this depends on you and on your Workers' Council. In any case, the less the running expenses the greater will be the wages fund. Therefore you have to strive to lower costs of production, to increase the productivity of work and to carry out the best possible organisation of work."

Referring to tasks of the Workers' Councils, Kidric mentioned that in the new system a much better contact between Workers' Councils and working masses in individual enterprises must exist.

"I would like to emphasise - continued Kidric - that it is not sufficient to activate only Workers' Councils and Executive Committees but that all the working masses must be activated. In different sections of an enterprise the workers should be more interested in all the conclusions of the Workers' Council and to propose on their part useful things, in order that the enterprise might create as much as possible for the community and for itself, for the prosperity of the community and that of the workers. In any case, the role of the Workers' Councils must increase further. I think that the Workers' Council is important not only for the enterprise but also for the development of the total relations in total society".

Kidric spoke then concerning the co-operation of Workers Councils and People's Councils, underlining the necessity of strengthening these connections as much as possible.

"You know - said Kidric - that we have carried out the process of decentralisation for a year already. The differences between the former federal, republican and local enterprises have already disappeared to a great extent. In the future these differences will be still smaller. As the socialist community would have the necessity of keeping state control over the activities of enterprises, we shall strive that this control should be gradually taken over as much as possible by district and town People's Councils in the future development. Already today one should undertake the first steps that the general state control over the activities of enterprises is not carried out only by the Council for Industry, namely by the General Directorate of Metallurgy, but by the People's Town Council in Jesenice. Such is the prospect of the future development. Shortly, the moment draws ever nearer when we shall by creating true local organs of the People's Authority, begin the creation of the Marxist Commune, which he has foreseen in his works on the basis of the Paris Commune. This alliance of the Workers' Council and the local People's Council of the People's Authority will be of the greatest importance for the development of the districts themselves".

Stressing, in regard to a question, that the looking after the interests of one's enterprise in a narrow manner is detrimental to the socialist community, Kidric said that the Workers' Collective who improves its position and defrauds the community damages another Workers' Collective. This is not in the interests of the socialist community.

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Socialism demands modern factories

Referring to sacrifices in the liberation struggle for socialist Yugoslavia, Kidric continued:

"Without the sacrifices which we are giving now for the building of this Yugoslavia, there would be no socialism. Socialism cannot exist on under-developed ground. Socialism demands modern factories, high production, high productivity, a 5-year plan, capital investment building. All this is in fact subjugated to these demands of socialism. This creates a pre-requisite for a true functioning of a good socialist system and we can only begin to realise that which we all wish - the real improvement of the standard of living only on the basis of these pre-requisites. There can be no higher standard if there are not sufficient factories, if the productivity of work is low, if there are insufficient products which can be distributed. Each industry, each new building, demands enormous sacrifices. And when we have completed this, these sacrifices will reap their reward, then there will be sufficient different kinds of commodities and only then we shall be able to improve the standard of living".

Replying to a question as to what should be the method of work of the Workers' Councils, Executive Committees and Directors of enterprises, Minister Kidric underlined that between these organs must exist a correct relationship.

"A correct relationship does not consist in the fact that they should keep to their competence but to divide correctly their roles in managing the enterprises. It would be incorrect if the Executive Committee, for example, interfered at any time in the daily organisation of production. The director, as the person who directs production, carries out decisions both of law and state organs, as well as those of the Workers' Council and Executive Committee to whom he renders accounts.

Minister Kidric then replied to a number of questions put by the workers which were related to some concrete problems of the Jesenice steelworks and to general economic problems, the problem of supplies and social insurance as well as communal problems.

After Kidric spoke Slovenia's Premier Miha Marinko. He stressed amongst other things the necessity of unity. The basic views of existence and prosperity of the enterprise must be harmonised with the interests of the total Yugoslav socialist orientation, which is in fact to a great measure the task of the Workers' Council as their contribution of aid to administrative organs and political organisations. Speaking about some problems of the new administrative-territorial division, Marinko warned them of the appearance that in the general discussion concerning the pooling of land, particularly in the villages, private capitalistic and small goods producers are striving to get to the fore. Therefore it is all the more important that the workers should occupy themselves much more with local political authority. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 12th January, 1952).

RECEPTION AT THE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN PARIS

(Paris, 11th January)

On the evening of the 9th January Mr. Srdjan Prica, Yugoslav Ambassador in Paris, gave a reception in honour of members of the parliamentary delegation of the French Socialist Party, SF 10, which was in Yugoslavia recently as the guests of the Commission on International Questions of the CC CPY.

(BORBA - 12th January, 1952).

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FOLLOWING UPON THE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE US AND THE FPRY

(Paris, 11th January)

Mr. Richard Allen, Economic Counsellor at the American Embassy in Belgrade, has been appointed leader of the personnel who will represent the US Government in the fulfilment of the recently-concluded agreement on economic co-operation between the US and the FPRY. Mr. Allen will still carry out the duties of Economic Counsellor at the US Embassy in Belgrade. Mr. Edgar Johnson, until now Counsellor for the administration of mutual security in Greece, has been appointed Head of the Economic Section and Assistant Head of US personnel in Yugoslavia, and will work upon measures for carrying out the provisions of the agreement.

This was announced today in Paris by Mr. Paul Porter, US Special European Counsellor. When announcing these appointments Mr. Porter said that the US was helping Yugoslavia in her efforts to develop her economy and raise the standard of living of her population, with the intention of making this area secure from the aggressive strength which might threaten world peace.

Mr. Allen has been in Yugoslavia since 1950. He was Head of the Mission for carrying out the US Aid Programme for Yugoslavia, by the distribution of food supplies, awarded to Yugoslavia after the great drought in 1950. In August 1951 Mr. Allen was appointed Economic Counsellor at the US Embassy in Belgrade. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 12th January, 1952).

FROM CARINTHIA: PROTEST OF SLOVENE SCHOOLS SOCIETY ACCEPTED

(Klagenfurt, 11th January)

An Austrian constitutional court has upheld the complaint of the Slovene Schools Society in Klagenfurt concerning a decision of the Klagenfurt Directorate of Security by which the existence of this society is not recognised. The constitutional court has also decided that the costs of the lawsuit, 1,500 schillings, shall be returned to the Slovene Schools Society.

Last year, without any sort of legal foundation, the Klagenfurt Directorate of Security denied the existence of the Slovene Schools Society, reviving an old Nazi ruling. In the complaints upheld in these proceedings in the constituted court in Vienna, the Slovene School Society requested that the decision of the Security Directorate in Klagenfurt, which was approved by the Minister of the Interior, be investigated. The constitutional court has annulled this decision as an infringement of the Austrian constitution and the rights and social freedom which it guarantees. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 12th January, 1952).

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SENTENCING OF VOJISLAV SRZENTIC AND OTHERS

The County Court in Belgrade held trial from the 7th to the 10th of this month against Vojislav Srzentic former Deputy President of the Economic Council of FPRY, Dragica Srzentic, former employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Milka Zicina-Sakic, former employee of the press publishing enterprise "Rad", Ljuba Mihailovic, former employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mitar Sredanovic, former employee of the railway station at Novi Sad and Dragomir Lalovic. All of them are pronounced guilty and convicted.

Vojislav Srzentic has been sentenced because from the middle of 1949 till June 1951, that is the day of his arrest, organised a group, to which all others belonged, with the exception of Dragomir Lalovic. This group from time to time held illegal meetings in the apartment of Srzentic. Adopting the counter-revolutionary Resolution of Informbureau, Srzentic incited the other sentenced persons to work on violent overthrowing of the existing state and social order in FPRY and the forcible abolishment of the legitimate Government of FPRY. As he could not enlarge the group for his hostile work, he tried through his wife Dragica, when she once went to Italy, to establish links with some Cominformists from the Italian Communist Party in order to get instructions for his further work. After this he tried to find in this country a secrete shelter in which he could illegally work, and in connection with this prepared technical means for copying propaganda material of hostile contents. Fearing reprimand for his treasonable work he tried on several occasions to find a way to escape abroad.

Dragica Srzentic, Milka Zicina-Sakic, Ljuba Mihailovic and Mitar Sredanovic have been sentenced because they agreed with the hostile work of Vojislav Srzentic and they themselves started to go on the road of hostile propaganda. Their activity was directed to bring our country in a subordinate and dependent position to the countries of Cominform bloc headed by USSR. For the same activity, Dragomir Lalovic has been sentenced, who was tied with this group through Milka Zicina. Beside this, Lalovic has been sentenced because he as a technical editor of the journal "Sindikati" embezzled 62,432 dinars, at the same time forging certain documents.

All accused are sentenced to imprisonment: Vojislav Srzentic to 15 years, Dragica Srzentic to 10 years, Milka Zicina-Sakic to 8 years, Ljuba Mihailovic to 9 years, Mitar Sredanovic to 7 years and Dragomir Lalovic to 9 years. In addition to this punishment all of the convicted were given temporary restriction of their citizens right.

All of the convicted pleaded guilty. They, along with the Public Prosecutor reserved the legal right to appeal.

(BORBA, 12 January 1952)

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SIXTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE CC CP SLOVENIA:

Tasks of the Party organisations and of Communists in the enterprises, in the Workers's Councils and in the Managing Boards.

LJUBLJANA, Jan. 11- The Sixth Plenary Session of the CC CP Slovenia was held here on January the 8th. The questions of the Workers's Councils and Managing Boards of enterprises were dealt with.

Since the hitherto Organisational Secretary of the CC CP Slovenia, Lidija Sentjurc, has been assigned a new duty, VIDA TOMSIC has, on the proposal of the Secretary of the CC CP Slovenia, Miho Marinko, has been elected as the new Organisational Secretary.

On the basis of the report "On the Workers's Councils and Managing Boards", which was submitted by the member of the Politburo of the CC CP Slovenia, STANE KAVCIC, and after a thorough debate in which the member of the Politburo of the CC CP Yugoslavia, Boris Kidric, also took part, a Resolution on the tasks of the Party organisations and Communists in the enterprises, in the Workers's Councils and in the Managing Boards was adopted.

It is emphasized in the Resolution that it has been established that the hitherto practice of the Workers's Councils and of the Managing Boards shows that our working class is capable of managing the economic enterprises in the name of the community and that an enormous majority of the Workers's Councils has a proper orientation in the work.

At the same time, the Sixth Plenum has noted that the Party leaderships and Party workers are paying too little attention to the studying of the socio-political process which is taking place with the introduction of the Workers's Councils among the immediate producers in the enterprises, and that they are not sufficiently making use of this moral-political capital in the other realms of political and social life.

The successes of the Workers's Councils are so much the greater and more significant, because their work is being rendered difficult by the numerous difficulties which either stem from our economic situation or are of a political or organisational character. Therefore, it is understandable that some of the Workers's Councils have had mistakes and shortcomings in their work.

For this reason, the Sixth Plenum of the CC CP Slovenia has, on the basis of the report and the debate conducted at the session, assigned the task to the members of the Party and to the Party organisations: that they must see to it that the Workers's Councils are studying much more than hitherto the basic problems of our economic, political and organisational development. They must ceaselessly improve their economic and political knowledge and fight particularly fiercely against the tendencies towards particularism, because these tendencies are harmful not only to

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the community but also to individual enterprises-- and consequently to every individual person. The most important current task of the Party organisations and of the members of the Party is: see to it that the Workers's Councils are thoroughly studying the draft of the Social Plan for 1952. The Sixth Plenum of the CC CP Slovenia and the CP Slovenia consider that a struggle more fierce than hitherto should be fought for a higher labour productivity, for better financial and commercial dealings, and against all those who for unjustifiable reasons are not carrying out their tasks. As great as possible attention should be paid to the protection of the workers, and the Workers's Councils should be more interested in the local problems; they should develop an all-round activity.

Because of certain specific problems, as well as mistakes and shortcomings in the work of the Workers's Councils in the fields of commerce, hotel industry and tourism, greater help should be extended to the Workers's Councils. Since some of the Party organisations consider that, since the Workers's Councils are now playing a bigger role, they are not responsible for those questions which the Workers's Councils are solving and consequently have become passive,--the Sixth Plenum of the CC CP Slovenia emphasizes that such an opinion is wrong and harmful. The Party, as the organisation of the most conscious and progressive segment of the workers, must develop its activity in connection with all the questions which are of interest to the collectives. The Communists must always be the most active and the most consistent executors of the tasks which confront the entire collective.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 12, 1952.)

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AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 15 OF LAW ON PRAESIDIUM OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF FPRY.

U K A S E

On the basis of Article 74, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution, and in connection with Article 6, Paragraph 3, of the Law on the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY hereby proclaims the Law Amending Article 15 of the Law on the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the Federative People's Assembly of Yugoslavia passed by the Federal Council and the Council of Nationalities of the People's Assembly of the FPRY at their meetings held on December 29, 1951, which reads as follows:

L A W

AMENDING ARTICLE 15 OF THE LAW ON THE PRAESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.

ARTICLE 1.

In Article 15 of the Law on the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, paragraph 2 has been changed to read as follows:

"The Supreme Accounting Commission shall exercise control execution of the budget and the social plan of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and shall also exercise other rights which the Praesidium will vest in it".

ARTICLE 2.

The present Law goes into effect on the date of publication in the "Official Gazette of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia".

U.No.2241

BELGRADE, December 31, 1951.

PRAESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE
FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA,

Secretary,

President,

(Sgd.) MILE PERUNICIC

(Sgd.) Dr. IVAN RIBAR

("Official Gazette of the FPRY"

No. 7, Item No. 7,
Belgrade, Jan. 1, 1952.)

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COLLECTION OF TAX IN DALMATIA: At long last the Island of Vis has moved forward.

VIS, Jan. 7- Of late, a lively activity has been felt on the Island of Vis in connection with collection of tax. The members of the Executive Board of the People's Committee of the district of Vis have during recent days been on the terrain almost permanently.

The tax collection drive is constantly being supported and supervised by the members of the People's Committees of the Localities. During the last ten days of December alone, a sum of over 1,500,000 Dinars was collected. The following have particularly distinguished themselves in the collection of tax: the People's Committee of the town of Vis, where 100 per cent of tax has been collected to date; the People's Committee of the Locality of Pliskopolje, where 99.54 per cent of the tax has been collected, and the People's Committee of the Locality of Podspilje, where 99.10 per cent has been collected. 98.10 per cent of the entire tax was collected on the territory of this district up to January 1.

The tax collection drive is making slow progress only in Komiza, where 87 per cent of the entire tax has been collected to date. The members of the Local People's Committee are the first to be blamed for this because they have a careless point of view towards collection of tax; the mass organisations are also to be blamed.

(Sgd.) J.

(SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, Jan. 8, 1952.)

YUGOSLAV MADE FOOTWEAR SOLD ON FOREIGN MARKETS

LJUBLJANA, Jan. 7- Footwear made in Slovenia was sold on foreign markets last year. The special sport shoes factory in Ziri succeeded in favourably selling its products, among other places, in the Scandinavian countries which are the center of skiing. About 1,000 good-quality skiing shoes were sold in Finland and another consignment is being got ready now. In the course of this year the factory at Ziri will make 6 different types of sport shoes.

(SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, Jan. 8, 1952.)

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

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THE AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FPRY AND THE USA:

Aid obtained last year by our country from the USA amounts to over 40 million dollars, in addition to considerable aid in food.

A few days ago, an agreement on economic cooperation between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the United States of America was signed in Belgrade. The signing of this agreement is of great significance for the international relations in general and for our country in particular. It by all means represents a big contribution to international cooperation on the basis of equality, and, as such, it represents a contribution to the preservation of world peace and prevention of aggression.

The economic agreement with the USA means broadening of economic cooperation with the USA upon the principles of respect for equality. The foreign policy of our Government is to ensure, by means of all-round international cooperation upon the principles of the UN Charter, an unimpeded development of our country and to preserve our country's independence. By the present agreement, the Government of the USA will continue giving aid to our country up to June 1955--aid which it also gave last year. The aid which we shall get in the form of goods and services needed by our country, will be used for improvement of industrial and agricultural production, for ensuring the stability of our Dinar--for the general economic stability. Dinars obtained from this aid will be used by our Government, under the terms of the agreement, also for the strengthening of the ability of our country to defend itself. At the same time, the use of these Dinars for the economic and defensive stability of our country, will make possible greater trade and economic exchange between our country and the other European countries, as well as our country's strong participation on the world markets.

In conformity with equal cooperation under the terms of the agreement, our Government will make possible the export of materials and goods needed by the United States of America.

The attempt of the USSR and of the countries and governments dominated by it to render impossible our economic development by means of economic blockades, has failed. The expansion of economic connections with the USA, Great Britain, France and other countries-- is the result of several years' endeavour by our Government to ensure necessary means for further economic development of our country.

In the course of this last year, our country received aid under an agreement which embraced the sum of 20 million dollars, and also a supplementary aid under three other agreements concluded with the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France.

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This aid was almost completely realized by December 31, 1951, while a small part of it was not realized because of various difficulties, and it now being realized. Up to December 31, 1951, our country received from the USA (from the programme of both mentioned agreements) various goods and raw materials to the value of over 40 million dollars, from Great Britain to the value of over 9,300,000 dollars, and from France to the value of over 3,600,000 dollars. (The aid which we received during the first half of the year in foodstuffs is not included in these figures).

The total sums are not the only important thing, but also the fact that we have received raw materials indispensably needed by our industry as well as other goods which today are hard to obtain on world markets. Thus, for example, we received from the USA nearly 250,000 tons of coke (which is more than a half our yearly import), over 190,000 tons of crude oil, about 19,000 tons of cotton worth nearly 18 million dollars, 2700 tons of raw hides worth about 1,600,000 dollars, pharmaceutical-medical products worth over 1,500,000 dollars, as well as a number of other articles such as automobile tires, rolled iron, roto-paper etc.

From Great Britain and France, we have also received important goods and raw materials under the agreements which these Governments, together with the Government of the USA, signed with our country. From Great Britain we have received over 1,100 tons of wool worth over 3,300,000 dollars, 1800 tons of crude rubber worth over 2,100,000 dollars, cotton yarn worth over one million dollars, etc. From France we have received, among other goods, artificial silk worth nearly one million dollars, wool worth over 800,000 dollars, utensils and other consumer articles worth over 110,000 dollars, etc.

This aid was of particular importance for our country last year, because it made easier our efforts to import goods and raw materials indispensably necessary for the continuation of work of our industry--bearing in mind the consequences of the summer drought of 1950.

The one-year experience in receiving aid shows that it is possible to have international economic cooperation without any concessions on the political-social plan. The Government of the USA and the Governments of the other countries from which we have received aid have not even asked for such concessions. Practice shows that our country is continuing along its road of internal development; and that the economic aid which it has received has only helped its economic stabilization and strengthening of its independence.

However, although the sums of aid are fairly high, the one-year experience also shows that for the sake of strengthening collective security it would be beneficial to increase these sums--in view of the position of our country which is exposed to ceaseless aggressive pressure and most directly to eventual aggression. One would come to a similar conclusion by comparing our country with the other countries which are getting such aid on a higher scale, but which are less imperiled and whose industrial potential is stronger than that of our country.

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The giving of aid to our country is being accompanied by a malicious and slanderous noise on the part of the Cominform and certain reactionary circles in the West. The new agreement on economic cooperation between the FPRY and the USA will without doubt meet with same reaction from those quarters. The fact alone that the enemies of our country have been inspired to attack the giving of economic aid to the FPRY-- tells us that the aid is beneficial both for our country and for the preservation of world peace and checking of aggression; that the aid means strengthening of our economic ability, defensive power and independence, and that it is directly aimed against their non-peace-loving and aggressive plans in this part of the world.

(Sgd.) Z.G.

(BORBA, Jan. 13, 1952.)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DANUBE SHIPPING COMPANIES.

The first post-war conference of Danube shipping companies is being held in Belgrade. Representatives of shipping companies of Austria, Germany and Yugoslavia are taking part. The conference will solve many of the current questions in connection with new cooperation and re-establishment of the traditional friendly relations among the shipping companies on the Danube River.

At today's meeting, the delegations of Yugoslavia, Austria and Germany concluded an agreement on mutual business cooperation on the Danube River. The representatives of these Danubian countries have expressed the desire that, upon the basis of the present agreement, an agreement on towing of vessels and an agreement on guaranty for damaged goods and floating craft be made at the next meeting.

The agreement made now between Yugoslavia, Austria and Germany can--as it was said at today's session--be joined, naturally on the basis of equality and mutual cooperation, by all the other interested shipping companies on the Danube River.

(BORBA, Jan. 13, 1952.)

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A SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENT.

The news of the signing of the agreement on economic cooperation between the United States of America and Yugoslavia has been very favourably received in the West. Commentators of all the leading newspapers point out that this is for the first time that America has concluded such an agreement with a socialist country, or, as they put it, "with a Communist country". Although it is quite justifiable to emphasize this fact, one can easily say that the significance of the agreement is very much greater. It is a question of preservation of peace.

Three and a half years ago, the East lowered its road gates and proclaimed a blockade of Yugoslavia. The aim of the blockade was--and we were told so quite openly and clearly--to destroy the independence and freedom of our peoples. Yugoslavia has had to fight a heavy struggle against this blockade--struggle marked by unheard of efforts and development of creativeness among our society. This time too we have emerged as victors over violence. The blockade has been forced and Yugoslavia has entered into a number of economic arrangements, upon the basis of full equality and mutual respect, with those countries which have desired such relations.

The agreement with America, by its scope and by its consequences, both in the economic and political fields, represents to an extent the end to this phase of our efforts which have yielded fruit.

The text of the agreement has been published in the press. The agreement provides for considerable deliveries of goods to our country and for giving of technical aid, on the one hand, and for facilities in exporting materials of Yugoslav origin to the USA, on the other. In both cases, the strengthening of the economic development of our country and our country's needs--are in the first plan. The agreement will remain in force until 1955. "Secret clauses"--there are none! But, what is more important is the fact that this agreement can well serve as an example.

America has realized that cooperation with Yugoslavia and aid to her are at the same time in its own interest, and has not demanded any return services which would even by a hair's breadth cut into the independence and sovereignty of our country.

Yugoslavia has, by entering into this agreement as an equal partner, achieved one of her greatest successes in the development of economic relations with foreign countries, and the news on the signing of the agreement has, quite naturally, met with general approval of our public. The agreement which Minister Kardelj and Ambassador Allen have signed will reflect itself on the strengthening of our defense ability, on the raising of the living standard in our country, and, on the struggle which the peoples of all the countries are fighting for peace.

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The agreement deprives of the last arguments those who hold the view that the relations between big and small countries according to some "natural" principle cannot be based upon equality and respect for sovereignty. And furthermore, this agreement is a fair warning to anyone who--again upon the basis of some "natural" or "traditional" rights-- might try to make use of his position for enslaving others. Because, economic aid and cooperation are as important as military aid in the efforts of the peace-loving forces to stop aggression.

Otherwise, surely this is one of the reasons by which the American Government was guided when it made the agreement. Today, it is clear to all that a strong Yugoslavia is a great factor of peace in this part of the world which many consider to be one of the most dangerous.

Signed in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, upon a solid basis of friendship between the American and Yugoslav peoples--in conformity with and upon the basis of the principles of the UN Charter--the agreement does not only mean aid to our development or to the regulating of economic exchange, but rather it represents in the first place one of the biggest contributions to collective security and cause of peace made recently.

(Leading article)

(POLITIKA, Jan. 13, 1952.)

OUR COUNTRY GETS ANOTHER 25 MILLION DOLLARS AID
FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE USA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Representatives of the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France yesterday delivered to the Government of the FPRY a memorandum informing it that the three Governments had granted to the Government of the FPRY an advance in respect of aid for the first half of 1952 in the amount of 25 million dollars. In this advance, the USA is participating to the extent of 16,250,000 dollars, Great Britain to the extent of 5,750,000 dollars and France to the extent of 3,000,000 dollars.

Our country will purchase with this money the raw materials indispensably needed by our industry, and has already given the lists of articles to the representatives of the three Governments. The final amount of aid for the first half of this year will, according to statements made by the representatives of the three Governments, be announced very shortly. (TANYUG).

(POLITIKA, Jan. 13, 1952.)

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THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE YUGOSLAV PARTY ORGANISATION OF UDBA
SPEECH BY ALEKSANDAR RANKOVIC

In the Belgrade UDBA HQ yesterday there began the fourth annual conference of the Party Organisation of UDBA of Yugoslavia. Present at the conference are A. Rankovic, Slobodan Penecic, Serbian Minister of the Interior, Petar Ivacevic, Assistant Minister of Internal Affairs, Vice-Admiral Srecko Manola, Major General Jefco Sasic and Major General Mile Milatovic, Lt. General Gligo Mandic, Major General Andrija Pejovic, and representatives of UDBA Party Organisations from the republics. In a speech to the Assembly Aleksandar Rankovic said:

"I have no intention of analysing more deeply or of judging the work done so far by the leadership and party organisations. This will be best illustrated by today's discussions and the conclusions which it will produce. This discussion which will be in any case at the necessary level should produce such conclusions as may really serve as a correct orientation for future work both of leadership and party organisations."

After speaking about the needs of criticism and self-criticism, which is considered often today as an empty phrase or something which belongs only to the past, for example, to the illegal period of activity in our party which is absolutely wrong and foreign to the party, Rankovic said that it is not sufficient to observe only a negative appearance, but the Party Organisations must continue to persist in leading an overall and decisive struggle against the remnants and advancement of such petty bourgeois blind elemental influences within its ranks. Criticism and self-criticism are of vital importance to the party and the relation of members towards the party work and to the fostering of healthy relations between communists toward their calling of party members.

Within the framework of general revolutionary measures and efforts in building socialism in our country, one must also observe the basic task of the UDBA which consists in protecting the security of the country and socialist development within it from all kinds of enemies. Therefore the total activity of the party organisation in such an organisation is conditioned by this basic and specific task.

This, of course, does not mean that communists working in the UDBA act everywhere and under all conditions only as the agents of their institution and not simultaneously as political men also. In our work hitherto such tendencies have not come to the surface but, I must here emphasise, there are such comrades who forget that they are in the first place communists and that they must, more than anything else, keep close to the heart of the party and party conscience towards its task. In spite of the fact that the damaging effects of one-sided development of our cadres, the working in the UDBA indicates permanently that this practice has not been entirely liquidated everywhere. Thus, for example, it still happens that comrades working in the UDBA, particularly those in the interior of the country, are not taking an active part in party work. On the other hand, insufficient or practically no aid by some District Committees to party units of the UDBA, lends support not only to a wrong attitude in regard to party activities, but also tolerates their lagging behind in following and studying our general problems in the economic, cultural and political fields.

Rankovic then spoke about the detrimental division of work into sectors as a typical weakness from which, in general, party cadres liberate themselves with difficulty - for such a state of affairs produces unavoidable and flagrant mistakes in the work. On the one hand the cadres develop one-sidedly, i.e., in the sense of the narrowest specialisation in a definite section of work, and on the other hand the general organisation and particularly the important and vital political entity is lost in the work. This results in mistakes in party work.

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For example, there are cases when the party mind is distorted unconsciously through misunderstanding or at a loss in some difficult and complicated condition. Such mistakes occur and cannot be avoided, but it is not difficult to discover them before they have any or only very small, consequences. But when some party leadership in the field, from sheer bureaucratism and bureaucratic methods of work and direction, lead exclusively to the UDBA the political fight against the enemy and hostile activities, then this is not only the line of least resistance but opportunism of the worst kind. This leads to mistakes such as are the hiding of the political face as are blots on the political escutcheon of the party, the under-estimation of its role and its forces, the role and strength of the People's Front and finally the under-estimating of the political maturity and the boundless faith of the enormous majority of the people to socialism.

"Our cadres of leadership" said Rankovic "communists on party work as well as those in state administration seem to have forgotten how to lead with their characteristic and well-known enthusiasm, a persistent stubborn and concrete struggle through the masses and with their help fight against all enemies and hostile activities. For example here and there one can hear opinions like this: enemies from the ranks of former reactionary classes have begun to raise their heads, exploiting the too-broad democracy which exists in our country. In the first place I think - as much as one can speak about the "raising of heads" of hostile elements - that the causes for such occurrences must not be sought in our democratisation and democracy but primarily in our democratisation in general and in insufficient and non-systematic political activity."

After mentioning that important results have been obtained in the democratisation of the country, Rankovic said that the first necessity for the further development of democracy in the country is the development of democracy in party organisation. Only through democracy, namely, through free discussion and the struggle of opinion inside the party organisation, can emerge all the failings and weaknesses in the activities of party organisations and of each individual member separately.

"But" continued Rankovic "we must ^{lead} still a persistent and stubborn struggle against the distortion of ideas of inter-party democratisation. Some petty bourgeois elements consider democracy in such a way as if every party member has the right to do just what he pleases and to behave irresponsibly in regard to his tasks as a party member, such tasks as regularly attending party meetings and not putting off the fulfillment of party tasks. However, party democracy and party discipline are not two ideas in opposition. On the contrary they make a unity. The party organisations in the UDBA must continue to direct its forces to sustain and develop fighting qualities and readiness of its members to execute future tasks set before them in our state and party leadership conscientiously and decisively. We all know that the struggle is not simple and easy against the aggressive attacks of the Soviet rulers and their agents nor against the hostile attempts of other enemies of our socialist fatherland. Because of these facts it is absolutely necessary that we continue to strive untiringly in the execution of our tasks and to improve permanently the quality of our work from beginning to end.

Therefore, one should not even emphasise how great and responsible is the task of the party organisation. In the first place it must foster and develop further love of work amongst communists and ensure a communist attitude in regard to tasks and the manner of their execution, persistently influencing and educating them to put aside all possible unconscientiousness and sluggishness in their work. All this should be combined, of course, with measures for strengthening a genuine and healthy discipline in such institutions as UDBA.

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Thus regularity, exactness and expedience which are so vitally important and essential in work of this kind will be secured throughout our whole institution."

Rankovic next spoke about the need for professional, ideological and political development and concerning the need for revolutionary alertness in UDBA's party organisation.

Aleksandar Rankovic concluded: "As is known, the fourth plenary session of the CC CPY examined 'the question of protecting lawfulness as one of the most important problems'. Although we had hitherto had, together with the party organisations, relatively important successes in carrying out the party line, there were certain individuals and such, I am sorry to say, still exist, who cannot free themselves from habits formed during the time when our state for understandable reasons was not yet organised. One should always bear in mind that the UDBA is not an organisation whose duty it is to intervene and develop its activities only when it is a question of some hostile and detrimental work but at the same time as such a state organ it must and should protect even more the law and the rights of every individual citizen. Because of this, it is the duty of the party organisation, together with UDBA leadership, to make still greater efforts to educate members of the UDBA in the direction of harmonising practical activities with all its acts within the provisions of law. All responsibility lies upon us if we do not obtain a serious comprehension by each UDBA organisation that the mistakes and errors of our agents are not ordinary mistakes nor simple failings in our work.

(POLITIKA - 13th January, 1952).

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STATEMENT BY OSMAN KARABEGOVIC ON THE PRESENT LEVEL OF PRICES

During his interview with a "Tanjug" editor, Comrade Osman Karabegovic, the President of the Council for Trade in Goods of the FPRY, gave the following answers on the subject of the introduction of the new economic system in our country:

Question: As production enterprises have already begun to introduce the new economic system, could you tell us something about its effect upon the situation in the market?

Answer: In the economic life of our country, these new measures and the new economic system represent an important change. According to the new system, productive enterprises will handle their affairs under the conditions of a more free application of economic laws in the production and distribution of goods. In future, productive enterprises will need much more independence and initiative to be reflected in production and their participation in the market.

Former method of work of productive enterprises was characterized by a system of administrative distribution. It was applied in their dealings, but the independence and initiative of individual enterprises did not play an important role in this connection. As a result, commercial activity of productive enterprises could not sufficiently be developed.

It is an old Marxist theory that enterprises should be under the management of producers themselves. In our country this principle is now, following the introduction of this new economic system, being applied in practice. This principle is being embodied in the fact that the working collectives are in charge of the management of their enterprises. Furthermore, they are independent and have to pay attention to the profitability of their enterprises and the situation on the market.

The independence of productive enterprises is further reflected in the fact that the enterprises themselves set the selling prices of their products according to the situation on the market, with the exception of a certain number of essential raw materials and semi-finished products which have fixed prices. In connection with the setting of prices enterprises concerned must take into account the proportions of given social plans.

Owing to the fact that our productive enterprises will now for the first time have to deal with the question of free setting of prices of products, there might possibly be that some errors would be committed in the initial calculations involving a complicated economic task and thus demanding from productive enterprises to make preliminary economic analysis. On the other hand, elements contained in the social plans on the basis of which productive enterprises will have to set their prices represent the original plan. Therefore, it may happen that some of these elements are not in each particular case sufficiently harmonized. In fact, all economic accounts were figured out on the basis of the present level of retail prices.

On the basis of all those facts one can come to the conclusion that it might and probably will occur that selling prices of various enterprises resulting from such calculations might not be in accordance with the market prices freely set in accord with laws regulated by supply and demand.

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Question: There are probably some more complicated problems emerging in the market of industrial goods. This might be due to the fact that according to the new system some new measures are to be introduced affecting the former method of dealings of productive enterprises.

Answer: The already existing level of prices of industrial goods in the commercial network corresponds to the mutual relationship between the supply and demand on the market, thus truly reflecting mutual relations between our productive capacity and the purchasing power of our population. However, as I mentioned before, there is a possibility that some of our productive enterprises might demand prices which would not be in accordance with the actual level of prices in the market.

In such cases, the commercial network must see that goods are bought at prices which would enable it to sell them at prices currently valid in the market. The commercial network must not increase the level of prices in retail sale, having no justifiable economic reasons for such a move.

This would probably have as a result that some productive enterprises will not be able to sell their products at prices set on the basis of their calculations, so that those enterprises might get into trouble. Thereupon these enterprises will have to revise their calculations and make necessary amendments. If even despite all amendments and changes they cannot set prices which would be in accordance with the conditions in the market, then the appropriate organs concerned will promptly carry out the revision of their calculations and envisaged elements on the basis of which these calculations were made. In the mean time, if there may be a suspension of production, financial means will have to be secured for these enterprises.

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Question : What can you tell us concerning the way in which the new measures influence markets of agricultural products ?

Answer : Thanks to the economic measures carried out during 1951 important results have been obtained on the markets of agricultural products. The markets of agricultural products continue to show a tendency to further stabilisation of prices at a satisfactory level. So no reasons exist that the existing level of prices of agricultural products in retail should oscillate because of the application of the new economic system.

However new goods transport tariffs could disturb to a certain extent such formed level of prices both for individual articles and sectors. The increase of goods transport tariffs was necessary because it was economically justifiable. However with new tariffs have not been as yet fixed the so-called by-tariffs, which will enable cheaper transport of individual articles and particularly for certain parts of the country. For this purpose a mixed commission has been formed who is studying these problems and in the shortest time possible regulations will be issued which will take into account that the already formed level of prices should not be disturbed because of the changes in tariffs. Particular attention will be paid concerning the taking of corresponding measures for the transport of foodstuffs, such as milk, vegetables, fruit etc. as well as fuel whose transport costs affect particularly their price in case the tariffs are not changed.

Until these regulations are not issued, trade enterprises have no reason whatsoever nor will they be permitted to increase the selling price of agricultural products because of increased goods transport tariffs. Instructions have been given already that the enterprises should be paid the difference between former and new tariffs until the issuing of new by-tariffs.

Question : Will there be any changes in the prices of catering services ?

Answer : There is no reason why the price of catering services should be increased. In social nutrition measures have been undertaken separately in order that it should be treated specially in regard to contribution and taxes in order that the level of service prices might remain the same until measures are not undertaken to decrease their unnecessary and irrational running and other expenses.

Question : What will be the role of competent state organs in solving these problems ?

Answer : We think that it will be necessary that the competent organs of Directorates in economy in cooperation with producing enterprises and corresponding councils should undertake corresponding measures for checking calculations of enterprises and prescribed elements in calculation in order that one might obtain as soon as possible new selling prices in production.

Separately, price offices and organs of trade inspection will take particular care and ensure control in order to prevent an unjustified increase in prices in the trade network and in catering enterprises. As much as the individual trade enterprises raise unjustifiably prices, then corresponding measures will be applied against them.

At the end I must say that I am convinced that the workers'

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councils in our enterprises will pay attention to all this, and with their correct orientation and strivings in the solution of these problems will show maturity and socialist consciousness in the management of enterprises which society has handed over to manage. In this way these problems will be solved and eventual difficulties eliminated on time with the common efforts of the very enterprises and state organs.

(BORBA, January 14, 1952).

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RESOLUTION OF THE ITALIAN UNION FOR ISTRIA AND RIJEKA: ITALIANS IN ISTRIA CONDEMN IRREDENTIST CAMPAIGN

At its first meeting this year the Executive Committee of the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka passed a resolution condemning irredentist campaign conducted for some time by some circles in Italy requiring annexation of Yugoslav territory to Italy and at the same time endangering our country.

"We particularly protest to-day - says the resolution - when these circles, composed of elements which always produced evidence about their hatred of Yugoslavia, laying down absurd and ridiculous requests, obviously by higher order, not only in respect of the Free Territory of Trieste but also to Istria and Dalmatia. These circles are very alike to the Christian-Democrat Party and are incited by Italian Cominformists. These are: "National Association for Venetia Julia and Dalmatia", "Center of Dalmatian Study" with its organ Dalmatian Defence, Istrian revisionary movement and especially those fascist and pro-fascist groups which under official authority uninterruptedly set their predatory claims on Yugoslav territory.

All this does not occur accidentally - all this is closely tied not only with the claim to revise the Peace Treaty which Italy pleads but with other matters.

The revision of military clauses of the Peace Treaty is to-day requested and in case that this succeeds they would ask tomorrow the revision of territorial clauses. That is why the Italian government considers not to 'demobilize spirits' giving material and moral support to irredentist tendencies".

The resolution concludes that the Italian national minority united with Yugoslav peoples will continue to protest against anti-Yugoslav campaign conducted in Italy, convinced that this is the best way to establish friendly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, and to solve conflicting questions by direct negotiations which the Yugoslavs sincerely wish.

(BORBA, 14 January 1952)

TENTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SYNDICATE OF YUGOSLAV TEXTILE WORKERS

The Tenth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Syndicate of Yugoslav Textile Workers discussed in Belgrade to-day as main points the direct tasks of syndicates in carrying out new economic measures and new elections for members of the managing boards which will be selected among direct producers of enterprises.

After the discussion on recently adopted draft laws and other economic measures of the Federal Government, it was decided that syndicates, by creating courses for economic education of workers, to enable primarily members of working councils to master as best as possible the problematics of their enterprises, and by a series of seminars and lectures to constantly raise their knowledge and political level. It is expected from syndicate organizations of textile workers to cooperate as close as possible with working councils in drawing the plan of enterprise, in planning raw material, wages fund, etc.

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As all enterprises in our country are to-day facing the election of new working councils, the plenary session pointed out the need to organize discussion in collectives about best workers to whom it would be best to vest the management of the enterprise, in regard to the fact, that this year syndicate organizations will be proposers of lists (though under the new Regulation, those workers will be held as elected who have the greatest number of votes regardless to the list to which they belong).

It was also pointed out to the tendency, practised in nearly all enterprises, not to accept or dismiss pregnant women and women with children, and that women should be replaced by men. This is wrong, the moreso because 65 percent of working positions are occupied by women.

(BORBA, 14 January 1952)

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 692

15th January, 1952.

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THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO FILE COMPLAINTS AGAINST EXECUTIVE ACTS

The preparation and setting the draft Law concerning administrative disputes before legislative committees for consideration, and later on for debate and promulgation by the National Assembly is neither accidental nor separated from our economic and social development. That is only a mark more in the efforts of our Government to promote socialist and democratic principles, in the struggle to protect rights of citizens, and against bureaucratic tendencies and arbitrariness.

The question of legality in the work of our public officers in the present period of developing the principles of democracy, has been in the centre of our attention. In the first place **legality** was insured by superior executive officers in the appeal procedure and by the right of control over the acts of inferior officers, which they could amend or annul if unlawful. On the other side, the public prosecutor could by employing judicial remedies require an unlawful act to be annulled by superior officers. In some cases judicial control has also been provided. However, the control of legality over the dealings of executive officers has not been sufficiently carried out, because it has been performed in narrow limits, and what is more vital, the citizens could not bring an action against acts of executive officers.

The draft Law concerning administrative disputes, which will be debated in legislative committees of the National Assembly of FPRY, in detail solves the question of protection of rights and interests of individual citizens. It represents a new and a very important step in the further protection of citizens' rights and interests, another important instrument for strengthening law and order in our country. On the basis of this draft Law, when adopted by the National Assembly, a more efficient control of law and order will be made possible, and it will affect and aid the officers of state executive in their work, so that it could be completely founded on law.

Under this draft, administrative dispute can be brought in all cases in which rights of individuals or corporate bodies have been infringed by the act of executive officers. The administrative dispute can be brought against a public officer who issues an unlawful act and even against people's committees and judicial officers if their act bears executive character. It is comprehensible that the action could be brought against acts of executive officers who decide about rights of individuals and corporate bodies, that is individual acts, but not against regular ones which are solving certain problems in general, representing law provisions.

By provisions of the draft Law concerning administrative disputes, control over law and order is to be executed by regular courts, because in fact it is a judicial function. The administrative dispute will be ^{within} the jurisdiction of Republican Supreme Courts and the Supreme Court of FPRY. The Supreme Court of FPRY would decide administrative disputes against executive acts of the Government of FPRY and its officers, other Federal officers and against acts of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence. As a second instance court the Supreme Court of FPRY will decide against sentences of Republican supreme courts when the executive act has been issued by Federal officers or when a Federal provision is applied.

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The draft Law determines with precision in which cases can an administrative dispute be brought. By the draft it can be brought against the final executive act, i.e., decided in second instance, and exceptionally, against acts passed in first instance against which there is no appeal. Besides, it can be commenced when executive organ does not respond to the demands of citizen or corporate body in respect of protecting the rights and interests and against acts of social organisations in matters transferred from the jurisdiction of state organ to that organisation. Beside citizens and corporate bodies, complaint for commencing administrative dispute can be filed by syndicate organisation when it deals with its rights and interests, and when it considers that the rights of working collectives have been infringed. The right to file a complaint is given under the draft to the social organisation and its member, naturally, when the executive act infringes their right.

When the court receives complaint against an executive act, it must only decide whether the act is unlawful in the material or formal sense. On the basis of its decision court will either annul the act of the organ or reject the complaint. And this means that the decision of the court does not replace the executive act. The decision of the court binds the executive organ who issued the act which was the subject of the administrative dispute, being liable to take care not to do anything contrary to the sentence. If the act is been annulled, the executive organ must issue a new one which must be conformable with the sentence. But, if the executive organ does not issue an act after the sentence on annulment of the first, by the request of one of the parties, the court issues its act which finally settles the matter and replaces that which the executive organ had to issue. Only in cases, deriving from social insurance the court will annul the act and pass a sentence which will settle the matter.

Beside such democratic settlements the draft Law provides a series of details which will undoubtedly contribute to the protection of rights and interests of citizens and corporate bodies and strengthen the protection of law and order in our country.

In contrast to our country, in the Soviet Union and in countries under its domination there is no administrative dispute, nor is it likely that it will be introduced. This is quite understandable. Because, in those countries, instead of socialist democracy, the most obscure bureaucracy is being more and more strengthened, sitting on the shoulders of the people. And that bureaucratic caste is necessary to the Soviet Union and its flunkies because only with it they can keep working masses in a position without any rights and to suppress freedom loving tendencies of their peoples.

(BORBA, 7 January 1952)

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CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SERBIAN INDUSTRY: SPEECHES
BY SVETOZAR VUKMANOVIC AND JOVAN VESELINOV

A conference of directors of the Chief Directorates, directors, technical directors and heads of the accounting sections of all industrial establishments of PR Serbia was held at the Kolarac University yesterday. The conference was also attended by Svetozar Vukmanovic, Minister and President of the Council of Industry and Building of FPRY, Jovan Veselinov, President of the Economic Council of PR Serbia and Voja Lekovic, Minister and President of the Council of Industry of PR Serbia.

The conference was opened by comrade Voja Lekovic who introduced Jovan Veselinov, President of the Economic Council of PR Serbia.

New economic measures and their application

Comrade Veselinov in his speech pointed out the importance of new economic measures which are now being carried out in practice, the seriousness of tasks in connection with this and he especially underlined the necessity of being well acquainted with new economic measures not only by managers of enterprises but also by all members of the working collectives.

Then he spoke about the distribution of national revenue, determining the rate of accumulation and funds, about the wages fund and social standard. He further spoke about reserves in enterprises, stressing that every enterprise should take care to put out all possible reserves from the enterprise that are accumulated and to do all they can to reduce the production costs.

Comrade Veselinov then spoke about the fulfilment of the export plan, about the projects of capital investment, the fulfilment of the coal production plan and about other problems which should be solved. At the end comrade Veselinov spoke about the activities of syndicate organizations.

Speech by Svetozar Vukmanovic

The next speaker was Svetozar Vukmanovic, Minister and President of the Council of Industry and Building of FPRY.

Minister Vukmanovic spoke about new economic measures, which will create new productional relations and will mean a further efficient stride in our economic development. Speaking about new economic prices, he said that the new economic prices of raw materials and semi-finished goods are in the centre of attention of direct producers, economic and professional managers, because this is the starting point in introducing all latest novelties in our economy.

To start with the introduction of new measures, continued comrade Vukmanovic, the rate of amortization of basic means in enterprises had to be determined, even for the time being temporarily, to make exact inventory of basic means, which are now under way, and all this should enable to determine the proper rate of amortization. Relying on this element and on wages fund (for the time being remaining at the present wages fund) the reckoning of the rate of social contribution was made possible. Owing to the uneven development of our economy, already since former time, the characteristic property of our industrial enterprises is the disproportion in the structural arrangement of capital and productivity of work. Accordingly,

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in determining the rate of social contribution, that is that part of accumulation in production which is put at the disposal of the whole community, it had to be resorted to transient measures, so that beside the basic rate of accumulation, the supplementary rate had to be established. From that basic rate of accumulation, the enterprises ensure through social fund expenditures for social insurance and children's allowances to men employed in enterprises. If the enterprise cannot produce that minimum, the basic rate of accumulation, then the question of its existence arises. Among such unprofitable enterprises there are some with low structural arrangements of capital and obsolete technological methods, and it is understandable that a way will be found to assist them and as far as they fulfil other conditions by which they can place their products, we shall modernize them and make them profitable.

Minister Vukmanovic then spoke about new transport tariffs and the effect which it will have in efficient carrying into practice new economic laws and to the stabilization of economy in general.

Concluding his speech Minister Vukmanovic surveyed the future probabilities of our further construction seen through a prism of completing the program of industrialization and electrification under the Five Year Plan. In this sense this year shall require more efforts to complete the key projects of capital investment in order to put them into operation in this and the coming year. By this, our country shall make a great step from backwardness toward industrially developed and economically independent country, because out of about one hundred and twenty factories, the actual number of enterprises which will be put into operation, more than two-thirds will manufacture raw materials which we are now importing.

(POLITIKA, 11 January 1952)

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WORK OF THE LEGISLATION COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY:

In an administrative dispute, the plaintiff may be the labour union organisation of any working collective.

The Legislation Committee of the Federal Councils has adopted without any changes the first five Articles (Basic Clauses) of the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes. The section dealing with administrative dispute begins after Article 5. The first Article of this section has been adopted without any change. The next two Articles were also adopted, and there was a discussion about them--mainly concerning questions of principle. The Committee then went on to deal with Article 8.

In connection with this Article, there was a lively discussion in which Dr. Hrnčević, Vlada Simić, Dr. Sunarić and others took part. The discussion was about the third paragraph which says that an administrative dispute cannot be "conducted about matters on which the People's Assembly of the FPRY, the People's Assemblies of the republics, or their agencies, decide." Some of the members of the Committee asked that the Government of the FPRY and the Governments of the people's republics be also included in this paragraph since it cannot be presumed that a Government will perform an illegal act--particularly in view of the fact that the normal acts of the Government (Regulations and such like acts) do not come into consideration, while other acts of the Government are very rare in practice-- for example an act which according to the principle of reciprocity is rendered against citizen(s) of a foreign country as retaliation in case of an hostile act committed by the respective country. Finally it was decided to include this alteration, so that consequently an administrative dispute cannot be conducted either in connection with matters about which the Government of the FPRY or the Government of a republic had taken action.

Article 9 was then considered; this Article specifies the cases in which an administrative act can be contested. On the proposal of Dr. Radmilović a change was introduced in this Article. The change reads: "In connection with matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 & 5 of the preceding Article, an administrative dispute can be conducted--in cases where the organ of state had in rendering the administrative act exceeded the limits of its jurisdiction." This is an exception to the provisions of Art. 8 where it is said that an administrative dispute cannot be conducted in connection with matters of the judiciary and arbitration board--with the exception of acts concerning labour and employee relations, in connection with matters (delinquencies) on which under the law the judges for delinquencies decides in the second instance, and in connection with matters about which under explicit provisions of the law an administrative dispute cannot be conducted.

Article 10 says that in an administrative dispute the return of the effects confiscated may be demanded, as well a compensation of damages inflicted upon the plaintiff by the execution of the act which is contested.

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Article 11 of the Draft Law provides that in an administrative dispute the plaintiff can be that person or corporate body whose rights or direct personal interests which are based upon law have been violated by the administrative act.

Articles 10 and 11 were adopted without any alterations. The Committee then went on to deal with Article 12 wherein it is said that in an administrative dispute the plaintiff may also be the labour union organisation of the working collective of an economic enterprise. On the proposal of Dr. Sunaric, the words "economic enterprise" were left out, so that the plaintiff can be the labour union organisation of any working collective. Article 13 was adopted with minor alternations. Article 14, wherein it is said that in an administrative dispute the defendant is that organ of state whose administrative act is being contested, was left for future consideration.

Article 15 reads: "The third party, who would be directly harmed by the annulling of the contested administrative act, has in the dispute the status of a party (interested person)". This Article was adopted without any alterations.

The Committee then went on to deal with Section Three-- Jurisdiction. In Article 17, which speaks about the Supreme Courts having jurisdiction over plaints filed against administrative acts of the agencies of the Government of the FPRY, the question arose, "What is an agency of the Government of the FPRY?". The representative of the Government of the FPRY, Bogdan Majstorovic, in a long debate on this question explained that there exist direct and independent agencies of the Government. The Councils and Ministries are direct agencies of the Government, while independent agencies are: the Direction for Information, the Secretariat for Personnel affairs and another two or three agencies.

Debate in the Council of Nationalities.

The members of the Legislation Committee of the Council of Nationalities resumed their work yesterday at 5 PM. Before going on to deal with the items on the agenda, chairman Mosa Pijade proposed that in the agenda there be included two Regulations issued by the Government of the FPRY on the basis of Article 1, of the Law Authorizing the Government of the FPRY to issue Regulations in connection with questions affecting national economy. These Regulations are: Regulation on Obligatory Making of Calculations and Expense Accounts in Industry and Mining ("Official Gazette of the FPRY" No. 1/52), and the Regulation Stopping Issuance of Putnik Coupons by the National Bank when buying foreign media of exchange ("Official Gazette of the FPRY" No. 1/52).

The discussion on these two Regulations was left for the end of the session, and the members of the Legislation Committee resumed their work--dealing with the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes, paragraph by paragraph. Article 13 was discussed; this Article says that a social organisation may with the approval of its member file in his name a plaint and conduct the administrative dispute against the administrative act by which his right or interest have been violated. Gojko Garcevic explained that there is no reason for a social organisation to mix in the administrative

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dispute on the side of its member. Mosa Pijade explained that the obligation contained in the Rules of various organisations is sufficient reason for this, and moreover it is even necessary that the members should feel such a help from the social organisations--particularly of the labour union organisations.

Article 14, which defines who is the sued party in an administrative dispute, was adopted without any alterations.

The Committee then went on to deal with Chapter Three-- Jurisdiction of Law Courts in administrative disputes. Gojko Garcevic asked that a definite line be drawn between the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the FPRY and the jurisdictions of the Supreme Courts of the republics in the solving of administrative disputes. The Article was left for future consideration. (This was Article 17). At the request of Hinko Krizman, Article 18 was also left for future consideration.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 12, 1952.)

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WORK OF THE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY:

The Supreme Court of the FPRY decides on complaints filed against decisions of a first instance court.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislation Committee of the Federal Council, before going on to deal with the items on the agenda, the chairman Vladimir Simic informed the Committee that he had received from the Government a new text of the Draft Law on State Attorneyship. He then proposed that the following be included in the agenda as item three: Regulation on Obligatory Making of Calculations and Expense Accounts in Industry and Mining, and Regulation Stopping Issuance of "Putnik" Coupons by the National Bank when buying foreign media of exchange. The proposal was carried, and the Committee then when on to deal with the items on the agenda.

Continuing the debate on the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes, paragraph by paragraph, the Committee adopted without any alterations Article 29 to 38, while in Article 39 the following alteration was made on the proposal of chairman Simic: "Deliberation and voting (in the Court) is done in a closed session". In Art. 40 there was a lively discussion in connection with paragraph three which says that "when it is a question of social security, and the court finds that the contested act must be annulled, it shall by its decision also finally decide on the matter -- provided that the data at its disposal furnishes sufficient ground." It was decided to add at the end of this paragraph the following words: "...by examining as a rule also the real facts".

Another paragraph was also added which reads: "When the complaint is filed on the basis of the provisions of Art. 23 hereof, and the court finds that the complaint is justifiable, it shall by its decision uphold the complaint and rule what decision the competent state organ will make".

The next two Articles were adopted without any alterations, and the Committee then went on to deal with the procedure when a complaint is filed. Articles 43 to 48 were adopted without any alterations, and then a discussion developed in connection with Article 49 which lasted for more than an hour. At the end of this Article it is said that the Supreme Court of the FPRY shall, when a complaint against a decision of a court of first instance is filed, annul the decision of the court of first instance if it finds shortcomings in the proceedings of the court. In such a case, it is said in the draft, the case will be returned to the court which had rendered the decision in first instance. The court of first instance is tied by the legal concept of the Supreme Court of the FPRY and by its remarks (with respect to proceedings).

In connection with this Dr. Jerko Radmilovic made the following remark:

"Now, the question is should the court of first instance be tied by the legal concept of the Supreme Court of the FPRY in the cases when the Supreme Court of the FPRY annuls the decision and returns the case to the court of first instance to consider it again. If we are to consistently apply the principle of independence of the courts of law, i.e. that the court is only tied by law, then we could not adopt this. A lower degree court is obligated to carry out all the

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proceedings ordered by a higher court, and also to ascertain all the facts asked for by the higher court. I think that it would be in the interest of proper solving of the cases and that it would correspond to the principle of independence of law courts if we were to adopt the concept that a lower court is not tied by the legal concept of a higher court, but rather that it is obligated to carry out the proceedings demanded by the higher court."

Chairman Simic made the following reply to this:

"In our country the practice has been for a lower court to resist the concept of a higher court, so that the case had been decided at the general session of the Supreme Court.."

Dr. Radmilovic: "He who wants to be a consistent defendant of the independence of law courts must be against the lower courts being tied by the legal concept of higher courts."

Government's delegate Dr. Gerskovic: "My opinion is that independence of law courts is not involved if in course of the law suit a lower court is tied by the legal concept of a higher court.."

Member of the Committee Diminic: "The courts are independent, but they judge according to law. In the concrete case, both courts apply the law, but the opinion of the higher court is relevant for the lower court."

There was then developed a very lively discussion in which also participated Bosko Siljegovic, Dr. Milorad Vljakovic and some other members of the Committee. In the end opinion prevailed that it is not necessary to change the provision in the Draft Law on which the discussion had been conducted, so that the Article was adopted without any alteration. Article 50 was also adopted.

Work in the Council of Nationalities.

In yesterday's debate on the Draft Law on Administrative Disputes--in which Gojko Garcevic, Hinko Krizman, Grga Jankez, Minko Petrovic and others took part--no important remarks were made. The members of the Legislation Committee were satisfied with the replies given by chairman Mosa Pijade and the representative of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Legislation and Building Up of People's Authority, Milorad Vuckovic. Thus, Articles 30 to 50 were adopted with minor alterations in the style, with the exception of Article 39. On the proposal of Hinko Krizman, this Article was left for Monday. (Art. 39 deals with social security).

The Committee will continue its work on Monday.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 13, 1952.)

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NEW PEASANT WORKING COOPERATIVES IN CROATIA.

Zagreb, 12th. January 1952.

The cooperative sector in Croatia has been strengthened by a couple of hundred new holdings. The new cooperatives were formed in the strongest economic districts: Slavonska Pozega, Vukovar, Valpovo, and Nasice. In Alaginci, in the Pozega district, the entire village joined the cooperative, and from the villages of Turnic, Novak, and Podgorac, a great number of households joined the cooperative. In the near future, cooperatives will be formed in Grbavac and Ivanovo Selo, in the Grubisno Polje district.

In the Nova Gradiska, Djakovo, and Grubisno Polje districts there are a couple of hundred households interested in joining the existing cooperatives.

BORBA 13th. January

REORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES, IN BELGRADE.

By the decision of the Public Prosecutor of the PR Serbia, all the offices existing hitherto, of Public Prosecutors in the wards, have been abolished, (from the first to the tenth wards), and four new Public Prosecutor's Offices have been set up. They are: the Office of the First Ward, with jurisdiction over the First, Second, and Ninth Wards (Pancevacki Rit), with its seat at Nusiceva Ulica No.8; the Public Prosecutor's office of the 2nd Ward with jurisdiction over the 3rd and 7th wards, with its seat on Svetozara Markovica Ulica No.4; the Public Prosecutor's office of the 3rd ward with jurisdiction over the 4th 5th and 6th Wards, with its seat on Kralja Milutina Ulica No.6A; and the Public Prosecutor's office of Zemun with jurisdiction over the 8th (Zemun) and 10th (Novi Beograd) wards.

The newly-formed Public Prosecutor's offices commenced work on 10th January.

(BORBA - 13th January, 1952).

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A NEW CRIME COMMITTED BY COMINFORMISTS IN SOFIA: YUGOSLAVS TRIED IN PLOVDIV

Besides the fiasco of the last judicial farces, the Bulgarian Cominformists organised another staged trial which took place on 27th, 28th and 29th December before the Regional Court at Plovdiv. This trial was held behind closed doors. The Bulgarian press did not print a single word although the supposed guilt of the defendants was proved at the trial.

Namely, a trial of 7 Yugoslav citizens took place who were, of course, indicted for "espionage work on behalf of Yugoslavia" and overthrow of the Cervenkov's supposed democratic regime.

One of the defendants was Danilo Doncic, who during the war participated actively in the anti-Fascist struggle and was the chairman of the PF of Yugoslavs in Bulgaria after the war. He became a member of the Bulgarian CP in 1945, but after the publication of the Cominform resolution he was expelled from the party because he disagreed with the policy of Bulgarian cominformists. Besides, he was accused for refusing to take down the pictures of Tito and other Yugoslav leaders from the premises of the PF of Yugoslavs in Bulgaria. Doncic was arrested at the Plovdiv railway station on 3rd April 1951. His family knew nothing about him for more than 6 weeks. From that moment his family, consisting of wife and 4 children, was left uncared for.

The indictment accused Doncic that on Yugoslav Army Day with Rada Tatarc, Tafil Redzepov, Kermanch Stefan and Mursel Omerovic he was present at the celebrations at the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia.

The second defendant Tafil Redzepov, pastrycook by profession, a native of Macedonia, living in Bulgaria since 1928, was also member of the PF of Yugoslavs in Bulgaria.

The circumstances under which Redzepov was arrested are characteristic and illustrated the work of the Bulgarian State Security organs and their masters. Just before his arrest he received a provocative letter - a clumsy forgery - which was supposed written by his worker Ivanov and which said amongst other things: "I was in Sofia and have fulfilled all you told me" and in the continuation of this letter Ivanov writes how he has taken to the forests and that he will send him (Redzepov) the connection through which he (Redzepov) should send him money. On the receipt of this letter, Redzepov handed it over to the State Security Service. He was arrested immediately. It is characteristic that the Public Prosecutor did not mention one word about this letter. State Security Service organs searched twice Redzepov's lodgings. During the first search an agent planted a few gold coins in order that this might be used as an "argument" in the coming search. During the second search these coins were discovered and the State Security Service agent took away 1½ million levas from Redzepov's shop. At the trial this money was not mentioned.

The defendant Julija Kacrova denied all the charges at this staged trial. As she did not confess to all charges in the indictment, for which she was prepared under interrogation, the Public Prosecutor asked her why is she giving now contradictory statements before the court. She boldly answered: "Because I gave them under peculiar circumstances concerning which I would not like to speak here" - "I lost 3 of my teeth because the first interrogator kicked me in the face." She went up to the Public Prosecutor and showed him her jaw with the missing teeth. The fourth defendant Mahmut Omerovic, 25 years old, otherwise a criminal, played the main role in this Plovdiv trial. As in all staged trials in Cominform countries where one defendant inculcates all the others and confesses to all imputed charges to him, Mahmut Omerovic was the main person at this trial.

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To illustrate better Omerovic's role at this trial can serve the following example: Boris Gavrilovski was indicted that he declared on one occasion in his bakery that he would like to return to Yugoslavia. Omerovic confirmed this statement although he was not present.

A short time after his arrest Omerovic was taken to hospital, where he spent most of the time prior to the trial and brought back to prison only a few days before the beginning of the trial. Even while in prison he enjoyed a special regime, different from that of the other defendants.

The epilogue of this criminal trial took place on 30th December when Danilo Doncic and Tafil Redzepov were sentenced to death, confiscation of property valued at 50,000 and 500,000 levas, Rada Ivanov got 20 years' hard labour with confiscation of property; Juljia Kacarova 10 years with confiscation of property valued at 10,000 levas and Murcel Omerovic 5 years; Kerim Kerimovic 10 years with confiscation of a typewriter and property valued at 170,000 levas, while Boris Gavrilovski got a 10 years sentence and confiscation of property valued at 10,000 levas.

This is the balance sheet of the Plovdiv trial and the epilogue of this shameful judicial farce staged by the Bulgarian flunkeys of Moscow.

(Summarised)

(3d.) J.S.

(BORBA - 13th January, 1952).

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW BUDGET SYSTEM

The Yugoslav National Assembly will begin shortly discussion on the draft of the federal budget for 1952. In it are reflected deep changes which have been carried out in our country and separately the whole process of democratisation in economic life. No doubt it is vital to realise the difference between the present and former way of budgeting. It would only then be possible to compare individual positions with the last year's ones.

In the development hitherto, the state appears as the owner of the basic means of production. This was expressed both in the system of financing as well as in acts of distribution of the national income. Namely, in financing all state and social needs the basic and decisive role was played by the general state budget. This budget, as a central centralised and unique fund of monetary means, collected the greatest part of the surplus of work (through production-financial plans of enterprises), as well as the contribution by the population in taxes. These means the state distributed through the budget for the total needs of socialist society. Further, the general state budget unified the budgets of all organs of state authority of the FPRY (Federal, Republican and local budgets) in one unique, establishing thus the total plan of revenue and total expenditure. Therefore, the general state budget was a basic instrument for the distribution of national revenue.

In the law concerning the budgets which was passed a few days ago by the Yugoslav National Assembly have come to the fore those vital changes in our economic development which characterise the changed role of the state and economic life and a consequent democratisation in all fields. The carrying over of state functions of managing economy to Workers' Councils and Workers' Executive Committees is necessarily linked up with their participation in the distribution of the surplus of products (work) which they realise.

Beginning from this supposition, the law concerning the budgets provides that the greater part of surplus of work will be managed and disposed independently by workers' collectives, by the second part, established in advance by the social plan, will enter the budget for the financing of other social needs. Thus economy obtains a broad financial autonomy, because the greater part of the surplus of work remains to enterprises for further enlargement, creation of new capacities and improvement of the standard of living of workers. Thus, the level of the wages fund in investment building, the supplementing of turnover means and other necessities of the enterprises will depend directly upon the surplus of work and the social profitability of the enterprises.

By giving large financial autonomies to economy, the budget ceases to be a unique and centralised fund of monetary means for financing all needs. Its function is restricted to financing state organs and institutions, helping (in the form of dotations) those organs whose means are not sufficient for completing their tasks and to help enterprises if they lack in proper means. And that only for the compulsory investment building provided by the social plan and for covering recognised losses. Thus are posed clearly in the financial field the borders between the state organs and economy and are established mutual rights and obligations, and in this way are expressed two ways of financing state and social needs - autonomous financing of economy and financing of state organs and institutions through the budget.

The social plan directs the private development of the country and links up the above-mentioned methods of financing. It presents a review of the total possibilities and needs of our country. The social plan ensures in this way economic unity and inter-connection of the total economy in an economic whole.

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Contrary to the hitherto system, where the unique general state budget unified the budgets of all organs of state authority on the territory of the FPRY, establishing total revenue and expenditure, the new law concerning the budgets enlarges the budget rights of the republican and local organs of authority. By abolishing the general state budget the independence of republican and local organs in bringing their budgets is fully expressed. The People's Assemblies of the republics and People's Councils (district, town and municipal) distribute with full independence the total incomes which have been established on the basis of the law in their budget. By this system, every organ of state authority will be interested in mobilising fully the existing sources of revenue and also to discover new ones. Therefore, a greater or a smaller volume of the budget of each organ of state authority in the new system depends solely on this organ. Each budget is an independent planning document and has no connection whatsoever with the budget of the higher organ. Only those organs of authority which lack in means for covering the foreseen needs receive dotations from the budget of higher organs. This is the only connection which exists in the new system between individual budgets. And the social plan is that document which ensures the unity and inter-connection of the whole economy and presents a picture of the total possibilities of our total needs also.

In order that independence of each budget might be ensured to the very end, the law distributes the budget revenues to individual organs of state authority. With this distribution each organ of state authority is ensured of a sure material basis for executing its tasks and particular attention has been paid to strengthening the revenues of republican and local organs. Income taxes, death duties and gifts, local taxes and local self-contribution become the exclusive revenues of republican local budgets. Besides this, with these budgets is ensured the participation in the social contribution, turnover taxes, taxes on extra profit and taxes on the surplus of the wages fund in a percentage which is each year established by the social plan.

The carried out decentralisation of state administration and the new system of financing economy will be unavoidably expressed on the structure as well as on the volume of individual budgets for 1952. From the federal budget, according to the new law, federal organs and institutions will be financed exclusively, then national defence, and in economy railways, post, maritime affairs and military economy, and only up to those amounts which they lack for the compulsory investment capital building and recognised losses. The financing of the rest of economy (which has been hitherto carried out through the federal budget) is taken over by the budgets of the People's Republics and the People's Councils. Besides this, the federal budget will provide eventual dotations to people's republics as much as their means are not sufficient to cover the expenses. (Thus for example the draft of the federal budget for 1952 foresees dotations for PR Montenegro. The expenditure on social insurance, which was contained in the federal budget in 1951, is separated in a particular estimate of revenue and expenditure as an appendix of the Federal budget but is not included in it. In this way the structure and the volume of the federal budget will be changed to a great extent, because beside the above-mentioned expenditures, also other services (industrial schools, homes, institutes, etc.) will be carried over to the competence of the people's republics. The people's republics and People's Councils will take over completely in their budgets besides their organs and institutions also all other social funds (education, health and social insurance).

The new draft federal budget for 1952 which will be soon presented to the National Assembly of the FPRY for approval is already being elaborated. According to the provisions of the new law it encompasses only and exclusively the revenue and expenditure of federal organs and institutions. It cannot and will not present the total sums of expenditure and revenue of all the budgets as it was the case with the

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hitherto general budget. And one must take this into consideration during the forthcoming budget debate. Only when all organs of state authority bring the budgets for 1952 one will be able to establish by statistics the total sums of all budgets of the organs of state authority on the FPRY territory. However, the Federal Social Plan for 1952 will give data concerning our total national income and its distribution. From it can be seen what means remain for distribution to all budgets and what remains to economy for independent disposal. Because of lack of knowledge of the new budget system and non-comprehension of the changes which are being carried out in our country, individuals, particularly abroad, thought it possible to compare our last year's general state budget with the draft federal budget for 1952 which has been given as documentation with the draft of the federal social plan for 1952. It is therefore quite comprehensible that because of that they got a quite wrong picture of the distribution of the national revenue. In the first place if one does make some comparisons then one can only compare the federal budget for 1951 with the draft federal budget for 1952 or, one can compare the general state budget for 1951 with the budgets of all organs of state authority on the territory of the FPRY (federal, people's republic and People's Councils) for 1952 when they are produced.

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 But even this way, in present conditions, the comparison can be carried out with difficulty from the following reasons: the general state budget for 1951 is composed on the basis of lower unique prices, which were then in force, while the drafts of budgets for 1952 are elaborated on the basis of new economic prices which have already been published and have come into force. Therefore the draft federal budget for 1952 is greater than the 1951 budget though it does not encompass the financing of economy. The general state budget for 1951 did not encompass the increased children's allowances, the monetary compensation for ration cards and industrial coupons of the workers and employees (these means were ensured in 1951 by a regress from the fund of market profit), while budgets for 1952 will encompass completely all this expenditure. The expenditure on social insurance which in 1951 was provided for in the federal budget, are planned for 1952 in a separate estimate which is a supplement to the appendix of the federal budget for 1952. Further, the decentralisation of state administration and the new system of financial relations with the budget are reflected in the creation of institutions with independent financing which only with a deficit, namely surfeit are bound to the budget (students' homes, dental and veterinary institutions, etc.) Therefore, those who are not acquainted with the matter get the impression that the draft federal for 1952 is greater than the budget for 1951, although economy is not financed through it (except those exceptions which we mentioned above). Therefore it is incorrect to separate individual positions and compare them with those in the past year without taking into account that the budget is no longer the sole implement for the distribution of the national revenue.

(BORBA - 14th January, 1952).

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DR. VLADIMIR VELEBIT ARRIVES IN ROME

(Rome, January, 13)

The new Minister of FPRY in Italy Vladimir Velebit arrived in Rome this morning. The new Yugoslav Minister was greeted at the railway station on behalf of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Deputy Chief of the Protocol and the personnel of the Yugoslav Legation.

(BORBA, 14 January 1952)

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE FILM "TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA" IN THE UNITED STATES

(New York, January, 13)

Technicolour film "Tito's Yugoslavia" which has been filmed by the President of the International Film Foundation Mr. Bryan was received with great success in the U.S.A. The film was shown about sixty times in nearly all US States; and in New York alone it has been shown seven times and televised. Mr. Bryan commented every scene of the film. Beside the picture of drought, which Yugoslavia experienced in 1951, Mr. Bryan filmed a series of scenes about the economic, social and cultural life in Yugoslavia. A part of the film about Macedonian folk dances has been synchronized.

(BORBA, 14 January 1952)

ESCAPES FROM COMINFORM COUNTRIES: 19 ALBANIAN CITIZENS CROSS INTO YUGOSLAVIA

(Skoplje, January, 13)

At the border sector in the vicinity of Gostivar a new group of 19 Albanian citizens escaped to our country. In this group, from the district Kuks, there are among others, 75 year old woman Atie Seij, three other women and five children from 1 to 6 years old.

In order to cross into our country this group of Albanian refugees had to walk over the mountain's peaks of Korab for the whole night. They stated that they escaped due to the rule of terror, extensive compulsory delivery and economic depression in Albania.

NEW ESCAPES FROM BULGARIA

(Skoplje, January, 13)

Five Bulgarian citizens escaped from Bulgaria into our country: Asen Slavov, peasant from the village of Zivinac near Custendil; Asen Ilijev, electrician from Custendil; Atanas Tasev, school boy from Custendil; Jordan Geri and Vasil Todorov, both peasants from the village of Gornja Bresnica, near Custendil.

All five stated that they left their fatherland because of every day terror of the Bulgarian Cominformists.

(BORBA, 14 January 1952)

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YUGOSLAV NOTE TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT: YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT
PROTESTS ENERGETICALLY AGAINST THE TERRORISATION OF INNOCENT YUGOSLAV
CITIZENS

The Yugoslav Foreign Office yesterday handed to the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade a Note of protest in which it is said: "From 27th to 30th December 1951 a secret trial was held before the Plovdiv Regional Court of a group of innocent Yugoslav citizens from Plovdiv and Pazardzjik. On this occasion were sentenced to be shot Yugoslav citizens Doncic Danilo and Tafil Redzetov while the other accused Rade Mitev Ivanov, Julija Kazaroda, Kerin Kerinovic and Boris Gavrilovski got time sentences of from 10 to 20 years' forced labour. Mursel Omerovic Mahmut, who at this trial played the role of an agent provocateur of the Bulgarian State Security Service got five years in prison.

These Yugoslav citizens - just as in other former staged anti-Yugoslav trials - the indictment accuses that - under the directives of two former officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bulgaria, "carried out anti-Bulgarian activities" and "collected data of political, military and economic nature for espionage objectives". At the same time the indictment quotes as "proof" such "activities" and even such acts, which have not only no connection whatsoever with the supposed "espionage activities" but do not even represent any criminal act of any other kind.

So, for example, the indictment accuses Danilo Doncic for refusing to remove from the premises of the PF of Yugoslavs in Plovdiv the pictures of Yugoslav leaders, although it is a well-known fact that Doncic was the President of the PF of Yugoslavs in Plovdiv, a legal organisation which worked on the rapprochement of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and Julija Kazaroda, because she participated in 1947 in the construction of the youth railway line Samac-Sarajevo in Yugoslavia, and Boris Gavrilovski because he stated on occasions that he would like to return to Yugoslavia.

However, not only unproved accusations concerning the supposed "espionage activities" of these Yugoslav citizens but also many other facts show that this trial - together with its antecedents - is a clumsily prepared and organised anti-Yugoslav judicial farce. It also proves what means the Bulgarian organs employ in their hostile policy towards the FPRY. In connection with this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY states the following:

"In reply to the demand of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia - Note No.104-I of 23rd May 1951 - to be informed about the reasons of the arrest of these Yugoslav citizens, which took place during April of last year, the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs only replied on 24th December 1951 with an undocumented affirmation that the above Yugoslav citizens occupied themselves with hostile activities against the PR Bulgaria. Such a late and no-persuasive reply of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the mysterious way these Yugoslav citizens were arrested, strengthened the suspicion of the Government of the FPRY in regard to the real reasons for their arrests and the intentions of the Bulgarian in this connection.

And as it was proved at the trial, it was not a case of "hostile activities" and consequently neither the case of investigations in this connection, but it was the case of preparing a new staged anti-Yugoslav trial for which purpose these innocent Yugoslav citizens were subjected to unheard-of pressure by means of physical torture in order to make them confess about the supposed "anti-Bulgarian activities" of former Yugoslav diplomatic representatives in Bulgaria and forging "proofs" concerning such "activities".

Making use of the most varied means of pressure and physical torture, the Bulgarian organs have violated harshly the basic human rights. Thus the Yugoslav organs prevented the imprisoned Yugoslav citizens from getting food for their families although the health of some of them, according to the opinion of the doctors of the Plovdiv prison, demanded this.

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All the defendants, according to some of them before the court, were beaten up in prison and forced to sign confessions for deeds which they had never done. So, for example, Julija Kazarova showed the court her jaw from which 3 teeth were missing, which had been knocked out by members of the State Security during torture. The other defendants too showed signs of total physical exhaustion because of inhuman acts of the interrogators.

Besides this, in order to fabricate "proofs" about "guilt" of the defendants, the agents of the Bulgarian State Security employed also other dishonourable means. The accused Redzepov and Gavrilevski, prior to their arrest received letters and parcels with provocative contents which they immediately handed over to the authorities.

A special role in the inhuman machination of the Bulgarian organs was played by the Agent provocateur of the Bulgarian State Security Service Murcel Omerovic Mahmut, who was in prison since November 1950 because of theft and other criminal acts. His trial for these acts was postponed for the sole reason that he might play his dirty role - in regard to the fact that he knew the rest of the accused. In compliance with the given instructions, Murcel "confirmed" in a most unconvincing way each item of the indictment, because he "was present" at all these "espionage meetings" of the other accused with the officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bulgaria and served in this way as the sole "unchallenged proof" of the "anti-Bulgarian" activities to the organisers of this trial. For this role, Murcel Omerovic, in spite of the fact that his formal confession represents a serious crime - he was rewarded with the smallest sentence and with the promise of the Public Prosecutor that he will not even.

Besides this the very fact that 45 witnesses were heard in one hour and a half clearly speak about the way in which this trial was conducted. All these witnesses, with the exception of one, boiled down their statements to a simple declaration that they knew the accused as "good and honest men" without mentioning a single item of the indictment. Only one witness, Jordan Kolev, who had to confirm that he gave to Rafil Redzepov and Julija Kazarova espionage material of a military nature refused before the court to repeat his former statement, declaring that pending trial he was "under particular circumstances". And thus, this witness, instead of confirming the corresponding item of the indictment in fact confirmed the way in which were prepared the statements of the rest of the defendants.

The above-mentioned facts prove no doubt that the above trial of Yugoslav citizens represents an unsuccessful judicial farce, which has the objective of slandering the FPRY and her former diplomatic representatives in Bulgaria and to exert another pressure on the Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria. Such an act of the Bulgarian organs represents another hostile act by the Government of PR Bulgaria against the FPRY.

The result of such a policy is that two innocent men have been sentenced to death, that all human regards have been passed over and that it was not taken into account that these men have their families.

The fact that the Bulgarian press and radio, contrary to the hitherto practice - did not bring a single word about this trial as well as the fact that presence at this trial was permitted only to one member of each of the families of the accused, proves the fear of the Bulgarian Government, that such inhuman and illegal acts of the Bulgarian organs should not meet with the justified condemnation and disgust of Bulgarian and international public opinion. However, there is no doubt that such policy and acts of the Bulgarian Government and its organs - the more because they have been done after the United Nations Resolution of 14th December of last year - by which the UN gave recommendations for the stoppage of aggressive activities of the Bulgarian and other Eastern European Governments towards Yugoslavia - have not only experienced a sharp condemnation of the Bulgarian people but also that of international public opinion.

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The Government of the FPRY will be forced to inform the UN concerning this act against the citizens of Yugoslavia, which is contrary to the obligations of the Peace Treaty and to the respect of human rights and basic human freedom.

The Government of the FPRY protests most energetically against the terror upon the above-mentioned innocent Yugoslav citizens brought before the court, as well as against insults and slanders made at this trial against the FPRY and its former diplomatic representatives in Bulgaria and warns the Bulgarian Government of the seriousness of the consequences which might arise from such a policy and for which the Bulgarian Government will have to bear the sole responsibility.

In regard to the fact that the above-mentioned trial against Yugoslav citizens represents a misuse of jurisprudence for political objectives as well as the fact that the statements of individual defendants given before the court cannot be considered as meritorious because of the complete physical exhaustion and fear to which the defendants were brought by several months of torture by the police, the Government of the FPRY - in order to protect the innocent Yugoslav citizens and the defence of their basic rights - energetically demands:

- 1) That the Government of PR Bulgaria undertakes immediately the necessary measures to prevent the execution of the death sentences of the defendants Danilo Doncic and Tafil Redzepov;
- 2) That the Government of PR Bulgaria undertakes the necessary measures for a new trial of the above-mentioned Yugoslav citizens, at which, in the presence of the public and the representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia, the free defence of the accused would be ensured based on the respect of human rights;
- 3) That representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia should be given the immediate possibility of contacting the sentenced Yugoslav citizens.

At the same time, the FPRY Government demands from the Bulgarian Government that it undertakes measures and prevent its organs in the future from exerting pressure upon Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria and secure for them all the rights, in compliance with undertaken obligations from the Peace Treaty.

Belgrade, January 14th, 1952.

(BORBA - 15th January, 1952).

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PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SYNDICATE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Yesterday the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Syndicate of Civil Servants was held. At the meeting Comrade Marjan Vivoda, president of the Central Committee, took the chair.

The meeting declared that some syndicate organisations took no account of clerks, who, because of the reductions in state administration, found themselves temporarily out of work. In the office of the Central Committee criticisms were made of certain occurrences, whereby services were terminated for incorrect reasons, without the need for fewer jobs. With regard to clerks who found themselves temporarily out of work, the syndicate organisations neither kept records of them, nor gave them support. In those cases where the organisations did take care of such clerks it was found that work could be obtained for them in economic administrative concerns. In some places they replaced expert workers who until then had done administrative work. The Meat Committee in Zagreb organised an employment agency, and the Meat Committee in Belgrade has a commission which is specially concerned in looking after the protection of employees' rights.

The meeting investigated questions of the promotion of clerks in more occupations, since this had been suspended at the end of September last year because of the new economic system. The President of the Central Committee, Marjan Vivoda, declared that this decision was no longer effective, and that syndicate organisations ought to give support to these clerks, who could be diverted into more occupations.

The meeting stated the need for syndicate organisations to give more attention to the problem of the advancement of our administration. Today this problem is chiefly the concern of the state. Syndicate organisations would be able to give a good deal of help to the decrease, and the improvement of administration.

At the end of its work, the meeting declared that it would hold a Second Congress of Civil Servants this year.

OSRBA, 15th. September.

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DECISION ON RESUMPTION OF CENTRALIZATION OF LAND

The Council for Agriculture and Forestry of the Government of the FPRY announced its decision on resumption of centralization of land of agricultural estates and peasant working cooperatives.

First, in view of the completion of the autumn sowing and deep ploughing campaigns, the work on centralization of land of agricultural estates and peasant working cooperatives may now be resumed.

Second, the transfer of land is to be effected on the ground of the legally valid decisions of centralization commissions after collection of crops.

Third, this decision is effective from the date it is published in the SLUZBENI LIST (Official Gazette) of the FPRY.

From the date it is published, this Decision abrogates the decision on discontinuation of work on centralization of land of agricultural estates and peasant working cooperatives published in the SLUZBENI LIST # 50 of the FPRY.

BORBA, January 15, 1952.

OUR RIVERS AND LAKES WILL NOW BE ENRICHED WITH A MILLION OF TROUTS

About a million trouts, or six times as many as in the past year, will now be let loose in rivers and lakes of Montenegro. A modern hatchery, erected at Mlinski Potok near Zabljak during the past autumn, will now supply the Black Lake, near Durmitor and a dozen of smaller lakes in the vicinity of Durmitor and Sinjajevina with fish. Among these lakes, there is also a fish lake where fish had been destroyed during the war. Another hatchery will be erected for supplying and increasing the quantity of fish in rivers of Tara and Piva.

Hatcheries of Vidrovan, near Niksic, and that of the irrigation canal near Titograd supplied the Montenegrin rivers with the Californian trouts for the first time in 1951.

BORBA, January 15, 1952.

SIGNING OF TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN JUGOSLAVIA AND WESTERN GERMANY.

Bonn 14th. January

In Bonn an agreement has been reached concerning an exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and Western Germany for 1952. According to the agreement governing these trade exchanges, Western Germany will provide Yugoslavia with coke, coal, and raw materials for the metallurgical and textile industries. In exchange Yugoslavia will provide Western Germany with agricultural and food products, wood, minerals, metals, tobacco, and hemp.

This trade agreement comes into force at once, without waiting for the financial agreement between Western Germany and Yugoslavia, which is being negotiated now. (Tanjug)

BORBA 15th. January.

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FIRST NUMBER OF THE MAGAZINE "SLOVENSKI JADRAN" PUBLISHED IN
CAPODISTRIA

The first number of the magazine "Slovenski Jadran" has just been published at Capodistria to replace the organ of the Liberation Front called "Istarski Tednik". It is an illustrated paper. The paper contains articles on socialist reconstruction of new Yugoslavia, brief reports on famous Slovene books and various interesting news from the field of scientific research and progress in technology.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 11, 1952)

DENATIONALIZATION OF SLOVENE SCHOOLS IN GORIZIA

There are numerous indications that the existence of Slovene schools in the province of Gorizia does not suit the Rome Government and its representatives in the prefecture of Gorizia affecting the fulfilment of their policy of denationalization applied in this region. They would prefer to turn Gorizia into an Italian province at the example of propaganda spread about by the Irredentists. For this reason exactly, they transferred approximately 4 thousand exiled Istrians to Gorizia and about 13 thousand in the interior of the province. They all now seek bread from the local population, although 11 per cent of the people in the province of Gorizia is unemployed.

As of September 16, 1947, there were numerous Slovene schools in the province of Gorizia with a large number of students, so that they represented a serious obstacle put in the way of the policy of denationalization applied towards the Slovene population. In order to make this policy a success, Italy could not avoid the introduction of some measures aimed at the frustration of activity by Slovene schools and their final removal. To this same effect, on January 16, 1950 a decision was passed by the Minister of Education dated January 13, 1950 saying that the sons and daughters of persons who opted for Italy must stop attending the Slovene schools, but join those where instruction is being held exclusively in the Italian language. Furthermore, even those children whose parents were not of the same nationality but one of them was a Slovene, were also not allowed to attend any other schools but Italian.

Although both of these problems were the responsibility of local provincial authorities, they were dealt by the Rome authority and in accordance with their aims. Nevertheless, Slovene secondary and elementary schools could not be closed down being attended by over 150 children.

In the mean time an intensified pressure began to be exercised upon the parents of those pupils who attended Slovene schools wishing to transfer them from Slovene into Italian schools. This pressure was especially expressed towards various functionaries and employees in state agencies. Numerous such cases were reported this year from Standrez, Podgora and elsewhere.

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When Slovene people applied to the authorities for the opening of Slovene schools in places where there were none, the signatories of these applications were threatened by policemen who searched their houses. As a result in the district of Nočnik only 4 children were enrolled at the local Slovene school, although in the course of the previous years there were more than 22 from the same district.

Despite all hindrances, the Slovene secondary as well as elementary schools continue to exist and develop their activity. This is partly due to the contributions made by the members of the Students' Club of Gorizia including from 80 to 100 members attending Slovene schools. The authorities do not at all support this society, but even attempt to find an excuse for its prohibition. This society is supported by the population.

Slovene kindergartens were also affected by the authorities. They were all put under the administration of ONAIR, an infamous organization of Fascists founded in 1919 under the auspices of the Duchess of Aosta. This organization always played the role of great Italian supporters in this province and after the World War II its task remained the same. Most of the personnel employed by this organization is now the same as under the fascist regime. Among other things they introduced the Italian language obligatorily. Therefore the representatives of the Slovenes in the Municipal Council protested against such a decision, but without any success. The majority voted against the Slovene complaint, so that even the largest Slovene kindergarten at Standrez was put under the administration of ONAIR. This same organization is also carrying out the denationalization of thousands of children from Venezia Giulia.

This is the state of affairs which continues from month to month. Either openly or dissembled, the authorities and their collaborators inflict serious damages to the Slovene education and their schools in the province of Gorizia being unable to close them down. They object very much because the Slovene schools were covered with stars before the Italian authority returned to this province.

in Italy

The Slovene Democratic Front has registered a protest at the provincial authorities and UNESCO. On June 7, 1950 a memo was sent to UNESCO with details and documentation on Slovene schools in Gorizia.

Despite all protests, the authorities continue with their policy. They remain reluctant to sanction Slovene schools, or appoint capable teachers, or authorize the use of textbooks printed in FTT or Slovenia, or to published new ones.

The schools are administered by enemies of the Slovenes who would like to impede all contacts between Slovene students and the cultural circles of Slovenia or the FTT. Following a mere visit by a group of students from Gorizia paid to a printshop in Trieste, disciplinary proceedings were undertaken against some professors. This proves to what extent the spirits of neo fascists were upset by this fact.

Regardless to changes of frontier lines, namely whether they are now in Italy or not, the Slovenes are still of Yugoslav origin.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 10, 1952)

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ACTIVITY BY THE CLERGYMAN EGIDIO MICETIC FROM KUKULJANO

It is quite probable that "father" Egidio considered that the seventh commandment did not concern him at all, but only his faithful. Maybe he maintained that it would be quite sufficient to confess his sins to himself. Anyhow, it is a fact that "father" Egidio Micetic, 39 years of age, the priest at Kukuljano, could not hide his malfeasances and thefts from the citizens. He was disclosed and brought before the District Court of Rijeka.

In his sermons held at the church he never failed to ask alms and other services from his faithful.

On one occasion he applied for some wood and obtained permission from the enterprise "Tuhobic" to purchase 3 cu.m. On August 18, 1951, he made arrangements with a lorry driver to go into the woods and collect that firewood in evening hours. But instead of loading 2 cu.m. only having already obtained 1 cu.m. previously, he asked the driver to load additional 8 cu.m. of firewood. This theft was discovered by an employce of this enterprise upon their leaving of the woods. The whole case was reported to the District Court of Rijeka. The trial was held on January 9, 1952 and the clergyman received a sentence of six months' imprisonment. Following an investigation it was found out that at his house this clergyman had other 14 cu.m. of firewood and did not at all need the requested quantity.

Herewith another example of his petty crimes. In July of 1951 he went together with Kruno Kopajtic and Filippina Micetic to collect some honey from beehives kept at Gornje Jelenje. On their way there, they stopped to have a drink at a tavern. As there was nobody there except one waiter, he begged Filippina to go to the cellar and bring the two litres of wine they asked for. After having helped themselves, the clergyman interrogated her why she failed to bring along some more wine if there was nobody else in the cellar. In this way she could inflict damage to nobody since the tavern was state owned. In reply to this Filippina told him that she wondered how it was possible to believe in God if a clergyman could suggest such a thing.

These facts might do for the disclosure of this clergyman and his activity. However, we have some more to offer. In October of last year while waiting at the bus station at Cavle, he approached Miljenka Tomasini who was also waiting for the bus. As he noticed that she was young but that she had bad teeth, he proposed her to go and see a dentist. In reply to this Tomasini said that she had no money to afford for the treatment of her teeth. As he had learnt from their conversation that her husband worked at an enterprise dealing with the sale of firewood, he advised her to persuade her husband to steal some firewood and bring it to him. Upon the receipt of firewood, he promised to give her some money for her treatment. It is more than certain that he would not give the proper price. The girl did not follow the clergyman's advice, but told her husband everything. Later on they made the whole case public.

Gradually this clergyman also became greedy, but when on one occasion he asked Stjepan Micetic to prepare a whole lamb for him he never paid for it pretending that he had no debts to settle.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, January 11, 1952)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 689

11th January, 1952.

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NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING PROVISION OF TRACTORS FROM ABROAD

The Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY is now negotiating terms governing a purchase of tractors and ploughs from certain British and French firms. In case of favourable financial terms and delivery dates the Union will buy more tractors than it bought at the beginning of the past month, when number of bought tractors amounted to 2,190. The Union expects also to buy a good number of trucks, tractor trailers and ploughs. Next month, the Central Union will also negotiate purchase of tractors and ploughs which are planned for procurement in 1952.

Tractors bought in November are already in our country. Two-thirds of tractors have been bought in Germany and are now distributed to our producing and other agricultural cooperatives. Tractors bought in France will be delivered to our representatives in a few days and those bought in Italy very soon. Tractors purchased in England will also be loaded on our ships in a few days time.

(20 Oktober, December 26, 1951)

INTRODUCTION OF NEW ORGANISATION OF WORK IN THE PEASANT WORKING COOPERATIVES IN CROATIA--THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE OF CROATIA, IVAN VUKOVIC, INTERVIEWED BY A "BORBA" CORRESPONDENT.

A "BORBA" correspondent has asked the Director of the Directorate of Cooperative Agriculture of Croatia, Ivan Vukovic, to describe to him the experience gained to date in introduction of a strict economy system ("privredni racun") in the Peasant Working Cooperatives of Croatia.

Q: A new method of organisation of work has been introduced in some of the Cooperatives in Croatia. What difficulties are you encountering in introduction of the new organisation of work ?

A: The difficulties which we are encountering most often stem from the wrong concept of some of our men who deal with the problem of Cooperatives and who have not grasped the essence of the new measures elaborated in the Instructions of the CC CPY "On the future roads of socialist reconstruction of the countryside".

Many are inclined to view the new organisation of work as being a pure drive for profitable business of economic enterprises. We have a fair amount of difficulties resulting from such a view of some of the Comrades. They think that it is sufficient to make calculations; what it is sufficient to detect how the Cooperative farms have been working in an uneconomical way, and that now, when the shortcomings are pointed out to the Cooperatives, everything will be put in order. We have today in Croatia several hundreds of calculations made in the Peasant Working Cooperatives, and all these calculations give excellent economic conclusions, but, however, we have not gone any further from those conclusions. Such calculations are kept in desk drawers in the offices of the Cooperatives, and from there they have not moved any farther.

Some of the Cooperative leaders however think that with the new organisation of work, after the calculations are made, the following should be done: divide the land into small parcels, divide the members of the Cooperatives into small groups, and inside those groups, for the sake of personal economic interests of the members of the Cooperatives, the parcels of land should be further divided --right up to families. Such an organisation would, in their opinion, arouse great interest for production such as exists in the private sector. The members of the Cooperatives would give a fixed quota of their products into the Cooperative accumulation fund, and the rest of the products would remain for them.

Most frequent cases of wrong concepts we have had in the regions of Bjelovar and Zagreb, and even now there are traces of them in our republic.

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Some, however, do not see anything new in this organisation of work; they consider that such an organisation of work had already existed on government agricultural estates, and that it is only necessary to turn in some way the "Trudodan" (daily work classified into categories-Ed.) into wage which would be paid out in cash-- one part as a permanent, guaranteed part of wage, and the rest as a supplementary wages depending upon the final success of the Cooperative. In their opinion, the wages should be divided into seven categories --similar to the division of work into categories under the "Trudodan" system-- and the problem would then be solved.

Such an idea of organisation of work stems from the mistaken opinion that nothing has changed in our economy, that management of economy by the workers is only a pure formality. The essential thing, they say, is to make the plan of production, make the production costs, fix the wages and fix the quotas of contribution into the Cooperative fund-- and thereby we have placed the Cooperative upon the basis of profitability and transformed it from a backward into a progressive one.

In my opinion there are a number of weaknesses here and this scaring is the most dangerous precisely for the reason that at the glance it is similar --and the defenders of such ideas are particularly emphasizing this-- to the principles outlined in the Instructions of the CC CP Yugoslavia.

If there does exist a similarity, it is a similarity of individual, isolated and separately considered elements.

We consider that the essential thing for the new organisation of work is: profitable working of the Cooperative farms and development of new, adequate production relations in them--both parallel, simultaneous.

To establish one--namely the profitable working--and to neglect the other--the question of production relations -- would without doubt reduce the cooperative organisation to the level of a state-capitalist enterprise; it would reduce it to the level of hired-labour relations.

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Advantages of the new method of work in peasant working (producing) cooperatives

Question: What are actually those new producing relations that are emerging from introduction of the new method of work?

Answer: The best I could do, I believe, is if I expound examples manifested in practice, because this conception is from a theoretical side sufficiently known and clear. First of all, new producing relations are not only emerging from the introduction of the new organization of work in peasant working or our producing cooperatives, but they are also necessarily making themselves manifest in our factories and workshops which are managed directly by our workers.

Even in the "Communist Manifest", Marx and Engels told us that the old bourgeois society will give room to the formation of societies of direct producers, and that the free development of each individual should be a basic prerequisite for promotion of community.

In the old organization of work in peasant working cooperatives, farmers - their members, - have not actually had much personal freedom. It is a fact that they often considered their cooperative farmstead as something belonging to someone else; their work as something enforced upon them, and the only thing they considered as their own were crops and other things found on their own small personal farms. Consequently, the initiative of producers, which was fading away, was taken over by individual leaders. They planned production, assigned jobs and supervised performance. Under such an organization of work, cooperative members dodged their responsibilities and consequently reduced their otherwise low production.

There is a characteristic tendency of avoiding to make allocations for sinking funds, and of neglecting cooperative property and inventory.

Such an attitude towards production comes as a result of erroneously established producing relations, for immediate producers believe that they are not owners of means of production and finished products, while that kind of organization of work gave them no possibility to realize that their existence is closely linked with the development of their cooperative farmsteads. They generally believed that they were working for someone else, while their conceptions were supported by the external manifestation of that organization of work, because they have been obliged to report at a certain time to their group leaders without even knowing in advance what they will do during that day. They could not leave a job without reporting to their group leaders, and all in all, because of such an organization of work, producers felt that they are not sufficiently free in their actions as free citizens should be.

As a counterbalance to the basic cooperative masses, there are leading cooperative cadres. Faced with members who are displaying only a slight interest in their work, these people were often rude to them; they resorted to fines expressed in reduction of their man-days and in other economic measures. Thus, we are witnessing establishment of relations similar to those existing in capitalism and even in feudalism. Under

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such conditions, the development of the producers' personal freedom is an unconceivable thing, while the results should not differ from those attained by kolkhoses in the USSR. Just because of such producing relations in the USSR, the main employer, that is, the CC of the CPS(b), is obliged to pass at each of its sessions various provisions with regard to the punitive measures and to the organizational forms leading to the strengthening of working discipline and forcing kolkhose members to work.

In our new organization of work, we are paying the greatest attention to the question of discussing all these problems with cooperative members on a broad scale. At such discussions, farmers are acquainted with advantages of the cooperative over individual system of farming. Such explanations are not mere political discussions or suggestions on necessity of building socialism. No, they are discussing these matters on the basis of definitely established accounts and analyses of cooperative farmsteads. Such accounts we are able to establish only because we are rid of the bureaucratic method of managing our economy and of the old method of husbanding.

The old method could not convince cooperative members that it is more profitable for them to cultivate cooperative than individual farms, because no one could have made an account on the basis of remuneration according to man-days which would show them what would be their share of profits in their cooperative after 12 months. Discussions are now different. One may estimate yields per hectare, compare incomes on cooperative and individual farms, and show in an unequivocal way that the allocations of the part of proceeds obtained from surplus production for provision of new means promote cooperative farmsteads and permit cooperative members to get higher remuneration. They are now in position to realize things of which they only dreamt on their individual farms. By gradually introducing modern implements, their work will be less strenuous for them. And, finally, one can now arrive at an exact comparison of equal exertions on individual and cooperative farmsteads. Such a comparison will always show one that earnings of cooperative members for given efforts will be far greater than those of individual farmers, because the work in a cooperative is more productive than that done on individual farms.

P.T.O.

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WHEREIN LIES THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Furthermore, the account of all the households in the co-operative is calculated with the help of all the members of the co-operative. Having this account the co-operative community then disposes with the analysis of production expenses, fixes the amount that will be set aside for enriching the co-operative, immediately knows how much will have to be paid for social contribution and how much remains for paying the wages of the co-operative members. When the amount needed for wages is known it is then valued as to whether or not the wages will be higher or lower than the earnings by the private peasant, and when the co-operative members are confident that their earnings are higher than those in the private sectors, this is already a great success.

After this the total sum of the possible earnings must then be classified. This job demands special attention. Because, as is known, earnings are not distributed to the co-operative members according to wages or categories of individual jobs, but a certain sum is designated for individual branches of production, out of which are paid production costs for planned articles in the related branch. According to the intensity of work in the co-operative the amount of work necessary for the given production in each branch is used as a basis for this distribution. The study of profits is given precedence and so the guiding principle is profitable production.

The total amount of mediums set aside for the expense fund must be distributed according to production branches and if the individual branch is large then the distribution is further carried out according to small productive plots (as for example in farming). Distribution, in the final sense, is carried out in such a way that similar jobs are similarly paid, and on the other hand, for the designated expense fund a certain quantity of material goods must be produced.

In order that the amount of the wage fund be accurately distributed in advance this phase of the work in the new organisation of work is very interesting. Now the co-operative members calculate their own accounts! For every branch of production and for every plot they know how much must be produced and they know how many mediums they will get for the designated production, and on this basis they calculate their accounts. We had a very interesting example of this at the time the strict economic system was introduced in the peasant working co-operative "Koca Popovic" in Dubieca. Here individual groups of co-operative members, calculated for 10-14 days, the possibilities of production and earnings for individual co-operative plots and for planned branches of production. The establishment of this organisation of work aroused a great interest in production. These co-operative members who did not give any thought to co-operative property previously have now started to make calculations about the entire co-operative. They have started to look around for the most interesting place in the co-operative to work and to consider the problem of whether someone else in the co-operative is living at their expense. Now when the members of the co-operatives make their calculations they are putting into them that which no economist or agronomist can put; their knowledge of the fields, their detailed knowledge of the quality of land. After making such calculations things happen which were expected to happen, i.e., that more groups of co-operative members are oriented to the same plot of land although production on these parcels of land taken as a whole is still unprofitable. Such cases show that the entire sum of the wages fund has not been distributed quite properly, that in some places the work is easier and earnings bigger. Naturally this correction of the wage fund which would arouse greater interest for production on the collective farm.

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Organisation is further carried on in individual groups. The co-operative groups classify their wage funds independently - without any set classification rules or provisions: - according to individual jobs and operations on their land blocks. This is done in such a way so as to assure an equal interest for all jobs within the group. For this purpose the groups have made it a practise to keep one part of the wage fund as a reserve for supplementary payments for jobs which the co-operative members formerly hesitated to accept.

In this manner all of the work operations and their payments are assured today. Work in the co-operative is no longer based on the hour or on the day but it is based on the idea of completing the concrete work on the designated area of land. Now the co-operative members can accomplish their work according to agro-technical time periods and in the most favourable manner. On individual jobs (mowing, harvesting, ploughing, etc.) they use the members of their household, and on easier jobs (gathering hay, weeding, garden work, poultry work) they can employ physically weak personnel, women, old men, and similar.

The co-operative members are a lot more independent today. There are no longer any roll calls and assignments to work every morning, the individual knows best what must be done. Interest in production and in work is constantly increasing because earnings are paid immediately upon completion of the work. Besides this, wage payments for completed jobs no longer depend on some co-operative clerk, for as I said, every co-operative group knows exactly how much of the wage fund goes towards its amount of production and they know how this amount is classified per individual jobs. As soon as a job is completed, the co-operative members know how much they are entitled to and they then draw a corresponding sum of money from their account (they receive the balance of their earnings when they deliver the individual products to the co-operative warehouse). Under such circumstances the earnings of the co-operative members no longer depend on the will of the individuals but on their work. There are no longer such things as existed in the 'trudodan' system when someone could arbitrarily add or deduct 'trudodans'. The co-operative member no longer works without knowing what he earned for that day, just as there no longer exist possibilities by which he may earn 'trudodans' on useless jobs and thereby deprive others of earnings who have worked on productive jobs. All of this is no longer possible because normal relations have been established and the exploitation of man is no longer possible.

I tried to present our new organisation of work to you in detail and in as much as it was possible in a practical way, and I hope that all that was mentioned very clearly outlines the production relations which are necessarily being developed in such an organisation of work. In the first place, I think that both forms of socialistic production relations: social production and social distribution are quite obvious. It is very clear to see that one producer is connected to another in the chain of production, just as it is impossible for any one individual to appropriate the results of another man's work.

The outward manifestation of social work is expressed by the fact that, for example, the farmers know that their fields will produce better yields if the cattlemen ship more and better quality fertiliser to them and for this reason the farmers carefully follow the work of the cattlemen. They also know that their fields will give better yields if the tractors arrive on time and plough their fields very well and for this reason they carefully check and control the work of the tractor operators. On the other hand the cattlemen know that their incomes depend on whether or not the fodder will be produced according to the plan and whether it will be better prepared. They watch whether or not the farmers mow the grass on time, whether they properly dry the hay and how well they handle silage, etc. Furthermore, social

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production and its outward manifestation boil down to social control, and now members who formerly were disinterested in production are becoming very active co-operative members who are conscious of production and who guard co-operative property as if it was their very own. Stealing from co-operative fields is no longer a theft of some stranger's property whose existence did not interest the co-operative members; the shortage of products from co-operative fields hurts the co-operative groups whose earnings are based on the amount of products they deliver to the co-operative warehouses. As a result of this, in place of only a number of guardians who were chiefly the co-operative leaders, hundreds and thousands of them are being created and they protect co-operative property and every one of them protects the results of their work.

The co-operative member who undertook the social obligation that for a said amount of the wage fund he would produce a certain amount of products conducts himself altogether differently than the co-operative member who gets a certain wage for his work and whose interest in the job he is doing ends the moment he drops the tools from his hands.

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Past experience in introduction of the strict economy system in Croatia.

Q: What other experiences have been gained in introduction of the new organisation of work in the Peasant Working Cooperatives ?

A: There is a lot more to be said. In the first place, those Comrades who are engaged on introduction of the new organisation of work should not think that this can be done in a Cooperative in 10 to 14 days.

Further, one should realize that the making of calculations is the easier part of the job which is followed by a more difficult one, and that is detection of the old production relations and a persistent struggle for their complete liquidation, and replacement by new ones. This second phase--when the members of the Cooperative have themselves make the calculations, when they have to conduct broad discussions, realistic and concrete discussions--is much more difficult, and it is particularly important and demands the most time. Ideas concerning management of the Cooperative have to be exchange here. A really revolutionary change of turning those Cooperatives which contain state-capitalistic and feudal elements in themselves into progressive socialist enterprises has to be done here. Where this does not succeed, we shall not achieve anything in the Cooperative and in that case the calculations of profitability will not be of any use to us and the result will be that in the respective Cooperative things will remain just as they were.

One should know that the new organisation of work demands broad discussions in every direction. The members of the Cooperatives often "stick to the old" and defend the old methods of work; they are not inclined to undertake certain risks which every members of the Cooperative should undertake as a direct producer and partner in the Cooperative.

At the same time this is a struggle against various enemies, ranging from those who have been basing their lives upon exploitation of others and all the way along the line up to the political enemies who see that the new organisation of work ties the peasants--members of the Cooperatives -- to the Cooperatives, and who see that this means a consolidation of the cooperative organisation and consequently a victory for socialism in the countryside. All the enemies are quickly realizing this and are waging an active struggle against our new measures. For this reason it is important that the Party organisations should, through daily meetings, follow up the events in step. The new organisation of work should be explained to the members of the Cooperatives through the managements of the Cooperatives, through the Party organisations and through the People's Front organisations; the hostile propaganda should not be allowed to gain ground for a single moment.

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Q: What, in your opinion, are the most important economic conclusions resulting from the new organisation of work ?

A: In the first place I should like to emphasize the fact that we have ascertained by detailed analysis that a shortage of labour force does not exist in the Peasant Working Cooperatives but on the contrary that there is a perceptible surplus. On the basis of this fact we are, in introducing the new organisation of work, making two production plans: one with the hitherto intensiveness of production which requires less labour force, and another one with a greater intensiveness of production which needs more labour force. We are applying the first plan in the case where in a Cooperative there are such members who are not interested in production. We do not count on such people, and the zealous members of the Cooperatives also don't like to work with them. We give them time to think over and decide. In those Cooperatives where we have introduced the new organisation of work, there is no more chance for the loafers to do nothing and to live on the properties of the Cooperatives by appropriating other peoples' things and by stealing. Under the old organisation of work, every member of a Cooperative was able to use the transportation vehicles of the Cooperative for almost nothing, and the food was often divided by the number of persons. Many of the members of the Cooperatives succeeded in getting from the Cooperative food for their households--either on account of sickness in the family or on account of old age; they succeeded in dodging work in various ways and at the same time appropriating the property of the Cooperative. This is no longer possible because in a Cooperative the transportation and other vehicles are used on the basis of economic prices and no more food and other products are divided among the members of the Cooperatives. Everything is bought for ready cash, also at economic prices, and so individual members can stay out only for a short time--until they feel that they cannot live without working. When such individuals decide to work in the Cooperative, they are not included in the already formed working groups. Production is then intensified according to the number of them who have reported for work, and so they are working on new useful jobs which enable them to earn their normal amount and to make the corresponding contribution to the accumulation fund of the Cooperative.

I consider this to be an important experience in application of the new organisation of work.

Further, we have ascertained that a number of Cooperatives have too many hauling teams. According to our calculations, one hauling team can work 250 days in a year--working on the fields belonging to the Cooperative or working on the plots of land belonging to individual members of the Cooperative ("Okucnica"--homestead)-- and we have discovered that a good many of the hauling teams of the Cooperatives are hardly making 100 useful working days in a year. This means that in each of such Cooperatives one half of the hauling teams is excess. Taking that one hauling team costs the Cooperative 100,000 to 150,000 Dinars a year, it means that in those Cooperatives which have 50 excess hauling teams the expenses amount to 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 Dinars annually--and this reduces the earnings of the members of the Cooperative and the accumulation fund of the Cooperative by the same amount. This often is the cause of loss in a Cooperative.

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Another thing which we have discovered in introduction of the new organisation of work is that a number of Cooperatives have bought unnecessary quantities of mechanized implements. Thus, for example, the Peasant Working Cooperative "Koca Popovic" in Dubica has bought 7 tractors while it needs only 4. The Peasant Working Cooperative "Bolja Buducnost" (Better Future-Ed) in Brodjanci also has 7 tractors, while, in my opinion, it does not need more than 3 or 4. Unnecessary tractors reduce the possibility of work for the necessary tractors--all the tractors are working, and none is sufficiently utilized. In all such cases regular losses on tractors can be ascertained.

I should also mention the fact that, in the main, our mechanization is being poorly utilized. Thus, for example, we have a few dozens of first-class ANSALDO tractors. The tractors, which can pull six-gange ploughs, are used to pull three-gange ploughs. It is obvious that this is an enormous loss in the process of production. We have very few other machines which can be hooked to tractors, so that the tractors are used only for ploughing.

All these short-comings are being uncovered now and it is necessary to eliminate them.

Furthermore, it is now being established that in some cases the "wealth" of the Cooperative had in fact been only an illusion of the members of the Cooperative. It is so in the cases when "wealth" is measured by the number of horses, tractors, and big objects etc, while it can be truly said that excess horses or tractors are a burden rather than an asset to a Cooperative. Large and uneconomical buildings are no good because keeping of livestock in them is very expensive--they cost more than the livestock produced in them is worth.

All these are experienced gained in introduction of the new organisation of work.

Q: At the Plenary Session of the CC CP Croatia you spoke about the existance of possibilities for increasing livestock breeding and poultry raising after introduction of the strict economy system. Can you tells us something more about this subject ?

A: It is quite so. Many housewives and old men cannot leave their homes. but are willing to work and are seeking possibility for that. Thinking about this, we have come to the conclusion that a Cooperative, after introducing the strict economy system, could make contracts with individual households in the Cooperative to keep in their stables or yards a fixed number of livestock or poultry belonging to the Cooperative. We have already tried this and the result has been that very soon some of the Cooperatives have doubled their livestock fund.

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This is useful for both the Cooperative and the individual members of the Cooperative. Very often a Cooperative cannot increase its livestock fund without making new investments (building new stables). The members of the Cooperatives can, after finishing their work in the fields, look after livestock belonging to the Cooperative and thus earn more. Consequently, it is in the interest of both the Cooperatives and their members to carry on this system.

It is the same case with the poultry belonging to the Cooperatives. In addition to this, we have introduced the practice of giving to the households plots of land near their homes where they can grow various vegetables. Good vegetable seeds are thus obtained.

All this shows that the new organisation of work gives us possibilities for increasing production by the Cooperatives and thereby also improving the welfare of the members of the Cooperatives as a whole.

(BORBA, Jan. 9, 1952.)

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PROPOSED SOCIAL PLAN FOR CROATIA WILL BE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL
AFTER THE 20th JANUARY

(Zagreb, 9th January)

Chief Office for Plan and Record-keeping, in co-operation with councils which administer the economy of the Republic, will draw till the 20th of January the draft Social Plan, which will then be brought for wide discussion in people's committees, enterprises and before citizen's conferences.

The proposed Social Plan will contain social proportions for all economic branches: industry and trades, agriculture and forestry, internal wholesale and retail trade, foreign trade, catering and tourism, building industry and communal affairs, transport and coastal navigation. In determining proportions in this draft, specific conditions of economy in Croatia will be taken into account, so that in some of its columns the draft will contain studious remarks to the Federal Social Plan.

Following the draft of the Republican Plan, the draft Social Plans for people's committees and individual enterprises will be drawn in similar way.

(BORBA, 10 January 1952)

MANOEUVRES OF ITALIAN COMINFORMISTS WITH CONGRESS OF ITALIAN
PARTISANS

(Rome, 10 January)

The Second National Congress of the Italian partisans who fought abroad is to take place in Siena on the 28th of January. The Congress will be attended by about 200 delegates which the Communist Party of Italy thoroughly chose among 23,000 Italian partisans. Commanders of the best known Italian partisan units will not attend the Congress. Commander and Commissar of the partisan division "Italia", which fought in Yugoslavia, Giuseppe Maras and Carlo Cutolo, Commander of the "Garibaldi" division Ravnik, Valdo Magnani and Silvani, who commanded large partisan units, rejected to take part in the work of the Congress, considering that the Congress is a tool of Italian Cominformists and that it will propagate the ends of Soviet foreign policy.

The First Congress of Italian partisans was held two years ago. Violent anti-Yugoslav campaign conducted by the organizers of the Congress from the ranks of the Italian Communist Party, failed owing to the attitude of former soldiers and commanders, who fought Fascism in Yugoslavia. They have unmasked the slanderous campaign against the Yugoslav Army and Yugoslav partisan units.

(POLITIKA, 11 January 1952)

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SHORTSIGHTEDNESS OF SOMETHING ELSE

One meets from time to time though rarer nowadays - people with whom one speaks and after a while one comes to think, if this particular person has slept through the last ten years and is not conscious of events and changes which have taken place and - one feels like telling him - wake up man ! Then there are men who did not gain any experience in the bygone years or - perhaps - do not wish to recognise this experience ?

One conceives similar ideas in one's mind when one reads through the article written by former USA ambassador in former Yugoslavia Mr. Arthur Bliss-Lane, and published in the American weekly magazine Saturday Evening Post. The essence of this article by the former ambassador is a regardless and baseless criticism of the official American policy toward present Yugoslavia, a policy which enjoys the support of American citizens. Mr. Bliss-Lane emphasizes that he was always antagonistic to a policy of giving help to Yugoslavia in any form whatsoever (except in the case of the drought) and that such a policy is a " calculated risk " to the USA. He demands that a stop should be put to this policy, and as the basic reason for his attitude, he underlines only one thing : Yugoslavia is a " communist country " in which " there is no democracy " of course and similar. In short : Yugoslavia, because she has not chosen its internal order according to the tastes of Mr. Bliss-Lane, regardless to all other conditions, and for this sole and exclusive reason, should not be given either economic or military aid, and - consequently - Yugoslavia should not be helped in strenghtening her defensive potential, namely her capacity to resist successfully the potential aggressor to whose pressure she has been exposed for years. On the whole this is the logic by which Mr. Bliss-Lane expresses all his points of view.

Let us see how the things stand in fact. If we set aside all that which in the newsman's jargon is called " dressing " and take the essence of this article, that which is vital, that which the article is meant to express, then it is : I demand you to stop further aid to Yugoslavia ! This is demanded at the moment, when it is recognised generally in the West and particularly in the USA, that this country - which is the pillar of Peace in the Balkans - should be helped, because this demand the joint interests of the struggle against aggression in the framework of the United Nations. Mr. Bliss-Lane boils the whole discussion to some so called ideological terrain, but is in fact only an attempt to veil the problem, to present things in a way which might succeed with some Americans to whom the word " communist " (and in the USA some attempt to identify the word " communist " with - Soviet imperialism) awakens resistance and uneasiness. But that which remains, that which is most essential, lies in the fact that Mr. Bliss-Lane recommends that " risks " should not be taken with that which contributes to the strenghtening of the defensive potential of Yugoslavia.

It is hard to define, how ~~such~~ looking at things - the least said - is shortsighted and how little it takes into account the real situation and circumstances, certain mutual interests of all those who are unanimous (united) on one question : to resist - together and with all strenght but also individually with maximum energy - the aggressor. Let it be so, - the Americans help us, but do we not help them and all those who are striving to defend peace through resisting aggressive pressure coming from the East ? Yugoslavia has already shown on many occasions that she knows how to defend her independence and freedom. Practically Yugoslavia is to-day resisting actively aggression. Can one person, to whom the interests of Peace are above all, be indifferent

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if Yugoslavia should be still more capable for defence and its both economic and military potential still greater? - Do exist really "ideological" reasons by which this attitude can be justified which means in its essence - the weakening of the Peace front and defence from aggression from the East? Did Mr. Bliss-Lane think about this or not, or for example, that this objectively, may he wish this or not, drives the water onto the mill of Moscow? And what does otherwise mean to weaken the one who is preparing for defence in case of attack, than - helping the one who is preparing to attack?!

After all, it is very symptomatic that similar tendencies have gained publicity in the columns of the Manchester Guardian only the "dressing" was different. The military correspondent of this newspaper published from Belgrade an article a short time ago in which he stressed that it would be "dangerous" and "wrong" to furnish Yugoslavia with heavy armament, and explained this attitude with all sorts of military "arguments". When our public opinion reacted with revolt to this article, the writer published another article a few days ago in which he affirmed the same things as in the previous article. He is no doubt a persistent man. This is what he proves: Yugoslavia should not be given heavy armament, because she would not know supposedly how use it. It is quite unnecessary to reply to such nonsense, at least to their "military" aspect, for the simple reason because these "arguments" are ridiculous and illogic, because our Army - when she was much worst trained - nullified them a long time ago. It is an extremely well-known fact and of this The Manchester Guardian correspondent is anyhow well aware of, that our Army is capable and how to resist successfully the aggressor.

This, as well as we, the "military" correspondent of this paper knows. And yet he writes that we should not be given heavy armament. By what motives is he inspired? Certainly not by well-intentioned and particularly friendly ones towards our country. At least it is difficult, particularly if one takes into consideration, that he again insists on these "arguments" to believe the contrary. It is more probable that this is the echo of certain conceptions which do not take into account real circumstances, which do not know to differentiate between wishes, hopes and realities. Because, can the Manchester Guardian's "military" correspondent think that we cannot comprehend what he means by recommending us to withdraw to the mountains and there shed blood; does he think that this would be the way that later others might decide about our fate? But does he not perceive (or wishes not to so) that with his attitude he helps directly the enemy not only of Yugoslavia, but of his own country and Peace in general?

This is a shortsighted policy. And is it only shortsighted...? Justifiably one can say: is it only shortsightedness or something more than that?

We do not affirm that there exists a direct connection between the article by former American ambassador in Belgrade and the present "military" Manchester Guardian correspondent in Belgrade. Very far from it. But the internal, logical connection between these two articles does exist; exists objectively. We are pointing out this occurrence as something which contradicts deeply the basic strivings of the American and British peoples, the official policy of their governments, but **the** this echo - ignoble and obscure - of conceptions of some people and circles who cannot perhaps understand that the times are changing. They do not conceive or ignore the fact that there exist objectives which are above small and selfish political aspirations or conceptions. The one

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who does not understand this and in the concrete case pleads against help to a country who defends not only herself but through it Peace also as well as the USA and Great Britain - stands unintentionally or intentionally on the positions of potential aggressors. In the interests of Peace this must be said : openly and loudly.

Signed : J.

(POLITIKA , January 10, 1952).

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LETTER FROM LONDON: THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE RESULTS OF WASHINGTON TALKS

(London, 10th January)

The meeting of the two leading Western statesmen was followed in Britain with particular attention. However much one always stresses traditional friendship with America there are many world problems upon which both London and Washington look from different angles. The alert observers of international events were most interested in what measure a better understanding will be reached by personal talks between the two statesmen.

If in the columns of the British press and in comments amongst newspapermen one should seek an answer to this question, it comes out that most of them agree more or less that the statement which has been given out after the Washington talks is encouraging. According to this statement the use of bases in Great Britain in case of necessity "will be a matter of mutual decision by the British and American Governments"; both governments "will continue to give full support to the efforts of setting up a European defensive community"; as far as the Near East is concerned there is "a full identity of points of view"; in the Far East "broad harmony"; in negotiations concerning raw materials "good progress has been made", and in discussion concerning a common rifle, "neither of the two countries considers it sensible that in these critical times momentary steps be taken to change the rifle"; and finally concerning the Atlantic Command "it is still being discussed".

But as the commentators strive to discover also practical meaning for these harmonious phrases it comes out that the Washington statement should not be taken as too encouraging. It is evident that the Far East is covered with the broadest phrase and in connection with this the Daily Telegraph demands "Does this mean that both the countries have agreed to continue their different views concerning the recognition of China and Formosa? If it is so in what consists the greater harmony than it was before".

However, it seems that the English are mostly worried about the situation of raw materials, particularly in regard to steel. Although the momentary British lack of steel amounts only to 1.5% of the total American production - the USA produces 100 million tons yearly, Britain 15 million tons, some are doubtful about the fact whether the USA would be capable of putting aside this quantity for her Ally, the moreso because the USA also feels the lack of steel, because American armament swallows up 50% of the American steel production.

And above all through the columns of the British press comes to the fore the uncertainty in regard to the political situation of the USA prior to the new presidential elections and more or less one senses the question if the attitude of the USA will have the same character towards Europe after these elections.

According to the Times the British people consider as Churchill's real results obtained in Washington in the first place that "Churchill has convinced the Government of the USA that the British support of the European Army must come from outside". So the Britons think that the direct participation of British military units in the European Army has been taken off the agenda. Observers here consider it as important that Churchill has most probably succeeded in his attempts that the voice of Britain should be more listened to on the other side of the ocean because the enormous volume of American armament - the production in this field was in the past year three times greater than in 1950, and the sum of 16 billion dollars, which was spent in 1951, will this year be doubled according to Truman's words in congress -

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"brings in its wake the answer and American friends as well as their enemies must ask themselves how it will be used" - comments Time.

That part of the statement was particularly well received in which it is said that the Atlantic community is not built "only for momentary defence but for further progress". The British commentators interpret this as the American confirmation that the co-operation in the defence of Europe will be of first class importance and that one sees in it a better American understanding for "the old world", and while understanding grows there is a basis for a firmer alliance! This seems to be the general echo in the press.

(Sd.) M.RADOICIC

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

US REQUESTS USSR TO RETURN BOATS

(Washington, 10th January)

UP reports that the American Government has again requested the Soviet Union to return the 670 boats which the US placed at the disposal of the USSR.

In the Note which the US Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dean Acheson, addressed to Aleksandar Panjuskin, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, the US requests the Soviet Union to return the boats or to admit the right of the International Court to consider this problem.

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

PROVOCATION ON THE MURA

(Novi Sad, 10th January)

Members of the Hungarian national minority in Novi Sad held a protest meeting this evening at which they called on the Hungarian Government to withdraw from the island in the Mura their armed forces which are illegally installed on this piece of Yugoslav territory.

The meeting despatched to the Federal Government a telegram in which members of the Hungarian national minority declared their resentment concerning this aggressive and hostile act of the Hungarian Government.

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

TELEGRAM TO COMRADE KARDELJ FROM HUNGARIANS FROM THE BARCKATOWN OF MOL

Hungarians from the Barcka town of Mol have held a conference at which many economic and political questions were discussed. Participants in the conference most sharply condemned the action of the Hungarian Government by which frontier guards have occupied a Yugoslav island in the River Mura. In the telegram which the conference addressed to the Vice-President of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Edvard Kardelj, the Hungarians from Mol said "This aggressive action of the Hungarian Government is directed against peace and even more strengthens the justifiable disquiet of Hungarian workers. We, the Hungarians from Mola, together with the rest of our brothers, the people of Yugoslavia and all peace-loving people of the world, condemn the action of the Hungarian Government which at the illegal appropriation of foreign territory".

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

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THE DRAGGING OUT OF NEGOTIATIONS IN KOREA

Six months have passed since the beginning of negotiations in Korea. The cease-fire so far has not been realised. Although war continued in Korea the very fact that negotiations have begun had a calming effect. But during the past six months this opinion has changed and the opinion prevails that it will be necessary to make great efforts and that it will take a long time to set up peace in Korea.

If one looks at the agenda of the talks begun in Kaesong and continued in Pan Mun Jong one gets the impression that the basic conflicting items have been put aside and that the remaining questions could be solved in a few hours. After reaching an agreement on the main problem - concerning the demarcation line for the cease fire - it seems that the truce was near at hand. Yet in spite of that the negotiations continued for weeks although the two remaining conflicting items are simultaneously discussed in two Sub-Committees. This is the problem of the control of the armistice and the exchange of prisoners of war. Slowness is the characteristic of this conference, which will enter into the history of wars as one of the longest truce parleys. This slowness would not disturb anybody if after a six months prolongation the prospects of success would be clearer than presented by the last two sessions.

The truce practically depends on the fact of whether Korea will be ensured that aggression will not be repeated. The UN, after suppressing aggression coming from North Korea, demand that the opposing sides should accept reasonable armistice conditions. However, the North Korean and Chinese delegations, during the negotiations hitherto, attempted persistently to present themselves as a side which has the right to dictate, to make conditions and force concessions, in spite of the fact that this side was the aggressor, who has disturbed peace and who must bear the consequences. Characteristic is the writing of the official Chinese Agency which in the last few days demanded that the UN should "recognise the equilibrium of military forces" in Korea. This demand, as well as the tone of the Chinese press, particularly that of the People's daily and the speech of the Chinese commander in Korea, point out that Peking at this moment conceives in these negotiations only a favourable occasion to obtain better and firmer positions than it had at the beginning of the negotiations. Therefore the negotiations seem endless. The moment a conflicting problem is nearing solution, the Chinese-North Korean delegation puts out another - and this game looks like a hundred-headed Hydra who grows a new head each time one is severed. This prolongation is in the interests of behind the scenes currents which exist North of the 38th parallel North of the River Yalu, and North of the Manchurian-Soviet frontier, currents which have not yet settled their mutual accounts and arrangements concerning prestige and spheres of influence in the Far East.

There are signs that these negotiations between Moscow and Peking are not running smoothly. The last cause for such opinion was given by Vishinsky in Paris when he demanded recently from the UN to bring up the Korean problem before the Security Council. In that case the USSR would again take a more prominent part in the solution of the Korean problem and could use also its veto. Although this manoeuvre has failed it has been noticed that Moscow tries to take the place so far held by Peking also in the direct solution of the Korean crisis.

This, however, does not still mean that the negotiations are nearing an end. Between the three possible solutions the greatest prospects are for the continuation and prolongation of negotiations. By presenting and inventing new conflicting items Moscow and Peking strive to keep the tension until in the development of the international situation do not appear some new moments which would introduce into the Korean problem some new details. Under such conditions the role of the UN is confirmed. In a sensible and patient discovery of a solution to a cease-fire lies the only way that the UN, after suppressing the armed pressure of the aggressor, suppress now also his diplomatic combinations and to discourage him from the wish to again recourse to arms. again.

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REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN BELGRADE

Dr. Vesser Tuft, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches in Geneva and Dr. Robert Tobias, another secretary of the same body, have arrived in Belgrade. They have come to visit the Serbian Orthodox and Evangelical Churches in our country.

The guests were met at Zemun airfield by Mr. German, a Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church, attached to the staff of the Patriarchate. Dr. Dusan Glumac, Professor of the Theological College, and Dr. Nikola Vukevic.

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMANY HOLD CONFERENCE ON RIVER NAVIGATION

In Belgrade yesterday, in the presence of Austrian, German and Yugoslav experts on river navigation, the work of the first post-war international conference on Danube river navigation began. At this conference many pressing questions will be decided in connection with the renewal of the co-operation and friendly relations which traditionally exist between those who sail on the Danube.

At this Belgrade conference which is of very great economic importance, the representatives of the three Danube-countries will consider the present situation on the Danube and will come to useful and constructive decisions which will provide a basis for the further advancement and development of Danube traffic. In the first place this conference is expected to organise traffic which, in the new conditions on the Danubian international waterway, will speed up the exchange of goods and the renewal of the economy of these countries, ruined during the war. Besides this, it will resolve questions of tariffs, freight regulations in river transport, as well as the promotion of mutual co-operation. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 11th January, 1952).

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DO NOT DETACH

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 683

3rd January, 1952.

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ISLAND IN THE MURA - THE SCENE OF THE LATEST MOST SERIOUS PROVOCATION
BY THE HUNGARIAN COMINFARMISTS

(Letinski Most, 31st December)

Our island in the Mura, which was seized by Hungarian soldiers ten days ago, has no name. It is nameless and is not marked on many geographic maps. The island is not even marked on the early edited special military maps on which every path, house, bridge and mill is carefully marked - objects far smaller and less important than the island - and maps on which the other parts of the Mura are dotted with many smaller islands; but the island located 700 metres northwest from the Letinski Most is not on the maps. The island is not even marked on the precise land maps drawn up in 1930 and which are now being preserved in Prelog, and on which the property boundaries of each peasant in Goricanj is precisely marked. By de jure, the island does not exist.

This island is not mentioned in the record of the boundary limits of the Trianon Peace Treaty of 1920, which was the basis for the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947 which fixed the boundary lines, nor in any other detailed record of boundary lines.

There is no official document since 1920 by which this piece of land can be shown to belong to Hungary. Since the 1920 demarcation there have been only two attempts to destroy this status - both of these attempts have been tried by aggression: In April of 1941, when this piece of land and other parts of Medjumurje were occupied by Horthy's Fascists and on December 20th, 1951. This is what was written in the daily record of the watchtower at Letinski Most about the second attempt:

"At 7:30 a.m. we noted a group of Hungarian soldiers, numbering 5, who crossed from their side over to our island".

A Premeditated Act, Long Planned

This insolent provocation, hitherto the most serious violation of Yugoslavia's integrity, was very carefully planned some time ago as can be established from the scene of the provocation. Along with the previously destructed part of the Letinski Bridge (which was destroyed by the Hungarian authorities, this past summer after frequent escapes by the Hungarian citizens) there is, judging by the standing walls, the jutting remains of what was once a large a beautiful building. Seventeen days ago this building served as a home for a group of road maintenance workers. On the 14th December the occupants of the building were moved out, the roof removed, and then on 20th December, the day the Hungarian soldiers seized the island, the building was completely demolished. Additional proof that this provocation was premeditated is shown by the fact that on the same day on the Hungarian side of the 800 metre wide river bank, a network of trenches with machine gun nests and grenade launchers were dug out along the earlier reinforced barbed wire entanglements. The island was also reinforced that same day. Machine gun nests were dug and the barrels are pointed towards our country and a telephone system was installed. All of this could not have been done in one day with only a handful of border guards. The provocation was long planned - this is reflected by the circumstances under which it was carried out. While the Ministry of War prepared the plans, attested by the troops and weapons on the island, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a Note which was immediately delivered after the machine gun emplacements were dug.

A View from the River Bank

From our river bank you can see the occupied island. It is 300 metres long and about 150 metres wide, and is very densely forested. This island is separated from the mainland by a stretch of water 40 metres wide and in some places, especially on the southern tip, this stretch of water is not wider than 30 metres. Due to heavy rains

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in the last few days the Mura River raised and this increased the depth of this stretch of water to about 2 metres. When the river level is normal the depth of this stretch of water is considerably smaller. On the northern tip of the island you can very plainly see how this stretch of water separates from the main body of the river, which flows on the north-eastern side, between the island and the Hungarian border, and which is a lot swifter and deeper than its branch. From the northern tip of the island you can plainly see the difference in the widths between the Bura River and its branch. The Mura is about 100 metres wide in this section, twice as wide as its branch. Along the entire coast of Yugoslavia you can see the sandy banks of this waterway. This water has been washing the Yugoslav coast, which is considerably lower than the Hungarian coast. On this small stretch of water there are a number of smaller islands and peninsulas in the process of being formed. This is due to the fact that the Hungarian coast is a lot more firmer and the force of the river is beating the Yugoslav coast. In this manner the Mura River has flooded hundreds of jutters of land in the past 10 years.

Even without field glasses it is easy to spot the machine guns, and it is very easy to observe the movements of the soldiers on the island, and especially the movement of boats from the Hungarian mainland to the island. If you look very closely you can see two lines that link the island with the Hungarian mainland. The higher one is the telephone line and the other one is stretched out to facilitate easier crossings for the boats. You very frequently can see officers on the island too. One can also hear the sound of axes and falling trees - the invaders are cutting down trees on the island.

Here is what a border guard has to say: "I was up in the watch-tower and it was a very foggy morning. About 7 o'clock I noticed a man moving about on the island. A little later, when the fog lifted, I recognized the man to be a Hungarian soldier and at the same time I saw a boat, loaded with four more soldiers, land on the bank. These landings took place thw whole day."

The People who had their Land Taken Away from Them

The inhabitants of the nearby village of Goricani went to the bridge with an interpreter and asked the Hungarian soldiers to move on. One of the Hungarian guards then entered a guardhouse and in all probability telephoned for instructions. He returned but did not give any answer. Even our border guards asked the provocateurs to move away from our coast but they had no intention of moving. Very arrogantly and cynically they kept yelling that they "came for a picnic" and that the "island was theirs" and that they "like the Mura".

Andro Cavlek, Josip Vugrinec, Stjepan Vrazic, Stjepan Kis and other land owners on the island from the town of Goricani were felling trees for two days, the 18th and 19th, on the island. That morning they could not resume their work on the island where they left their tools.

The people of Goricani - a town with 5,000 inhabitants and the largest village in the Prelog district - sharply condemned this insolent provocation which happened four kilometres from their village. The people who spent practically all their lives in this village working on their fields and meadows which are located near the border - know every inch of this land. The land on this island was bought by a majority of the landowners during the period from 1925 to 1930. This was arable land and formerly belonged to Sandor Andrasij, a Hungarian feudal lord. All the present day owners have buying-selling contract documents which were certified by the cadastre administration of Prelog at that time. This is further evidence that since 1920, Hungary did not have anything to do with this land.

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Andro Cavlek, a miller, lived here on the bank near the Letinski Most for 13 years. He owned a mill from 1926 to 1939. The work of the mill depended on the river and for this reason he knows all of her tendencies and behaviour. He said: "There was no island in 1930, and subsequently, by degrees from year to year, this tributary stream was created and it became wider and wider: the depth remained unknown and today, when we went to fell trees we thought of crossing and transporting the trees with horses".

30 metres from the spot where the Hungarian machine guns are set up on the island there are two large waterwheels on our coast that are constantly revolving. These wheels never stop for they keep milling grain which is brought to the mill by the peasants from the nearby villages. Here, in full view of the Cominformist aggressors, quietly and without getting excited, they work, for, they and our border guards who are constantly on watch know that even this provocation cannot frighten the men who know that truth is on their side.

(Sd.) DJORDJE ZELMANOVIC.

(BORBA - 2nd. January, 1952).

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THREE BULGARIAN BOYS ESCAPE TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Belgrade, 2nd January)

Eight days ago, on the 25th of December last year, Bulgarian boys Golo Colev, born 1936; Rasa Ivanov Rasov, born 1937; and Nikola Stojanov, born 1937 crossed the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border at Zajecar and reported to the Yugoslav authorities. The youngsters were immediately given proper accomodations.

The boys stated that they came from the village of Izvor-Mahala in the district of Kula, and that they are third grade students in the junior gymnasium. They escaped from Bulgaria because they were mistreated by the teachers.

It is very interesting to note that as yet the Bulgarian authorities have shown no concern about the fate of the youngsters.

The people's authority of Yugoslavia, guided by the principles of humanity and international law, decided to return these minors to their parents. In this respect the Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note to the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade. This note proposed that the Bulgarian authorities designate a spot on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, the time and the method, which would suit their taste, for returning the youngsters to Bulgaria.

(BORBA, 3 January 1952)

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PA FPRY

THE SPEECH BY MOSA PIJADE

After comrade Kidric the People's Deputy Mosa Pijade took the floor. He said :

Comrades People's Deputies, you have heard the exposition of Comrade Kidric. In my name and in the name of Comrade Josip Hrnecvic, President of the Legislative Committee of the Federal Council, I came here to propose a draft resolution to this authorization which was mentioned in the speech by Comrade Kidric.

This Assembly has passed in 1947 the Law on Five Year Plan, and its annual plans, being in the jurisdiction of the Government have not been brought before the Assembly. For the first time, in the spirit of the new Law on planned management of national economy the National Assembly will have to discuss the first Federal social plan. However, we are already at the threshold of the year for which this plan is valid and the Government wants, and we too, that this Draft plan should go first, under the provisions of the Law which we have to-day accepted, to public discussion, to the discussion in National Assemblies, working councils, etc. Therefore, in front of us lies a period of three months to complete the discussion and at the end of this period, the Assembly should pass the Law on annual Federal social plan for 1952.

I would, with comrade Hrnecvic submit the following:

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

I. The Government of FPRY is authorized to execute temporary, until the Law on economic plan of FPRY for 1952 is passed, the Federal social plan on the basis of the Draft social plan of FPRY for 1952, which the Government handed to the National Assembly on the 28th of December 1951.

II. The Government of FPRY will hand the Draft social plan of FPRY for 1952, in conformity with the Art. 21 of the Law on planned management of national economy, for discussion and remarks to national assemblies of People's Republics, to working councils of economic associations, economic chambers and Federal and Republican agencies of syndicate and co-operative organizations.

III. The Government of FPRY will submit the Draft law on social plan of FPRY for 1952 to the National Assembly, that is to committees for economic plan and finance in due course so that the National Assembly can before the end of March 1952 accept the Law on social plan of FPRY for 1952. In addition to the Draft law the Government will submit necessary documentation as well as those opinions and remarks of competent bodies and organizations which have not accepted it.

IV. The Draft social plan of FPRY for 1952 has to be published immediately for its public discussion.

Comrades, in connection with this I would like to propose another resolution, which deals with the Draft budget. We had up till now, in recent years, things orderly arranged so that the Government was always able at the end of the year to submit the Budget for the next year and in December the Assembly could pass the Budget for the coming year. This time it was not possible because the preparation of this Federal social plan and the whole business were so enormous, because the elaboration of economic regulations, which we accepted on this session, took much more time than we had anticipated. It could be said that the work on collecting data and the preparation of this plan lasted through the whole year and that at least half a year was spent on draft laws on which you were just voting. That is why it was not possible neither to submit the entire Draft Budget before this session nor that this session could pass the Budget in the spirit of this new Law on budgets.

Therefore I think that it would be necessary beside, that Ukase of the Praesidium for financing in the first three months of the coming year, that this Assembly should pass another resolution, which is being also proposed by me and comrade Hrnčević.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION

I. The Federal Draft Budget for 1952, which the FPRY Government submitted to the National Assembly on the 28th of December 1951, is to be handed for consideration to committees for economic plan and finance.

II. The Government of FPRY is to submit to the National Assembly, that is, to its committees for economic plan and finance, the complete Draft law on Federal budget for 1952, together with all its appendices, in due course so that the National Assembly could discuss and accept the Law on Federal Budget for 1952 at latest until the end of March 1952.

III. The Government of FPRY is authorized even before passing the Law on Federal Budget for 1952 to establish new system of

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financing social insurance and in connection with this to pass corresponding provisions.

If these provisions recede from the existing law provisions and as far as they are not included in the Draft Law on Federal Budget for 1952, the Government will submit the corresponding decrees for approval to the National Assembly on its first coming session.

As the People's Deputies have unanimously accepted the Draft on authorization of the FPRY Government to carry out from the beginning of 1952 postulations and measures provided in the Draft of the Federal social plan for 1952 and the resolutions proposed by People's Deputies Mosa Pijade and Josip Hrnčević, the Second Extraordinary Session of the National Assembly of FPRY ended.

(BORBA, 30 December 1951)

REGULATION ON FINANCING BUILDING PROJECTS

The Federal Government issued a Regulation on financing building projects in the first three months of this year under which building projects will be financed on the proposed Federal social plan for 1952, as well as mining capital investments and the maintenance of building objects from the amortisation fund. Financing capital investment is to be carried through the National investment bank of FPRY.

This Regulation provides that the instruction on the mode of financing and payment of investments in 1952 be issued by the Minister of Finance of FPRY and the President of the Council for industry and building in agreement with the President of the Economic Council of FPRY Government.

This Regulation comes into force on the 1st of January 1952.

BORBA, 3 January 1952

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SENTENCE PASSED ON THE GROUP OF BULGARIAN SPIES AND DIVERSIONISTS
IN VRANJE

(Vranje, 2nd January)

Today the Circuit Court in Vranje passed the sentence on a group of Bulgarian spies and diversionists in the auditorium of the Sloboda cinema. There were a great number of citizens present when the sentence was read. This group of spies were working for the Bulgarian Intelligence Service. The first two found to be guilty were Kiril Dzonev and Vene Kitanov; they were sentenced to death before a firing squad and the permanent loss of their civil rights. Tihomir Djaković, the third one to be sentenced, was given 20 years' strict imprisonment and the loss of his civil rights for two years. Aleksandar Gorancev, a Bulgarian citizen, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment after which he is to be expelled from our country. Dragan Cvetkov was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and the loss of his civil rights for 2 years. The rest of the indicted: Simeon Adonov, Manol Krstev, Zinov Spasov, Jone Stojanov, Jone Georgiev, Stevan Spasov, and Ceko Cekov were given sentences ranging from 2 to 7 years in prison.

The Public Prosecutor announced that he was dissatisfied with the verdict and filed a complaint.

(BORBA - 3rd January, 1952).

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FFRY WILL MEET
ON 10TH JANUARY

The Legislative Committees of the Federal Assembly and People's Assembly of the FFRY have been convened for Thursday 10th January. Besides draft laws concerning the administration of disputes and state attorney-generalship, which the committees were unable to discuss at the Second Extraordinary Session held at the end of December, the committees will also consider a number of other draft laws. Amongst these are:- a draft law on the organisation of People's courts and a general law on People's Committees, which will define the general principles of the reorganisation of the People's Committees. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 3rd January, 1951).

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TANYUG DENIES "UNITED PRESS" REPORT ON GIVING CONCESSIONS

On December 31, 1951, United Press reported from Belgrade that Yugoslavia would give concessions to foreign capital.

As the report is unclear and not definitely formulated, TANYUG is authorized to state that it has no grounds and that it can be only the fruit of unrealistic wishes and combinations, and that it goes hand-in-hand with similar false reports of the Cominform propaganda.

Also, the spreading of such tendentious reports can only render difficult the development of normal economic and credit relations between the foreign countries and firms, on the one hand, and Yugoslavia, on the other.

(BORBA, Jan. 3, 1952)

IN PR SLOVENIA AMNESTY GRANTED TO 112 CONVICTS

LJUBLJANA, Jan. 2- By an Ukase of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the PR Slovenia, 112 convicts were granted amnesty in the PR Slovenia on the New Year's Eve. The convicts who have been granted amnesty have proved by their conduct and work that they have been re-educated, and so have been freed of further serving their penalty sentences.

(POLITIKA, 2nd January, 1952)

AMNESTY GRANTED TO A GROUP OF CONVICTS IN THE PR MONTENEGRO.

CETINJE, Jan. 2- On the proposal of the Government of the PR Montenegro, the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the republic has issued an Ukase granting amnesty to 26 convicted persons, who have been freed from further serving the main penalty pronounced upon them.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 3, 1952.)

PRAESIDIUM'S UKASE ON PARDON AND AMNESTY.

The Sluzbeni Vesnik (Official Bulletin-Ed) of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY carries in its issue No. 26 of December 31, 1951, an Ukase on pardon granted to convicted persons, while in its issue No. 23 it carries an Ukase on amnesty and reduction of penalties.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 3, 1952.)

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THE COMINFORMISTS OF GORIZIA HAVE PROPOSED AN ANTI-YUGOSLAV
RESOLUTION IN THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

GORIZIA, Jan. 2- At the last session of the Provincial Assembly of Gorizia, the Cominformist members of the Assembly proposed a provocative resolution against Yugoslavia. The resolution is addressed to the President of the Italian Republic. The Cominformists assert in the resolution that the Italian Government has adopted the political line of Tito's Yugoslavia, and also demand that the inhabitants of Gorizia be given a guaranty that the Yugoslav military units will never come to the province of Gorizia and that the Italian army must never mix in matters concerning Yugoslavia. This provocative resolution, which also mentions certain invented Yugoslavia's aggressive plans against the Soviet Union, was rejected by all the members of the Provincial Assembly of Gorizia--with the exception of the Cominformists. Representative of the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy and member of the Provincial Assembly, Nanut, replied to this resolution and said that, if the Cominformists are really fighting for peace, then they should advise Moscow to cooperate with the freedom-loving peoples in the United Nations. In connection with this, the President of the Provincial Assembly said that the political significance of the resolution would not be considered at the meetings of the Provincial Assembly, and Nanut stated that he was against such a stand since the Slovenes of Gorizia have no representative in the Italian Parliament who could defend their interests, and that, therefore, the rights of the Slovenes--including also their political rights--would be defended in the Provincial Assembly and in the Municipal Councils.

(Sgd.) A.Z.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 3, 1952.)

DURATION OF VALIDITY OF TOURIST BONDS ("PUTNIKS")

In connection with the change of Dinar parity, the Government of the FPRY has issued a Regulation according to which, as of January 1, 1952, Tourist Bonds ("Putniks") will not be issued by the National Bank at the time of changing foreign media of exchange into Dinars.

Tourist Bonds issued up to January 1, 1952, may be used for paying for goods and services in the same way as hitherto up to January 15, 1952. Holders of unused Tourist Bonds may present same to the National Bank of the FPRY for collection of the counter-value in Dinars. up to January 31, 1952 at the latest. After that date, the Tourist Bonds will lose all value.

(POLITIKA, Jan. 3, 1952.)

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PROVOCATION ON THE RIVER MURA.

For the last two weeks Hungary refuses to withdraw her military forces from the Yugoslav island on the river Mura. This provocation was premeditated at a particularly chosen moment and with a defined objective.

In international relations such acts as accomplished by the Hungarian Government on the Mura river, are qualified as an aggressive guet-apens and seizure of territory upon which they have no right whatsoever. Authorities in the countries of the Soviet bloc, incited from Moscow, are holding the 2,000 kilometers long Yugoslav border for the past three and a half years under the aim of their machine guns and rifles and execute heavy armed provocations threatening openly the territorial integrity and free development of Yugoslavia. But the last act of Hungarian border guards on the Mura island differs from the former ones because now the organisers of aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia show their readiness not only to provoke incidents along the Yugoslav border by setting ambushes, killing and organising kidnappings of Yugoslav frontier guards and by other hostile acts, on which occasions they cross the border line and remain on Yugoslav territory for several hours - but also to seize a part of Yugoslav territory by forceful means with the help of their military units and with the support of other military reinforcements. The case of the island on the Mura river has exposed to what extent are prepared Cominformist usurpers in order to sharpen still further tension around Yugoslavia, to provoke in our country uneasiness and a psychosis of fear for the sole reason to make the political situation in this part of Europe still more abnormal and difficult and then to justify and explain their further non-peaceloving attitude, their race in armaments, incitement of chauvinist hate, spreading distrust among the nations etc.

Excuses which have been announced by the Hungarian Government in regard to the disembarkment of Hungarian military units contain nothing else but a proof of such intentions by Budapest. Because, the affirmation that armed forces can seek some of "their rights" on the territory of a foreign state - nobody would take seriously, if behind it was not exposed the practice of a usurping policy which also in the past different aggressors had recourse to prior to knocking their heads against the wall. All these excuses which are quoted by the Hungarian Government in order to explain how the Hungarian soldiers found themselves on Yugoslav territory can no longer deceive anybody. The frontier line on the Mura river is a well known matter and cannot be changed according to the wishes of Budapest. At this point the border line is the main course of the Mura river and is situated between the island and the Hungarian river bank so that the island remains on the Yugoslav side. Thus all affirmations by the Hungarian Government concerning some "rights" are untenable.

The moment for this provocation was not chosen accidentally. Hardly a month has passed since the United Nations accepted the Yugoslav Resolution by which countries of the Soviet bloc were requested to harmonise their relations with Yugoslavia, and particularly in regard to their border acts, in compliance with international regulations and with United Nations' Charter.

The Hungarian provocation cannot be understood differently but as an intentional Budapest reply - which in fact means Moscow's - to the United Nations' appeal. To a well-intentioned and peace-loving appeal, the Cominform has again replied with weapons, provocative guet-apens and seizure of territory of a neighboring state.

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It is evident, that the Hungarian authorities wished with this gesture to bring to the knowledge of all that they do not care about the United Nations' opinion, world public opinion nor about peace and that they do not wish to desist from their non-peace-loving and aggressive policy toward Yugoslavia. The adventure of Hungarian authorities on the river Mura points out again the danger and threat to Peace which are provoked by the countries of the Soviet bloc by continuing a small war on the frontiers of Yugoslavia.

signed : B.D.

(POLITIKA , January 3, 1951).

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REGARDING SOME PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN SETTLED

In Yugoslavia the freedom of creed is guaranteed by the existing laws. The faithful therefore are given an opportunity of making full use of their rights. The church is free and the clergymen hold services daily and preach on Sundays. All other religious rites are being administered freely. All objective observers must therefore admit that, apart from those freedoms which our citizens have been enjoying, there are no other ones to be granted to them. Nevertheless, there is still a number of bishops and clergymen who, being much more devoted to the Vatican than to their own state and fatherland, find that the granted rights are insufficient. The Vatican and all its servants would now prefer to see the church enjoy all those privileges which it had in the past. They would like to have large church estates in their possession, to have the last word in all important matters and to be the only authorized persons as regards the youth education. As all privileges have been cancelled in our country, the church consequently also finds itself in the same position. If our people's authority intends to remain truly popular in its character, then there should be no institutions having any kind of prerogatives whatsoever.

However, the Vatican has not been used to be treated as an equal partner among equals. On the contrary, it got used only to issue orders. Owing to the fact that it cannot any longer behave like that in our country, it has assumed a hostile attitude towards our state. Such a hostile attitude towards our state and its people's authority is displayed by its higher and lower clergy applying various methods. In foreign countries they use lies and slanders against our country as the Cominform countries do. They also encourage Ustashi and other groups of reactionary emigrants by spreading false news on the persecution of the church and clergymen in our country in their effort to depict the facts by all means available in as dark an aspect as possible. On the other hand, in our country, those clergymen and bishops who are loyal to the Vatican create an unfavourable disposition among the faithful towards the people's authority. In a majority of cases, this activity is being carried out silently, but there are also cases in which action is being undertaken quite openly. People are being threatened in the middle of the church for not coming regularly to church, etc. They also suggest to the faithful that not enough freedom has been granted to the church. Furthermore, they advise the peasants to refuse to pay taxes or to join a co-operative, apart from undertaking even more serious steps and actions directed against the state and the people's authority. They have an especially hostile attitude towards the members of the Society called Cyril and Methodius composed of clergymen who maintain that even the clergymen should also be loyal to the people and the state wishing to collaborate with the people's authority by contributing their own efforts to the building up of a better future of our people and the whole mankind.

One of the tasks undertaken by our authority consists in the development of our rural conditions through co-operatives. It further intends to educate our people in the spirit of mutual fraternal collaboration, in the spirit of a common co-operative work by bringing to an end the differences between the town and the village. Through co-operatives, the productivity of our agriculture is being increased, as well as that of viticulture and other branches of our economy. By means of co-operatives, we shall overcome egoistic selfish and similar feelings.

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The servants of the Vatican in our country are opposed to all this because they are not at all concerned about the development of socialism. Therefore they prefer if the villages remain in darkness, poverty and economic backwardness, being aware of the fact that the Vatican does not take any interest in the peoples' well-being. Do those gentlemen believe that our authority is going to tolerate such a behaviour for a long time? Hostile acts against the people's authority, co-operatives, socialist construction and so on do not have nothing to do with the creed, but are in fact subject to jurisdiction. If they state in general that every authority comes from God, why should they not apply the same to our present authority. In any case it is their duty to respect it by observing the law. On the basis of our laws the faithful have been granted all those rights which they need. Moreover, there is plenty of freedom in our country of displaying goodwill.

The Vatican and the reactionary clergy are today complaining because the people's authority refuses to allow all clergymen to be religious instructors. They warn the parents that their children are not being brought up in the spirit of good moral in our schools. This is one of their great objections in relation to our schools, teachers and the people's authority. As a matter of fact, those clergymen who are the enemies of the people's authority cannot be permitted to instruct the youth, regardless to the fact whether they would be supposed to lecture at schools or in the church. Clergymen similar to that at Ajdovscina who put a letter in the hands of a deceased man begging him to deliver it to the God, so that he could make his mission successful, cannot be granted permission to teach our youth. In fact, all good and positive achievements of the past have been taken up by our education. Lectures on religious instructions are also being held, but, according to the opinion of some high church officials expressed lately, they should be held in the church only. By the way, religious instruction represents an anachronism in our schools. However, according to my own point of view, those clergymen who would intend to educate our youth in the spirit of superstition should not at all and by no means be entrusted to do that job. In addition to this, spreading of superstition is also subject to jurisdiction. Love for work for the community, respect of man, observance of law and patriotism are the basic principles upon which the system of education has been built up in our country.

The campaign waged by the high church officials who are loyal to the Vatican is closely connected with the general activity of the international reaction being in fact aimed at a revelation of the "fact" that our authority is incapable of educating the children in the spirit of good moral. In our country there should be no religious problems because the creed is free. As regards the education of our youth, it should remain the responsibility of the state administered by the people's authority. We would also like to remind everybody to observe the fact that the national liberation struggle has been triumphant in our country, so that everybody should respect the achievements of the people's revolution wishing to be at peace with our people's authority. The Vatican, which can undoubtedly observe the laws in ^{other} countries where there are no lectures held on religious instruction at schools and where it is not obligatory, where in the same way as in our country the church has been separated from the state, should also respect our legislation. It should also not be deceived by the fact pretending that our authority is young. Nevertheless, it is strong enough to prevent everybody from undermining it, regardless to the form in which it is being done. We are ready to discuss with everybody which

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will enable us to complete our work in creating a better future for our working people. Therefore we do not feel at ease about some hindrances inflicted to our both economic or cultural development. Being not afraid of the reaction which is driven to action from despair, we do not pay much attention to their efforts. However we should remain watchful preventing some people from violating the rights of our citizens. Furthermore, we should not let them carry out detrimental work in connection with some problems which have already been solved in our country. We should and shall not let them do any harmful work.

(S.) Igrek

(LJUDBSKA PRAVICA, December 15, 1951)

THE VATICAN'S BLESSING TO THE SLOVENE SALESIAN MONKS IN THE ARGENTINE

In a broadcast of December 1, the Vatican Radio Broadcasting Station announced a report on the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Salesian order in Slovenia. In this report it was stated that there were eight Salesian monasteries in Slovenia, apart from a number of other institutions including three boarding houses, one secondary school, one lower seminary, a printers' school, printworks, etc. Today, it was further stated in this report, following the confiscation of all real property of the Salesians on the part of communist authority, there are no more such institutions in existence in Slovenia, while, as regards the monks, some of them have been arrested, while others live in isolation. The Salesian monks must therefore celebrate this jubilee in Argentina because there is a large number of these monks who live there as refugees. The Vatican's Secretariat sent in that connection a special message expressing the Pope's satisfaction with their activity among the Slovene population and as a special sign of his favourableness his blessing.

Let us see why the Salesian monks are so favoured by the Pope!

The seat of the Salesians, an Italian religious order, is in Turin. From Italy they came to Slovenia, but most of them also studied in Turin, thus introducing their specific methods of propaganda in Slovenia. They were extremely successful in obtaining contributions in cash from the faithful. They also devoted special attention to the education of the youth whom they tried to attract by different means and even by sports. They also had their own printshop and printed a large number of various publications which were distributed all over Slovenia in a very large number of copies. Their pamphlets called "Knjizice" (Booklets) were in fact a handbook for an ideological struggle against communism. Apart from these ideological books, they also published a series of books on mysticism intended to establish closer ties between the Salesian monks and the light-minded faithful. Because of their behaviour and methods applied in work, Salesians were not very much favoured by other religious orders. They were however envied because of their successful propaganda as to the collection of money for the church. They rendered the church into an enterprise in their practice. They could easily compete with the Franciscan Zakrajsek who introduced methods upon the example of similar actions undertaken in America.

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For this reason the Salesians were favoured by the Pope. They were also very meritorious for their activity during the national liberation struggle. On the basis of various documents one can see that even before the war the leading Salesian monks were simultaneously Italian Fascist spies. Upon the arrival of the Italian occupier in Ljubljana, Dr. Franc Blatnik sent on May 7, 1941 a message to the Italian Commander. (Details on Blatnik can be found in the book "Belogardizem" by Franck Sajet published recently) From the very beginning Blatnik was the chief organizer of high treason. Next year, on May 15, 1942, he denounced his own pupil Josef Hrastelj and upon his arrest he interrogated him at St. Lazarus monastery at Tabor. According to some documents it is more than obvious that Blatnik became one of the most reliable confidants of the White Guard and the Italians. He had a widespread spy network. They persecuted the supporters of the liberation movement and handed them over to the occupier. The occupier also enabled him to travel to Croatia and Serbia where he visited the expelled clergymen. Thereupon some of them were allowed to go back to Slovenia. He also closely collaborated with the bishop Rozman and Lambert Ehrlich and his "guardians". Following the death of Ehrlich, he became the spiritual leader of the "guardians", thus taking them along the path directed to high treason. In the spring of 1942 when the occupiers hesitated to form armed units of White Guardians, they were forced to do so by the reactionary clerical leaders headed by the bishop Rozman. We can again notice that Blatnik was assigned the role of Rozman's courier: he was sent to the Cardinal Maglioni in Rome. Following this action, drastic fascist decrees were passed directed against the Slovene population and armed units of the White Guard were formed. Until then the fascists were convinced that they were strong enough to cope with the partisans. The Vatican's mediation was successful. During the years which followed, we can again find out that Blatnik was an organizer and propagator of high treason. In the autumn of 1943, having been captured by the partisans Blatnik was forced to take the ultimatum of the XIV division of the partisans to the White Guard which was surrounded in Turjak. Upon the capture of Turjak he had a chance of escaping with some White Guards from Zapotok to Ljubljana. Under the new circumstances he became the supporter of Domobranci (Home Guard), went to Novo Mesto where he edited a local newspaper which was distinguished by its sharp tone, then went to Carinthia and finally arrived in Italy. Today he lives in Rome and works at the Vatican Broadcasting Station, taking advantage of each single opportunity for attacking his fatherland.

Blatnik is only one example of a Salesian monk, although he may be considered as one of the most prominent ones. Other Salesian monks collaborated with him taking care of the education of their pupils in the spirit of the White Guard. The Director of the Salesian College at Kodeljevo admitted before the Court that in 1943 the majority of his pupils joined the Domobranci and the police service. Not a single religious order committed high treason to such an extent as the Salesians did in Slovenia. For such a "behaviour" in Slovenia the Pope considers them meritorious today.

A majority of Salesian monks did not wait to be asked to give an account of its work before the people, but partly during the war and especially following the dissolution of the Domobranci units escaped across the frontier and now is living in the Argentine, Eldorado for fascist war criminals. They selected a country which is fairly remote from Slovenia for the fulfilment of their bloody affair.

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The Pope's blessing and approval of the treacherous Gileseian monks is another proof of a hostile attitude of the Vatican towards the socialist Yugoslavia. Nothing of this is new, but is a continuation of the line of the well known Vatican campaign against the revolutionary changes in Yugoslavia waged simultaneously with the firing of the first partisan gun. What was the reason that a large majority of the Slovene clergy participated in one way or another in the high treason. Was it possible to occur without a consent and stimulation on the part of the Vatican? Why did the Vatican identify the persecution of the people's traitors with the persecution of the church and creed? Why they still persist in their stand, despite clear evidence of the guilt of numerous clergymen who were sentenced? This is not a political or church problem, but a question of moral which sooner or later will have to be solved..

We would have to worry less about this problem and probably a "modus vivendi" might be established with the church, provided that the Vatican would give up with its present stand. Our people will never forget the treacherous role played by those who are today called by the Vatican diplomats "martyrs". They will also not have the chance of seeing our people support their views saying that treason is to be considered as a virtue. Not until the Vatican circles and high church officials in our country would abandon their present stand, we shall fail to take advantage of each single opportunity of drawing their attention to historical facts. The liberated people of Slovenia will never forget its cruel fate which it had to suffer chiefly owing to the treason committed by the clergy.

The people's authority is not so bloodthirsty, but released numerous convicts hoping that their future attitude towards the people and their fatherland will be better. By this act no alleged error made by our courts are being amended, as some people would like to make it. On the contrary it is a sign of generosity of the people's authority expressed towards those who seem to be willing to correct their attitude and behaviour.

Therefore the Vatican's demand for the "rehabilitation" of sentenced clergymen seems quite illogical to our people. Committed crimes against the people and the state cannot be cancelled, as if they were never done. Any country whatsoever and without any exception would have condemned such criminals as a large number of our clergymen were.

The current policy applied by the Vatican towards Yugoslavia cannot lead to a reconciliation. On the basis of its practice it becomes obvious that the Vatican is not at all concerned about a possible reconciliation, but rather prefers the present situation to remain unchanged. In this way only one can understand the Vatican diplomacy, its propaganda and the support offered by the high church officials in Yugoslavia to the Vatican.

The Pope's blessing to the Slovene Salesian monks in the Argentine is another move following this same line.

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(LJUDSKA PRAVICA, December 15, 1951)