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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 648

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TRIAL OF COMINFORM AGENTS

Yesterday the Council of the Regional Court for the city of Belgrade headed by Aleksandar Hadji-Popovic as President, pronounced sentences on Cominform agents Mirko Jugovic, former Director of the "Juspad" shipyard, Mirko Trampi, the former Administrative Officer at "Juspad", Gveja Djurdjevic, steersman at the Yugoslav River Shipping Agency, and Bozidar Savic, ship engineer at the Yugoslav River Shipping Agency. The Assistant Public Prosecutor of the FPRY Vladimir Zutic acted as Public Prosecutor.

At the trial it was confirmed that from October 1948 to the beginning of 1952 the defendants conducted hostile propaganda against our country.

The defendant Mirko Jugovic had, apart from that, from November of 1948 to May 1949, submitted various information of secret nature to the Russian engineers Leonid Kudirski and Pavel Gavrilovic - Turcin on the situation in our river crafts, coal mines, quality and variety of coal, and in addition to this, he also acquainted Pavel Gavrilovic - Turcin on confidential matters on some of factories in our country.

The following sentences were pronounced: Mirko Jugovic was sentenced to 17 years' strict imprisonment and restrictions on civil rights for four years, Mirko Trampa to 9 years' strict imprisonment and restrictions on civil rights for 2 years, Gveja Djurdjevic to 7 years' strict imprisonment and restrictions on civil rights for 2 years, and Bozidar Savic to four years' strict imprisonment with restrictions on civil rights for 1 year.

(BORBA, June 26, 1952)

"THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE DEVELOPING IN A FAVOURABLE DIRECTION" - SAYS DR. GRUBER TO "BORBA'S" CORRESPONDENT

(Brioni, 24th June)

At the request of our correspondent, Dr. Gruber answered exclusively for Borba several questions which were put to him.

Question: Could Your Excellency tell us something concerning new moments in the development of the international situation in Europe and how you look at them?

Answer: I believe that the international situation is on the way to be put into motion after years of stagnation. Thus there is a possibility to create new and eventually more favourable conditions for the future.

Question: What will the Austrian Government attempt to do in order to contribute to an as rapid as possible realisation of the State Treaty concerning Austria?

Answer: The Austrian Government strives that the Austrian State Treaty should be solved by way of diplomatic negotiations, so that finally occupation of Austria might end, which is deprived of every legal basis and which is lasting for the past seven years. If direct negotiations between the four great powers do not show timely results which we expect, we intend to present all these problems before the United Nations. On account of this, we expect the powerful influence of world public opinion to help us in this intermediary action by the United Nations. We particularly rely and we strive to get the support of states who are outside blocs and who are in the position to stress particularly their word in support of our cause.

Question: What is Your Excellency's opinion concerning future prospects of economic and cultural relations between Austria and Yugoslavia?

Answer: The economic structure of both the countries, supplement each other in a most harmonious manner in different sectors. There are all conditions for future building-up and strengthening of trade exchange between Austria and Yugoslavia, namely a development which will be of interest to both the countries. The cultural relations which are continuing to develop favourably are creating a foundation for better understanding between the peoples of both the countries and for this reason particular care will be paid to them.

Question: Your Excellency stayed in Yugoslavia in pre-war days. Could you tell us something about your impressions of our country?

Answer: As I stayed only in pre-war days in Yugoslavia as a tourist I can only say that the beauties of your country and the cordiality of our men have again made a great impression on me. The warm welcome, the cordial hospitality which was accorded to me by the Yugoslav Government will make these days a most pleasant memory. After all, I have gained the impression that Yugoslavia has overcome its economic difficulties.

(Sd.) NENAD STAVJEL

(BOHEM - 25th June, 1952).

YUGOSLAV-GREEK TOURIST CONVENTION

It is presumed that the Tourist Convention between Yugoslavia and Greece, whose draft has been accepted by the official representative for tourism of both the countries will be signed at the beginning of August of this year.

The draft of the convention has been elaborated at the beginning of this month in Athens at the meeting of tourist representatives of Yugoslavia and Greece. At this meeting it was decided to introduce an omnibus line Athens-Dubrovnik-Athens, which will pass through the most interesting tourist regions on the way. In Yugoslavia the autobuses will pass through Djevdjelia, Skoplje, Péc, Kolasin and through Titograd and Cetinje to Dubrovnik.

(POLITIKA - 26th June, 1952).

THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT GOODS

At a conference held recently in Athens, the representatives of the Railway Directorate of Western Germany, Italy, FTT, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia reached an agreement on tariffs for the transport of express goods.

This new agreement, which will most probably come into force in September has been approved also by the representatives of the Austrian State Railways.

The present separate agreements concerning the transit of express goods between Yugoslavia and Western Germany and Austria, Italy and the FTT, have been substituted by this unique agreement, which has been joined by Greece and Turkey. In this way, the Railway Directorates of Greece and Turkey, who have 8 months ago cut off railway transport with Bulgaria, will get for the first time after the war, through our country, direct transit connections for express goods with Western Germany, Austria, Italy and the FTT.

(Tanjug)

VIS HISTORICAL TROPHIES IN LIVORNO

(Split, 25th June)

The Municipal People's Committee of the Island of Vis requested the Italian authorities to return historical trophies - a memorial tombstone, a silver laurel wreath and a painting "The Battle at Vis in 1886", which the Italian military authorities during the first and second world wars took from the island. The trophies were placed in the Vis cemetery and represented a memorial of the victory of the British fleet over the French and Italian ones. Many sailors from Vis took part in this battle on account of whose heroic deeds in this battle the Island of Vis got as a remembrance a silver laurel wreath and on the grave of the dead a large memorial tombstone with a sculptured lion was set up.

The authorities of the Vis Island have been informed recently by their compatriots, who have later emigrated, that the figure of the lion together with the memorial tombstone are to be found in Livorno.

(POLITIKA - 26th June, 1952).

SENTENCING OF BULGARIAN SPIES

(Vranje, 25th June)

After a trial which lasted several days, the Regional Court in Vranje yesterday sentenced a group of members of the illegal organisation "Tako", who, according to directives of the Bulgarian State Security Service and the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade collected data of a political and military character. Milko Anakijev was sentenced to 8 years, Petar Garrilov to 5 and the other seven defendants received time sentences ranging from 1 to 3 years' hard labour.

All the condemned persons are citizens of Bulgarian nationality.
(Sd.) B.M.

(POLITIKA - 26th June, 1952).

DECREE ON FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

The Federal Government has issued a new decree concerning foreign commercial agencies according to which transactions of the agency are regulated in a new manner. Thus the present regulations concerning the foreign trade agencies in the former three decrees have ceased to be in force.

In the future on the territory of the FPRY the agencies will do their transactions through agencies of economic enterprises and other economic organisations on the basis of a permit which is issued by an organ of the Foreign Trade Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These bodies, when they get their permit for work will conclude with foreign commercial enterprises contracts concerning agencies. The activities of the agencies consist of transaction of all business in the name and for the account of the foreign enterprise which precede the conclusion of a contract concerning the buying and selling of goods, a contract concerning services, then execution of service transactions, technical and other services and the sale of goods. The decree has provided for a penalty up to 200,000 dinars in case the agency, economic enterprise or other economic organisation transacts business without a permit or prior to the approval of the contract.

(POLITIKA - 26th June, 1952).

SEVEN YEARS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Nearly seven years have passed since the charter of the Organisation of the United Nations was signed by 50 representatives of the United Nations at the conference at San Francisco.

The representatives of most of the countries in the world and the whole peace-loving humanity met the creation and signature of the Charter with great enthusiasm. To safeguard the world from another bloodshed, to help the nations to live in good-neighbourly relations in peacetime, tolerance and freedom - were and remained the foundations of the Charter of the Organisation of the United Nations.

Seven years represent a sufficient period of time in order to make one see the success or failure of an undertaking. Particularly so when it is the question of an undertaking whose main objective is the protection of peace in the world. From this point of view, the Organisation of the United Nations has justified its existence. It was proved that the joy of millions of people was not in vain when they heard the words addressed to the world from the tribune of the War Veterans' Building in San Francisco:

"We, member nations of the United Nations have decided to protect the future generations from ravages of war which twice during our lifetime caused immeasurable misery to humanity and to strengthen again the belief in the basic human rights, in the dignity and value of the personality of man....."

The Organisation of the United Nations was created on the bitter experiences of the League of Nations. It was known that words thrown on the paper, however solemn they might seem, are not sufficient to protect peace in the world. And this very recognition of this fact was the best sign that this new organisation from the very first days of its existence avoided going astray. Memories of Abyssinia, Munich, and all that happened afterwards was still fresh in the minds of people who in the name of their nations signed the Charter.

The Organisation of the United Nations was put to a hard trial by the expansionist policy of the USSR when it spurred North Korea 2 years ago to enter into an aggressive adventure. This was the most mean attempt to undermine the Organisation of the United Nations and peace in the world. The Soviet Union, whose representative at the conference in San Francisco, after the signature of the Charter and the creation of the Organisation of the United Nations, said that "peace-loving nations which in this war suffered enormously put their hopes in the newly-created international organ which will be able with collective power to prevent a repetition of a new tragedy of humanity" - had the attempt to discredit this organisation in one move and kill faith which people and states place in it.

However, the account is wrong. The United Nations have not yielded before this threat. A blow was answered by a blow. Aggression was stopped however at the price of great sacrifices and the aggressor and those who spurred him to aggression have received a well-earned lesson and with it the confirmation that - so long as the United Nations are united in the defence of common interests and the basic principles of the Charter, aggression is not a profitable affair. The Korean adventure has opened the eyes also of those men who, lulled by Soviet propaganda, believed that the USSR does not desire war. And they have become convinced that the threads of "cold" and "warm" war start from Moscow and that only collective co-operation and the decisiveness of the peace-loving nations can suppress every attempt at aggression and prevent a new world war.

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But in Korea precisely, where the Organisation of the United Nations has shown so much decisiveness in preventing aggression, a shadow appeared on its road which is worrying the world seriously. Aggression has been prevented - peace has not been set up, although negotiations concerning its conclusion have been going on for more than a year. And therefore appeared the opinion that the United Nations were ready to prevent aggression - but that they were not prepared to set up peace also. This was followed also by events around Singman Rhee and on the Island of Koje. Let us hope that the United Nations will overcome also these difficulties which will represent only a transitory shadow on the road of honour to protect peace in the world.

The Organisation of the United Nations took care to make it possible for colonial and semi-colonial peoples to start on the road of development both economic and political, in order that they might find one day their place among the free and independent nations. It helped under-developed countries to come out of misery and poverty. And if in these attempts it was confronted by hindrances, they came from those people who cannot bear peace easily with the fact that the era of colonialism is disappearing.

Four years of hostile policy by the Soviet Union and its satellites against Yugoslavia, four years of threats, pressure and provocation - represent also the years of hostile and undermining policy of the USSR against the Organisation of the United Nations. If peace is indivisible and the common idea of all the nations in the world - and we believe in it - then every illegal act against a member is directed at the same time against the other member nations of the Organisation of the United Nations.

Yugoslavia defended always the principles on which reposes the Organisation of the United Nations. She never missed the occasion to stand up against every attempt which had the intention of damaging the reputation of the United Nations. Yugoslavia is today also of the opinion that only through the Organisation of the United Nations and with its help one can solve all international disputes which cannot be solved by direct honest negotiations between the interested parties. On these principles, Yugoslavia will continue to co-operate unselfishly and tirelessly in the future.

(Sd.) V.Dj.

(POLITIKA - 26th June, 1952).

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BONN IS SATISFIED WITH TRADE AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA: STATEMENT
BY THE GERMAN CHARGE D' AFFAIRES MR. HARDENBERG.

The German charge d' affaires in Belgrade who returned to Belgrade after an official visit to Bonn, said to the diplomatic correspondent of the Yugopress that the Bonn official circles and the German Embassy in Belgrade are extremely satisfied with the concluded trade agreement between the Federal German Republic and Yugoslavia. The Count von Hardenberg said that this agreement will serve to increase without hindrances the goods exchange between the two countries.

The German Embassy is convinced - as Count von Hardenberg declared - that in the spirit of international understanding, the strengthening of cultural and political relations will be reached and that he believed that at the end of the summer both the Yugoslav and German Governments will come forward with proposals for the solution of detailed technical questions in connection with the further development of relations between Germany and Yugoslavia. (Yugopress).

(POLITIKA , June 26, 1952).

DIPLOMATIC VISITS TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Yesterday Mr. Knut Like, Norwegian Minister in Belgrade, paid a farewell visit to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Veljko Vlahovic. At the same time he was received by Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bogdan Crnobrnja.

At one o'clock Veljko Vlahovic received the newly appointed Burmese Charge d'Affaires U Tin Maung Cija, who arrived in Belgrade the day before yesterday. U Tin Maung Cija was then received by Josip Djerdja, ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(POLITIKA - 27th June 1952)

MEMBERS OF BURMESE DELEGATION VISIT DIRECTOR OF CHIEF PLANNING
ADMINISTRATION

Representatives of the political and economic life of Burma, members of the Burmese delegation who arrived in Belgrade on 24th June, yesterday paid a visit to the Director of the Chief Planning Administration of the FFRY, Vlastka Begovic.

Last night one section of the delegation set off for Zagreb, while the second half remained to spend a week in Belgrade. During this time they will visit more economic and political institutions and will get to know the structure of our administration and various organisational and economic questions. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 27th June 1952)

APPOINTMENT OF ITALIAN POLITICAL COUNSELLOR IN TRIESTE
(Trieste 26th June)

The former Italian Consul in New York, Aldo Mario Macio, has been appointed Italian political counsellor in New York

The former Director-General of Civilian Offices, General John Uajtlo has relinquished his post and leaves Trieste on Sunday.

(POLITIKA - 27th June)

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A TRUE PICTURE OF BANJA LUKA PRIESTS

Milan Mirkovic, former man of property and owner of a drugstore in the town, died recently in Banja Luka. A case which otherwise would not be worth mentioning, had not some reactionary elements used his funeral as a platform for fanning chauvirism and inciting against the people's authority and the new Yugoslavia. In order to make this clearer to us we must be acquainted with the truth about Milan Mirkovic.

Before the war he was well known by his misbehaviour as a son of a rich man, and during the Ustashi government, while thousands of innocent men were beheaded, he came to Belgrade without any troubles, where he received from the hands of Nedic's supporters and the Germans the drugstore of the family Trajkovic, which was killed by the Germans in a ruthless manner. In this way he earned during the war as much as before.

After the liberation he continued with speculations and hostile work contacting with one of the most cunning Chetnik organisers Branko Lazic, who then - in 1946 - was hiding in the woods. Mirkovic aided him and sent him various messages and information. That is why he was brought before the court and sentenced to ten years of imprisonment. Later on he was set free and got a situation as a druggist at Sanski Most.

To such a man with an obscure past the Banja Luka priests have organised a funeral, and a very unusual one with overall aid and participation of the remnants of the Great Serbian circles. Twelve priests headed by the Bishop Vasilj Kostic took part in the funeral. They abused the custom that speakers are listened to at funerals and over the grave of this traitor propogated against socialist Yugoslavia.

Bishop Vasilj Kostic, well known from previous times as a chauvinist and reactionary, made use of this opportunity to show his devotion to that to which he was most devoted in the course of the last war, organising Chetnik bands and blessing them for all crimes which they have committed.

Priest Djordje Vranjesevic and attorney Ljubo Popovic held "funeral orations" in which in a skilful manner and in a priest's manner extolled to the skies this Chetnik, fanning chauvinism and slyly blaspheming the victims and shed blood of the people in the fight against the occupier and his servants.

The teacher Milenko Koprivnica, collaborator of Draza Mihajlovic, immediately after the priest's speech said: "This is the best priest that we have both as a Serbian and as a great Orthodox". Priest Vranjesevic spoke as to incite chauvinists to pour still more poison of chauvinism and to encourage them in this.

Addressing the audience attorney Ljubo Popovic also spoke about Mirkovic only in superlative stressing that this is an irremediable loss for all of them. And who are "they"? Whom did he think of? This also is absolutely clear. He thinks about the remnants of the Great Serbian bourgeoisie which is deprived of power and about this handful of miserable city politicians who make use of every suitable moment for creating confusion and trickeries and for spreading false information and hostile slogans.

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The brethren were joined by Mica Miljevic former president of the district people's committee of Sanski Most. Being a chauvinist the company of Mirkovic with whom he spent hours and days drinking coffee and raky created a striking impression upon him. This man who is now a loose character and is connected with reactionary elements from the town, represents an evident example how they are trying to entangle into their net the demoralized individuals, even if they participated in the People's liberation Struggle.

Such open showing honour to the Chetnik Mirkovic by some priests and Great Serbian chauvinists offends the patriotic feelings of men of our city and outrages those numerous victims who fell in the struggle against the occupiers and traitors.

The people of this part knows well the true character of the Banjaluka priests which came to light this time too. And that is why it received with indignation their last hostile actions against the brotherhood and unity of our peoples, against our country and the praise of the traitor and to the dark days of our past.

The Party organisation only after the event reacted and together with other organisations sharply condemned and unmasked the activities of hostile elements at the funeral of Milan Mirkovic. There is no doubt that it could in due time foresee this and to prevent those men to use the funeral as a platform for their hostile work. /s/ Memir Kapor

NOVA - 26th June, 1952

TWO NEW CLASSES OF OFFICER QUARTERMASTERS

The new class of cadets of the lower ranking school of quartermasters' academy and attendants of quartermasters' school completed their training on June 21 at the quartermaster school centre - reports Narodna Armija. The cadets scored very good results in their final examinations.

Our army will have new experts who will assist its further development. The cadets enriched their knowledge in the course of three years' training. After the first year they have visited numerous enterprises of textile, food, timber and other industries in certain parts of our country, acquainting themselves with the technical process of production of those articles with which they will deal in their future work.

In addition to this they twice spent a certain time in training with troops. Over 20% of the cadets received written commendations from commanders of those units in which they spent a month of training.

NOVA - 26th June, 1952

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DANUBE COMMISSION: YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL TO BE CONSIDERED TODAY OR TOMORROW

The first item on the agenda has been discussed at the Sixth Session of the Danube Commission at Galac - representatives of member countries submitted reports on the state of navigation routes on their sectors on the Danube. The commission began to consider the second item on the agenda - the question of co-ordination between hydro-meteorological services in the Danube. Both questions are mainly of technical character. However the greatest attention is attracted by the third item: the Yugoslav proposal on revision of the rule of procedure of the Danube Commission and the statute on organising the secretariat and bodies of the Commission. It is expected that the discussion on this question will begin on Friday or Saturday.

At the first meeting of the Commission on Monday, the majority without any discussion adopted to consider the Yugoslav proposal.

For the time being, the discussion could be conducted only about the Yugoslav draft rule of procedure of the Danube Commission because it not yet be seen that some other draft exists. Nevertheless, the possibility is not excluded that the majority will submit its draft rule of procedure. The session of the Commission unfolds very slowly, especially since the question of co-ordination of hydro-meteorological services on the Danube is being considered.

After the report of the secretariat about this question at yesterday's meeting of the Commission, a special working group has been convened, whose two previous sessions were characterized by detailed reports of experts of the majority. Last night's meeting of the working group lasted three hours, and today it lasted the whole morning. Another meeting has been convened for the afternoon. A lively contact between the delegation of the Soviet majority, whose chiefs are often together has been noticed at this session.

In case that the Soviet majority in the Danube Commission does not appear with its draft rule of procedure, it is expected that some other way will be chosen for the fight against the Yugoslav demand. The Soviet majority may outvote that this question should be adjourned for the next session or, probably for some extraordinary session.

(POLITIYA - 27th June, 1952)

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN PARIS PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO STRASBOURG

The Yugoslav Ambassador in Paris Srdjan Prica paid an official visit to the city of Strasbourg and on that occasion handed to the Strasbourg University a collection of books as his personal gift to the chair of Slav languages. After arriving at Strasbourg, Ambassador Prica visited the prefect of the lower Rhine department, M. Demange, Military Governor General Aubrun and the Mayor Frey. Prefect Demange in honour of Ambassador Prica gave a formal luncheon which was attended by distinguished personalities of the political, economic and cultural life of Strasbourg.

At the ceremony which was held in the hall of the Strasbourg University, Ambassador Prica in the presence of the Dean and professors of all faculties, handed the books to the

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representatives of the Strasbourg University. On that occasion, he held a speech in which turning to the significant contribution of the Strasbourg University to the French science and culture, he stressed that the Strasbourg University was one of the first in France which organised the study of the languages and culture of the Yugoslav peoples.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts in Strasbourg M. Simon warmly thanked for the gift, expressing the wish that the cultural co-operation between Yugoslavia and France will continue and widen.

After the ceremony the Dean of the Strasbourg University gave a formal reception, attended by the representatives of the cultural and political life of Strasbourg. The Military Governor of Strasbourg, General Aubrun held a formal reception in honour of Ambassador Prica.

The second day of his stay in Strasbourg, Ambassador Prica gave a formal luncheon in honour of the representatives of civilian and military authorities, as well as for the representatives of political, economic and cultural life in Strasbourg.

Returning from Strasbourg Ambassador Prica also visited the city of Metz.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952)

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE COMMENT FOLLOWING DR. GRUBER'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

As the special correspondent of the Agence France Presse reports, in the well informed circles of the Austrian capital it is underlined that the Austrian delegation which accompanied the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Karl Gruber, got excellent impressions from Yugoslavia. About the results of the negotiations which will be manifested in the immediate future, the following could be said, according to the opinion of these circles: a border traffic on a small scale will be established without delay; the Yugoslav authorities in co-operation with Austrian authorities will at once start with the building of bridges which have been destroyed between these two countries; Austrian peasants will be able to cultivate their land on the Yugoslav territory; the last Austrian war prisoners in Yugoslavia will soon be set free.

The spirit of mutual understanding - continues the correspondent was certainly founded on the similarity of interests and position of Austria and Yugoslavia. Although they do not belong to any bloc these countries are not neutral. In addition they have very long common borders and common interests, which are resulting from their geographical position in the Danube basin.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952)

"POLITIKA" CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS ALES BEBLER: THE MOST IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF THE UN HAS BEEN ITS RESISTANCE TO THE AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES OF INDIVIDUAL STATES

Politika's correspondent in New York paid a call on Dr. Ales Bebler, Yugoslavia's permanent delegate at the United Nations and requested him to answer some current questions for Politika's readers. Dr. Bebler complied with this request and explained at the beginning the most important successes obtained so far by the United Nations and concerning the future of this organisation in the struggle for peace.

- The greatest present success of the United Nations - Dr. Bebler said - is no doubt the stopping of aggression in Korea.

Dr. Bebler reminded in a few sentences how the League of Nations acted on similar occasions - during the Japanese aggression in China, the German-Italian intervention in Spain, Italian aggression in Ethiopia and in Albania and explained what the consequences of such a weak policy by the League of Nations were. Only when one has this in mind, one will realise of what importance was the United Nations' decisive attitude in regard to aggression in Korea.

-- It is also of great importance - continued Dr. Bebler - that the United Nations took up such a positive attitude in regard to Yugoslavia. In 1948/49 we found ourselves in the same position as Czechoslovakia in 1938 or at least in a similar position. While the then major protagonists of the League of Nations lent a hand to aggressive Germany and executed the division of Czechoslovakia, the United Nations, on the other hand, gave us moral support and even elected Yugoslavia to the Security Council. And in this case also, the United Nations acted rightly and helped to save the independence of a country over whom a great power is exerting pressure.

- In one word - Dr. Bebler underlined - the most important successes of the United Nations are their successes in offering resistance to aggressive tendencies of individual states. In this way, the United Nations have no doubt contributed to the safeguard of Peace. As the United Nations have chosen their road and have remained consistent in the respect of the principles that violence cannot be employed in relations between states, then they can have a great future as an organiser of good neighbourly relations between all nations.

- The interview with Dr. Bebler coincided with the second anniversary of the breaking out of the Korean conflict. Taking advantage of this circumstance, Politika's correspondent requested Dr. Bebler to say something concerning the situation in Korea.

- Prospects for a early conclusion of an armistice seem to me extremely remote - Dr. Bebler replied - but a new breaking out of hostilities on land, seem - at least - to me as improbable. In other words, the blind alley in negotiations can go on for quite a while, and yet one day a way out will have to be found. As I have said already once, I think that an agreement concerning the main conflicting question could be discovered, if as a basis were taken two generally recognised principles of International Law; the principle of returning war prisoners, namely the duty of the conflicting parties to repatriate prisoners after the conclusion of peace, and the principle that every man, both civilian and military, has the right to demand asylum, as well as the right of every state to accept such a request (not duty but the right).

Dr. Bebler referred for a while to two years ago and recalled that in autumn of 1950, at the session of the General Assembly, the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs, Edvard Kardelj, proposed in the name of Yugoslavia a cease fire on the 38th parallel, which was also proposed previously by the Security Council, and that the Soviet Union only a year later agreed to it but only in principle. Since that

acceptance a year has already passed and there is no cease fire in Korea.

- It came out - Dr. Bebler said - that the Soviet Government in fact carried over the battle from the military on the diplomatic terrain, continuing to exploit the Korean conflict which it provoked itself as a pressure on Western powers and upon all other countries out of its reach.

The next question put to Dr. Bebler referred to the present greatest weaknesses and difficulties in the work of the UN. Dr. Bebler replied that the main weakness of this organisation represents its indecisiveness and lukewarm attitude in regard to general human progress, both in political international relations as well as in the social-economic field. According to his opinion, the UN could be much bolder in regard to international economic co-operation and aid to undeveloped countries and so-called non-self-governing territories. Practical results in this regard are still very far away to justify the hopes which the peoples of dependent and under-developed countries put in the United Nations.

- From the economic point of view - Dr. Bebler said - more could be done although individual agencies of the United Nations, such as are Technical Aid, the International Children's Fund, the World Health Organisation and others in their sectors have shown increasing efficiency. 2/3 of humanity lives in indescribable misery and the peoples which are considered at present as the most under-developed ones were not able as a whole to feel the aid of the international community carried through by way of the United Nations.

After that Dr. Bebler expressed his opinion concerning the session of the Economic-Social Council and concerning the acceptance of the resolution which was, amongst other things, proposed also by our country. Dr. Bebler said that this resolution, which provides for a new agency of the UN - International Fund for Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries - represents an important step in helping under-developed regions. Member nations of the United Nations, according to this project, invest their contributions in the fund for which under-developed countries will receive financial aid in the form of presents or in the form of long-term credits with a low rate of interest.

- If this project is achieved - Dr. Bebler added - that will mean an enormous step further in international relations, because by it the flowing of monetary means between developed into under-developed countries will begin without these negative accompanying occurrences which in such cases are possible. In other words, international solidarity will reach the level of a real, permanent and fully unselfish economic aid by developed countries to the under-developed ones.

At the end, our correspondent requested Dr. Bebler to say something about the future activities of our delegation at the UN, and particularly concerning the forthcoming session of the General Assembly this autumn. The next General Assembly, according to Dr. Bebler's opinion will be extremely important, perhaps even more so than all the present ones.

- It seems to me - Dr. Bebler said - that the international tension is so high, and on the other side concrete unsolved problems which poison the international atmosphere - Korea, Germany, have matured so much, that the General Assembly should and must bring important solutions which would cut some of the present Gordian knots. These anticipations could be realised, of course, only if at the session a supportable atmosphere prevailed. We shall most certainly play again a positive role and will contribute - according to our possibilities - to sensible and corresponding solutions in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations. I would like to add, by the way, that I hope that this time also Comrades Kardelj and Djilas will be with us at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in the Autumn - concluded Dr. Bebler.

(Sd.) DJUKA, JULIUS

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FOLLOWING THE RECENT FRONTIER PROVOCATIONS: ATTENTION DRAWN TO THE HUNGARIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES BECAUSE OF THE IMPERMISSIBLE ATTITUDE OF HIS STAFF

It is learned that the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires was yesterday called to the Foreign Ministry of the FPRY, where the Director of Section Kiro Hadjivasiljev drew his attention to the unusual and impermissible attitude of officials of the Hungarian Legation in Belgrade in connection with the handing-over of the Yugoslav Note of protest of 25th June.

As it is known, the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires refused the day before yesterday to pay a call to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, although he had previously accepted the invitation. In the same way, he ordered officials of the Hungarian Legation to refuse to receive the Yugoslav Note which was on 25th June sent three times during the afternoon by a courier to the Hungarian Legation. It was pointed out to the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires that such impermissible acts in diplomatic practice can have only unfavourable consequences and that the Ministry expects that the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires will undertake all measures in order to prevent in future such behaviour of officials of the Hungarian Legation towards the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Tanjung)

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952).

TALKS BEGIN IN BELGRADE NEXT MONTH WITH INTERNATIONAL BANK REPRESENTATIVES ON SECOND PART OF LOAN TO YUGOSLAVIA

In the middle of next month the representatives of the International Bank will meet in Belgrade with our financial experts. On this occasion the allocation of the second part of the loan which the International Bank will give to Yugoslavia will be discussed.

The first part of the loan was approved at the beginning of October 1951 when 28 million dollars were allocated to Yugoslavia. In the past 8 months our country has concluded an agreement with different countries out of which Yugoslavia will buy equipment for key objectives on the basis of this loan. Our country will buy in the USA installations to the value of 4,844,000 dollars, from Western Germany for 5,335,000 dollars, from France for more than 10,500,000 dollars. Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark and Holland come after the above-mentioned countries in regard to value of goods to be bought from the first part of the loan.

The amount of the second part of the loan which we will get from the International Bank for balancing our payments balance is not yet known. In order to obtain its balance by 1955, it is desirable that the International Bank should allocate in good time as great a loan as possible because our country in the whole programme of the construction of key objectives still needs equipment for about 80 million dollars. Therefore from the volume of financing the building of this remaining part depends also the balance of our balance payments and in this way the further economic strengthening of Yugoslavia.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952).

VISIT OF BRITISH CRUISER "GLASGOW" TO OUR COUNTRY
MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN
(Brioni, 26th June)

Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet Admiral Lord Mountbatten today arrived at Brioni Island on his Flagship GLASGOW and paid an official visit to Marshal Tito.

The Cruiser GLASGOW left the port of Rijeka this morning at exactly 7:30. The cruiser had on board home and foreign newsmen, forty in all, who had been invited to Brioni by the cruiser as guests of Lord Mountbatten. On board the cruiser were also the British Ambassador in Belgrade, Sir Ivo Mallet, the British Naval Attache, Captain Wyburd, the British Consul General in Zagreb Marchington, and the Third Secretary of the British Embassy, Mr. Priestman.

The cruiser was accompanied by the Yacht SURPRISE which had aboard Lady Mountbatten, Lady Mallet and their escort. The weather was fine, and the sea very calm and the journey lasted about three and a half hours. At 11:00 exactly the cruiser GLASGOW, accompanied by the SURPRISE dropped anchor off Brioni. Soon after that a motor launch came from Brioni to the cruiser GLASGOW bringing Vice Admiral Srecko Manola to greet Admiral Lord Mountbatten on behalf of Marshal Tito and to extend a welcome to him. An honour guard was lined up on the deck of the cruiser. Lord Mountbatten met Vice Admiral Manola exchanged greetings.

Half an hour later Lord Mountbatten, wearing full uniform and wearing the Order of the Garter, which is the highest British order, accompanied by the British Ambassador in Belgrade, Sir Ivo Mallet, who was also wearing full diplomatic uniform, boarded the motor launch which was lowered from the cruiser and proceeded to Brioni. Another launch from the yacht SURPRISE took Lady Mountbatten, Lady Mallet and their escort to Brioni.

LUNCHEON IN HONOUR OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN AND THE BRITISH GUESTS

On their arrival at Brioni, Lord Mountbatten, Ambassador Mallet and other guests were received by Marshal Tito, with whom they spent a short time in conversation.

Marshal Tito gave a luncheon in honour of Lord Mountbatten, which was attended in addition to the British guests by Vice Admiral Mate Jerkovic, Vice Admiral Srecko Manola, Rear Admiral Vukasin Micunovic and Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Slovan Smodlaka.

During the luncheon Marshal Tito, Admiral Lord Mountbatten and British Ambassador, Sir Ivo Mallet, gave hearty toasts.

TOAST GIVEN BY MARSHAL TITO

In toasting Lord Mountbatten and the British guests, Marshal Tito said:

"Admiral, Ladies and Gentlemen and Comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to greet here on our Adriatic Admiral Lord Mountbatten as one of the great sailors of today, of our ally country Great Britain.

"Similarly, I wish to extend my greetings to the other guests.

"I deem it necessary to emphasise on this occasion that we in Yugoslavia know the glorious war history of the British Navy and particularly its great efforts, sacrifices and victories during the last two world wars which demanded special stubbornness and war skill. In the last world War, which has been the bloodiest in history, we were allies, and it is just this fact why we all on every occasion with great pleasure, and particularly today, receive visits of British naval units because

today also, when the world is again afraid of a war and when men are afraid that perhaps tomorrow they might be drawn into the horrors of war, we again are considered to be allies. We consider ourselves to be allies because we are jointly striving to preserve peace, to jointly stand guard in this part of the world against aggressive war adventures, to stand guard for peace.

"I still have the finest memory of my short contact and stay with your naval units during the last war, in 1944, particularly during the voyage by a destroyer which was called BLACK MOOR, which brought me from Bari to the Isle of Vis. The friendly treatment and hospitality by all on the vessel, ranging from the Captain to the ratings, made the finest impression on me, which I still remember.

"At that time the Allied Powers were giving us their aid in various ways, and the British Navy played a great part in bringing that aid to us. I personally saw great efforts made by your seamen to help us as much as possible in the struggle against the common enemy. I saw how your men in the navy highly praised our struggle and our sacrifices, and our people do not so quickly and so easily forget such things. We saw in all that both sympathies for our peoples and an understanding of their aspirations. We saw at that time how your soldiers sincerely valued our war efforts and our sacrifices.

"I am convinced that the Allied solidarity and friendship which reached expression during the last great war will exist in the future too to the happiness of the peoples of Great Britain and new Yugoslavia.

"I raise my glass to the health and long life of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, to the welfare of the people of your country and of the Royal Navy and to your health Admiral."

SPEECH BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR IVO MALLET

After Marshal Tito gave his toast, British Ambassador Sir Ivo Mallet stood up and said in part:

"Mr. Marshal, I wish to thank you for the words you have spoken about the country which I have the honour to represent in Yugoslavia and to express the same wishes for friendship between our two nations, as you expressed a moment ago. Our two nations, which are today making efforts to maintain peace, are also trying to improve the destiny of the common man of our two countries.

"I raise my glass to the health of the President of the Government of the FPRY and of the Yugoslav peoples."

LORD MOUNTBATTEN TOASTS MARSHAL TITO

After that Admiral Lord Mountbatten toasted Marshal Tito and said:

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, The Yugoslav ports have always been attractive for the British Navy and the British Navy has always gladly visited Yugoslavia. During the last war, I personally visited Split, Dubrovnik, Pola and the Island of Brioni three times, and yesterday I visited Rijeka for the first time. We are very glad of having renewed the practice of visiting Yugoslavia in this way.

"As I said yesterday, we consider that the British Navy is a sort of Ambassador of ours. Our men go ashore and see for themselves the spirit by which your peoples are inspired in the efforts which they are making to develop their country and to make it a progressive one. We hope that our men who go ashore from our vessels will contribute towards giving to the Yugoslav people a proper idea of the British people.

"We are allies who are united towards the preservation of peace and welfare, and to work jointly for peace is a much better alliance than an alliance born in war.

"When I was a member of the Committee of Chiefs of Staff in London during the war in 1942, I heard the name of Tito for the first time. It was then that we heard about the heroic resistance which you and your partisans were putting up against the Germans. It was for that reason that Prime Minister Churchill decided to extend aid to you. In token of his confidence of your loyalty to the common cause, he sent his son to Yugoslavia who parachuted there.

"I take this occasion to express my gratitude to Admiral Mancla for his kindness and help to me during this visit, and I emphasise the pleasure which I have had getting acquainted with Admiral Jerkovic and Admiral Micunovic.

"I raise my glass in honour of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and of their leader in peace and war, Minister of National Defence Marshal Tito."

DURING THE AFTERNOON MARSHAL TITO PAID A RETURN VISIT TO LORD MOUNTBATTEN ON HIS FLAGSHIP "GLASGOW"

Lord Mountbatten and his suite returned to the cruiser GLASGOW at 5:45 p.m. Half an hour later Marshal Tito came to the cruiser GLASGOW to return the visit to Lord Mountbatten. For the reception of Marshal Tito the cruiser was bedecked with Yugoslav and British flags in a gala fashion. A naval band and guard of honour were on the deck. Lord Mountbatten, with his entire staff and officers of the cruiser GLASGOW awaited Marshal Tito. When Marshal Tito stepped on the deck of the British warship, the naval band struck up the Yugoslav national anthem and the Honour Guard saluted Marshal Tito. Marshal Tito was accompanied by Vice Admiral Mate Jerkovic and Vice Admiral Brecko Manola, as well as Rear Admiral Vukasin Micunovic and Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Sloven Smodlaka.

Marshal Tito was met and heartily greeted by Lord Mountbatten. Lord Mountbatten then presented to Marshal Tito the members of his staff and officers of the cruiser GLASGOW. The Marshal shook hands with every officer. After that the entire crew of the vessel marched by Marshal Tito, while Lord Mountbatten and the Captain of the cruiser GLASGOW, Holmes, stood by him.

Lord Mountbatten then showed Marshal Tito around the cruiser GLASGOW; inspection of the vessel lasted for about half an hour. After that Marshal Tito and Lord Mountbatten, in company of the entire suite, went from the cruiser GLASGOW to the Yacht to pay their respects to Lady Mountbatten.

DINNER ABOARD THE VESSEL

At 8:30 p.m. Admiral Lord Mountbatten gave a dinner on the cruiser GLASGOW in honour of Marshal Tito. After the dinner and the cordial reception on the Flagship, Marshal Tito took leave of the British Ambassador and Lady Mallet, Lady Mountbatten, Captain of the cruiser Holmes and the other British personalities and at 9:30 p.m. left the cruiser GLASGOW in the company of his suite.

STOP PRESS: STATEMENT GIVEN BY LORD MOUNTBATTEN TO REPRESENTATIVES OF HOME AND FOREIGN PRESS BEFORE LEAVING YUGOSLAVIA
(Pola, 26th June)

The Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, Admiral Lord Mountbatten gave a statement to representatives of home and foreign press before leaving Yugoslavia, emphasising that he hoped that his visit would contribute towards the strengthening of the relations between Yugoslavia and the other Western countries. He mentioned that since he had taken over the command of the British Mediterranean Fleet, he had wished to visit all the friendly countries in the Mediterranean with the object of establishing personal contact and stressed that his visit has the character of a normal courtesy call.

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Admiral Lord Mountbatten then said that the British people are well acquainted with the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples under the firm leadership of Marshal Tito, as well as with the terrible devastations wrought by the war on Yugoslav villages and cities. "I also wish to mention that I have been deeply impressed by the spirit in which the Yugoslav peoples have taken on the job of reconstructing their country," added Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

"I wish to express my deep gratitude for the very friendly reception given to my officers and men during our visit to Rijeka. We are grateful for the hospitality which was so broadly extended to us," concluded Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952)

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TWO YEARS OF WAR IN KOREA: KOREA WAITS

For two whole years the events in Korea have been the center of general attention. When on this date the year before last North Korean units for the first time crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded South Korea, the world, which was unpleasantly surprised, expected all that to be a limited incident which would be quickly liquidated. The world expects the same today, although a lot of things have happened in Korea since that time and although a lot of things have happened in the world because of Korea since that time.

From the military point of view, the Korean conflict represents an exception of its kind: never in world history have two opposing sides conducted such prolonged warfare. The Korean case in Korea.

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The nonpeace-loving policy of Moscow--which has left its indelible stamp on Korea and which has swallowed up one and a half million victims from the Korean battlefield--has forced the rest of the world to increase its defense forces and to rearm quickly. Judging by everything, this rearming is the last thing Moscow wished to achieve when it prepared the invasion of South Korea. But this is not also the last situation which Soviet diplomacy has wrongly appraised. Although for the last few months Moscow has been endeavouring to focus international political activity on the questions of Europe, in the first place on the question of Germany, it has not been relaxing in any way its underground game in Asia, particularly in the Far East. The efforts made by the USSR to draw China into a war of exhaustion with the West are very striking. Finally, the new and increasing role of Japan as well as Peking's Asiatic policy under present conditions are confronting Moscow with a series of problems. By trying to maintain and expand its influence and authority, Moscow is inevitably coming into conflict with those political currents in Asia which seek independence and full equality in the settling of their own and general questions.

Two years ago Moscow showed in Korea that it is ignoring the demands and rights of Asia. The ruthlessness of Moscow is too great that Asia can forget it--the peoples of Asia have less and less confidence in the policy of Moscow.

The UN, which is fighting in Korea, was given a rare chance two years ago to win--both as protector of the independence and freedom of nations and as defender against aggression--both the general sympathies and confidence in Korea and in many other parts of Asia. During the past year, at the time of the famous Korean talks, a golden opportunity to achieve this was missed. The Korean crisis has now entered upon a phase in which no-one is gaining anything. The task of the UN, which two years ago was to stop aggression and throw back the enemy, has now become much more complicated because it demands that mutual distrust be removed and friendship re-established. /s/ B. Dikic

(POLITIKA - 25th June, 1952)

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FURTHER REFERENCE TO ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY CLERGYMEN IN TOLMIN

As previously reported in our newspapers, a group of clergymen from Tolmin, instead of fulfilling their duty as clergymen, carried out anti-national as well as espionage activity. This is another example of anti-national behaviour of certain clergymen demonstrated during and after the war.

At the end of 1942, higher church functionaries described the National Liberation Movement as inspired by the communists, thus deadening the sympathies of some clergymen towards this Movement resulting from their disapproval of oppression exercised by the Italian authority. Thereupon, some efforts were made for the establishment of a Catholic organization, but failed owing to the fact that its propagators were only too much compromised. The role of this organization was therefore assigned to the Congregation of the Virgin Mary. The canon Brumec, who was the Head of this Congregation in the whole Bishopric, issued a circular letter in 1944 prohibiting to all members of this Congregation to participate in the Liberation Front, giving at the same time instructions on behaviour towards its active members. This practically meant that active members and sympathizers were denounced by a clergyman to the Domobrani who thereupon undertook reprisals. In this manner the Congregation of the Virgin Mary became an espionage agency of the Domobrani. Information was collected at deacons' meetings held in Tolmin and Kobarid. In April of 1944, one of these meetings was also attended by Cotic, Domobrani Commandant at Kobarid. On that occasion all the attendants of this meetings without one single exception reported the names of active members and sympathizers of the Liberation Front as far as they knew them. Arrests were then undertaken at Ca'rg, Libušnje, Strmec and Vrsto, while some houses were burnt down and people killed. Ivan Kobarid, former Dean at Kobarid, admitted how he was an active member and supporter of Domobrani and collaborated with the Dean of Tolmin Vodopivec by denouncing the names of the people, organizing an espionage network, etc. Karel Klinton in his turn confessed to have given the names of 15 workers to Cotic; later on all of these listed workers were arrested. Ivan Elad tried to deny his misdeeds committed during the war, but, as is obvious from his own confessions, he had close links with the Germans and was also involved in the murder of 16 people from the village of Strmec which was devastated at that time. Lucijan Krajinik confessed that a little while after the conference held at Kobarid some arrests were made adding that the conference was the decisive factor in that matter.

Even after the war these people did not change their hostile attitude towards the Liberation Struggle of the Slovene people. The reactionary emigration who has succeeded in escaping before the just punishment, could not find a better assistance. At the time when signatures favouring the annexation of zone A to Yugoslavia were collected, the clergymen from the district of Tolmin persisted in their hostility towards the FPRY. All those clergymen headed by the Dean Pavlin rejected to give their signatures. On the other hand, they gave all possible support to attempts made by the reactionary emigration aimed at the annexation of zone A to the FTT. Nevertheless, on that occasion they again refused to sign anything on purpose, wishing to avoid to compromise themselves in the eyes of the people. But when it had become obvious that zone A was going to be annexed to Yugoslavia, at the end of January of 1947, a deacons' meeting was again held at Kobarid. The Gestapo agent Pontar also attended that meeting. They all agreed that clergymen who were compromised should leave zone A before annexation, while as to the others, they should stay and assist the emigration in their struggle against the FPRY by sending reports and undermining the people's authority. Thereupon they all worked employing all their forces for the organization of as many escapes as possible. Their own object in this affair was to justify their own escape from Yugoslavia. Apart from this, they also agreed on methods of sending in reports, organization of ties, etc.

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Detailed reports on all their activity can be found in our previously published articles on the same subject.

On the basis of all this one can realize what the moral aspect of these people is like. The life and activity of some of the defendants ever since 1949 until their arrest only represented a series of crimes committed against their own people, their freedom and independence. One of the most flagrant types of criminals was that of Ivan Hlad. He knew perfectly well how to adjust himself to any kind of authority. At the time when the Germans, or the Italians, or the Americans were there he succeeded in fitting his behaviour to their wishes, but failed to adjust himself to the people's authority. A while before the annexation, being aware of his guilt, he intended to escape abroad but later on decided that he could also hide at Log near Mangart and thus continue with his activity. According to confessions made by other defendants, he was the main speaker at those meetings of deacons. He was also the central figure when after the agenda was exhausted they began to make jokes. He then ridiculed his female parishioners who came to him to confess making dirty jokes at their expense.

In the course of his interrogation, Kobal made several quite interesting confessions: "When Mocnik was expelled, the appointment of another Apostolic Administrator had to be made. We all agreed on that that no other choice can be made except to appoint Dr. Tores in his place knowing that he had some definite links with the authority". Their object was to intimidate the clergymen who were loyal to the authority. Kobal himself confessed this on two occasions and later on twice denied everything. Finally he was compelled to admit the facts by the force of arguments and evidence. He also confessed the following: "If I had assured that my confessions would not to be made public but retained in the archive only, then I could confess everything". "Otherwise, I would be very much compromised". He further added: "I am concerned with the reputation of the church, as well as with messages from gentlemen on the other side of the border". Ljubo Marc made similar statements: "Now I am going to be exposed as a hypocrite and a person without much character, because in my sermons I had always deliberately concealed my hostile activity against the authority". But when it was necessary they all failed to take into consideration the reputation of the church or their own.

Thus another group of traitors and spies has received a just punishment for its activity charged with criminal activity directed against the interests of the people, and deep moral contamination and hypocrisy. All those who are more concerned with directives and the interests of the reactionary clergy inspired by the policy of the Vatican than with those of their own people, will suffer the same fate.

In addition to this, as soon as the activity of the clergy from Tolmin was exposed, it could not be helped to examine it apart from the behaviour of the Dean Vodopivec from Tolmin. Evidence collected at this trial is sufficient as a justification of the pronouncement of a death sentence on this flagrant criminal and traitor. But we understand and approve the attitude assumed by the people's authority considering that this 80 years old man morally corrupt, although being a criminal and traitor, should not be brought up for trial. As to the leaders of the Catholic Church, they should have the least sense of tact and not leave Vodopivec in the same place where he had committed all those crimes. In this way they offend the feelings of members of families of those who lost their lives because of him.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, June 25, 1952)

Correction: In the paper "Slovenski Porocvalec" of June 26, 1952, the following correction was made: Instead of expressing approval of the appointment of Dr. Tores, the text translated on this page, lines 27-30, should read as follows - "We all agreed that Dr. Tores could not be appointed".

76-7-18-

F u n k a m t
Rügen Radio

OFFICIALS ONLY

Glowe (Rügen), den 20.11.1951

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Frequenzbeobachtungen

Following are the requested frequency observations:
Nachstehend die gewünschten Frequenzbeobachtungen:

- 2630 A 1-Verkehr mit Lautstärke 1-2 beobachtet. Auf 2636 A 3-Verkehr dänische Stationen die auf 2630 etwas durchschlagen jedoch ohne wesentliche Behinderung. Die Frequenz 2630 ist jedoch für Rügen Radio in der Frequenzliste vorgemerkt und muß unbedingt wieder für uns gewonnen werden.
- 3336 Wettersender mit Zahlengruppen beobachtet, Rfz IMA. Ferner A 1-Verkehr mit geringer Lautstärke festgestellt. Frequenz für uns brauchbar.
- 3370 Verhältnismäßig saubere Frequenz. A 1-Verkehr mit geringer Lautstärke festgestellt. Frequenz ist für uns brauchbar.
- 1877 Ein A3-Träger schlägt durch mit La 3-4. Träger liegt genau auf 1880.
- 1882 Ist die Anrufwelle von Elbe Weser Radio und daher von uns nicht mehr zu benutzen.
- 1898 Ist die Ausweichwelle von Elbe Weser Radio und als Arbeitswelle für uns daher nicht zu benutzen.
- 2535 Ist lt. Frequenzliste für Rügen Radio eingetragen. Lt. Verzeichnis der Küsten- und Seefunkstellen ist die Frequenz jedoch als Ausweichwelle für Kiel Radio zeitweise mit Verkehr belegt. Es müßte auf dem Verhandlungswege versucht werden, diese Frequenz wieder für Rügen Radio zu gewinnen.
- 2255 keine Fremdstörer festgestellt.
- 3380 u. 3390 Es wurden verschiedene Telegraphiesender festgestellt. Wenn auch wir diese Frequenzen mit Telegraphie belegen würden, so würden sich daraus keine Schwierigkeiten ergeben.
- 2300 Ist nach unseren Feststellungen und nach Mitteilung der Logger sehr günstig da kaum Fremdstörer festgestellt wurden.
- 2000 keine Störungen festgestellt
- 2266 Ist die Hauptarbeitswelle der westdeutschen Schiffe und voll mit Verkehr belegt. Für uns ist die Frequenz daher nicht geeignet.
- 2165 geringer Tastverkehr festgestellt jedoch ohne wesentliche Störungen.

Unter

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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 649

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THE NEW LAW ON PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES AND PROBLEMS OF PUTTING IT INTO EFFECT

The federal General Law Pertaining to People's Committees of April 1 1952 has been published and become effective. Our public is acquainted with the basic principles of this law and its importance to socialist democracy. However, although this law contains a set of principles and presents, as comrade Kardelj says, a sort of a c h a r t e r o n s e l f g o v e r n m e n t of the people in local units, in essence it is only a law. It is not a program or manifesto, although its principles bear the character of a program on organization and development of the people's selfgovernment in municipality, city and district. As any other law, the law on People's Committees has been passed in order to be put into effect. Basically, the true value of a law depends to which extent it can be realized in practice. This does not mean that the law covers all possible solutions, nor does it mean that no new problems will arise in practice, or that all its items are perfect. It is sure that the value of this law will depend on the congruence of the basic principles of organization and work provided for by this law with the organization and functioning of the people's committee in practice. Congruence of legal norms with reality is not only a criterion with respect to realization of the law but also in regard to actual effect of the law in the matter of material and cultural development of our municipalities, cities and districts as well as strengthening of institutions of the people's selfgovernment within same.

The problem of putting this law into effect is more complicated than the problem of realizing basic federal laws. While the realization of these laws, as a rule, is reduced to application of the law or to taking of organizational, personal, material, legal measures and procedures for the purpose of putting into effect legal norms, the new law pertaining to people's committees, along with its application, includes also problems of further legal realization of its principles. I shall dwell on both problems in this article. I must stress, however, that the application of the new law pertaining to people's committees differs somewhat from the application of state laws or federal laws not falling under the category of general laws. Problems to be treated and particularly solutions to be given in connection therewith are necessarily of a limited and conditional character. This is due to the fact that state laws pertaining to people's committees, as well as other laws, will fully reveal all problems with respect to application, because they will extend the system of legal norms. Considering the fact, however, that the basic principles of the federal law must be realized by state laws, this pointing to problems of applying the federal law pertaining to people's committees is not merely of a general character.

Finally, another mention has to be made. Until state laws pertaining to people's committees are passed, the principles of the new federal law will not all be realized. They will be realized only when the new people's committees are elected on the basis of new state laws. This, however, should not prevent us from considering all the more important problems with respect to application of the federal law. The more so, the elections for the new people's committees will most probably be held in the course of this year. Besides, a series of basic principles of the federal law on people's committees are already being applied on the basis of state laws pertaining to organization of people's committees issued in April 1952.

THE MARKET AND TRADE

Retail trade in the period January-May of this year amounted to 121,044 million dinars, which represents about 40% of the provided for annual retail trade. From this amount about 25% consists of trade in foodstuffs, and 75% of industrial goods. According to months the retail trade in this period was as follows: in January 20,115 million dinars (index 100), in February 22,540 million dinars (index 112), in March 25,414 million dinars (index 126), in April 28,000 million dinars (index 139) and in May 24,125 million dinars (index 124).

The prominently weaker trade in January and February and the increase in trade in the other three months (particularly March and April) is explained by the fact that the consumers spent at the end of last year to a great extent their buying means, on account of which they somewhat restrained themselves in January and February from buying - while the increase of trade in the remaining 3 months represents the stabilisation of the situation in the consumers' demand and is partly also the result of the spring season.

Such an achievement in trade for the past period (40% of the annual planned trade) points out to a somewhat changed situation in regard to last year, when for the same period of time a much smaller portion of the total annual trade was achieved - and this means that in this year one should not expect that the trade in the last quarter of the year will be greater to that extent from the trade of the previous quarters as was the case last year. The reason for the uniformity of trade according to quotas in this year lies in the fact that in the forthcoming quarter there will be most probably no stagnation in trade - which is otherwise normal for this period of the year - because the sale of goods by way of consumer credits and credits for the purchase of fuel, as well as the decrease of prices of industrial goods which are not in demand, for which the state has allocated subsidies to the trade network (a total of about 5 billion dinars) and the abolition of purchase coupons - will influence to a great extent the revival of trade in the next few months.

Movement of Stocks

The stock of goods in the retail network has increased during the first quarter of the year (for April and May we have not full data) by about 60% in regard to the stocks at the beginning of the year. This represents about by 13% greater stocks of goods from those who have been provided for by the credit balance as standard ones. Although there is no data concerning stocks for April and May one should not expect their further increase in these months, because the trade in these months was much greater. The increase in stocks, in spite of the increased trade in the past 3 months, is due to several reasons. The forming of a larger number of new enterprises which had to supplement the assortment of their stocks, the buying of new quality goods from this year's production and the stoppage in the sale of goods, both in previous periods, the increased delivery by the industry in March and April because of the stoppage at the beginning of the year, when many problems have not as yet been cleared up in connection with the formation of prices in industry, the hope of the consumers to purchase the more expensive articles by means of credit and on account of that the stoppage in the sale of such articles, which, however, the network had to buy in good time in order to secure the quantity which it needs for sale on credit and similar - led up to the transitory increase of stocks in retail trade. The present stocks in the trade network in retail trade are greater therefore than those which as necessary have been provided for for a normal flow of trade in this year. The forming of such stocks resulted also from the low rate of interest, which the enterprises paid for borrowed credits and because of that they did not take sufficient care concerning stocks.

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Stocks in wholesale trade showed a decrease in January and February and a certain increase in March, particularly in Slovenia and Croatia, parallel with a changed structure of assortments in relation to the past year. It can be expected that an increase in the rate of interest, namely restriction of financial possibilities, will lead up to a further decrease of stocks in wholesale trade and that in this way the wholesale trade will come down to the level which is economically justified and necessary under these new conditions.

Movement of prices

In the period January-May of this year the level of prices and their variation are shown by the following indices:

	I	II	III	IV	V
Total Index (1938=100)	1098	1112	1125	1127	1130
	100	101,3	102,4	102,6	103,0
Industrial articles (without tobacco)	1718	1750	1771	1788	1787
	100	101,8	103,1	104,1	104,0
Agricultural food- stuffs	1201	1216	1229	1214	1232
	100	101,2	102,3	101,1	102,7
Services	313	312	321	320	322
	100	99,7	102,6	102,2	102,9

In spite of a certain increase in the total and individual groups of indices of prices which have resulted from separate reasons of a transitory character (because of the increase of economic prices of fuel, increase of prices of textile confections which receives its raw materials today at freely-established prices, as well as of the unimportant increase in the price of furniture because of increased transport tariffs - and on the other side on account of the increase of the price of some agricultural products conditioned by the season and accommodation of prices of wine and spirits at the general level), the level of prices, considered as a whole, had a tendency to stabilisation.

Circulation of money and coupons

The circulation of ready cash has increased since the beginning of the year until 31st May by 1,096 million dinars, which does not represent some disturbance of the goods - monetary balance, because at the end of last year by the sale of goods at lower prices the withdrawal of large sums of ready cash took place and the present increased circulation means only stabilisation of the situation in this regard, the more so because the speed of circulation of ready cash has increased to a great extent. Towards the end of May 39,675 million dinars were in circulation.

The circulation of industrial coupons on May 31st is expressed by the index 117 (I. I. = 100), and the purchase coupons with the new index 46 - which on one side is the consequence of saving coupons by town consumers for buying more expensive products, and on the other side - with purchase coupons the end of the compulsory purchase in this year had as a consequence a decrease in circulation.

The total circulation of money and coupons (31st May index in relation to 1st January amounted to 100,5) in relation to the situation at the beginning of the year shows a normalised situation and stability, which acted positively on the uniformity of prices of goods and services.

The purchase funds of the population, as well as the goods funds from local production and imports, which have been realised in the first five months of this year, correspond with the dynamics established in the goods-monetary balance for this year. The stabilisation

of prices at a level which was reached at the end of last year (abstracting unimportant transitory increases) shows the balance of purchase and goods funds and offers a favourable prospect for the further harmonisation of the general level of prices.

The normal yield of agricultural products in this economic year should produce a certain decrease in prices of agricultural products, which would result in a parallel decrease of prices of industrial goods in corresponding proportions.

(TRGOVINSKI PREGLED - 19th June, 1952).

THE USE OF SUBSIDIES FOR THE LOWERING OF PRICES OF GOODS WHICH ARE NOT IN DEMAND

The problem of sale of goods which are not in demand boils down in fact to the question of a right use of turnover means and on the question of the level of expenses in trade, in regard to the new rate of interest. Goods which remain in stock for a long time in enterprises binds a portion of turnover means and makes them unemployable for normal circulation. The rates of interest on such means, which are now much greater than formerly, become month in month out an expenditure which seriously increases expenses of trade. Particularly so under conditions of the new wages system, which is based on differences in price, material and other expenses of the enterprise influence the level of the wages fund of the employees. Therefore, the stocks of goods which are not in demand decrease directly the wages fund of the employees in trade. Therefore each enterprise and its complete workers' collective is interested in liberating itself from stocks which are not in demand.

Means obtained need not be used immediately

Trade enterprises have received in the past few days subsidies from the State for the decrease of prices of goods which are not in demand. This measure should eliminate ultimately the consequences of the former distributive system in trade and to make possible for the enterprises normal trading in the future. The use of thus obtained subsidies which suits best the interests, represents a problem which must occupy the attention of workers' collectives and executive organs of all trade enterprises. Practice has shown in the last few days already certain deficiencies in regard to the employ of obtained subsidies - which are contrary to the correctly conceived interests of the enterprise. In the first place, subsidies, when the enterprise has already obtained them, lose the character of outside means and become a component part of the turn over means of the enterprise on which the State has no pretensions to get them back. And this means that the obtained means need not be necessarily used at any price immediately to the full extent. If the momentary situation of the enterprise does not require to engage fully the means on disposal in this period, the enterprise should not lower prices to such an extent, which get the character of 'spoiling' prices in order to achieve a transitory and shortlived increase of trade.

Another occurrence of wrongly conceived proper interests which has been remarked is that some enterprises use in a linear manner means for lowering the price of a large number of articles, so that that with really unsalable goods the lowering of prices is not sufficient to revive the sale of these articles, while with articles which are in demand the lowering of price is not at all necessary.

How some enterprises used incorrectly subsidies.

The most serious irregularity while lowering prices was made by those enterprises, which have carried out this decrease in price of normal saleable goods, while the prices of goods which are not in demand and who are in stock for a long time because of high prices and poor quality, were not at all decreased. Their calculation was simple and superficial. They thought that it was more

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profitable to make use of this occasion to gain customers and to compete with other enterprises in the locality, to increase trade, by selling normal goods much cheaper than others. On the other hand they did not take the trouble to liberate themselves from goods which are not in demand, thinking that the State will have to intervene again, or that the lowering prices of these goods cannot give results - because they think that these goods cannot be sold anyhow, even at lower prices and that it is more profitable to use these means for more lucrative objects.

Such a calculation is obviously short-sighted and directly detrimental to the enterprise itself. Competition with such means to gain customers will give no results, because the enterprise will have to return to normal prices after spending the means at its disposal. Increase of prices will produce lack of confidence of consumers which will be hard to eliminate afterwards. Such goods will remain in stock. Interest will reduce the wages fund of the employees and the means will be insufficient to keep permanently the necessary assortment. New subsidies should not be given nor should they be expected, because such a measure is incompatible with the present economic system. This means that the enterprises will not be able to operate successfully and to make secure for employees a corresponding wage, particularly when the running costs have to be covered soon from realised differences in prices.

Besides this, enterprises should bear in mind that trade takes into consideration a certain risk and that they will come into the situation to sell some product in the future below the purchasing price. For such cases one should secure means by leading a correct policy in fixing prices, and particularly by taking into account new supplies of goods in needed quantities, corresponding assortment and prices, their timely arrival and other conditions, which are important for normal trading.

The price policy in enterprises is one of the most important and responsible activities where all the members of the workers' collective should participate compulsively.

(TRGOVINSKI PREGLED, June 19, 1952).

DISCUSSIONS OF NEW ORGANISATION OF PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY: LECTURE
BY MOSA PIJADE

At the invitation of the Association of University Professors and other scientific workers, Mosa Pijade, Vice-President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY gave a lecture concerning the pre-draft of the Law on the Constitution concerning the Supreme, Federal, Republican and autonomous organs of authority at the Mathematical Faculty in Belgrade.

At the beginning, Mosa Pijade stressed that it is not possible as yet to give some full and definite formulations and postulates in this extremely voluminous and important work and exposed shortly the history of the development of our socialist democracy.

In the second part of his lecture Mosa Pijade referred to the most important postulates which should be introduced in the project of the Law on the Constitution and which, most probably, will make the basic structure of this law. Besides this, he referred to some details which in the present phase of discussion have been accepted as the most acceptable ones.

- One of the most important characteristics of the new system is the Producers' Council in representative bodies, beginning from District and Town Councils to the Federal Assembly. This is an order which will represent a powerful bulwerk to bureaucracy and

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state capitalistic elements. This is a guarantee that our revolution will not be distorted.

Another important characteristic is that the central organs will keep only those functions which cannot be executed by the basic organs of the People's Authority, functions which belong to the whole society as a whole and which must be executed in a democratic manner.

The project has the intention that the principle of uniformity of authority - a principle whose values were understood during the war and proclaimed already in Jajce at the Second Session of the AVNOJ - concerning a matter which is more real than it was the case at present. This has to be secured by the role of the People's Assembly as the sovereign supreme organ of authority, which concentrates in itself both legislative functions and executive authority through its proper organs. The basic project will be devoted mainly to federal organs of authority. In a few words only, so to speak, in a few sentences, this project will refer to Republican and autonomous organs of authority, as much as to give the most basic principles which would secure the uniformity of the system in the whole state. All the rest has to be produced by the republics themselves, through their basic laws, and by autonomous units through their statutes.

In the first place stands the People's Assembly as the representative body of the people of our country, as the supreme executor of its sovereign rights and as the supreme organ of authority in the framework of those rights which belong to federations. Strict attention is paid that the sovereignty of our 6 republics must be respected and that nothing should be taken for the federation which could not be executed by the republics themselves or by lower organs.

- District and town deputies will be elected directly by the electors. The number of inhabitants which will elect one deputy has not been established as yet. Most probably we shall keep to the project that one deputy should come for every 70,000 inhabitants. Thus we would have about 280 district and town deputies to which number one should add 83 republican and autonomous deputies because each republic would elect 12, while the Vojvodina 7 and the Kosmet 4 respectively, namely - only 83, so that the Federal Council in its full composition would have about 360 or so deputies. If we add to this that the Producers' Councils according to the project should have half or up to 2/3 of the number of deputies in the Federal Council, this would be yet an assembly of more than 530-540 deputies.

Mosa Pijade went on to say that the mandate of the deputies of the Producers' Council should last two years and concerning their number, according to the population of a republic, and speaking later concerning the committees of the Assembly's Councils he said that the pre-draft has not elaborated sufficiently their competence. Too much attention has been paid to the Committees of the Praesidium, so that one has got the wrong impression that in the case of the existence of these committees of the Praesidium the Assembly's Committees would be superfluous, that they would not have anything to do, an impression was formed that the Praesidium has become some sort of a government. On account of this, while elaborating further the project, attention will be paid that these matters should be cleared up sufficiently.

There were opinions, on account of that disagreement, that one might abolish the Committees of the Praesidium and that the Assembly itself might administer also executive authority directly through its committees. However, there is no such Assembly, nor can it exist, nor can such a body take up such a role of daily administration of functions of authority. The Praesidium is here,

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but conceived only as a separate organ of the Assembly, its organ to whom is entrusted the administration of daily work.

The project will underline the collective character of the activities of the Praesidium, because its committees are nothing else but a supplementary means in the internal division of work.

- A novelty which is introduced by this Law on the Constitution is the President of the Republic. This institution is introduced out of practical reasons, which we have felt in these past few years, particularly in regard to abroad and also otherwise. According to this project on the Constitution and according to proposals which have come later, the President of the Republic is elected by the Assembly from the ranks of the deputies, in fact from the ranks of deputies which have been elected to the Praesidium, and consequently by electing the President of the Republic, the Assembly separates from the Praesidium one of its members to whom it allocates this function. He remains a deputy with all his rights and duties as a deputy, only he does not vote in the Assembly. He is responsible for his work to the People's Assembly, which has in regard to him the same rights which it has towards the Praesidium. The mandate of the President of the Republic lasts as long as the mandate of the Assembly.

- How will the organs of authority look in this new system? The Federal Government and the Republican Governments as separate and independent administrative organs exist no longer. The organs of authority get an administrative character. The men who are at the head of the administration as state secretaries are only officials; they cannot be deputies and are responsible for their work to the Praesidium and to the People's Assembly, although they will have in such a position sufficient independence and power of authority to execute their functions at the head of the institution. State officials who are in the ranks of organs of administration will not be deputies, namely by being elected as deputies they will lose their position.

The army will be able to have its deputies in the Assembly, but how they will be elected and other problems in connection with this have not been solved as yet. In general, there are still many detailed problems which must be studied, but we hope that we shall be able by October to present this project on the Constitution to the Assembly for solution.

At the end, Mosa Pijade said that there are still difficulties which must be overcome during the drawing-up of this great project, but that they will be surmounted and that this great constitutional reform will produce great and gratifying results.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952).

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SOCIAL PROTECTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE .

One hears a great deal lately about a great number of meetings and numerous discussions within the collectives, devoted to the protection of employed people, hygienic and technical protection of work.

This is a very positive occurrence. This problem existed in fact formerly, but now - under new conditions - in the first place, under conditions of self-management by workers, the concern for the man must be ever more expressed as the most direct interest of society, primarily of the collective where he works.

This interest cannot be comprehended in a rough, business like sense of the word, although even such a calculating analysis would show up a great number of the collectives as wasters because of the relatively frequent bodily injuries and as a consequence a large number of unnecessarily lost working days.

In the building industry and in building in the whole of Yugoslavia 2,335.117 working days were lost last year on account of accidents and different illnesses and social insurance paid out was 437,121.106 dinars. In the building industry in Slovenia, in the first three months of this year, where otherwise building technique is in general on a high level, there were 322 accidents at work.

It is not here the question of only and primarily of damage done to our economy. It is the question of social interest, as a humane and noble striving of the socialist community to protect the working man, to secure for him at his job ever better conditions of work. Is not this interest expressed most clearly in all the plans of new objectives, where bright and healthy factory halls are provided for, different protective means and hygienic installations, in order to offer to our working man at his job all the possibilities which will make his work nicer and more enjoyable.

This is in fact the essence of the problem.

Distorted conceptions in some of our collectives that expenditure on hygienic and technical protection of work are unnecessary expenses and unprofitable exist. This is foreign to our socialist community. One must not permit that on account of the slogan of struggle for a great a production as possible and rapid construction, bureaucratic indifference to conditions of work should infiltrate in our workers' collectives. And such occurrences exist.

In the collective of the hydro-electric power station "Buzenica", which otherwise since the very beginning is surpassing all norms in building, 4 workers were accidentally killed. At the hydro-electric power station "Mali Zvornik" more than 100 members of the collective were seriously injured and otherwise in the month of April. At the recent plenum of the CC of Building Workers of Yugoslavia it was brought forward that some building enterprises on objects, in which are invested 30 to 40 million dinars put aside only 30 to 40 million dinars for hygienic-technical protection.

In our society man represents the highest value. For him, and not for some abstract people, we are building socialism. The care about such a man has been entrusted to the collective, where he is trained daily as a conscious builder of socialism. But as much as the collective is not up to this task and its directors neglect this task out of misconception, then the society must intervene through its organs, immediately and in a decisive manner.

The services of the Inspection of Work have not been always efficient so far, rapid and energetic. The social interest demands that, as it has already been shown at many meetings of Party and Labour Union organisations, that these services should strengthen their control over the hygienic and technical protection in enterprises. But the most important task lies with the collective itself, because it is responsible for this matter to society.

(BORBA - 28th June, 1952).

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MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT: PRIOR TO THE REORGANISATION OF THE ECONOMIC APPARATUS

A meeting of the Economic Council of the FPRY Government was held in Belgrade together with the Presidents of Economic Councils and Councils for Legislature of the republics. Reorganisation of the economic apparatus was discussed. The present economic institutions, namely councils, will unite into a uniform apparatus of Economic Councils, which will function as transitory forms until the new Law on the Constitution.

The basic distribution of activities in this uniform apparatus will be made in 2 sectors: economic-planning and administrative-judicial. The economic-planning section will work on the preparation of proportions of its Social Plan, perfection of its scientific methods of planning, economic analysis and balance sheets. The administrative-judicial sector will study and propose organisational economic problems and administrative measures. The present administrative regulations and decrees, who are not in harmony with the development of relations in production and in the economic system in general in our country and with their perspectives, will be substituted with several economic laws.

The reorganisation of the economic apparatus means at the same time also the liberation of a great number of state employees and experts (about 5,000) who will be allocated other positions in the economic apparatus of District and Town People's Committees. This will raise to a great extent the professional level of the People's Committees, whose role today in the new economic system, is much more important than formerly. The People's Committees, as well as federal and republican economic apparatus, will prepare the proportions of the social plans in the limits of their rights, complete data concerning production and distribution of the national revenue in the districts, the carrying-out of legal regulations in economy, etc.

Most of the experts for the People's Committees and enterprises, after the unification of the economic apparatus will be given by the Republican Councils for Industry. As we learned, about 15 highly-qualified experts of this council in B & H will be appointed as directors in large economic enterprises and 28 of them will take up duties as chief engineers in different industrial enterprises. In the other republics the situation is more or less the same. The People's Committees are already preparing the necessary measures to take over these experts and employees.

Besides engineers of different professions, the enterprises will be greatly strengthened with experienced commercialists after the execution of the unification. Such a cadre is particularly needed by production, because a large number of our workers' collectives do not find their way in commercial affairs. As learned the greatest number of employees who are foreseen for appointment to People's Committees of districts and towns, as well as economic enterprise have a university education and a professional experience of long standing.

(BOREA - 26th June, 1952).

COMPETITION IN HONOUR OF SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE CPY
INITIATIVE OF MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S FRONT OF SERBIA

Many of the People Front organizations of Serbia have decided at their meetings to hold competitions in honour of the Sixth Congress of the CPY. Members of the People's Front gave the incentive for these competitions^{which} will mainly consist of political, cultural-educational and physical culture work, health education and improvements of towns and villages.

The People's Front organizations will compete within the limits of their respective districts; however, there are examples where People's Front committees of some of the districts have invited PF organizations in other districts of Serbia or of other republics to compete. For example, the PF committee of the district of Djajovica, in honour of the Sixth Congress of the CPY, has challenged all the PF committees in the districts of the Kosovo and Metohija region, the PF committee of the Zajecar district in Serbia, the PF committee in the district of Gostivar in Macedonia and the PF committee of the district of Ivangrad in Montenegro.

The members of the People's Front of the District of Djajovica have envisaged in the program of competitions the building of roads, bridges, fountains and wells, the completion and building of schools on which work has already started and the building of new schools as well as dispensaries and cooperative homes. In the invitation for competition sent to the mentioned PF committees in Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia proper, there is also an item for organizing members in the struggle for protection of public property.

One of the numerous PF organizations which will participate in the competition is that of the district of Trstenik, which has invited to competition all the PF committees of all the districts in Serbia. This competition should start on 1st July.

(BORBA - 28th June, 1952)

THE MAYOR OF ISTANBUL IS COMING TO OUR COUNTRY

We learn that the Mayor of Istanbul, Dr. Fahretim Gekaj, will visit Yugoslavia probably towards the end of July.

As has already been reported, a Turkish Parliamentary Delegation will come to Yugoslavia towards the end of July or at the beginning of August. It is said in Belgrade that the visits of these high personalities will represent a notable sign of friendly rapprochement between the two countries. (Yugopress)

(BORBA - 28th June, 1952)

RENOVATION OF THE YUGOSLAV FREE ZONE IN SALONIKA

Yugopress learns that very soon work on the renovation of the Yugoslav free zone in Salonika Harbour will begin. Experts are already busy on plans for the reconstruction of the zone.

As it is known, during the last month of the war, the Yugoslav Free Zone in Salonika Harbour was completely destroyed, and all the installations, warehouses, magazines and buildings were razed.

All the reconstruction and installation work will be done by a Yugoslav enterprise, and an agreement on this was recently reached between representatives of the Yugoslav and Greek Governments.

Under the 1923 Convention, Yugoslavia was given for free use 76 square kilometres (?-Ed) of Salonika Harbour. Until the war, this free zone represented an important business centre which used to handle about

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250,000 to 300,000 tons of goods (loading and unloading). Yugoslav export experts believe that in the present situation traffic in the Yugoslav Zone at Salonika could be considerably greater than before the war. It is believed in Belgrade that the exchange of goods not only with Greece but also with the countries of the Near East could be promoted through this zone.

(EORBA - 28th June, 1952)

SITUATION IN ZONE A OF THE FTT
SLOVENES FORBIDDEN TO USE THEIR LANGUAGE AT MEETINGS OF TRIESTE CITY COUNCIL (Trieste, 27th June)

In commenting on the first meeting of the newly elected City Council of Trieste, Primorski Dnevnik notes that this meeting represents one of the most shameful pages in the history of the so-called "Defenders of Democracy" in Trieste. The Slovenes of Trieste, says the paper, are still fighting for the most elementary human right of the use of their mother tongue. The irredentists, who in the pre-election campaign appealed to the Slovenes in the Slovene language to vote for them, the day before yesterday made noise in the City Hall to prevent the use of the Slovene language and shouted to Slovene representatives that they "do not understand that language."

For the population of Trieste, concludes Primorski Dnevnik, the meeting of the newly elected City Council is another irrefutable proof of what the Italian irredentists consider to be democracy and protection of human rights. (Tanjug)

SLOVENES PROTEST THE PUTTING INTO EFFECT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE (Trieste, 27th June)

The night before last, at the meeting of the Liberation Front of the Fourth City Ward of Trieste a resolution was adopted protesting the putting into effect of the decisions of the London Conference. The population of Trieste, it is said in the resolution, do not want the bureaucrats from the Government in Rome. The population of Trieste is sufficiently mature to elect from its midst men who can administer the territory without any interference by foreigners. The present attitude of the Italian Government towards the Slovene national minority in Italy and the experiences of the long years of Italian rule in Trieste show sufficiently clearly the hostile attitude of the Italian administrators towards the Slovenes; therefore, the Slovenes will, it is said in the resolution, fight for their rights and for the realization of the decisions of the Peace Treaty with respect to the FTT. (Tanjug)

TRIAL OF COMINFORM SPIES OPENED IN BUJE
 (Buje, 27th June)

Yesterday the Circuit Court in Buje opened the trial of seven persons charged with espionage and anti-popular activities in favour of the Cominform. The following face trial: Anton JUGOVAC from Buje, Gaetano PEGORANO from Venice, residing in Porto Rose, Guiseppi DAVANDO from Piran, Anton RAK from Dubrave, Guiseppi SOLIERI from Trieste, Aldo GALUZZI from Modena, living in Umag and Anita SALIC from Momjana.

All the accused had been collecting confidential political and economic data in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT and had been submitting it to the Cominform leadership in Trieste. The accused had also been conducting hostile propaganda against popular authority.

Anton Jugovac, who heads the list of the accused, admitted yesterday during his interrogation that he had been receiving from Theodore BALBI, a Cominform agent in the Cominform headquarters in Trieste,

directives concerning the data which he had to collect in the Yugoslav Zone and instructions on how to communicate this data to the Cominform leadership in Trieste. He also admitted having drawn into this anti-popular work the other six persons who now face trial. The trial is continuing. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 28th June, 1952)

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC WORKS OF THE FPRY
THE OBJECTS HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED WHICH WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN THIS
YEAR'S CONSTRUCTION

Changing over to the new method of financing the key projects of capital construction demands the prior confirmation of the correct standing of individual objects, of how the concern over these projects can be turned over to the social community. This is why the material on the condition of investment construction envisaged in the Social Plan, which up to now has been managed by federal and republic agencies and which in the near future should be transferred to the peoples' committees and the enterprises, has been classified along with the preparations for the reorganization of the federal and republic economic apparatus. At yesterday's meeting the Council for Industry and Public Works of the FPRY, presided over by Minister-President Svetozar Vukmanovic, this matter was studied.

According to the opinions of the representatives of the republic councils, there exist considerable differences in prices for construction in individual republics which were either brought about at the time of recalculating the value of material from the old to the new economic prices or as the result of the increase in the volume of work. The greatest increases which resulted in the change over to the new economic prices showed up in Croatia and Serbia, but the representatives of these republics did not present convincing reasons to justify this situation. Steel mills are being built in Sisak and Zenica, for example, under practically the same conditions but the construction work in Sisak is much more expensive. Therefore, it was decided that experts confirm the estimates for individual projects and on the basis of their opinions a decision will be made to increase finances for their completion.

The increase in construction expenses as a result of the increased amount of work was brought about because individual objects were not initially introduced in the original list for this year because of the lack of blueprints or because there was not a sufficient amount of money provided for their construction. Along with this, the representatives of the republics were seeking an increase of credit and for the construction of some projects which are not included in the Social Plan. The entire documentation on the condition of work in the construction of individual key objects of capital construction, provided by the Federal Social Plan for this year, will be classified during the course of the coming month as to how they can be turned over to the local social community which in the future will concern itself with their completion.

The conclusions which were reached at the meeting of the Council decided as to what manner of action will be taken with key objects in whose construction difficulties are appearing as the result of the shortage of blueprints, subsequent introduction in the Plan, etc. The work on objects which appear in the original lists, but for which additional credit is needed for their completion because of mistakes in their planning which resulted from the lack of blueprints, will be resumed. In the same way work will be resumed on those key objects which were not completed last year. If there are sufficient finances work will also be resumed on those objects which were started last year but on which work had to be stopped this year. Under the same conditions, work will start on those objects which were not provided

for in the plan and where possibilities exist for their completion by the end of this year. The Council also decided that in allocating additional means for the capital construction of key objects specific attention be paid to the needs of PR Macedonia.

The Council then studied the position of the drawing up of blue-prints and on concluding contracts on the delivery of equipment for the key objects. In conclusion the Council examined the assignment of highly skilled cadres from the federal and republic economic apparatuses which must go to work in individual key enterprises after the reorganization.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952)

YUGOSLAV AIRWAYS PLANE FORCED TO LAND IN ITALY

Three passengers armed with revolvers forced the pilot of the passenger plane which runs on the Zagreb-Pola line to change its course and to land at an airport near Foligno in Italy the day before yesterday. It is learned that the crew of the plane and all the passengers, with the exception of the attackers, returned yesterday by the same plane to Yugoslavia.

(POLITIKA - 28th June, 1952)

HUNGARIANS BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS AND CARRYING OUT MILITARY EXERCISES ALONG THE YUGOSLAV BORDER

Yugopress learns that Hungarian troops have of late been intensively building along the Yugoslav border pillboxes and heavy machinegun nests, digging trenches and putting up barbed-wire entanglements. A particular activity in this respect has been noted in the sector between the towns of Zala and Kerke and in the sector of the town of Szeged (Szeged) where several rows of trenches shoulder-height are being built.

New airports are being built and old ones repaired in Hungary, especially in the vicinity of the Yugoslav border. Work is also going on in the improvement of strategically important railway and road communications, particularly those connecting Hungary with the other Satellite countries and with the Soviet Union or which lead towards Yugoslavia. New sections of railway lines are being built, double-gauge tracks are being laid and existing lines electrified. Work is nearing completion on the building of a direct road from Moscow to Szeged, in the vicinity of the Yugoslav border. Great strategic importance is assigned to this road, which is 16 metres wide.

At a number of places near the Yugoslav border, troops are camping under tents. The units which are camping there are carrying out day and night exercises in which tanks and artillery units are also taking part in addition to infantry. Those units which are camping at Dunafoldvar are keeping a large number of pontoons and boats on the bank of the Danube. (Yugopress)

(POLITIKA - 28th June, 1952)

THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE: LULLABY

The Scandinavians are noted by their quiescence and their calmness. It is very difficult to excite those cool minded Northerners and still more difficult to make them angry. It seems almost impossible to disturb them. Nevertheless, the incident which occurred in the northern waters ten days ago aroused the spirits in Sweden so strongly, that for anyone who at least once visited that beautiful northern country and saw those peaceful, and seemingly restful, for the outer world uninterested men, scenes from Stockholm streets in a news reel picture seem almost incredible.

It happened exactly 11 days ago. From the coast of Sweden a Swedish rescue plane flew off for the Baltic to search another Swedish plane "Dakota" type which was lost three days earlier in the Baltic waters. It was supposed that the lost plane had a engine trouble and that in the fog which was especially dense then, the pilot could not find his way so that he crashed into the sea. When the rescue plane flew over the Baltic, 15 miles from the coast of Estonia, two Russian fighters dived on it. The made short work of it. The completely unarmed Swedish rescue plane was in a very short time riddled with machine gun bullets by the Russian plane. It crashed into the sea.

The exasperation which seized Sweden was like a lava from a volcano which was dormant for years. Almost at the same moment when the news reached Stockholm, several thousand demonstrators, in that otherwise always quiet city, marched towards the Russian Embassy, and the Swedish police had difficulties to prevent dangerous expressions of dissatisfaction of the crowd which carried stones and was threatening. The excitement even with those most calm spirits was the more greater because the Swedish Government after the loss of the "Dakota" requested the Soviet authorities to help them in the search. Instead of that they shot down the Swedish plane which took part in a pure humanitarian mission.

The Swedish Government immediately sent a sharp protest against "acts of violence" demanding the punishment of offenders and to redeem the damage. The Russians acted according to the old stereotyped habit: the Swedish plane, the reply stated, violated the holy Russian territory and even opened fire. Such cynism after the pirate like attack in the air far from the Russian territorial waters, even by Russian disputable measures, went beyond all the limits and offended even the most unsensible hearts. Someone could nevertheless be found who would be ready to concieve that sad episode over the Baltic as a regrettable and perhaps even casual incident had not an espionage trial began exactly at the same time, a trial which has not been conducted in Sweden for years. Seven Swedish citizens are indicted for "serious espionage activity", which under the Swedish law is punished by most rigid penalties. The main accused are Enbon and Gjersford, correspondents of the organ of Sweden's Communist Party from the port city of Lule. This very nice small town is known to tourists throughout the world by the fact that there at the far North the sun can be seen almost 24 hours passing from East to the West in front of your eyes. But this town is still more noted in Sweden by the importance of its port. Enbon and Gjersford collected information about military manoeuvres, about the morale of Swedish troops, details about military strongholds and handed all that an attache of the Russian Embassy throughout ten years, from 1941 to 1951.

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All that what happened in the course of only a few days broke in Scandinavia the last illusions about the Russian good intentions. By this the accords of a dangerous Russian lullaby have probably been stopped for ever - at least in that part of Europe. This is the lullaby about neutrals. The English are especially afraid of its accords in Egypt and in the Near East. The Russians are singing that lullaby to those small countries which under present conditions cannot make them their slaves, but are intending to take them over from the influence of the West. The motto is roughly this: You small countries can buy your salvation and be spared in the future war among the great ones if you remain neutral.

The fear of the English of this lullaby is understandable. For the countries of the Near and Far East which experienced the full weight of colonial and semi-colonial chains this may seem to be very attractive. Men in these countries do not know the Russians, the far away Russia may look to them like a good natured white bear who plays the balalaika and is smiling complaisantly.

How does it come that the melody is now changed in Sweden? Is it not the country which kept strict neutrality for exactly 139 years. She was neutral in both world wars. Wishing to safeguard her security and sedateness even after the war she did not wish to enter into various western combinations and drew upon herself a light anger of the West for stubborn refusal to enter into the Atlantic Pact. Is that not an ideal neutral?

May be it is and the Russians know this well. But their melodious lullaby has also its second part, its fortissimo ending. It seems as if it is tested now in the North. When the neutral is sufficiently neutralized, then comes little and gradual frightening, demonstration of strength, then compulsion. The good natured bear slowly begins to be changed into a gluttonous wolf. Finland felt that very well more than a decade ago. For the "security of the Soviet Union" she had to give up Carelia. Has not the demonstration of strength and feeling the pulse begun now in Sweden. Because the scraps of the lost "Dakota" found in the open sea, show that this plane was riddled with bullets too.

But by that what has been seen the Russians have rushed - chasing the fox they awoke the bear. The Swedes replied resolutely firmly and sharply. They have nevertheless objected to the rumours from the West which made use of this to point that the whole incident could bring the Swedes into the Atlantic Pact community. The Swedes there at least for the time being will not do this. But through their Sovereign they informed openly the Russians to keep their hands off, that they will be firm in defending if the danger comes to their borders. All signs show that the events of the last days suddenly united all the inhabitants of this northern country ranging from isolationists to the followers of most active defence. The traditional Scandinavian solidarity was again felt.

This entire regretful event over the Baltic and the Swedish embitterness gave a good lesson to the whole world. It is sure that this melodious Russian song - sleep tight until I swallow you up - will lose a great deal of its attractiveness there where they do not know the Russians and are still trusting them because, it is always so with the Russians - as a witty western diplomat once said: they have the charm of the unknown until you get acquainted with them. As soon as you know them that disappears and you feel ill at ease how to maintain contact. Is there anyone who felt that trouble more than we did? /s/ M. Radoicic

UNDIMINISHED DANGER

There are a special kind of men in Europe, who are trying, whenever it is possible to draw the attention from the main danger to details. When MacArthur, not consulting with his Government, wanted to extend the Korean war on Manchuria these men were not satisfied with Truman's decision about his replacement. A mistake which has not become a danger, induced then the neutral circles to suddenly underestimate the danger of the Soviet aggression. Beside this rumours were heard: are the Yugoslavs not too loud? The Soviet Union has not yet attacked them, the Soviet danger is exaggerated.

It would not be odd should the latest events in Korea have as a consequence similar reasonings. The necessity to undertake something on the river Yalu can be discussed about. However, everyone for whom such a question would be the cause to forget or belittle everything else, would show by this only his shortsightedness or interest to preserve his own peace. Western Europe is fortunate because its greatest statesmen got rid of the Munich illusions, but it could not be said that the very psychology which Munich produced, completely disappeared in Europe.

Talks about exaggerated defence measures remind us of the days when the classic peacemakers of the pre-war period were selling small nations. Daladier, having sealed the fate of Czechoslovakia in Munich, stretched himself, as the memoirs say, completely exhausted on a sofa and asked for a glass of Munich beer. He sold the independence of Czechoslovakia, but this was at the cost of his nerves. Would all these gentlemen with exposed nerves demanding of the present world not to prepare for defence, ask for Russian culinary specialties tomorrow? Are they not aware, by what price would the democratic people pay each compromise which would only be an introduction to aggression?

We raise such questions out of many reasons: on the West there are men too who are conceiving their wishes as reality. One of these charged - in the name of peace - Yugoslavia for having resisted to the Moscovite hegemonism. That, namely, brought, as he says, to the definite enslavement of satellites as the Russians were frightened of the effects of the Yugoslav example!

Men who speak in such a way do not see or are not wishing to see the essence of the Soviet policy. The need is felt in the Russian policy to disturb peace incessantly and at all cost Moscow ascertains that it wishes a united Germany and that is why in the course of four years it twice attempts with the blockade of Berlin or with similar measures to unobtain an effective compromise. Or: in 1946/47 Moscow incited the depression in Iran, backed the Azerbaijan separatists. Explaining his attitude, Stalin complained to the American Ambassador, how the West prevents Russia to approach the world's oil fields. But as soon as he saw that the West could concede in Iran, he introduced a completely new pretext for intervention - the security of Baku.

Conflicts which are moving on the edge of the world war are necessary to Stalin. Beside conquest motives, he inebriates his people with distrust and hatred, in order to maintain them more easily in subjugation. All punishments and warnings inflicted upon Eastern Europe have not in the least confirmed the thesis of neutrals. Regardless whether they points to the weakening or strengthening of Moscow, those are very provisional and completely insufficient measures. Measures which are neither last nor final.

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It happened that the whole theme falls on the day when four years ago in Bucharest our revolution was tried. Many people abroad will not recall this day. But something else is important for them too: In June 1949 we lived in the period of the cancellation of trade agreements by the East-European countries; in June 1950 the provocations of Bulgarian border patrols reached their climax; in June last year the kidnapping of our frontier guards took place and a few days ago the Hungarian Government marked this "anniversary" by mass flights of its planes over our territory. These are the details of that unchanged anti-Yugoslav policy from the East. Yugoslavia does not forget this. Neither will forget the one who considers himself as a faithful ally. /s/ J. C.

(POLITIKA - 28th June, 1952)

GREEK DELEGATION WILL STAY IN YUGOSLAVIA ELEVEN DAYS
(Belgrade 27th June)

The Greek parliamentary delegation invited to Yugoslavia by the PA of the FPRY will arrive on 6th July, in the evening, and stay in this country until the 17th July. It is expected that a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation will go to Greece to return the visit soon afterwards.

Members of the delegation, representing all Greek parliamentary groups, will be present on 7th July at the celebration of the day of revolt of the people of Serbia, in Belgrade. On this day they will also lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Avala.

An official luncheon will be given in the Skupstina in honour of the guests; and on the evening of the same day there will be a reception for them in the Praesidium of the PA of the PR Serbia. On the 8th July the delegates will look over our chief city, inspect various peasant working cooperatives in the Voyvodina, and visit the Chief Committee of Autonomous Districts of the Voyvodina. Marshal Tito will receive the delegation on the 9th.

After a three-day stay in Belgrade, the guests will tour Sarajevo, Zagreb, Ljubljana, and Skoplje. The guests will break their journey from Ljubljana to Skoplje in order to meet some members of the People's Assembly of the FPRY in Belgrade.

(BORBA - 28th June 1952)

PLENARY SESSION OF THE CC OF THE PEOPLE'S YOUTH OF YUGOSLAVIA BEGINS

As previously announced, the seventeenth extended session of the CC of the PY of Yugoslavia begins in Belgrade at 9 o'clock this morning.

The agenda consists of the following: - 1) Discussion of certain problems of youth work 2) Discussion of the projected statute of the PY of Yugoslavia, and 3) the arrangements for a congress of the PY.

According to information from the Bureau of the CC of the PY, the plenum will consider the proposal that the congress be held on 29th December this year, that is to say, on the same day that the first congress of the USAOY was held on, in 1942.

(BORBA- 28th June 1942)

DISCUSSION OF OUR NEW INDUSTRIAL BRANCH
LARGE PLANT FOR ARTIFICIAL FIBRES--VISCOSE

For quite a long time one commission of our experts has been at work studying conditions for the construction of a factory for producing artificial fibres--viscose. Viscose is a fibre which is produced in the form of artificial silk, wool or cotton. We are talking about a plan which is of great economic importance for our economy and whose construction will last three to four years.

Revolution on the raw materials textile market

The production of artificial fibres was started on a large scale in 1896 even though the idea for this type of production existed a lot earlier than that. At the beginning artificial silk was expensive substitute with poor physical and chemical qualities. But technicians and chemists very quickly succeeded in producing a good and cheap raw material which began to conquer the market. In 1898 viscose was produced. Before the Second World War, it covered 80 percent of the world production of artificial fibres. In 1903 the production of artificial fibres was 1,000,000 tons.

Artificial fibres were increasingly squeezing the natural fibres from the market because artificial fibres were considerably cheaper and production was not restricted by natural conditions, land, climate and similar. During the Second World War another artificial fibre appeared on the market (nylon, perlon, etc.), and today in all industrially developed countries all of these fibres are being produced in great quantities and serve a multitude of purposes in many industrial branches.

Our possibilities

Cellulose is the basic raw materials for the production of viscose. It can be produced from beech wood or straw. We have this in considerable quantities. Sulphuric acid is also expended in great quantities for transforming liquid viscose masses into hard fibres. We also have plenty of this. Then you need caustic soda and other chemicals, lignite or brown coal and so on. All of the basic raw materials (except some dyes) can be found in sufficient quantities in our country.

The Five-Year Plan provides for producing new textile goods by using domestic raw materials for the production of artificial fibres from beechwood and lumber-mill wastes. If we take into consideration that our needs are constantly increasing and that the production of natural wool, cotton and silk is limited, then the production of artificial fibres has an extraordinary economic importance for us.

The construction of this factory would not satisfy all the needs of our country in respect to artificial fabrics but the production of this factory would primarily satisfy the basic needs. Besides this, the construction of this factory would greatly influence the promotion of our textile production and our foreign-trade balance.

20,000 tons annual production

The basic products which will be produced by this plant will amount to about 3,100 tons of artificial silk, 15,500 tons of artificial wool and cotton, then 700 tons of cellophane and 700 tons of "cord" silk.

A large amount of raw material will be necessary for this production. According to an estimate, the daily expenditures would be over 130 carloads of straw or 100 carloads of cellulose wood, about 80 carloads of lignite or over 50 carloads of brown coal, 10 carloads of industrial salt and about 18 carloads of other raw materials. This amounts to about 200-240 carloads a day.

While artificial silk, cotton and wool serve for the production of fabrics, "cord" silk is needed in the automobile industry as a base for pouring cruse rubber and it is a lot better and more durable than cotton fibres which are being used today. Cellophane has numerous uses in food, tobacco and other industries, then it is also used for packing products for export and similar.

The process of production will be mostly automatic so that only a little over a thousand workers will be necessary, of which most of them will be skilled and professional. This means that the factory is highly profitable. And so products will be far cheaper than natural fibres.

One or a number of factories?

It is understood that the construction of this plant will add much to our economy. It is estimated that the annual production will amount to about 7 billion dinars. But the construction of this factory requires the solution of a number of problems: communications, supply of raw materials and similar. At the time of studying this problem, the experts had to solve a number of things. They primarily discussed

whether it was more profitable to construct one factory with a large or two or three factories with smaller capacities in individual republics. They agreed that it is better to build one large factory, located in the centre of the raw-materials base for from an economic viewpoint and for general interests this is the best solution.

But at the time of studying what is best and most suitable, some experts were influenced by particularistic notions and did not consider economic interests in general. It is obvious that the question deals with realizing a high accumulation (for production is very economic, but nevertheless it is basic to assure the interests of the entire Yugoslav economy).

The most economic thing to do is to build the plant at the lower end of the Bosna or Drina Rivers; a definite decision has not been issued. This region is given first consideration because it is in the centre of the raw materials which will be used in great quantities (lignite, wood and chemicals which can be obtained from Sabac, etc.), while the transportation costs of the finished products to individual republics will certainly be less. /s/ Ljubisa Ristovic

(BORBA - 24th June, 1952)

SIXTH SESSION OF THE DANUBE COMMISSION

DISCUSSION ON YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL FOR REVISION OF THE RULE OF PROCEEDINGS AND OF THE STATUTES HAS BEGUN
(Galatz, 27th June)

At today's meeting of the Danube Commission at which discussion on the third item of the agenda-Yugoslav proposal for revision of the Rule of Proceeding and of the Statutes of the Danube Commission-the representatives of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania tried to deny the fact that the meetings of the Danube Commission have only a formal character and the task of voting through what the Soviet delegation had prepared in advance. The Hungarian delegate proposed that Yugoslavia be offered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Danube Commission, the position of Assistant Treasurer and some other less important positions in the apparatus of the Danube Commission. The Hungarian delegate accompanied with ironical remarks directed at the Yugoslav proposal, for which reason the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Dragoje Djuric, asked the President of the Danube Commission to call the Hungarian delegate to order. The Czechoslovak, Bulgarian and Rumanian delegates supported the Hungarian delegate that allegedly an end should be put to the "abnormal occurrence" of Yugoslavia not having a representative in the Secretariat and in the apparatus of the Danube Commission.

After the speech by the Rumanian delegate, the meeting was concluded. At today's meeting the resolution made yesterday by the working group pertaining to the question of coordination of hydro-meteorological service on the Danube was adopted. The next meeting will be held tomorrow morning at which the Yugoslav and Soviet delegates are expected to speak.

(POLITIKA - 28th June, 1952)

MEETING HELD BY CLERGYMEN FROM THE DISTRICT OF STRUGA

The Church Sub-committee for the district of Struga organised a conference of clergymen from Struga and the district attended by delegates from Skoplje and Ohrid as well. The clergyman Sinesija Popovski submitted a report on the work of this Sub-committee. The participants then discussed various problems affecting religion and superstition. The behaviour of some Orthodox clergy and other priests was subjected to criticism blamed for abuse of cultural backwardness of the people in some parts of this district encouraging superstition for their own benefit.

At the end of this conference greetings telegrams were sent to the Church Committee for Macedonia and comrade Lazar Kolisevski.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA - 22nd June, 1952)

REGARDING A SERMON BY A SLOVENE MONK HELD IN THE SLOVENE LANGUAGE IN TRIESTE

In Trieste a whole scandal appeared to happen because of a sermon held by the Slovene Salesian monk Cvetko. The Trieste Bishop Santin having learnt that on that occasion the church was full of Slovene believers requested from Cvetko to leave Trieste without any further delay. As he had no appropriate travelling permit, Cvetko continued performing his duty until a permit for transfer was issued. Then the leaders of the Salesian order in Torino as well as the Bishop Santin himself suspended Cvetko "a divini".

Recently the Trieste Bishop Santin called on the leaders of the Salesian order in Torino. The object of this visit was to outline the policy of Italian irredentists before the general session of leaders of the Salesian order took place. It was also necessary to see how the Salesian monks in Trieste were going to back to a larger extent the Fascist campaign waged by the Bishop Santin and accordingly suspend all Salesian monks of Slovene origin in the same manner as Cvetko was relieved of duty. As a result they would not dare to preach in Slovene in Trieste.

This conference was held in the spirit of "Christian love". Results did not fail to be produced. The leaders of the Salesians issued an order to the head of Salesian monks in Trieste Zigiotti concerning a prohibition of letting one single Slovene even spend a night in their cloister in Trieste. In Torino preparations are being made upon instructions from Don Tirrineo for this general meeting under the following slogan: "Trieste belongs to Italy" and "Italy has sacrificed half a million soldiers for Trieste". Salesian magazines carry articles of the escaped war criminal Dr. Blatnik as well as of other members of the White Guard written in a hostile spirit against Yugoslavia. The object of all these articles is to support "the just struggle for the spreading of Christ's teachings waged by the Bishop Santin".

Such a behaviour of the Bishop Santin is very similar to that of the Bishop Rozman who in the same manner suspended the Partisan clergymen. Professor Lampret and the priest Dajt were excommunicated for these same reasons. Today in our country there is nobody including the clergymen who could believe in the necessity of these excommunications, suspensions and discrimination of clergymen members of the Cyril-Methodius Association under the pretext that all that was necessitated by religious reasons. Today all honest citizens in our country are aware of the fact that all that is nothing else but political manoeuvres of the Vatican and the representative of the Nunciature Msgr. Oddi aimed at the abolition of the EPRY and the establishment of a Central European Catholic Federation. For this purpose they also used some clergymen in our country with the object

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of claiming that religion is being persecuted here owing to the fact that this is to the benefit of their own aspirations.

The espionage activity of Dr. Blatnik during the National Liberation Struggle and today, when he is engaged upon the organisation of an espionage network in our country issuing instructions from Rome, has already been exposed. The monastery at Rakovnik was a centre of the White Guard where numerous publications were printed. The activity of Salesian monk Span is today following the same lines in Slovenia.

On the basis of such a stand adopted by Salesian monks in Torino and the leaders of the Salesian Order in Slovenia during the occupation and after the liberation, one can easily understand what the role of the leaders of Salesian students of theology in Ljubljana is. All of them still maintain links through couriers with the escaped Salesian monks continuing to work under their instructions. Therefore the allegations made by the public saying that something is wrong there are quite justifiable.

(Signed) Sasa Vrhovec

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC - June 26, 1952)

WHEN IS MR. VOVK GOING TO CEASE WITH HIS PROVOCATIONS?

The workers from Jesenice sent a message to Mr. Vovk telling him not to come to Jesenice for confirmation and thus provoke the people who are embittered because of his behaviour especially displayed in the recent time. Our workers have learnt what the contents of circular letters issued by Mr. Vovk and their political background. Therefore these workers also told him that in case he might turn up they would be compelled to send him back. But Mr. Vovk failed to take this warning into consideration and last Sunday arrived in Jesenice. Probably he believed that in that manner he could commit one of his "heroic deeds" thus becoming a "martyr" and furnishing an "argument" on the persecution of religion to be used by his sympathisers. In fact in our country religion as such is not being persecuted but only those who are using it as a screen for their hostile and anti-national activity. For this reason exactly the workers prevented Mr. Vovk from coming to Jesenice last Sunday. Nevertheless, although he had an obvious intention of provoking the people, he failed in achieving that owing to the fact that a large number of working people sent him back to Ljubljana in a quiet and dignified manner. As a result Mr. Vovk had to smile and instead of appearing as a "hero" or a "martyr", he played the role of a clown. We maintain that Mr. Vovk deliberately attempted to provoke an incident and therefore condemn all acts of this kind which have nothing else as an object but to furnish "arguments" on the persecution of religion in our country to the benefit of the enemies of Yugoslavia.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC - June 26, 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.

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WHAT BECAME OF THE SIGNATORIES OF THE COMINFORM RESOLUTION ON YUGOSLAVIA

The list of representatives of satellite countries of Eastern Europe who signed this famous resolution in 1948, provides an interesting picture. Great gaps have appeared in their obedient ranks and those who remain have full reason to tremble at their situation. This is how things are. Let us consider the list of those who signed:

Bulgaria. Trajco Kostov -sentenced to death and liquidated. Cervenckovis still the chief servant of Moscow in Bulgaria.

Roumania, Georgiu Dez, in the good graces of his bosses for the moment. The other two signatories, Vasile Luka and Anna Pauker - expelled from the Politbureau.

Hungary -all three, Rakosi, Farkas, and Gere are untouched, but Rakosi and Gere are said to be at daggers drawn. News agency reports in Budapest say that Judin has been obliged to "create order".

Poland - no-one hears anything of Jakob Berman, who is believed to have fallen into disfavour with Rokosovsky. The other signatory, Zadavski, has not yet got into trouble.

Soviet Union. Zdanov, one of those who moved the resolution, is dead. It is impossible to confirm what sort of death he had. But it is known that, after his death, a purge was carried out among his proteges: the comrade of his Leningrad days, President of the Social Plan Vosnesenski, disappeared: also, the composition of the Leningrad district party committee, which Zdanov had appointed, was changed. Maljinkov and Suslov are still alive.

While the French signatories still have their heads above water, the Czechoslovaks have all disappeared rapidly: Slanski, Geminder, Bares -all are under arrest. Slanski was sentenced for high treason. Only Siroki is still at liberty.

The Italian signatories were Togliatti and Seksija. Togliatti has been on "sick-leave" in Moscow for a long time.

Of twenty-one signatories, therefore, seven have already been liquidated or are officially in process of being liquidated. That is, one third of them. In any case, a fine result of a four-year-old resolution.

THE NEW ECONOMIC REGULATIONS: FREE IMPORT AND EXPORT

According to a decree which was issued yesterday by the FPRY Government it was provided that the export and import as well as payment for goods and other expenses can be done without any permits. Such business may be run by state economic enterprises, enterprises of co-operative and social organisations and co-operative organisations who as exporters-importers are registered with the competent state organs. The realised foreign exchange means can be freely disposed of by the economic organisations, except in that portion which is handed over to the National Bank.

The decree provides that the settling of foreign exchange accounts will be executed by the National Bank through its separate sections within its head offices, or if needed within its branches in the more important economic centres. The right of direct buying and selling of foreign exchange means will have economic organisations and the National Bank. Economic organisations can buy foreign exchange means if they are registered and if they pay in the prescribed yearly subscription, and through the bank they can buy these means regardless of the above.

The settling of accounts in foreign exchange will be regulated on the basis of rules which the Governor of the National Bank will prescribe with the approval of the Minister of Finance of the FPRY. The rules regulate particularly: the manner of concluding business, the right and duties of the parties, the minimum amount of foreign exchange which can be directly bought, the way of establishing the daily rate of exchange, the registration of economic organisations who operate in the settling of foreign exchange accounts, the amount of yearly subscription, the level of commission of the National Bank and the way of handing out contracts.

Private persons, according to the stipulation of the proposed decree will have the right to buy foreign exchange to travel abroad, the amount and way will be prescribed.

(BORBA - 28th June, 1952).

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER REPUBLICS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R012300110009-3
The Presidency of the Government of Azerbaijan has decided all enterprises and institutions in the republic, that the government does not permit the employment of students from other republics and

TAX ON THE SURPLUS OF THE WAGES FUND

The Federal Government has issued a decree concerning taxes on the surplus of the wages fund. According to this decree economic enterprises which realise a greater wages fund from the one which complies with the average wages in economy will have to pay taxes on the surplus of the wages fund. The taxation basis for the assessment of taxes on the surplus of the wages fund is represented by the difference between the achieved wages fund and the wages fund which complies with the average wages in economy, (the average wages fund).

As average wages for workers and employees in economy and payment for work of apprentices in economy on the basis of which is established the average wages fund, the sum of 9,000 dinars monthly for full time work is fixed, and for apprentices in economy - their reward according to existing rules.

The Minister of Finance of the FPRY, in agreement with the President of the Economic Council of the FPRY Government, can allot to economic enterprises in individual economic branches, namely groups of enterprises, advantages in the payment of taxes on the surplus of the wages fund by increasing the average wages fund.

The surplus of the wages fund which state agricultural farms will not distribute remain to these enterprises for their reserve fund and will not be taxed. These means will be used for the payment of earnings in those years, when because of inclemency, the plan will not be fulfilled.

The trade enterprises will continue to calculate and pay taxes on the surplus of the wages fund according to the present regulations.

Assessment and payment of taxes on the basis of the wages fund, according to the stipulations of this decree will begin from January, 1952.

(BORBA - 28th June, 1952).

VISITS TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

At half past twelve yesterday the French Ambassador in Belgrade, M. Philippe Baudet, was received by Veljko Vlahovic, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and remained in conversation with him for about half an hour.

On the morning of the same day the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leo Mates, was visited by the United States Ambassador, Mr. George Allen and the British Ambassador, Sir Ivo Mallet. (Tanjung)

(POLITIKA - 29th June, 1952).

REGULATIONS ON THE SOCIAL INSURANCE OF MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVES ARE BEING PREPARED

The new Law on Social Security is in course of preparation. The law will comprise the basic principles of social security of members of peasant working co-operatives. The new law has very great importance from the point of view of the life and development of our co-operative system. This is the first time in history that a social system has provided for the social care of farmers in the case of illness, old age, and so on. In the Law on Social Security the rights of co-operative members will be fully protected and concrete measures will cover the conditions and requirements of the co-operatives.

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952).

REGULATIONS ON ADJUSTMENT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES

The Economic Council of the Government of the FPRY has issued an Order pertaining to the calculation of prices of exports and imports. This order is a part of the economic-legal regulations by which, as of 1st July, there will be put into effect the new foreign-exchange system and the new regime of imports and exports.

The order regulates the method of calculating prices of imports and exports which commercial import and export enterprises will be making as well as the producer enterprises which will be dealing in imports or exports

Unlike the previous method of calculating prices of exports and imports, under the present method the calculating will be done in an automatic way by means of fixed coefficients. The order provides for a total of 14 coefficients ranging from 0.80 to 4 on the basis of which calculations will be done.

Which articles come into consideration for calculation with the National Bank.

The Minister of Finance of the FPRY has by his decision fixed also a list of those products for which calculations with the National Bank will be made. For those articles which are not in the list of coefficients, enterprises will not be accounting with the National Bank. The prices achieved in the country for articles imported and abroad for articles exported will represent the realization of the enterprises and these realizations will figure as the revenue of the enterprises. One can conclude from this list of articles that only those articles that have considerably higher or lower prices on home market than the prices of the same articles on foreign markets come into consideration for accounting with the National Bank.

For those articles which figure in the list under coefficients below 1, as for example 0.80 or 0.90, the enterprises will be paying in the plus difference when exporting and when importing they will be charging the minus difference in price. For those articles which figure in the list above coefficient 1, as for example, 1.20 or 1.30 and so on, the enterprises will when exporting charge the minus difference and when importing will pay in the plus difference in price.

How enterprises will increase their revenue.

The amounts of these differences will be fixed automatically. When importing, enterprises will be paying in according to the prices and conditions at which they buy the goods abroad--i.e., the lower and more favourable prices they obtain, the less they will pay in or the better conditions and more favourable prices they obtain for their exports, the higher minus differences will they get. The minus differences which the enterprises charge at the time of exporting articles which are in the list of coefficients will be credited to the revenue of the enterprises as being their realization. There will also be included in the revenue of the enterprises as their realization those plus differences which the enterprises achieve in prices on home markets after paying in the positive differences upon the basis of coefficients.

The fixed coefficients are the outcome of the relation of prices of various raw materials, semi-finished articles and finished articles in home and foreign markets, taking also into consideration the behaviour of these prices in the future.

Premiums will be given for export of certain articles

Upon the basis of this Order, the import and export enterprises, chambers of commerce and other economic organizations will be entitled to demand from the competent economic-administrative agency that other articles also be placed under the regime of coefficients if the differences in prices make impossible their exchange with foreign countries upon the basis of the basic rate.

Also, the competent economic-administrative agency may supplement the list of articles which will come under the regime of coefficients and also exclude certain articles from this regime depending upon the changes in prices taking place on home and foreign markets.

However, these changes may take place at the times of higher jumps or greater depreciations in prices. Other insignificant behaviours of prices will not affect changes of coefficients because under the new foreign-exchange system the enterprises will be achieving a fixed compensation in prices at the time of selling and buying foreign exchange on the daily foreign-exchange centres at free rates of exchange. A stability will thereby be brought into the work of the enterprises which are taking into consideration the coefficients as a firm orientation and in that way are being freed from everyday changes and from the operational mixing by state agents in their work.

For the purpose of a regular and even carrying out of the balance of payment with foreign countries and for the purpose of ensuring the necessary variety of foreign exchange, the Order also provides for the giving of premiums for the export of certain articles to those countries where the enterprises, by means of coefficients, would not find their business profitable. Those funds which the enterprises get upon the basis of premiums will also be credited to their revenues, so that the enterprises will thus be materially interested in directing their exports to a respective country in accordance with the needs of the balance of payments with foreign countries and in accordance with the requirements of the import-export policy.

In order that the enterprises should have the same conditions for starting their dealings under the new foreign-exchange system and under the new regime of imports and exports, the Order provides that differences in prices in imports made up to 1st July can be accounted by the enterprises with the National Bank either according to coefficients in force as of 1st July or according to real differences in prices; a full compensation for past exports is thus ensured to the enterprises.

(POLITIKA - 27th June, 1952)

MAGYAR CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN THE VOJVODINA
(Subotica, 29th June)

Today, the last day of the Cultural Festival of the Magyar minority, Mosa Pijade spoke before a crowd of about 50,000 people. He said in part:

"Comrades all; In many parts of Europe the frontier peoples, who are rather mixed, have a sad history of struggles, frictions, wars, hatred and so on. The Magyar people have such a history with their neighbours. The people of Yugoslavia also have such a history with their neighbours. There exist difficulties of joint life, but the popular masses have never been those who have been creating national hatred and national conflicts.

The history of those national conflicts, the history of those frictions and wars between neighbouring peoples, between peoples mixed in the frontier regions, has always been the history written by the ruling, oppressing class. Therefore, it is not surprising that the

writers of various history, both in the case of the Magyars and Serbs, have been the servants of the ruling class and have written history in the interest of the oppressors and never in the interest of the people; in their books they have been glorifying the oppressors and writing the history of wars and conflicts never seeing the popular movements, movements of the oppressed class which has always found a possibility for mutual understanding and for the victory of joint struggle against the common oppressor.

It is time for the historians also to record true historic facts and to stop writing in the future those things which separate the people one from another and to seek in the history of the past those things which brought the peoples closer together, those things which had united the people. In history only the oppressed classes have known how to understand one another, how not to feel national differences and how to have a common feeling for those who are socially oppressed. The Serb and Magyar agricultural workers have always fought a joint struggle. I shall not go into the details of this struggle but shall only mention joint movements from 1896 and 1897 all the way up to the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and of Old Yugoslavia. I shall never forget Lajos Cakai who died in the Lepoglava jail after ten years of imprisonment; I shall never forget his brave stand during the trial in Belgrade when he defended himself like a true son of the agricultural proletariat of the Vojvodina; I shall never forget how he had lived and how he had died. He is only one example, a shining example of the common struggle which the working masses of the Vojvodina have fought.

History has recorded earlier struggles fought by united masses of Serbs and Magyars at the time of the Doze Djrdja Rebellion, at the times of the wars against the Turks, etc. The oppressing classes which had been in power had always in history done everything they could to incite national hatred, to incite chauvinism, to deprive national minorities of their rights and to violate their rights. Why? Because this had proved to be a good method of oppressing their own people too. In Old Yugoslavia the various national minorities were oppressed in order that the ruling classes could hold even the Serbian people in a social and political slavery. If the powerholders in Hungary had been oppressing their national minorities, they had been doing so in order to be able to hold the Hungarian peasants in feudal slavery. It is a proven truth that the nation which oppresses other nationalities cannot itself be a free nation.

Comrades all, The National Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Yugoslavia and the Popular Revolution came about. This put an end to every kind of oppressive ideology; this put an end to chauvinism. The Popular Revolution had on its flag the slogan 'Equality of Peoples, Brotherhood and Unity of Peoples'."

Comrade Mosa Pijade then said that the slogan "Brotherhood and Unity" is not simply a phrase or an expression repeated at meetings and written on placards but rather a reality which every citizen of our country feels, a reality which every nationality and national minority in Yugoslavia feels.

"This is a reality which is being carried out through the entire social and economic life. False socialists try to make a caricature of this slogan of brotherhood and unity," said Mosa Pijade.

Result of work of an activity during four years

"Today it is the 29th June, and strangely enough the final date of this Festival of yours coincides with the date when four years ago the Cominform Resolution was announced. I would not have mentioned here this resolution at all but my Comrades since we are all gathered

here in a merry mood today, I think that we should devote at least five minutes of our time to the celebration of that fourth anniversary (laughter and cheers). I do not know how Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest, Prague and Sofia will celebrate this anniversary. I do not believe that they have happy faces after four years of bother with Yugoslavia. (strong cheers and laughter)

Comrades all, I consider that we are the only ones who really can celebrate this anniversary. We have freed ourselves of tutorship; we have freed ourselves of political, economic and cultural dependence. We have, by bravely cutting away from them, freed our country and opened for it the true road to socialism.

In their countries it is quite the contrary. Although they say everywhere in Hungary that the Red Army has brought them freedom and revolution, in reality Moscow has brought them only economic, political and cultural slavery. One hundred years after the time when Russian Tsarist Troops quelled the revolution in Hungary in 1848, Russian troops again enslaved not only the Hungarian but also the Czech, Slovak, Polish and other peoples in the eastern part of Europe. It appears that the Russians are only capable of bringing counter-revolution and oppression."

All-round development of national minorities

Comrade Mosa Pijade then dwelt in short on the results achieved in the building up of socialism in Yugoslavia and on the work of cultural, economic and other developments of national minorities.

"You all know very well that never before has the cultural life of the Magyars in the Vojvodina been so strongly and so intensively developed as now. This is also proved by the present Cultural Festival. The result of cultural work of the Magyar national minority during postwar years is the following: 119 cultural Magyar societies in the Vojvodina, 90 libraries, 110 dramatic groups and a whole series of folklore and musical groups and popular universities, 2 theatres, press and books printed in the Magyar language. To this must also be added the fact that every Magyar child can study in the elementary and secondary schools in the Magyar language. These are only a few words describing these achievements.

But my Comrades I do not say that everything has already been achieved. On the contrary, we still have a lot to do for the development of these cultural achievements and on the development of all our citizens as free citizens of a socialist homeland. In this country there is no discrimination against any nationality either with respect to participation in authority or with respect to participation in national representations. There are many Magyar workers in the Vojvodina and no-one even thinks of differentiating between the Magyar, Croat or Serb workers in the enterprises or in managements of the enterprises. It is not only a question of brotherhood and unity; it is not only a question of equal rights in respect of culture; it is rather a question of every citizen of this country regardless of his nationality enjoying all the rights and being the bearer of all rights as well as an active builder of a happy socialist country. It is the right of the workers to administer production through self-administration of local agencies of authority, through permanent concern that no-one is ever deprived of any of his rights through ceaseless struggle against all the remnants of harmful influences of those circles which in the past were the bearers of chauvinism. In this way we shall build a happy country in which everyone of its peoples will be able to live happily.

We consider that the Magyar workers in the Vojvodina and the Magyar youth have to play a particularly important role in this work. A struggle should be fought against all the harmful influences which various quarrels could revamp. Let us bravely look to the future

and let us fight everyday so that the equality and brotherhood and unity of our peoples remain firm as they do today and that they be stronger and stronger as the days go by."

After mentioning that the National Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Yugoslavia and the Popular Revolution had created conditions after the war which made it impossible for all the people in the Balkans and in Central Europe to forget all the past hostilities and to start living a new life in a broad brotherly community, Comrade Mosa Pijade then said that the struggle of the Hungarian, Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, Rumanian, Bulgarian and Albanian peoples and their firm desire to live in brotherhood, to help one another, to liquidate all the traces of past conflicts and hostilities had been stopped by the Soviet Union by its aggressive policy and by its enslavement of all these peoples with the exception of Yugoslavia which would not permit itself to be enslaved and which has saved its economic and political freedom, the freedom of all its peoples and their right to build up such a society as they like and such as can bring them a better and happier future.

"Although the Cominformists can celebrate the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the Cominform Resolution," continued Mosa Pijade, "let them celebrate it, but however I consider that they can do this only with bitterness and fury over the fact that through four years of hurling slanders against Yugoslavia of barking at Yugoslavia and making all possible intrigues against it they have not been able to harm our unity in any way but, on the contrary, they have rendered it better and firmer than it has ever been and has built up unbreakable walls on our frontiers. They are sowing hatred among the people, but this can only last a certain time, and one fine day this brutal policy of violence and oppression will have to end. Our will, our love for freedom and independence will not be destroyed; our path and our building up of socialism will not be destroyed but, on the other hand, their oppression, their violence and their denationalisation will be destroyed one day. In 1946 they established a Russian Institute in Budapest. There were seventy students in that institute at that time. In 1949 there were four hundred, and during this school year, there are about one thousand four hundred. They call this 'cultural revolution of the Hungarian people' (laughter). In April this year the Government in Budapest issued a regulation on establishing of special Russian sections in elementary and secondary schools so that from now on there will be more studies and lectures in the Russian language in Hungarian elementary and secondary schools.

What is the purpose of all this; if it is not to make of the Hungarian people obedient officials who will work not in the interests of their own people but in the interests of their bosses in Moscow? This is the most repulsive aggressive and oppressive policy which can resemble only what Hitler and Mussolini did in the occupied countries."

Comrade Pijade then said that the happiness of all our peoples lies in the development of socialist democracy in our country, in the development of the rights of every person, in the development of economic freedom through self-administration of enterprises and through self-administration of agencies of authority. (Strong cheers and chanting of Brotherhood and Unity and Tito and Party)

In conclusion Mosa Pijade wished the Magyar population of the Vojvodina and of the other parts of Yugoslavia to continue developing their abilities and to continue working on the development of their cultural and economic progress.

(BORBA - 30th June, 1952)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: WHAT SOCIETY EXPECTS OF EXPERTS WHO GO IN FOR SPECIALISATION

Comrade Editor,

Since January 1951 up to the present day 42 of our experts engineers - went abroad for specialisation, 14 of them are still on specialisation, while the others returned home.

But, if we look at the other side of this question, summing up the result of their work in transferring the acquired knowledge and experience on a broader scale, beyond the limits of their workers' collective, than we shall see with regret that these results are very poor or almost none. If we only bear in mind that out of 28 holders of scholarship who returned, only 4 or 5 of them, by means of holding expert lectures, consultations, suggestions, writing in professional publications etc., transferred their knowledge and experience to other collectives and experts, then we can state without exaggeration that the community as a whole has benefited very little with these experts. With such attitude of theirs they have not only fulfilled their obligations to an international forum, but what is most important neither to their socialist community which has enabled them to specialise abroad. Some of them have not even informed the institution through which their stay abroad was organised. No administrative measures and what is most important, nor moral obligations which they assumed have induced these experts to come out from "their self-interests" or their collectives and to put their knowledge and experience at the disposal of the whole community.

What does this show to us?

In the first place careless relation of the holders of scholarships towards the community, and then that in choosing men we have made mistakes. If we add to this that some of our experts, finding themselves abroad, lost almost complete contact with their own country, even not reading our press and that some of them falsely stated in the documents that they speak foreign languages and this was only discovered at an international forum, then mistakes that we made in choosing personnel becomes much clearer and more convincing to us. Such men not only spoiled the reputation and the interests of our country but returning home continued to work with the same intention and with the same lack of consciousness.

I think that in further sending of our men abroad the moral political character of our man should serve as one of the basic properties and conditions beside other qualities, as for example expertness, knowledge at least of one language etc. The fact should not be forgotten, and the enormous task, that the realisation of contracts on sending our men to specialisation has soon to begin, who are already chosen, and whose preparation should be steadily and solidly worked out. It is not a trifle matter to prepare 350 workers, to teach them a language. To allow a single man to go in for specialisation abroad unprepared would mean making even a still greater mistake, it would mean not to be consistent towards our community and its development.

Belgrade, June 17

(Signed) A. Zivkovic
Assistant Director of the
Federal Office for Promotion
of Production

(BORBA, 28th of June 1952)

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CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANNEXATION OF THE SLOVENE LITTORAL TO YUGOSLAVIA: SPEECH BY BORIS KIDRIC

People from the entire Slovene Littoral gathered today in the centre of the sunny Vipava valley of Ajdovscina to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their annexation to Yugoslavia. By special trains, trucks, busses and carts were arriving shepherds from Bovec and Kobarid, peasants from border regions, miners from Idrija and those employed in the quarry of Kras.

Carinthian Slovenes sent their chorus to celebrate this holiday with their liberated brothers. The people enthusiastically greeted the chorus "Srecko Kosovel", which in the most difficult days during the war being component part of the Ninth Corps, encouraged with its songs the people of the Slovene Littoral. The Slovenes from Trieste arrived by special trains.

The formal part of the festival under the auspices of Marshal Tito began at about 10 a.m. About 30,000 men enthusiastically greeted the arrival of the member of the Politburo of the CC CPY, Boris Kidric. Vice President of the Slovene Government Dr. Marijan Breclj, organisational Secretary of CC CP of Slovenia Vida Tomsic, former President of the Regional Committee for the Slovene Littoral France Bevk, representative of the organisation of progressive Slovene women of America Joza Zakrajsek, Slovene writer Etbin Kristan, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, delegation of Carinthian Slovenes and representatives of mass and cultural institutions were already on the platform when Boris Kidric arrived.

The Secretary of the district Party committee for the district of Gorica, Mirko Remeč, after opening the festival, introduced comrade Boris Kidric, who was greeted by the people with long and enthusiastic cheers: "Tito - Kardelj - Kidric", "Tito - the People - the Party".

Speech by comrade Kidric

Having congratulated the people of the Littoral on the fifth anniversary of their liberation and annexation to Yugoslavia Kidric emphasized that this liberation was the result of a hard and deadly struggle.

In the first place this struggle succeeded because the people from the Littoral alone conducted it with perseverance until the final victory. This struggle also succeeded because the people from the Littoral has not been isolated but was supported by the entire Slovene and all Yugoslav nations who under the leadership of the CP of Yugoslavia and comrade Tito rose up in arms and resisted terror.

Kidric then recalled to mind the obscure forces which intend to deprive us of the accomplished achievements. We know very well today who those men are - that this is the bureaucratic caste in the Soviet Union, which deprived even its own people of socialist rights and introduced a blood-stained system of oppression and exploitation of other nations under its domination. This bureaucratic caste thought that it will succeed in making out of our country that which others did not succeed to do throughout centuries. It thought that because we are small we shall kneel down, but that did not happen. This did not happen because our whole people stood up in the defence of achievements of the National Revolution, as it already did in 1941, when the Communist Party of Yugoslavia called our peoples to rise up in arms.

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Comrade Kidric further said that there are men in the West too, who think that the Cominform pressure of the Soviet bureaucratic caste upon Yugoslavia could be exploited for their imperialistic intentions. Among those are the imperialist circles in Italy who think that the time has come when they can chip off from Yugoslavia. However, the struggle which is today conducted is not only our but of the entire progressive world. These imperialist circles are wrong if they think that they will tear whatever part of Yugoslavia. As to the Italian people, comrade Kidric said that we do not hate them, but that we are wishing them all the best. We wish that it develops and gains a happy life which we proved in practice. We gave all the rights to the Italian national minority immediately after the liberation while Italy did the contrary with our national minority which lives there.

Kidric then reminded that the Italian Government was given sufficient opportunities to reach an agreement with our country and to remove all misunderstandings. But the Italian Government is not willing to accept the basis on which this agreement can only be reached. There they still speak about some zone B which is completely out of question because that was from ancient times our historical and national territory. The participants of the meeting with strong applause accompanied the speech of comrade Kidric when he said that it is possible to speak about the agreement only in view of zone A and no other.

Turning to the question of our economic reconstruction, Kidric underlined that the path of a small nation is not an easy one neither when it fights for freedom nor when it builds up its own country in an already acquired freedom. He said that the greatest difficulties of our reconstruction were behind us and that the time is not far when the life of our working men will be tangibly improved. But, he reminded here that the question of living standard is not that which would exhaust the entire interest of our working men, because many tasks lie in front of them, among which in the first place, the building up of our socialist democracy.

A letter to comrade Kardelj was sent from the celebration in which among other things the following was said:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the annexation of the Slovene Littoral to Yugoslavia, the people from the Littoral with gratitude recall your efforts for the annexation of the entire Slovene Littoral to Yugoslavia. At the same time the people from the Littoral are wishing you a speedy recovery".

The performance of an artistic programme began after this. A chorus consisting of about 2,000 members appeared, while the youth chorus had more than 900 singers. Their songs resounded from the rocks to the slopes of Trnovo forest and echoed towards Gorica and Venetia Giulia, carrying greetings of the liberated brothers in Yugoslavia across the frontier.

In the second part of the festival which continued in the afternoon, bicycle races, a football match and other competitions were held.

National and revolutionary songs echoed till late in the night.

(BORBA - 30th June, 1952)

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BURMESE DELEGATION VISITS CHIEF COOPERATIVE UNION OF THE FPRY

Members of the Burmese delegation now staying in this country paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Chief Cooperative Union of the FPRY. The visitors included the head of the delegation U Co Njin, general secretary of the Burmese Anti-Fascist League, and the newly appointed Burmese charge d'Affaires, U Ti Mang Ci.

During conversations lasting some hours with members of the Chief Cooperative Union, the delegation showed its interest in the organisation and development of peasant working cooperatives and their difference from kolhosas.

In the course of the next few days members of the Burmese delegation will visit the peasant working cooperative "Zora socializma" as the guests of the Chief Cooperative Union of Serbia, and will also look over an agricultural cooperative of the general type in the Kragujevac district and a vineyard cooperative at Vencac.

Statement by the deputy head of the Burmese delegation on his departure from Zagreb
(Zagreb 28th June)

As he left Zagreb for Ljubljana the deputy head of the Burmese delegation, Takin Cit Maun, expressed his satisfaction with the welcome which the delegation is receiving in Yugoslavia.

"The authorities have been very helpful in every respect," he said "so that we shall be as successful as possible in learning about Yugoslavia. On that account the Burmese delegation wants to its sincere understanding of the people and government of the FPRY, on behalf of the people and government of the United Republics of Burma."

(BORBA - 29th June 1952)

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC ACADEMIES CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Opatija 28th June)

At today's session of the Academic Council of the FPRY in Opatija it was decided that, as already arranged, certain representatives of various branches of the social sciences in Yugoslavia should still attend scientific congresses abroad. The question was also considered of the scientific work and employment of our scientists abroad. Those participating in this thirteenth session of the Academic Council were also acquainted with the fact that twenty of our scientists have been present at fifteen scientific congresses abroad this year. Also of importance to our scientific work is the fact that during the same time fourteen of our scientists are working abroad.

According to an earlier decision of the Council; twelve more of our scientists will be allowed to go abroad this year, and if this number proves to be insufficient, the number will be increased.

Of the fourteen national committees for individual branches of science, which comprise the Academic Council, those which have not so far joined international unions, will become members of them very soon.

(BORBA - 29th June 1952)

DOCTOR'S CONSCIENCE

A doctor's calling is rarely honorable and noble, especially in a society which is primarily interested in its men and their health. But it looks like all of our doctors do not think that way, at least not those whose actions are not worthy of a man of our times.

Our press has written plenty about doctors who have avoided going into the interior of the country. In realizing their aims, they made use of many media. Some of them "completely accidentally" got "seriously sick" when they found out about their transfers. And most of them suffered from such sicknesses whose cure urgently demanded that they live in large cities. For example, Marijan Cenkcic, Hanja Katunaric and Klement Rus--all from Zagreb.

Others are giving up their calling and are seeking new trades. They are after anything at all just so that they remain in the city, "without which they cannot even think of living." Naturally, this includes voluntary work, giving injections, working at the doctors' friends, etc.

The saddest thing of this is that there are quite a few young men, recent graduate doctors, among these people. In being invited to use their "professional training", "general education", they are stubbornly refusing to go into the interior of the country, as if they cannot learn anything there (there are doctors who got a reputation in the provinces and became famous specialists).

Bozidar Kuljaca practically gave an ultimatum to the Council for Public Health and Social Politics of the Government of Serbia: either Belgrade or its immediate vicinity, no other considerations! Radomir Stevcic was directed to serve one year in Novi Pazar but he categorically refused. Both of them are using their "wits" for their earlier institutions have erased their names from their lists.

Because of such a conception of the duties and calling of a doctor, advertisements in which the peoples' committees are begging for doctors have not disappeared from the back pages of our newspapers. A number of days ago the city people's committee of Pristina offered positions to five urgently needed specialists: gynecologist, children's, eye, dentist and specialists for skin and venereal diseases. Here are two, not too old, but characteristic advertisements:

"The district people's committee of Bosanski Samac needs a general practitioner...Conditions: salary according to agreement and free housing, electricity and wood."

"The district people's committee of Jajce needs two general practitioners. Salary according to agreement. Apartment, fuel, lighting and transportation assured. All conditions exist for private practice."

Not too long ago Borba carried the letter of a delegate to the Fifth Annual Conference of the Syndicate Labour Organization of the Vlasina Enterprise. The title very clearly expressed the importance of the problem: "Vlasina Needs Doctors." After a number of futile attempts by the management of the enterprise, the delegates were forced to seek the urgently needed doctors through the press on behalf of their 3,057 comrades.

It is certain that these and similar ads and letters have been read by those doctors who are leisurely walking the streets of the big cities and are persistently tramping from doorstep to doorstep paying visits to various official agencies and offices of their relatives, friends and acquaintances or relatives, friends and acquaintances--all for one purpose: not to go to the interior of the country. Have their consciences as men and especially as doctors become aroused when they read these ads and letters?

They must also be reminded of another thing: do they ever give any thought to the fact that maybe every ten days that they unjustifiably stay in the big cities at least one of the lives of the unlucky patients, who are fruitlessly expecting a doctor's assistance in these areas where there is a shortage of doctors, is endangered?

How can anyone be so indifferent to something like this? Just think, these personal and frequently selfish interests cannot give way to social obligations and the needs of the community!

Today there are 5,807 doctors in our country. Compared to 4,754 in 1938, this is significant progress, moreso because many of them were killed in the war. However, the present number of doctors by far does not satisfy the urgent needs. This is a lot greater in that their assignment is not equal; the ratio of general practitioners to specialists is unfavourable (3:2), the number of secondary medical cadres is smaller than the number of doctors, in place of being three times greater and because the average age of the doctors is pretty high (48 years).

As a result of this condition, many of the doctors, especially in the interior, are overworked. For months at a time they do not know of any real rest because of their work. Our people very carefully and lovingly give them their merited recognition, for the doctors have devoted their entire lives to the struggle against sickness and death. This is really a noble and glorious struggle. And those who avoid or desert it deserve public condemnation. For to be a member of a society means to carry out its obligations. And those doctors who refuse to go to the interior without any justifiable reasons also refuse to perform their obligations towards the social community. Such conduct is not only disgraceful to their profession but to them as citizens of a socialist country as well. /s/ A. Petkovic

(BCRSA - 28th June, 1952)

THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULT OF MY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA WAS THAT OUR RELATIONS RECEIVED A NEW IMPULSE--SO STATED DR. GRUBER TO THE EDITOR OF "NEUE WIENER TAGES ZEITUNG"
(Vienna, 28th June)

Tomorrow's edition of Neue Wiener Tages Zeitung carries the interview of its Editor with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Karl Gruber, in connection with his visit to Yugoslavia.

When asked in what manner will the agreement reached between Austrian and Yugoslav representatives be maintained, Dr. Gruber, among other things, said: "I think that the most important result of my visit to Yugoslavia was that our relations, which have improved and developed in the last few years, received a new impulse. I believe that my talks with Marshal Tito and the other Yugoslav citizens helped achieve this goal. Upon the basis of personal contact which has been established, it will now be possible to easily solve all practical questions."

With respect to economic relations between the two countries, Dr. Gruber said that both countries are striving towards building up an economic cooperation in all directions. "I wish to emphasize," said Dr. Gruber, "that the Yugoslavs are very much interested in industrial products. This is of great importance for Austria already now and will be of particular importance in the future. I have an impression that Yugoslavia will succeed in overcoming her economic difficulties and that the country is on a fair road to putting its economic and agricultural relations upon a sound basis."

Dr. Gruber once again denied rumours that the question of Trieste had been considered during the talks between the Austrian and Yugoslav representatives.

The Editor of Neue Wiener Tages Zeitung put this question to Dr. Gruber: "In the reports of your talks with Yugoslav representatives, it was emphasized several times that the Government in Belgrade is ready to help Austria in her struggle for freedom and independence. How and in what form do you, Mr. Minister, think this aid can be expected and carried out?"

Dr. Gruber replied: "The Yugoslav Government has spontaneously voiced its interest in the winning of our full independence and sovereignty and has stated that it will on its part lend a support if this question comes up before the United Nations. Yugoslavia's voice in the United Nations will be as important as the voice of other nations which also have said that they will help Austria's cause. Until that time, it is important to find friends in the world who will intercede in our behalf because they are convinced of the correctness of our appeal and because they know well our problem. This confronts Austria's policy with big tasks. Personal contact between the Government in Vienna and the members of the United Nations must be improved and the interest in our cause must be kept alive.

"In connection with this, I would emphasize that way back in 1947 Yugoslavia assumed a positive attitude towards the question of Austria's admission into the United Nations," concluded Dr. Gruber. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM MARSHAL TITO ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE ANNEXATION OF THE SLOVENE LITTORAL TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Brioni, June 29)

A delegation from Nova Gorica invited day before yesterday Marshal Tito to be present at the celebrations on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the inclusion of the Slovene Littoral to Yugoslavia and at the same time requested him that these celebrations should be held under his patronage at Ajdovcina on June 29.

Marshal Tito accepted the patronage but being prevented to be personally present at the celebrations he sent the following letter to the District Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia in Nova Gorica :

" Dear comrades, inspite of my promise given to you in Belgrade, I am sorry to say that I shall not be able to attend the celebrations being prevented by important affairs which cannot be postponed. I will yet keep my promise and one day I shall come in your midst.

Allow me to greet all those present at the celebrations and to join you at least in spirit in the general rejoicing in connection with this historical anniversary.

I think that all of you are deeply conscious of the enormous importance - for the life and development not only of your region but of the whole Republic of Slovenia and by it to all peoples of Yugoslavia - of those days when these regions were returned to the homeland through the efforts and blood of the sons of all our peoples. This should never be forgotten by anyone in our country. One must never forget the centuries long sufferings of the Slovene people under foreign yoke, one must never forget the forcible denationalisation and persecution of the people of these regions, which was done by Italian fascist rule for more than twenty years. Only high consciousness and the well-known inflexible vitality of the people living in these regions saved them from annihilation and assimilation. One must not forget these hard days in the past, just as one should never forget the heroic liberation struggle nor those who died in it or the price paid for your freedom and for that of all of us.

Bad elements with appetites of conquest in regard to our country saturated with blood are again stretching their tentacles of conquest. Why are they repeating this so soon after the recent shameful invasion and occupation of our country by fascist arsoners and murderers? Why are they repeating this inspite of the exemplary lesson they received in our country? Because, in Italy, prevail ever more those who from the depth of their souls hate our people, who take no account whatsoever of the self-respect of our people, who consider us as a second class people, who should be ruled and administered in a colonial manner and erased from the face of the earth. They have been attempting this for the past fourteen centuries but until now they not drawn the consequences, which would divert them in a different direction, in the direction of peaceful cooperation with the people of our country.

While we tried to forget and forgive with a bleeding heart the terrible insults and crimes perpetrated upon our people during the fascist occupation and tendered them a hand friendship, they offered and are offering us the sharpness of a knife blade. Our words of forgiveness are answered with the most low insults and threats. But we can let them know that this does not pay - that it is better to live in peace and friendly cooperation. Our people do not hate the Italian people and for this reason they wish him an overall development and better life. Our people know quite well who is the culprit for such an attitude in regard to our country, they know that the culprits are fascist forces, which are again assembling, cominformists, who by orders from Moscow use all sorts of propaganda means against our country together with the fascists.

Our people, in the first place in the liberated regions, must not forget all this. They must be alert and prevent their midst enemies who would like to destroy the dearly paid achievements.

Our country is strenghtening rapidly in all directions and the people of Yugoslavia will never permit again anyone to darken the bright perspectives of the future. "

Josip Broz Tito .

(BORBA , June 30, 1952).

PLENUM OF THE CC OF THE PEOPLE'S YOUTH OF YUGOSLAVIA

The 17th enlarged plenum of the CC of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia was held yesterday with the following agenda: 1) Discussion concerning the People's Youth on the basis of the article by Aleksandar Rankovic, 2) Amendments to the draft of the Statute of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, 3) Fixing the date of the congress.

Before coming to the discussion of the first item, the Secretary of the CC of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, Milijan Neoricic, explained how the Bureau conceived discussion concerning problems of the People's Youth.

"We consider, - he said - that the article by Comrade Rankovic, which contains the attitude of the CC of our party, has given so much material and set up the main tasks concerning the organisation of the People's Youth, that a special report on this matter was superfluous at the present plenum concerning this matter. This is why we decided to begin discussion concerning the People's Youth on the basis of this article and to clear up by discussion certain questions which are important both for the youth as well as for the party leaderships and for members on the terrain."

After that a very lively and fruitful discussion developed in which participated, besides the members of the plenum, representatives of individual districts and town organisations of the People's Youth, who were invited to be present at this meeting.

The first to take the floor was Petar Maric, Secretary of the Town Committee of the People's Youth of Belgrade. He said that many judgments rendered in connection with the activities of youth, and even those by youth leaderships, were often incorrect and did not express the real state of affairs.

He thought that in a period of time of work certain members of the People's Youth will fall off because they will not be able to comply with the prototype of a member of the youth organisations. But one should suppress the conception that those who are outside the organisation are considered as enemies. They should not be treated as such. On the contrary, youth organisations should act upon them through activists and educate them in such a way that they might one day join the youth organisations.

He underlined how negative was the weak participation of young Party members in the work of youth organisations and quoted a number of examples, showing the insufficient engagement of other factors in the education of youth, such as are schools, parents, mass organisations, etc.

Concerning the state of affairs and the youth organisation of Kosovo and Metohija, Hajridin Xoxha spoke, stressing that they correctly understood many problems of our socialist building, which was particularly felt in the readiness of youth to fight for the defence of the country, in its right conception of the struggle for the education of the masses, etc.

The youth of Kosovo and Metohija is quite definite when it is the question of foreign policy and when it has to show its readiness to defend the achievements of the liberation struggle and socialist building-up. Comrade Xoxha presented a number of examples of activities of members of the People's Youth, and even of those young men who are outside the organisations, whenever a group of diversionists appeared from Albania. There are many cases where youth discovers enemies by self-initiative.

Comrade Xoxha went on to speak concerning problems of the socialist transformation of the village.

Comrade Momirovski spoke about the work and problems of the People's Youth of Macedonia. He underlined that particular attention has been paid recently to the political work of the youth and that at meetings of District and Town Committees different questions concerning youth activities in towns, schools, in enterprises were presented, etc. Until recently political work developed generally unilaterally, lectures were held with political information, etc. However, the education of youth is much broader and more complicated than it was conceived until now by the youth organisations. Little attention was paid to the problems of hygiene in the homes of the apprentices in economy and to problems of the social life of youth in general.

Comrade Momirovski went on to speak about another problem, inherited from the past, and this is the sale of girls. This matter was greatly discussed but nothing particular was done in that way. Some girls are not much engaged in youth organisations in individual villages and educational work amongst them is fairly weak. There are occurrences of selling girls, even of 14 years, in the districts of Tetovo, Gostivar and Debar. Comrade Momirovski remarked that this question would be taken up soon by the youth leadership and by the youth organisations and cultural-educational work amongst the girls will be developed. Besides this, it would be also necessary to activate women's organisations and influence the parents and families of these girls.

In the afternoon discussion was continued on the first item of the agenda. Danilo Biljanovic, Secretary of the CC of the People's Youth of B & H spoke concerning successes obtained in the development of entertainment for youth. After him many speakers took the floor, who discussed the problems of their organisations.

The most lively discussion took place when the matter of organisational problems arose. In this discussion there were many contradicting opinions, particularly concerning the fact of how should one create actives in schools. There were proposals to create in schools, besides the actives of the People's Youth, also an association of secondary schools youth, which would unite all social organisations (debating clubs, section of the People's Technique, literary circles, etc.) This proposal has been interpreted by the fact that it was necessary for somebody to represent the school as a whole and, according to the opinion of the proposers this could only be the leadership of secondary school youth and not the People's Youth.

However, the plenum refuted this proposal, considering that it was unnecessary to create another organisation besides the existing People's Youth. In this case the actives of the People's Youth would become some sort of a leading organisation which would anyhow disturb the free and right development of social organisations. Instead of that, the plenum decided in principle to create actives in schools. In larger schools actives can be created and in social organisations such as are cultural and physical-cultural societies so long as conditions exist for this.

Discussion about the first item, concerning problems of the People's Youth which have been exposed in Comrade Aleksandar Rankovic's article "Concerning work with youth" published recently in the daily press, was very fruitful and constructive. The object of this plenum was to discuss the work and the state of affairs in organisations on the basis of opinions of youth leaders. During the discussion some problems came clearly to the surface.

In the first place, it was established that political work is not sufficiently developed and a few, particularly in schools and more so in the villages, are influenced by hostile elements. The debaters gave a number of examples which clearly show the increased activities of enemies amongst the youth. It is interesting to remark upon a small detail. Catholic priests in Livno are propagating that the paper "Pioneer" should not be read because "it is a communist paper and it should be boycotted".

It was also established that the education of youth is not looked at from an angle which concerns the whole of society. In this regard conclusions were made which were very useful and which will increase the responsibility of all mass organisations for the education of youth. Comrades from the Vojvodina; for example, gave characteristic data that in their regions 20,000 young party members work in the organisation of the People's Youth, yet their activities in many cases are infinitesimal.

Discussion has also shown that important successes have been obtained in the development of cultural and entertainment life of the youth but that there are also some important failings. The work and life in cultural and physical culture societies, where youth is mostly gathered, is outside the influence of youth or any other political organisation.

The problem of apprentices in economy was discussed separately. Namely, discussion has shown that not sufficient care is taken about them, that there are different problems beginning from school programmes to lodgings, nutrition and their entertainments. Proposals were presented to the plenum to change some of the policy in regard to apprentices in economy. Some think that one should execute the reorganisation of Homes and schools and take the line of forming industrial schools attached to large enterprises. This was discussed in detail but because of the complicatedness of this problem no definite conclusions were brought.

On the second item of the agenda Milojke Prulovic read a project of the Statute of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia. Those present at the plenum made a great number of observations, which have been mostly accepted, so it was decided that the final text of the project should be sent to the leaderships of the People's Youth for public discussion.

During the work a letter came from the District Committee of the People's Youth of Pancevo in which it was proposed to hold a competition of town and district organisations in honour of the 6th Congress of the CPI and of that of the 5th Congress of the People's Youth. The plenum accepted this initiative and announced a prior to the Congress competition.

At the end Mico Rakic, in the name of the Bureau of the CC of the People's Youth proposed that the 5th Congress of the People's Youth will be held on 27th December of this year in Belgrade, namely on the very day when ten years ago the 1st Congress of the USAOJ was held. Thus would be marked the 10th anniversary of this important date in the history of the youth movement of our country.

Then the following agenda of the 5th Congress was proposed: 1) Report concerning the People's Youth activities; 2) The passing of the Statutes of the People's Youth and 3) The election of the CC. It was decided that in honour of the 5th Congress a review of cultural-artistic societies throughout the country should be held. The plenum completed its work last night at 9 o'clock.

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

STATINTL

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. 651

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ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER

INTERVIEW WITH OUR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES WHO YESTERDAY
RETURNED FROM SOFIA

Dimitrov Grad is a small place near the frontier. Seven years ago it began to be turned into a rampart of brotherhood. Four years ago it was rendered into a strategic sentry post by the force of others.

At a small distance from this place there is a border of the country in which the obedience to masters has become the basic law.

Thousands of innocent victims have already perished in numerous prisons full of moisture and deadly horror. And not only Bulgarian ones. The long lists of killed persons also includes the names of those who perished for one single reason contained in their Yugoslav descent.

Ivan Seferovic was only 18 when he was arrested. And the reason was that he wished to remain a Yugoslav even after the publication of Cominform Resolution.

When he was 21, he could see how he was maltreated by his interrogator and witness the sufferings of his father's who was tortured in front of him.

When he was 22 he wrote his last letter to his parents, faced his executors and departed from the last bit of skies he could see from his cell in the prison of Kolarov Grad.

Danilo Doncic in the spring of this year sent his last message written on a bit of his shirt spotted with blood after having spent 35 days lying on cold concrete and wrapped with wires instead of a blanket. "I am being ruined because of my Yugoslav nationality". His comrade Tafel Rodjepov had no opportunity of sending even such a small message to his mother, wife and children.

In this way our people are treated in that country to which seven years ago we outstretched our hand with expressions of friendship cancelling the payment of reparations amounting to millions.

We wished for friendship and attempted to forget too soon all crimes committed at Crn_a Trava, Toplica and along the Morava and the Nisava.

We wished for fraternity... And we were not isolated in our intentions. The wishes of the Bulgarian people were identical. But the views of "the elder brother" were not conform with that.

And Dimitrovgrad failed thus to become a rampart of brotherhood. But this place alone is not only exposed as a sentry post. This small place represents a symbol of truth, quite big and noticeable for hundreds of thousands of people deprived of their rights on the other side of the border.

The train arrived from Bulgaria with our diplomatic representatives who left Sofia upon a decision of the Yugoslav Government. This was a sign of the most energetic protest against a violation of extraterritoriality of our Embassy and the unheard regime applied towards the diplomatic representatives of the FPRY. Their compartments were full of flowers presented to them by numerous members of the diplomatic corps in Sofia at their departure at the Sofia railway station.

From our interview with the diplomatic representatives we obtained a series of details and facts on the actual situation in the country they had left.

The diplomatic representatives of the EPRY were not the only to be followed by agents since members of their families were also subjected to the same treatment. Wherever they intended to go either officially, or to the market, or to the baker's or to a hotel, they could immediately hear the agent on duty whistling which was an indication to the agents to begin following them.

These untiring shadows can easily be identified wearing white gym shoes suitable for long wear, dark suits and a copy of the paper "Rabotnicesko Delo" in their left pockets.

If it happens that some of our representatives have supper at the hotel "Bulgaria", their followers having no money to spend produce packages with food from their pockets and eat there regardless to the fact of finding themselves in one of the most elegant restaurants. The main thing is to watch the Yugoslavs keeping them within the reach of their eyes.

The unheard regime applied by the Bulgarian authorities towards our diplomatic representatives can also be illustrated with the following examples.

Six automobiles ^{of} which numbers are occasionally either changed or covered with mud, are always ready to start in pursuit of the Yugoslav personnel. They do not even hesitate to get involved in traffic accidents.

On June 20 a Chevrolet carrying the registration number 13 - 17 was directed towards the car of our Charge d'Affaires' with an obvious intention of causing a collision at the corner of the street Sipka and St. Stefan. Next day a Ford, registration number 503, turned all of a sudden on the street Rokovski intending to hit the car of our attache Dizdarevic with its back. On June 22 the motor cars, registration number 27-42, 44-07 and 503, accompanied the car of the Secretary of Embassy Soc. On the street Ivan Vazov, irrespective of the fact that the square was full of people including children, a Bulgarian motorcar run into the car of the Secretary Soc coming from the street Tolbuhin. Thanks to the driver's presence of mind, no disaster occurred since he quickly directed the car across the pavement.

On the same day in front of the house where the attache Brajevic lived, a horse carriage hit the car of the Yugoslav Embassy, inflicting thus a damage perpetrated by the Bulgarian agents.

"We are coming back to our country with the pleasant feeling. We were not offended by one single common man in Bulgaria although we had numerous contacts with them. On the contrary, whenever there was an opportunity, they expressed a great deal of sympathy for our country and ourselves," declared the Charge d'Affaires Stanoje Stojkovic.

In his bag a gift with a dedication by an eminent Bulgarian journalist whose name cannot be published for understandable reasons, can be found. His wife received a wonderful national costume from one of the citizens upon their departure.

While at the rest home Borovec after a friendly conversation with our Charge d'Affaires, a group of Bulgarian workers expressed their wish to take a photo of the whole group. They invited one of the photographers from that place and gathered around the car of our Embassy. One worker and a girl held our flag wishing to appear like that on the photo.

The agent who remained unnoticed suddenly appeared as soon as the photograph was taken and confiscated the film.

Recently certain Bulgarian citizens dared to come to visit our representatives in their houses wishing to bid them goodbye.

"You are lucky to leave. And what about us?"-they said.

(Signed) A. Petkovic

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

THE TRIESTE ECONOMY FACING A DANGER

Development of the Trieste shipyards hindered by the Italian authorities

The Italian authorities are undertaking various measures with the object of hindering the development of shipyards in Trieste to the benefit of the Italian shipping companies. The Trieste paper "Corriere di Trieste" reported on methods by which the Italian authorities rendered the work of Trieste lines more difficult. The paper refers to the case of shipping line between Trieste and Australia which has after long requests been authorized by the Italian authorities.

"But, the paper states, the time table is so scheduled that the operation of the Trieste ships is completely hindered. En route Trieste-Sydney, old ships San Giorgi o and Toscana are navigating to Trieste. But, on the other hand, the shipping agency of Genoa has allocated the latest types of modern ships running on the same line such as "Neptunia", "Australia" and "Oceania". The journey from Trieste to Sydney takes 15 days on board of an Italian ship, while the Trieste ships need a whole month. In addition to this, the time table of the Italian ships is specially adapted so that these ships call on all those Italian ports where the Trieste ships also come to, so that no passengers are left for the Trieste ships".

The paper stressed that the Italian authorities intended thus to hinder the Trieste shipping agencies from developing a successful business with the object of demonstrating their incapacity to support themselves.

Opening of the Trieste International Fair

Last night the Fourth International Fair has been opened in Trieste. General Winterton, the Commander of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT, opened this Fair, following speeches held by a representative of the Fair management, the Mayor of Trieste Bartoli and the Italian Minister of Industry and Trade Campili.

The celebration was also attended by representatives of countries who have their exhibitions there, including the Chief of the Yugoslav trade delegation to Trieste Joze Zemljak. (Tanjug)

Trieste Radio Station included in the Italian Radio network

The Italian state radio network (RAI) has placed a contract with the Trieste radio broadcasting station according to which in Trieste a number of installations are to be erected for the strengthening of transmissions of the Italian radio broadcasting stations. Erection of a television station and the taking over of all technical matters of the Trieste radio broadcasting station, ^{were also arranged} A series of these contracts was made so that RAI is to make the transfer of 89 employees and officials hired so far by the Trieste broadcasting station. The Trieste paper "Corriere di Trieste" today writes to this effect stating that thereby the Trieste broadcasting station is to be included in the radio network of Italy. (Tanjug)

(BORBA, June 30, 1952)

AGAINST THE REMNANTS OF THE PAST

There are things in our social life which deserve a greater attention from all of us, a greater alertness towards them and a stronger reaction of party organisations and of all communists to them. Here I think about the negative personal qualities which here and there to a greater or lesser extent come to the fore, such as are occurrences of insincerity, uncomradely behaviour, egoism which borders with damage and crime to the detriment of the social community, appearances of immorality and bad relations in society and in family life, then many cases which are increasing as inebriation and similar.

It is logical that some of these negative occurrences are sometimes linked-up with bureaucratic caste tendencies in the state and sometimes even in our party apparatus. When they become the most disgusting.

If we would like to boil down all these negative occurrences to their common source, we would establish that they are typical growths of class society. In our society there are expressions of the not-fully liquidated class relations, still more an expression of class relations in opinions of men, in their consciousness. These are the remnants of class society in which personal happiness and welfare are not built on the basis of the welfare and happiness of all workers, of the whole collective, but on a struggle for their own personal good, and against the collective.

Or, if we examine occurrences of inebriation, the very essence of alcoholism.

No doubt, the struggle against alcoholism is a health problem and it is well known how alcohol is ruinous for the health when one takes too much of it, but alcoholism is also a social ill, which has its roots in the exploiting social system. We know that the capitalists of all "communal" institutions in the frame of their factories in the first place took care of the public house with whose help they held workers in a still greater material dependence and annihilated their moral-resisting force. This was also done by the rich peasant - the inn-keeper in the village.

The more the exploited workers felt their hopeless position the more they abandoned themselves to alcohol, because this was a means of consolation to them and forgetfulness of their difficult reality.

Our struggle for a social system, on the basis of changed relations in production is in the essence the struggle against the main source of these negative occurrences. This struggle leads the people to a life of a full and true happiness. It will liquidate gradually egoism and similar remnants.

But the question is posed, what we can and what must we do today, in order to restrict these negative appearances to a minimum. This is today the component part of our struggle for the liquidation of the remnants of an outlived social system, a component part of the struggle for the education of socialist men. In this struggle the strongest weapon is - the knowledge of the workers that they are themselves the builders of their life, that their happiness depends on the success of the whole community. Our present experiences have shown, for example; different irregularities in the protection of national property, thefts, neglect and similar have been gradually liquidated in workers' collectives where management by workers has become a reality. It is clear that in the present state of our development, when the victory of the working people has been achieved but the class struggle has not as yet been completed, in the struggle against the remnants of the past, the state of the working people must use administrative measures. In this regard our social community by punishing and persecuting most energetically evildoers realises its class-historical right.

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And yet this is not only a matter for administrative measures but is in the first place the problem of education and personal examples.

It is true that our working people have sufficient healthy feeling and moral force for struggle against all these occurrences. And yet it seems that administrative measures are still being more applied than broad political-educational work, that there are more accidental than systematic struggle against them.

It is not sufficient to undertake measures against unsocial appearances but one should pay full attention to the education of men during the struggle for new social relations, the elimination also of causes, incite people to form a new social relationship and attitude towards such appearances, to develop social condemnations of such appearances.

In this light the struggle against alcoholism should also be observed.

Today we are in the midst of the building-up of society where there is no exploitation of man by men. Therefore we need no opium for this, no alcohol, no religious mysticism. We need only clear views of morally and physically healthy men. Therefore alcoholism, which is generally the cause of many social ills, must be rooted out as a social ill, as the expression of the former prospectlessness and that fatalistic, defeatist attitude towards life.

One hears often "that there are no other amusements except the inn". And therefore it is allowed that drunkenness should be considered as recreation and rest and in connection with this free fights are considered as heroism. It is the duty of the builders of socialism to root out this ill and be the initiators in their places of organising healthy amusements and entertainments full of go. Such entertainments and amusements will not destroy health, the morals and the families of our working people but will imbue them with a new live force.

In this regard, no doubt, the subjective factor is of decisive importance, the conscious action of the Communist Party and Front organisations.

The source of the great political strength of our party was^{always} the moral force of its members, their personal example in the struggle for the party programme, their high ideological level, consciousness concerning the objects and perspectives of the struggle.

So it is even today.

There, where negative qualities have appeared amongst the members of the party, there where the arbitrariness of bureaucrats is prevailing, means that the communists have begun to lose their perspective, that they have surrendered to dry practicalism, to execute "tasks" and do not see the goal, means that some of them perhaps are demoralised and have given themselves up to the wild movement of their not outlived petty bourgeois passions. As much as the party organisations fight against such occurrences, yet it seems that they are applying measures which are not for recommendation, namely: it is waited that the vice becomes so great that it is nearly impossible to reform the man and then he is thrown out of the party and they cease to have any interest in him.

Party organisations who work in this manner do not strive to find out the cause of such occurrences of neglect of educational work amongst communists, and logically amongst the working people in general.

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In party organisations where such a situation exists there lacks bold and lively discussion concerning the prospects of our building-up which by its magnificent enthusiasm imbues every working man in our country.

To raise one's ideological level; to get to know the bright perspectives of our present struggle, to fight against the remnants of the past which drag backwards, who dull our impulse, to create new conceptions about is moral and immoral, what is honourable and dishonourable, what is heroism and what defeatism and demoralisation is - the task of all progressive people, in the first place of communists.

(Sd.) VIDA TOMSIC

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952).

FOR A CHEAP BOOK

On the pages of Borba and other newspapers, at consultative meetings and plenums of authors, printers and others, the causes of the increase of price of books was discussed and particularly concerning measures which could be taken to make our books cheaper. Citizens of all professions participated in these discussions. All of them more or less demand that something should be done, that the price of books should be more within the means of the people.

Our country, such as it is, which must struggle with all its strength against cultural under-development, must have for that the necessary conditions, and one of them is the existence of a progressive and scientific literature, whose price will not prevent it from penetrating within the working masses. The more so because all the achievements of the cultural inheritance and up-to-date spiritual creation in our country are no longer the monopoly of the exploiting class (either bourgeoisie or bureaucracy), but the property of the whole people. Our people are today for the first time in a position to exploit to a full measure the achievements of the greatest minds of humanity and its sons.

How does the price of books stand and what are the causes that our books are so expensive?

The selling-price of books for the whole of Yugoslavia is now on an average 7 times greater than the pre-war one, and there where the number of copies is small it is sometimes 10 or 12-fold. At the latest consultative meeting of printers of Yugoslavia it was stressed that this occurred on account of the rise of the price of paper since April of last year by 6 - 12 times. Printers' ink, bookbinding materials, running expenses, rebates, royalties, printing services, etc., have been increased.

It must be understood that this rise in price should be considered in the framework of our general level of prices and even in regard to the income of the population. If these elements are taken into account, then the book is on an average no more expensive than in pre-war days.

But books, because of their cultural, educational and political role cannot be fully treated in socialism as goods nor can their selling price be left in all cases to the acting of the economic laws of supply and demand. The price and quality of books should be harmonised with the purchasing power and educational objectives of our society, namely with the building of an overall educated prototype of socialist man. Such demands and educational objectives have nothing in common with any tendencies of individual publishers and booksellers for unreserved, too-high profits or individual authors for unjustified high royalties, better paper than warranted by the work it prints.

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The present discussion has not only exposed the causes of the rise of price in books, but has also pointed out the road to decreasing printing expenses and similar. Thus certain possibilities for the cheapening of books have been pointed out.

Paper and printing services - are two constant factors on which mostly depends the price of books. Although one can understand that paper must be much dearer than it was formerly, yet it is not justifiable that the prices should be so high. It is not justifiable by the fact that our paper mills come together and agree on **fixing** the price of paper and lately they have gone so far as to increase the price in order to decrease some earlier losses.

Besides this, in the work and dealings of individual printing and publishing enterprises; in the organisation and distribution, propaganda and make-up of the book; in the system of our book-sellers' network, in the publishing policy and similar - there are many problems on whose solution depends whether our books will be dearer or cheaper.

The expensiveness of books is a complex problem, it is not solved only by lowering the price of paper but also by eliminating the above-mentioned and other deficiencies which make the books unjustifiably dearer.

The increase in the price of books, which has led up to a decrease in sale, has incited some publishers to publish cheaper, sensational literature, hoping that with the gained profits they will be able to cover their financial losses.

Out art councils, criticism, authors, cultural and public workers, editors of all papers and reviews have not sharpened in a sufficient measure the course against such literature and such occurrences. They have also contributed very little to the propaganda of a good book. It is a similar case with the publishers. Our mass, social organisations and party leaderships on the terrain should make popular a good book with much more sense and organisation. On all this, of course, depends the sale of the books, the number of copies printed and from them the price of the books.

A decrease in the selling price of books demands common efforts.

Material and other possibilities already exist to a great extent in our country. It is up to the People's Authorities, responsible economic organs, publishers and of all cultural and social organisations to find a way out to decrease the costs of publishing books by common efforts and measures, each in his sector.

It is quite comprehensible that the degree of development of the productive forces of our country and the need for proportionately great investments for its building-up and defence, conditioned expenditure for cultural and similar needs of society. Therefore, it is not the question of the demand which would foresee our real economic possibilities, but of the demand which is realisable in our present situation.

It is necessary to occupy oneself with the question of by what measures one can obtain good and cheap books. No doubt the political and other literature, intended for the education of the broad masses, as well as some other publications, should be solved at reasonable prices as soon as possible. This can be attained by a number of measures such as are, for example, allocation of subsidies, decrease in the cost of paper, harmonising and reviving the component parts of expenses which are included in the cost price of books, as well as by solution of many numerous problems about which we have written.

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The working people of all professions expect rightly concrete measures which will make it possible for them to buy good and cheap books.

This is the demand of a rapid socialist development and one of the conditions for a still greater development of our progressive thought and socialist culture.

(BORBA - 30th June, 1952).

NORWEGIAN MINISTER IN BELGRADE DECORATED WITH THE MEDAL OF THE YUGOSLAV STANDARD

(Belgrade, 28th June)

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY has awarded the Order of the Yugoslav Standard (First Class) to Mr. Knut Lykke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway in Yugoslavia. Mr. Lykke, who will shortly be leaving this country, was decorated on the suggestion of the President of the Government of the FPRY for services in improving the friendly relations between Norway and Yugoslavia.

The decoration ceremony took place at 12 o'clock today and was performed by the President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly, Dr. Ivan Ribar. Also present were the Secretary to the Praesidium, Mile Perunicic, and Assistant Minister and Chief of the Protocol Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sloven Smodlaka.

After the ceremony President Ribar received Mr. Knut Lykke on a farewell visit.

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952).

AFTER DR. GRUBER'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA
BOTH PARTIES SATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF VISIT, SO WRITES "DIE NEUE
ZEITUNG", WEST GERMAN NEWSPAPER

The paper Die Neue Zeitung, which is published in Frankfurt, carried an article by its Vienna correspondent, Ernest Newsbaum, concerning Dr. Karl Gruber's visit to Yugoslavia.

The paper says that the results of this trip were received with great satisfaction in both countries. Besides the details which are important for both countries, the policymakers of Yugoslavia assured Gruber that Austria can count on full support from Yugoslavia in her efforts to be accepted into the UN...Austria may also count on Yugoslav support on the question of concluding a state treaty.

The correspondent goes on to say that Belgrade accorded great significance to this visit because this is the first visit by a Western Minister of Foreign Affairs to Yugoslavia since the war, and he went on to say that Austria and Yugoslavia feel linked to one another because they both have a similar neutral position between the East and the West; neither of them belongs to the European defence community or the Schuman Plan, both border with the sphere of the Eastern bloc and both wish to cooperate with the West without being linked with either party.

After enumerating the questions which were discussed, the report concludes that Gruber's press conference on Brioni incited great interest of the foreign correspondents in Yugoslavia.

TWO NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH AUSTRIA--FIRST BILATERAL AGREEMENTS IN
WHICH OUR PEOPLES' REPUBLICS APPEAR AS PARTNERS OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY
 (Ljubljana, 29th June)

In the development of our commercial relations with foreign countries, we recently achieved another significant success. Our peoples' republics, Slovenia and Croatia, concluded two agreements with Austria which provide for an exchange of goods amounting to 13,500,000 schillings. The agreements were given the names of Klagenfurt and Graz.

The Klagenfurt Agreement, which was concluded between Austria and PR Slovenia, provides a compensational quota of 2,500,000 schillings annually; the Graz Agreement provides a fair quota amounting to 5,500,000 schillings or 11,000,000 schillings because the fair is held twice annually in Graz.

The bilateral agreements provide for the exchange of only those goods which are not on the list of the general Trade Agreement between Austria and Yugoslavia. Although the contingents which are provided for by these agreements are not large, both agreements are of great significance to the economic life of the Peoples' Republics of Slovenia and Croatia for the list contains goods which despite all endeavours could not be entered on the list of the general Trade Agreement between Austria and the FPRY. The importers of both countries will get the equivalent exclusively in goods and not in money, and this is why the goods listed on the list of the concluded agreements will be obtained easily and quickly without any specific formalities. The agreements will be especially precious for the individual smaller republic, district or municipal enterprises because they will be able to obtain machine parts for various installations, rolling stock or machines as well as some goods for wide consumption which they lack in the shortest time possible. Our enterprises will export mineral water, gravel, brick and tile, milk and milk products, etc. /s/ M. M.

(POLITIKA - 30th June, 1952)

AGENCIES OF FOREIGN FIRMS

On the basis of Article 1 of the Law authorising the Government of the FPRY to issue regulations for the purpose of coordinating relations in economy with new economic system and on the proposal of the President of the Council for Commerce of the Government of the FPRY, the Government of the FPRY issues the following

REGULATION
ON AGENCIES OF FOREIGN FIRMS

Article 1

Agency bureaus, economic enterprises and other economic organisations, can act as agencies of foreign firms on the territory of the FPRY.

Article 2

The following will be the work of the agencies:

- 1) Doing for and on behalf of foreign firms the work which precedes the conclusion of an agreement on the sale or purchase of goods or an agreement pertaining to services, as well as the work connected with the carrying out of these agreements (mediation);
- 2) Doing for and on behalf of foreign firms the work of mediation with the right to conclude contracts on sale or purchase of goods or contracts on performance of services (commercial representation);
- 3) Doing the work of commercial agency parallel with performing service services, technical and other services (commercial-technical representation);
- 4) Sale of goods imported on consignment by foreign firms (consignment stocks).

In exceptional cases, bureaus, economic enterprises and other economic organisations may do the work mentioned in items 2, 3, and 4 of the preceding paragraph also in their own names for the account of foreign firms as well as in their own names and for their own account.

Article 3

Agency bureaus are economic organisations whose business is representation of foreign firms.

Decisions on establishing of agency bureaus shall be issued by the federal state agencies which have jurisdiction over foreign trade, on their own initiative or on the proposal of the interested agencies and organisations.

The decision to found an agency bureau shall at the same time be a licence for doing agency work.

The decision pertaining to the founding of the agency bureau shall also specify the kinds of agency work which the agency bureau may be.

Article 4

An agency bureau is a corporate body.

Article 5

Agents of agency bureaus may be either individual or collective.

Rights and duties of the agents of agency bureaus shall be determined by the statutes of the agency bureaus.

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Article 6

The agency bureau which has less than seven employees and workers shall be managed by a director (chief, manager).

The director (chief, manager) shall be appointed by the agency which founded the agency bureau.

Article 7

The agency bureau which has seven or more employees and workers shall be managed by a board of managers.

The board of managers must consist of not less than three members.

The members of the board of managers shall be elected by the working collective.

Article 8

The decisions of the board of managers of an agency bureau shall be obligatory for the director.

The director may stop execution of those conclusions of the board of managers which he considers to be against the law or against other legal regulations, and in such cases he must immediately notify the federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade and this agency will decide the matter.

Article 9

Agency bureaus will be registered in accordance with the provisions which are valid for state economic enterprises.

An agency bureau may not start business before registration is completed.

Article 10

The regulations pertaining to financial dealings and to salaries and wages of employees and workers which are valid for state commercial enterprises shall also apply to agency bureaus.

Article 11

More detailed regulations on agency bureaus shall be issued by the federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade in agreement with the President of the Council for Legislation and Promotion of People's Authority of the Government of the FPRY and in agreement with the Minister of Finance of the FPRY.

Article 12

The economic enterprises and other economic organisations, with the exception of agency bureaus, shall be obligated to obtain a licence to act as agencies.

The licence will set forth the agency work which the holder of the licence may perform.

The economic enterprises and other economic organisations which fulfil the conditions for acting as commercial agencies shall obtain their licences from the federal state agencies which have jurisdiction over foreign trade after first of all obtaining the opinion of the chamber of commerce.

The federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade shall prescribe conditions which the economic enterprises and other economic organisations must fulfil in order to get a licence.

The federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade shall keep a register of the licences issued for doing agency work.

Article 13

Agency bureaus, as well as the economic enterprises and other economic organisations which obtain licences for doing agency work, shall sign written agency contracts with foreign firms.

In addition to other clauses, the agency contract must contain also the name of the firm in whose behalf the agency work will be done.

Article 14.

Agency contracts must be submitted for approval to the federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade.

The state agency mentioned in the preceding paragraph will refuse permission if the contract contains provisions which are contrary to the interests of economy.

Agency work cannot be started before the permission is received.

Article 15.

The reward for doing agency work must be specified in the agency agreement.

The reward for doing agency work will, as a general rule, be fixed in the form of commission. In exceptional cases, the reward may be fixed in other ways.

Article 16:

General supervision over the work of the agency bureaus, economic enterprises and other economic organisations doing agency work in the sense hereof, shall be exercised by the state agencies which have jurisdiction over foreign trade.

Supervision over financial dealings shall be exercised by the agencies of state which have jurisdiction over finances.

The state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade shall give prior approvals to decisions of appointment of personnel of agency bureaus, as well as to decisions of appointment of personnel of economic enterprises and other economic organisations which do agency work.

Article 17.

There shall be a fine of up to 200,000 dinars for the agency bureau, economic enterprise or other economic organisation:

- (a) if it does agency work without a licence;
- (b) if it does agency work which is not specified in the licence or in the decision pertaining to the opening of the bureau, economic enterprise or other economic organisation;
- (c) if it starts doing agency work before the agency agreement is approved; and
- (d) if it employs personnel before obtaining prior approval by the agency of state mentioned in Article 16 hereof.

For offences mentioned in paragraph I of this Article there shall also be a fine of up to 10,000 dinars for the responsible official, and if the offence is committed for material interests then the fine shall be up to 100,000 dinars.

Article 18.

The federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade may cancel the licence for doing agency work in the case the possessor of the licence is punished for offences mentioned in the preceding Article hereof, as well as in cases when circumstances arise because of which a licence for doing agency work could not be issued.

Article 19.

With the entry into force hereof, the Regulation on the founding and work of Commercial Agencies and Commercial Agencies of Foreign Enterprises and Institutions ("Official Gazette of the FPRY" No.100/47), the Regulation on the founding and work of Technical Agencies-Representations ("Official Gazette of the FPRY" No.100/47) and the Regulation on the founding and work of Warehouses of Foreign Enterprises and Institutions ("Official Gazette of the FPRY" No.45/47), as well as all the prescriptions issued on the basis of these regulations, shall cease to be valid.

Article 20.

Licences on opening of representations, agencies and consignment stock issued to foreign firms on the basis of provisions mentioned in the preceding Article whose validity has not expired by the date of the entry into force hereof, shall remain in force. The federal state agencies which have jurisdiction over foreign trade may render decisions on cessation of validity of those licences.

If the period for which, by a special decision issued according to the old regulations, a specific person was given permission to manage a representation, an agency or a consignment stock of a foreign firm has already expired, then the licence for opening the representation, agency or consignment stock shall cease to be valid if within 30 days from the date of entry into force hereof the respective foreign firm does not conclude an agency agreement in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Article 21.

More detailed instructions on the carrying out hereof shall be issued by the federal state agency which has jurisdiction over foreign trade.

Article 22.

The present Regulation goes into effect on the date of publication in the "Official Gazette of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia".

BELGRADE, June 18, 1952.

President of the Government of the FPRY
and Minister of National Defense,
Marshal of Yugoslavia,
(Sgd.) JOSIP BROZ-TITO

Minister in the Government of the FPRY
President of the Council for Commerce,
(Sgd.) OSMAN KARABEGOVIC.

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY No.33, Item No.398, Belgrade, June 25, 1952)

THE THIRD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF SLOVENIA

During the first meeting of the third extraordinary session of the People's Assembly of PR Slovenia held today in Ljubljana under the chairmanship of Dr. Ferdo Kozak, four important draft laws on decentralization and democratization of people's authority in Slovenia were adopted, Law on Activity of District People's Committees, Law on Town and Municipal People's Committees, Law on Election and Recall of Members of People's Committees and Law on Various Changes in the Territorial Division of Municipal People's Committees were passed.

The Chairman of the Council of Legislation and Building up of People's Authority of the Slovene Government, Dr. Marjan Brecej, who at today's meeting explained the proposed laws on people's committees, stressed that thereby a new system is being introduced in our country as to organization and operation of agencies of people's authority and state administration.

Marjan Brecej then emphasized that the proposed laws under examination by the Slovene Assembly were not only produced by legislative and administrative bodies, since they were also discussed by all political organizations, people's committees, in our daily newspapers, at numerous mass meetings, etc. Theoretical explanation and detailed analysis given at a session of the Federal Assembly by comrade Kardelj, provides a basis for the outlining of republican laws to supplement and accurately define the reorganization and methods of work of people's committees.

In his further explanation Dr. Brecej gave some more details concerning the jurisdiction of municipal, district and town people's committees, organization and activity of people's committees. He emphasized that, owing to fusion of legislative with executive authority to be exercised by people's committees as a whole, the principle of permanent session was adopted. Dr. Brecej especially stressed the importance of the producers' councils, commissions composed of citizens and also referred to a new institution founded in conformity with the proposed law - referendum.

(Signed) K.M.

(BORBA, July 1, 1952)

FOLLOWING VIOLATIONS PERPETRATED BY HUNGARIAN PLANESA letter from the Senta District People's Committee

The District People's Committee of Senta sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs protesting most energetically against the violation of our air space on the part of Hungarian aeroplanes. In that letter it was stated that Hungarian aeroplanes in groups of two committed a violation of the Yugoslav air space on eight occasions on June 23. They flew as far as to Kanjiza which is located within more than 16 kilometers from the border.

At a session of the District People's Committee of Senta it was further stated that this kind of provocation indicated that the Cominform Hungary intended to intimidate our people. But, we shall not allow to be intimidated and, as to the unity of our peoples, it cannot be destroyed by no provocations whatsoever. The people of the district of Senta is prepared to oppose any aggressor in the defence of achievements gained through our Revolution, it was stated in conclusion of that letter.

Finally, the People's Committee demanded the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protest most energetically against such violations of the Yugoslav air space.

We want our Government to take steps with the U.N.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has received a large number of protest telegrams condemning the recent violation of the Yugoslav air space perpetrated on the part of Hungarian aeroplanes, demanding most energetic steps to be undertaken against such flagrant violations.

"Being witnesses of the latest provocations of Soviet satellites, as stated by citizens from the frontier region of Horgos, we protest against such evil provocations by Hungarian armed forces and demand our Government to take appropriate steps with the Hungarian Government and the United Nations Organization so that the whole of the democratic world could learn which country is a peace-loving one and who is the aggressor".

The workers' collective at the Senta furniture factory, in their protest telegram, stated that Hungarian planes flew over our territory on June 23 and 25 on numerous occasions reaching 18 kilometers within the Yugoslav territory "which confirms that this provocation was planned beforehand with the object of violating peace of our country".

(BORBA, July 1, 1952)

REPRESENTATIVES OF BURMA VISIT SUMADIJA

Representatives of political and economic life of Burma, members of a delegation of Burma which has been in our country since June 24, yesterday left Belgrade and began touring Serbia. Co Njen, Secretary General of the Anti-Fascist People's League of Freedom, who is heading this delegation, is accompanied by Tin Maung Gi, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of Burma, the first diplomatic representative of Burma to perform his permanent duty in Belgrade.

Yesterday, the delegation accompanied by representatives of the Main Co-operative Federation of Yugoslavia and Serbia, visited several districts in Sumadija displaying their interest in the activity of peasant working co-operatives and agricultural co-operatives. The delegation also looked round the vine growing co-operative at Vencac in the district of Orasje.

(BORBA, July 1, 1952)

MEETING OF THE DANUBE COMMISSION AT GALAC

The Chief of the Yugoslav delegation Dragoje Djuric spoke to-day at the session of the Danube Commission. In his documented speech he emphasized the subordination of the Danube Commission to the interests of a single country - the Soviet Union, which attains its ends through its representative - the Secretary of the Commission. Djuric also explained why does Yugoslavia seek the revision of the rule of procedure and the statute of the Danube Commission.

Soviet representative Kononov spoke before the Yugoslav delegate. Speaking for the first time at this session as the Chief of the Soviet delegation, Kononov said that he concurs to the speeches of Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian and Rumanian delegates, and that he also agrees to the proposal of the Hungarian delegate that the Yugoslav officials should be appointed as assistant secretaries and few other posts in the Commission.

At the end of the meeting Hungarian delegate Sik submitted a draft resolution, under which the Yugoslav draft resolution should be considered by a specially set up commission comprising all representatives of member countries. According to this proposal, the question laid down in the Yugoslav memorandum would be debated at one of the next sessions of the Danube Commission.

Chief of the Yugoslav delegation Djuric pointed out that behind the speech of the Hungarian representatives intentions of the majority is being concealed, which under the pretext of "thorough study", wish to postpone indefinitely the debate of the Yugoslav proposal.

Final decision has not been passed on this Hungarian proposal at to-day's meeting, but the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Rumania declared that they are in favour of this proposal.

Yugoslav delegate Dragoje Djuric stressed in his speech that the revision of the rule of procedure and the statute on the organization of the Secretariat would mean the first step in settling troublesome and impossible situation in which the majority brought the Yugoslav delegation in the Danube Commission.

"That is why - said Djuric - the Yugoslav delegation attaches great importance to the revision of these two regulations, by which the majority attempts to legalise its action in the Danube Commission and to represent as completely legal the position of a Yugoslavia deprived of rights. The rule of procedure and the statute offer all formal conditions to conceal the violation and offending the most basic principles of the Danube Convention and the equality and observance of sovereign rights and interests, and especially when it deals with Yugoslavia.

"The Yugoslav delegation considers - said Djuric - that the question of the internal organization of the Danube Commission is the most important question which should be solved. All weak points of the Danube Commission are deriving from its present organization which has been imposed already at the first session.

The present rule of procedure and statute subordinated the Danube Commission to a single member country, and that remains a fact regardless to the attempts of the majority to deny it. The organization of the Commission is such that the leading functions are secured to that member country, to whom the majority wishes to secure them.

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Turning to the yesterday's statement of the Hungarian delegate Sik who said that the secretary and by this the secretariat is responsible to the Commission, Djuric underlined that this does not correspond to the actual state of affairs as the practice has shown that the secretary and the secretariat are not responsible to the Commission but that the secretary is answerable for his work only to the Soviet Government.

"All what the Yugoslav delegation is criticizing derives from this. Because such privileged position of one delegation in the Danube Commission causes a series of other deficiencies. These privileges are given to the Soviet delegation in an allegedly legal way by the majority of votes owing to the political constellation in this part of the world and to the relation which exist between the governments of the countries of the Soviet bloc.

Such composition of the Danube Commission, founded on the imposed rule of procedure and statute, puts Yugoslavia in an unequal position. Yugoslavia is prevented from taking part in the management of the Commission and attempts are made to avert Yugoslavia to influence the work of the Commission!

Speaking further about the difficulties which the Yugoslav delegation has while travelling to sessions at Galac, and for which the representatives of the majority yesterday said that the Danube commission could not deal with this question, Djuric stated that the Danube Commission cannot be indifferent as to how the Rumanian authorities are treating the Yugoslav delegation in the Commission in view that its seat is in Rumania.

Between Rumania and Yugoslavia there is no railway nor postal traffic because Rumania cancelled the railway convention with Yugoslavia. That is why coming to Galac is accompanied with great difficulties. When the Yugoslav delegation returned from the last session of the Commission to Belgrade its railway carriage was surrounded by Rumanian soldiers with bayonets on the muzzle of the rifle on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier. The situation was nothing better with other countries through which the Yugoslav delegation had to pass. In Budapest the police agents follow the Yugoslav delegation in a provocative manner.

The Yugoslav delegation travelled through Bulgaria to this session. The Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade gave transit visa only before the train started, and even then not for all members of the delegation. The Bulgarian Embassy stated that it could not allow passage to a member of the Yugoslav delegation because he is allegedly known as being against Bulgaria.

Concluding his speech, the chief of the Yugoslav delegation said:

"The Yugoslav delegation from the very beginning of the Danube Commission consistently and steadily endeavoured to introduce the principles which correspond to the democratic principles of our time and that the Danube Commission should truly be an organisation managed by all its members on the basis of full equality and mutual respect of rights and interests. The Yugoslav delegation already at the first session and at the following meetings pointed to all that which is contrary to the principle of that co-operation and proposed corresponding counter-measures, but most often and in most important cases the Yugoslav appeal remained without any reply. Thus the rule of procedure and the statute have been adopted at the first session, by means of which the present impossible situation has been created!"

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THE BALKANS AND THE ASPIRATIONS OF ROME

An unforgettable international incident is still in the unpleasant memory both in Greece and in Turkey: men are still wondering had could an idea ever come that to them, Greeks and Turks and Italian general should be imposed as commander within the Atlantic Pact.

Today this unfortunate idea has been reduced. In order to remove its trace, General Castiglioni has been removed from his post in the Atlantic military hierarchy. But the Greeks and Turks are still speaking about that attempt as of something that could have had far reaching consequences, and that not only for the two countries but for the whole Balkan world.

It would be difficult not to agree with them in this respect.

Here, however, it is not only the question of the formal nomination of a personality, a foreigner, as commander of armies of Athens and Ankara. Far more than that: the question was about an offer that these armies should be commanded by a colleague of those generals who in history already entered Greece and Turkey - as conquerors. And not even that, that these generals in all and similar tests always got bad marks, was not in favour of accepting the idea about Castiglioni as military commander of two worthy and strong armies on the Balkans.

The attempt of Rome to impose its general to Greece and Turkey, countries with which Italy is today in the Atlantic Pact, was more skilful than any previous one. Once upon a time Rome first sent its armies and afterwards appointed the commander over the conquered country; now the commander had to be appointed without those difficult and hard preceding "formalities". But the Greeks and Turks are not considering that this new even more nimble way has introduced any change in the essence of the unchanged Italian aspirations to the Balkans.

Of course, statesmen are refraining to say this using another vocabulary than the diplomatic one, but the average citizens of Athens or Ankara is not restraining himself at all to openly expose the public opinion of these countries.

The Greek and Turkish statesmen confined themselves mainly to the statement that the question of the Italian commander over their armies has been taken off from the agenda. Several high officials expressed their view roughly in this sense: "My function does not allow me to say this officially, but privately, you can be sure that in respect of Italian aspirations our and your feelings are identical".

Hence it is no wonder that in Greece and Turkey one often hears the views that the Italian aspirations, that is the policy and claims of Rome today, are having an explicitly negative role and that objectively can only undermine the defence of peace. By the way, this view is not only met in these two Balkan countries.

While the potential danger is not moving from the Balkans, while the armies of the Soviet satellites are growing far more than provided by the Peace Treaty, Rome as having nothing else to do, than to interfere in affairs of the Balkans and to exploit all its skill of international juggling for something that impartially means the undermining of co-operation and determination to resist against aggression.

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But Balcan countries are not at all ready to accept Rome as a sponsor, the least as a guardian. That is why they in Ankara and in Athens emphasize with satisfaction the assertions received by Admiral Carney that the question of command in the Atlantic Pact can be solved only with the approval of Greece and Turkey. As both countries are not willing to accept and cannot conceive why should an Italian general and by what right and on the basis of what principles command their armies, - there is hope that by this the danger has been removed that this question would trouble their readiness for defence.

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to assume that an end has been put to Italian appetites towards the Balkans with this episode. For, the "city on seven hills" has long ago the misfortune to have pretenders to foreign parts and to the wealth of others. Conquering marches of the Rome legions have always been historically determined in our direction towards the Balkans, and that does not mean only Yugoslavia but Greece and even Turkey. That is the Italian "drang nach Osten" whose adventures should be borne in mind because - as the present time shows (no matter whether it is the question of Castiglione, the Vatican nuncio who rushed to Greece and Turkey, or of Trieste) - forgetfulness could be fatal. Not so much because of the Rome power, but because of its skill to accomodate to all conditions and to deceive the naive ones.

It is natural however that the aspirations of official Rome are met with the cautiousness of some countries, which experienced both its unsincere friendship and its insidious aggressions.

For the past half century, the Italian aspirations towards the Balkans (and not only towards it) have so frequently and clearly been manifested that about them there is no and cannot be any doubt. At the conference in Buchlau, in 1908, Albania was pronounced as an Italian zone and Greek as its sphere of influence. In London, in 1915, Italy has, as price to betray the central powers and to pass to the side of the Entente, extorted the promise that after the war she would be given Trentino and the Alpine Tyrol, Trieste, and Gorizia, Istria and Dalmatia (she was not given Rijeka and some islands) Valona and the island of Saseno (as well as everything else which was to remain after the planned division), all islands of the Dodecanese, the "right" to receive some parts of Turkey (especially in the part bordering the province of Adalia), then Libya, expansion of possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland etc. etc.

In 1919 D'Annunzio broke into Rijeka with his plunderers; some years later (1923) Rome bombed the unprotected population of Korfu, the same Rome which sent its army to prevent the creation of the new Turkey and to seize its territory after the First World War had had no smaller appetite neither towards the Greek Dodecanese; Rome performed the aggression on the Balkans, broke into Albania attacked Greece at the moment when the Italian Ambassador in Athens toasted - "friendship with Greece"!; this same Rome broke later on into Yugoslavia, already attacked from all sides by the German and Bulgaro-Hungarian Quisling troops; this Rome which with its Balkan appetites, was always classically beaten and always classically incorrigible, after the short post war pause, again began to dream about the "ancient glory", revealing his everlasting dream-book in the form of Trieste or Kastiglioni-like aspirations.

"Once again it is more difficult to those with whom Rome is one the same side, than to those against whom it declares itself" - wittily said an Athens journalist.

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By this he did not think of a peaceloving Italy in her national boundaries. The war came and passed, but the recollections on it are revived by those same people who wish to lead the present Italy along the same dangerous Balkan paths.

International co-operation in defending peace, and against aggression can be stabilized only on the ground of respecting the rights of nations, their independence and equality. The Balkans can, as an ally, defend itself and at the same time Italy to a certain extent, the more successfully if the latter ceases with its aspirations to trouble and spoil that solidarity of peaceloving countries, whose strengthening she ought to assist.

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

SESSION OF THE DANUBE COMMISSION AT GALATZ

Chief of the Yugoslav delegation Dragoje Djuric at today's meeting of the Danube Commission reviewed the Yugoslav draft rule of procedure of the Commission.

The Yugoslav draft has 58 articles, devided into eight chapters. The first chapter of the draft regulates the composition of the Commission and presidency, the functions of its members and other questions. The second chapter deals with sessions of the Danube Commission, discussions, voting and signing of the final act of each meeting. The third chapter of the Yugoslav draft speaks about the setting up of an executive committee, composed of representatives of all members of the Commission which will administer the work between sessions. The executive committee does not exist now. The other chapters of the draft speak about the working groups, official languages of the Commission, the Secretariat and bodies, financial and other questions.

"In preparing this draft rule of procedure - stated Djuric - the Yugoslav delegation took into consideration the strict application of the Danube Convention and to enable a positive and constructive work of the Danube Commission, on the ground of an actual co-operation and equality of all member countries, the co-operation and equality which does not exist under the present rule of procedure. The Yugoslav rule of procedure removes all elements which give more rights to individual countries by removing the influence and co-operation of other members."

Dragoje Djuric then documented the Yugoslav proposal that the Secretariat of the Danube Commission is not to be administered by the secretary on his own will, without any responsibility before the Commission, but a director who would really be responsible to the Commission which can appoint or dismiss him. The new Yugoslav rule of procedure - he said - would put an end to the conditions in which one country, through its representative, controls both the Secretariat and the body as well as the whole activity of the Danube Commission.

The Yugoslav delegate then spoke about the attitude of the secretary of the Danube Commission, the Soviet representative Kononov, on Saturday, emphasizing that his speech was offensive to the

Yugoslav Government and the Yugoslav delegation. Namely, Kononov restricted himself to say that the Yugoslav memorandum, in which are stated the Yugoslav motives to demand the revision of the present rule of procedure and statute, consists of "inventions".

"Such offensive words - stated Djuric - should not be heard in an international organisation. We are, however, used to hear such statements by Soviet representatives in other international organisations too. But, facts cannot be denied by slanders, no matter how unpleasant these facts are to the Soviet delegation. Therefore I request Mister Kononov to refrain in future from using such expressions on the account of my country."

Informing the Danube Commission that the Yugoslav delegation acknowledges the offer that its officials should be appointed as assistant secretaries and four other posts in the Secretariat and the body of the Commission, the chief of the Yugoslav delegation Djuric said that in this way the present abnormal condition would be improved. This would mean one of the ways to improve the situation in the Commission and to pass from the period of inequality to the period of genuine equality and co-operation.

"However, he added, this is not the first and most important prerequisite. According to the view of the Yugoslav delegation the most important thing is that the internal organisation of the Danube Commission should be in conformity with the Danube Convention, which is provided by the Yugoslav draft rule of procedure. That is why we expect, because those two matters form an unity, that the majority will declare about the question of the Yugoslav project, that is - does the majority wish that Yugoslavia should remain in the Danube Commission or not?

After the speech of the chief of the Yugoslav delegation, representatives of the Soviet majority in the Commission declared one after another for the proposal of the Hungarian delegation that the debate of the Yugoslav draft rule of procedure should be submitted to a special commission and to discuss it only at one of the next sessions. They stated that "some questions" of the Yugoslav draft are not "sufficiently clear" to them underlining their "good will" to allegedly thoroughly study this question.

The Yugoslav representative Djuric set out reasons concerning this, why the Yugoslav delegation is insisting that its draft rule of procedure should be considered at this session.

Revising the present rule of procedure - he said an impossible situation in the Danube Commission would be removed, which lasts already three years. Second, the Yugoslav draft is quite mature to be debated at this session. The Yugoslav delegation is ready to offer all necessary explanation and adopt all possible useful suggestions.

"The Yugoslav delegation considers - underlined Djuric - that the reasons which are stated here are not justifiable, by which it is intended to postpone indefinitely the debate of the Yugoslav draft rule of procedure".

Reminding that the delegates of the majority alleged that owing to lack of time at this session the Yugoslav draft could not be carefully debated, the Yugoslav representative pointed to the fact that at the first session of the Commission the present rule of procedure was adopted and debated for only four days though there was no experience from the work of the former Danube Commission. 24 hours were sufficient to the delegates - said Djuric - not only to study the Soviet draft rule of procedure, but to study and reject the Yugoslav draft rule of procedure. The next session will take place tomorrow morning.

FIRST STEPS OF REORGANIZED PEOPLES' COMMITTEES

New organization of the peoples' committees and of their administrative apparatuses is already proving to be a big step forward in the development of the popular authority. Already now it can be quite clearly seen that the reorganization has opened broad possibilities for the development of socialist democracy.

First meetings held by the peoples' committees have almost everywhere passed off in discussions of current problems, particularly of the budget. The newly setup councils have taken up their work seriously nearly everywhere, particularly the councils for economy, education, social welfare and public health. In many of the places corresponding committees have been set up in the councils, and these have already started functioning.

I do not claim that everything goes smoothly and that everything is all right. No one ever imagined that the new organization would be a perfect one or that it would function perfectly from the first day. Various difficulties are cropping up and different concepts are conflicting. (The data at my disposal have been collected from 20 districts, 8 towns and a certain number of other municipalities in Serbia. I shall only mention here the biggest and most important problems which surely exist in other republics as well.)

The low professional level of the personnel employed in peoples' committees represents an obvious and serious difficulty. The number of personnel with the proper qualifications is quite insufficient. The peoples' committees must be helped as soon as possible by sending to them a sufficient number of economists, jurists, agronomists, etc. We must be clear on the point that the peoples' committees, as the local agency of self-administration, will not be able to properly perform their duties and exercise their rights if their administrative apparatuses do not have the necessary number of experts. The reorganization of the federal and republic administrative apparatuses, which is in course now, lends a possibility for helping the peoples' committees in this respect.

There still remains a lot of inadaptability with respect to authorities vested in the councils and in the directors. In some places the directors interfere with the authorities of the councils and in other places it is vice-versa; in other places, however, the councils interfere with the authorities of the councils of districts or towns. Quite frequently presidents of peoples' committees of districts take upon themselves jobs which belong to councils and directors, while the vice-presidents, by their interference, usually restrict the necessary independence of the director for economy.

It is not only a question of inadaptability, which is understandable at the beginning of the work of a fundamentally new organization of peoples' committees, but of the difficulties which mostly come because republic laws on peoples' committees which will regulate all these questions in detail have not yet been issued. Another difficulty is the existence of various instructions and prescriptions of state ministries, provincial and regional councils which have not yet been reorganized and which are still working according to the old method.

In the peoples' committees of municipalities, reorientation of work does not go so smoothly. The presidents of these committees have not changed their old method of work very much because they have not as yet grasped the fact that in the new organization they must call the peoples' committees into session more often; the peoples' committees, being the only ones authorized to solve the questions of any importance.

It is a characteristic feature that in most of the councils the members are mainly government employees while there is a small number of immediate producers. The line of policy of "professional qualification" of the council is followed here. Professional skill of personnel who prepare the material and proposals for the councils is indispensable but this by no means applies to the councils themselves. It is a good thing to see to it at the time of the election of councils that the members of the council should dispose with general knowledge of questions which they will be solving, but this must by no means lead up to unreasonable restriction of participation by immediate producers in the work of the councils. Judging by everything, the so-called policy of "professional qualification" of the councils hides in itself a certain degree of belittling or at any rate a fear that the immediate producers will not know how to handle various jobs in the way professionals handle them. There is no reason to have any fear because already now our revolutionary practice shows that the immediate producers are successfully administering enterprises.

Even after reorganization, an end has not been put to everyday- unauthorized interferences by personnel of peoples' committees and in some instances also by personnel of the councils in the work of economic enterprises and other institutions. Although explanations have been given that in our country management of enterprises by the workers and independent functioning of the institutions excludes the so-called administrative-operational management by state agencies, the fact is that this idea has not been fully accepted by the peoples' committees or by all the leading men or by all the officials. Bureaucracy is still existing even after the reorganization of the committees. Consequently, the reorganization by itself has not been able to weed out the remnants of bureaucracy primarily because of the fact that many of our men are still not clear about the essence of the organizational changes in the mechanism of state authority; changes in its functions. If these vital questions are not fully understood, then the old habits and practice will remain under certain circumstances.

The practice of the bureaus of some of the Party leaderships of districts and towns proves this. In some places the bureaus of the Party committees are continuing their old practice of direct and everyday interference in the work of the councils or, at any rate, in the work of individual heads of councils. This interference is often in connection with very minor questions. The fact that some of the bureaus of Party committees of districts are still working in this way clearly shows that some of our cadres still do not have a clear idea of some of the questions of principle of the Party's line of policy.

The fact that we have not yet completed the changes in organization of the mechanism of our popular authority certainly makes it difficult for our men to get a clear picture of our entire system. We have, for example, reorganized the peoples' committees but councils of producers have not yet been set up. The councils of producers will be set up after the elections which will be held at the end of this year. We have gone a long distance on the road of decentralization, but however the peoples' committees are still not managing many of the jobs which they will be managing when decentralization is completed. One can see from the articles written by Comrade Kidric and recently carried by *Borba* that the sphere of activities of the peoples' committees has changed only in the realm of economy.

It is certain that after the final completion of the reorganization many of the unclear and wrong concepts of the meaning and character of the revolutionary changes which we are making will disappear.

However, even at this stage these changes would be clearer if the work of the Party organizations in explaining them to the popular masses were more intensive. There are very few lectures on these questions.

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The press does not contain many simple explanations of theoretical hypotheses from works by our leading Comrades. The number of politically elevated cadres engaged in this work is a small one. It is necessary to extend more help to the Party leaderships of districts and towns; similarly it is necessary for these leaderships to extend more help to the basic Party organizations.

It is not necessary for me to particularly emphasize how important this work is. This work helps our workers to get clearer pictures and to administer in a fuller measure state and other public jobs through their self-administering agencies. The workers are managing through the self-administering agencies --that is the essence of socialist democracy. The wrong and bureaucratic ideas that selected men should command the workers through these agencies cannot exist.

The Party organizations today have no task which is more important than the task of political and educational work among the masses--work which will elevate our men so that they could more successfully manage public jobs. Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R012300110009-3

(BORBA - 1st July, 1952)

PROPAGANDA OF LIES

New large, undertakings in our country excite everywhere discussions, criticism, suspicions and wishes - according how they feel about the matter and what they expect. It is natural that the efforts of our people give rise to a great deal of interest because they belong to a community where men dispose of the yields of their production. It is therefore quite natural that these efforts are followed closely and judged and measured. We shall be able to differ from criticism and approval what is healthy and well intentioned and what is pathological and ill intentioned .

Our efforts are retold by those who know something about our country and ourselves but more often by those who know nothing or very little. We can easily know those who strive sincerely to understand and explain even if they are too far away from us to be able to understand all. We like those who come - and we had them over here from many countries and their number is ever increasing - they come in our midst to see and learn, yet their stay is generally short so that they cannot conceive fully our reality in all its aspects and all the causes which make it such. Such interpreters of our reality are always welcome when it is humane and well-intentioned .

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION WILL ARRIVED IN YUGOSLAVIA 4TH JULY

The Greek parliamentary delegation which is coming to Yugoslavia on the invitation of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, will arrive in Belgrade on the evening of the 4th July, it is announced. The delegation will consist of all Greek parliamentary groups, including five members of parliament of the Liberal Party, five of the Epek, six of the Movement for the Union of the Greek Peoples, and one belonging to a group of agricultural workers. A group of Greek journalists will accompany the Greek delegation in Yugoslavia.
(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 1st July)

UNO FOUNDED SEVEN YEARS

The anniversary of the Organisation of the United Nations will most probably be marked in the world public by stressing that which was realised for the past seven years as well as enumerating a number of difficulties and hindrances, which in this period of time occurred and resisted the application of the principles of the Charter, which all the member nations solemnly accepted. The development of the international relations in the period after its creation did not move in the spirit and in the sense of these basic principles; its affirmation as the supreme international forum by the help of which and through whom the contours of the new international order should be expressed is still far away from the expected and wished for results. The balance of the anniversary of the United Nations in other words is not satisfactory.

Does that mean that the idea concerning the basic postulates and principles of the new international order, based on collective security, peaceful solution of international disputes and conflicts, mutual understanding and efforts in the direction of restriction of armament and the common organisation of measures for safeguarding peace has failed?

Can one justifiably affirm as yet, that the resistance against the appliance of these principles and postulates which exist and which is based on selfish interests and shortsighted political tendencies of individual members of the organisation threatens the repetition of the dramatic picture of impotence and final annihilation of the former League of Nations which has been so deeply ingrained in the consciousness of present humanity?

No, that need not have such a dark perspective as this. The selfish interests and shortsighted political moves of individual members, either great or small, can for long flutter over international relations and threaten the prospects of a new international order but they cannot in the least injure the ideological contents of the charter and its basic political and moral value. In vain are all efforts and attitudes, the world can neither organise itself nor safeguard peace on the basis of any hegemonies and domination. The modern imperialists will lose breath and he will not have material and still less moral strength to weave a net in which they would collect enslaved people and destroy their human rights and their legal yearnings to live freely, independent and in agreement in the general international community. This resistance of such international factors, however it might be persistent and fateful, raises the ideological contents of the charter and imbues more consistently its moral and political qualities in the consciousness and conscience of the broad people's masses throughout the world.

A struggle is forced, a consistent and persistent fight for the new international order on the basis of the Charter. The only true struggle for the safeguarding of international peace.

In this struggle, the people of Yugoslavia, by general recognition, are to be found in the first ranks. They are unanimous, not only from the end of the Second World War but also during its existence, they support the political and state leadership in their own country which in fact consistently carries out a policy of peace and peaceful international co-operation, a policy of conscious striving for the achievement of a new international order based on the principles and postulates of the Charter of the United Nations.

(REPUBLIKA - 1st July, 1952).

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ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM AT WORK AMONG OUR YOUNG PEOPLE AT SCHOOL

In the course of the last two years Party organisations in Maribor gained valuable experience struggling against the influence of the White Guard reaction and its methods and means used among school children. From this experience we can see that all these attempts carried out behind the scene are by no means incidental or isolated from other attempts made by reactionary clergy, but is a component part of the systematic and premeditated action planned by the Vatican with the object of taking away the youth from joining our present social community. The abuse of religious feelings and cultural backwardness for these aims is evident since they are the foundations for a revival of the movement of the White Guard sponsored by the hostile clergy.

Our efforts for the development and deepening of socialist democracy and constructive criticisms and discussions on common matters, were interpreted by hostile elements as yielding and opening of doors to western democracy under which the reactionary ideology could gain fresh strength and thus be smuggled into new conditions in our country. Even some communists were not sufficiently aware of class characteristics of socialist democracy and thereby their alertness towards hostile activity was diminished. Not until they became witnesses of some hostile acts they could realise what is the importance of views on current events and opportunistic yielding and how detrimental it may be.

Last year reactionary elements succeeded in opening a broad discussion on bad character of young people. This discussion was put on the agenda as one of the items taken up by Front and mass organisations. Although the idea was to examine certain examples from life of young people, these discussions were from the very beginning directed against the socialist society and the people's authority instead of criticising the system of education at school, home or youth organisations. In most cases it was obvious that the idea was to avoid discussion over the activity of the class enemy displayed among our youth. As soon as the situation as to our young people was examined, one could easily realise that it was a matter of a premeditated hostile activity. During those discussions complaints were made that discipline was weak although at that time exactly the authority took energetic measures for the observation of disciplinary order in schools. As soon as the Party came out against this exaggerated manner of treating this problem, new problems were produced and placed on the agenda such as books, cinemas, entertainments and dancings detrimental to our youth. Undoubtedly some of it was true but the people's authority alone was made responsible for all that as if it could be blamed for the fact that young people went in late evening hours to the cinema or dancings etc. As to poor results reported by school administration, in the course of these discussions the authorities were again blamed ^{under} the pretext that text books and similar equipment were not made available. Debate on teachings encouraged various people to touch upon various things instead of arguing about the basic social problems. A good example of this can be found in a debate in which a professor of history tried by all means to explain on the basis of historic materialism how Trubar joined the Protestant movement. The development of Protestant movement in Slovenia could not be brought about by the same causes which introduced it in other countries. Today there is a large number of pedagogues and professors believing that dialectic materialism should be studied only by those professors who are concerned with the subject of sociology while others do not need it. The difficult circumstances under the occupation were also cited as one of the reasons why young people showed poor success. They pretended that their spiritual development was definitely held up and thus underestimated the capacity of our youth. Instead of blaming the circumstances during the war, they could better try to solve this problem by making up for the wasted time by cutting down the programs and in adapting them to practical requirements to include the essential items in the necessary amount

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instead of maintaining a bureaucratic attitude according to which school children must study the full programs. A tension was created when the young people were blamed for spending too much time in playing games, or going to cinemas, etc.

In those circumstances the communists only established the facts and cited what the failures and shortcomings were in our schooling and education system without taking any more energetic measures for the removal of deficiencies. As soon as the communists and progressive educators began to strengthen the discipline and demand from pupils to work more, the enemies in turn took the opposite direction: they began to be inclined to yield to the wishes of young people, thus aiming to gain their sympathy and approval. Such people in fact were appreciated by young people who lack experience and cannot have an objective stand. This was just a manoeuvre aimed at involving the youth in their reactionary strivings. The reaction blamed the socialist community and the people's authority for the present situation and pretended that it was a result of the introduction of the socialist system on the part of the working class which is primitive, incapable and uneducated. All their slogans and allegations were directed towards making the impression that without the religious mystical education honest man cannot be brought up. At the time when the Party began to defeat such efforts, the reactionary elements were confronted with a dilemma: before the authorities they had to pretend to be loyal, while behind their back they continued with their reactionary activity. The young people assumed this same false attitude, thus rendering the work of educators and youth organizations among them impossible. Therefore all steps undertaken by youth organizations for a revival of discussions on those subjects, failed.

Clerical fascist circles attempted to abuse the lack of experience of young people by encouraging them to work against the authority, claiming that that was their "historic duty" consisting in opposition to the existing social order and the authority.

The main success which later on enabled the reactionary elements to develop their hostile activity among our youth was achieved by the clerical fascist circles who somehow mobilized the progressive educators dealing with less important problems although not being extremely important or essential, were, of course, of some influence even upon the basic problems of the current situation.

The main things which progressive educators must realize if they wish to assume a correct attitude towards their work are as follows: to understand that present deficiencies and shortcomings in the educational system do not arise from the socialist order in our country, that is to say that they are not necessarily brought about by socialism but are in fact the remnants of the capitalist past survived in this transitional period which get infiltrated in our class struggle if we neglect the class nature of this period and thus the struggle against the remnants of the past as well.

Therefore the struggle for this new socialist education in this transitional period should be centered upon the struggle against the remnants of the capitalist past in all its forms. Our efforts are not solely being directed against the exploitation of man by man but also against spiritual exploitation resulting from the cultural backwardness of the masses. This is an extensive struggle including the suppression of all infiltrations of capitalism or petit-bourgeois system, that is of idealism and mysticism. Not until we defeat all stands inherited from the past, shall we obtain a solid basis for socialistic education in our country. Struggle against the remnants of bourgeois elements must today take the most important place, more important one than the outlining of plans for the future, although being of certain significance which must not be underestimated; one should bear in mind that a solid foundation for our new methods of education must be built up in this struggle, and apart from that that the outlining of plans for the future outside of this struggle might also lead us to idealization, utopianism and disappointment.

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If we fail to realise the class essence of all this struggle, nobody will be able to rescue us from the blind alley in which we might get into. Revolutionary practice of the working class has confirmed that class struggle cannot be replaced by any substitute!

In secondary schools of Maribor hostile activity of certain religious instructors and anti-national clergy as well as of some students betrayed by them, has assumed great proportions. Reactionary educators have begun completely to ignore the methods of true materialistic science by introducing idealism and mysticism in instruction, in the treatment of subjects from history and literature especially. In this manner they became saboteurs by exploiting democracy. They also made open statements against our social reality. One of these educators declared before the students that he was and will remain a Clerical. Another one interpreted before the students various decrees issued by our authority as barbarian activity and terror. Another one on his side went so far in stating that people was going to revolt against the people's authority. The young people encouraged by such and similar statements began to express in their turn their own hostility towards the socialist reality in our country. In one of their essays on Presern a student availed himself of that opportunity for waging a rude and slanderous attack on the present political education. He complained that none of the ideas of Presern were realised today owing to the fact that young people are currently being instructed how to commit murders. A girl student who hesitated to express her views openly preferred to assume a hypocritic attitude towards our community. She did not argue about her mystical views in the spirit of scientific materialistic stand but only referred to our political events by attacking them. Whither such absurdities can lead a young man subjected to instructions of defender of the White Guard, one can be see from the example of the student who compared his own homeland with that of a bumblebee. Apart from the fact that various Clerical Fascist educators carried out their activity through duping of youth, reactionary clergy together with Jesuits and choir boys led this hostile activity in the Maribor bishopric. Therefore there is no wonder that young people who expressed their dissatisfaction regarding the treatment of the Trieste problem without the participation of Yugoslavia, were attacked by them! The most reactionary literature aimed against socialism was distributed by youth who used to visit the church office in Maribor; various books on "spiritual restoration" issued by Salesian monks. The same year as issued an illegal "literary" gazette propagating among other things the revival of Catholic activity. Consequently almost without one single exception all young people who carried a "religious" life in Maribor had a hostile attitude towards their socialist homeland and also took an active part in the fulfilment of designs planned by the Slovene White Guard.

The Jesuits Berden and Boehm were almost always in the lead of this hostile education. When they were approached by a young man who had two difficulties, that is his mother's illness and his own sexual troubles, these Jesuits cunningly used him for their own political scopes. Those gentlemen somehow solved moral problems in a simple way: sins can be daily committed and appropriate indulgence can be granted everyday as well. Therefore it is quite understandable why this young man was extremely grateful to the Catholic Church for such a help in his moral life! In this case their two-faced morale was also reflected: in his private life this student was ruined while on the other hand at school he was considered as a fanatic defender and advocator of the Catholic morale. These Jesuits did not blame this young man for being extremely ambitious and haughty, but pretended that he had good qualifications including persistence which meant that he was going to succeed in his plans. As to his activity among the girls, he was advised to be most energetic, decisive and conceited since such a behaviour makes the girls respect men.

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Thanks to all these "moral instructions on life" this student became a fervent agitator of the Clericals in this secondary school and as soon as he claimed to have the situation under control, his efforts proved vain.

Apart from moral deficiencies brought about by this kind of hostile education, we are also concerned about its effects. Sooner or later consequences of such an instruction must be manifested. Owing to this some young people have lost their national feeling, and now have completely been deprived of patriotic feeling towards their own homeland as well as towards their own people. The limit of all this represents the allegation that the Americans are pigs failing to intervene in our country. All honest citizens must naturally be amazed by this wondering who are the people pertaining to have the right to invite an enemy to attack their own homeland and people after our magnificent struggle for liberation! We are deeply convinced that all citizens in any country throughout the world would get a right punishment for such a thing because political struggle has also some limits. High treason does not come within the framework of political struggle but is ranked among criminal deeds of the most flagrant nature. Such misdeeds can be committed in our country by ideologists of cominform or the policy of the Vatican who are the only people capable of such behaviour.

On the basis of all those facts nobody can blame the authority for having fulfilled its tasks in removing from our schools all those educators and students coming from the ranks of Clerical Fascists who developed hostile activity. In fact this was against our good will and our willingness to assist them in adopting the new road.

But the hostile Clerical Fascists would not be faithful to themselves unless they used no allegations or lies referring to their own hostile activity at the time when it was exposed. Their object was to dissemble their smeared political treason under the cloak of religion and religious persecution. Assuming such a stand they intended to become the prosecutors instead of appearing on the defendants' bench. Their own hypocrisy they intended to attribute to all those honest educators who obeyed the wishes of their own people and revolted against the old fashioned conceptions joining the ranks of the working class in its struggle against exploitation and backwardness. They further intended to shake the honest instructors by appealing to their feelings, the sense of honour and honesty, etc. Nevertheless they carefully avoided any kind of arguments on their own errors and directed all their efforts to the undermining of the people's authority. When all those efforts produced no results whatsoever it was evident that the working class of Maribor had realised what was the object of the destructive activity of the Clerical Fascists. Some of them could hear the true warnings by our working men and their wives. In the struggle for socialist education and school local Party organisations should carry on with their own clearly outlined program.

Our struggle must result from the conviction that today the great challenge and obstacle to socialist education represent these efforts and influences of the enemy of socialism on educational work. In addition to this we must further struggle against all ideological remnants of mysticism, various ideological frippery of the past. Utmost care should be devoted to the scientific interpretation of all subjects under the program of our schools. We cannot decide what kind of education our youth requires at the green table, in a bureaucratic manner, but in accordance with social development and relations in our class struggle and socialist advance. In our public life we must get rid of any kind of underestimation of our working class especially with regard to young people in our country who should be educated in love and respect for the working class and its efforts aimed at the creation of a better life for our community.

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For the working class has established this unity among our peoples which must be intensified by our young people developing love of their own socialistic homeland to an increasing extent. Our Party must straggle for removal of any kind of a bureaucratic attitude towards our youth who deserve our full attention. In this way only we shall be able to apply an effective system of education. Apart from providing a scientific orientation of our youth, the adoption of a correct attitude towards young people is one of the most important tasks as to secondary school education.

As regards youth organizations, they should completely change their methods of work in secondary schools. They should take into consideration the fact that young people like to discuss things thoroughly. One of the basic tasks consists in the fact that young people must be directed to join in our current efforts made in our country. A sharp struggle is also to be waged against the adoption of the reactionary views that our youth must be in opposition to the people's authority. Arguments which were valid at the time of revolution against the reactionary capitalism, cannot stand nowadays when the new socialistic society is about to be built up. Young people should be offered such kinds of amusements which can contribute to the strengthening of their forces to be employed for learning and at work. A still closer links should be established between students and working youths.

With the assistance of front and syndicate organizations, adults must to a greater extent be engaged for this struggle to the benefit of our youth as a whole. Parents must realize that their children cannot become honest citizens and happy people unless they join their efforts with the working people of our country. The future of their children would depend upon the attitude adopted towards the policy of the working class on the part of young people. As to the positive relation to the working class, it should not be smeared on the part of the parents, or school. For the sake of their children's future, the parents should take the lead in the struggle against reactionary influences upon young people.

(Signed) Vlado Majhen.

(BRITISH FLAVIA, June 21, 1952)

THE CLERGYMAN POZNIK IS BOTH BLIND AND DEAF

Last week at Vid near Cerknica there was a great celebration taking place to mark the 10th anniversary of the arrival of first partisan units in this place and the electrification of this place as well. Both events took place on the same day. During the National Liberation Struggle 150 victims fell in this place which was neglected at the time of reactionary regimes.

A large number of people were gathered on that occasion to hear a report of the Chairman of the Regional People's Committee on domestic and foreign political situation, our efforts and achievements in the struggle for a better future of the working people. The meeting was also addressed by Major of the Yugoslav People's Army Comrade Pavlin, who invited the present people to persist in their struggle against all those who intend to hinder the working people in their strivings.

Total value of the amount of work on electrification carried out in this place was 19,166,300 dinars. The value of voluntary work contributed by the population and material amounted to 532,300 dinars. Apart from that the people also contributed 475,000 dinars in cash. Total amount of contributions made by the local population therefore equalled 1,007,000 dinars. The District People's Committee allocated 13,634,000 dinars from its own means.

The people fully appreciated the attention received from the people's authority. The only persons who was completely disinterested in this celebration was the local clergyman Viktor Poznik. Instead of speaking about this achievement in an honest way since he himself will also enjoy the benefit of electricity, he ^{decided to} hold a Mass at 5.00 PM (!), exactly at the time when the meeting was called. He did this under the pretext that that morning he conducted a mass in another place in their neighbourhood which prevented him from being in his parish that morning. The participants in this celebration believed that a misunderstanding was involved, and therefore sent some people to intervene with the priest to postpone his service. On two occasions the priest behaved in a rude manner with the representatives of the people, and finally, told his cock to tell the representatives that the Mass was going to be held at 7.00 PM.

Naturally, the people were very much disappointed with such a behaviour of their priest.

What is in fact the aspect of the clergyman Poznik? He has the reputation of a "good host". Nevertheless he knew how to establish links with 24 Slovene emigrants now resident in America who sent him regularly good supply of packages allegedly intended for "the use of the church". In his letters to these emigrants he knew how to depict the hopeless position of the church and population applying for their help, claiming to be completely neglected on the part of the people's authority. Apart from this, he also listed the names of their relatives who refused to have their children baptized by such a type of man as he was. This was an open denunciation. His idea was to incite quarrels among relatives so that he might obtain more things from America for himself.

What his relation to the state was one could easily realise from tax declarations concerning his own and church property. As an intelligent person he should know what efforts our state and people's authority is making for the rising of the living standards in our country, so that he also could know what his duty was to this effect. But he neglected his duty following the example of a number of other clergymen. They all pretend to have no duty towards the socialist state. In 1950 and 1951 he claimed to have had an income of 314,907 dinars as compared with 280,971 belonging to the church. These are facts which cannot be found included in tax forms filled in by this clergyman. He declared that total income amounted to 74,810 dinars only. Therefore the appropriate authorities were revolted by such a behaviour.

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Let us now compare the amount of taxes paid in by other inhabitants of this place for the same period with those of the church and its clergyman. In 1950 they paid taxes amounting to 270,336 dinars and in 1951, 618,623 dinars, totalling 888,959 dinars. In effect they represent 67% of total taxes. On the other hand the state allocated to the population of this place 2,644,000 dinars paying out pensions of disabled persons, family pensions and subsidies. This practically means that the allocation made by the state is three times as big as the amount of taxes actually paid by the local population. In all this place received nine times as much as it gave to the state. Here the sum of 18 million dinars allocated for electrification schemes must also be included.

We assume that this clergyman should both think and speak about our people's authority and its care for the people's welfare in an objective way instead of sending false messages to the emigrants living in America. He should think about these figures. This also can refer to all those who are being betrayed by the clergyman Poznik and should on the basis of facts see what the actual situation is like. In his blind obedience to the Vatican and adopting a hostile attitude towards everything that is positive, this clergyman remains both blind and deaf.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC - 27th June, 1952)

STATINTL

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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REGULATIONS ON PROCEDURE FOR LIQUIDATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

The government organ establishing an economic enterprise may decide to liquidate it. However, by issuing a decision to liquidate the enterprise, the legal relations formerly established by the enterprise are still existing. Therefore, it is necessary for the legal existence of the enterprise to continue for a time in order to liquidate the enterprise's legal relations. The liquidation of the enterprise's legal relations is effected by a special procedure. This procedure is prescribed by the Rules Pertaining to Procedure When Liquidating Economic Enterprises (Official Gazette of FPRY No. 57/51). Thus, a deficiency in the legal regulation of this matter has been made up. For a long time there was a need for such a regulation in which not only the social community is interested, but also the creditors of the enterprise under liquidation as well as its working collective.

The procedure on liquidation can only be applied to an economic enterprise which the competent government organ has decided to liquidate. Such a decision is a prerequisite to the procedure of liquidation. However, the procedure is not applied in all cases in which enterprises cease to exist. The enterprise ceases to exist also when divided among several other enterprises, when it fuses with another enterprise, as well as when it becomes attached to another enterprise. In these cases, however, considering the consequences arising from the liquidation there is no need for a procedure of liquidation because by dividing the enterprise all its rights and obligations are transferred to the new enterprises. By fusion of the enterprises, its rights and obligations pass to the new enterprise arising from this fusion. By incorporation of the enterprise, its rights and obligations are transferred to the enterprise by which it has been incorporated.

In the procedure of liquidating an enterprise, the Rules differentiate between ordering and executing the liquidation.

The liquidation of an enterprise is ordered by a decision of the economic management on the basis of the decision pertaining to its liquidation. By this decision, the organ of economic management in agreement with the financial organ establishes the liquidating commission and fixes the time in which the liquidation is to be carried out. After the liquidation has been ordered, the words "under liquidation" are added to the name of the enterprise in order to inform economic organizations and other persons entering into legal relations with such an enterprise that its liquidation has been ordered.

The two facts that a decision has been passed that the enterprise shall cease to exist and its liquidation ordered, as well as the names of the members of the liquidating commission must be entered in the register of state economic enterprises for the purpose of publicity. The application for registration is filed by the liquidating commission immediately after the liquidation has been ordered. This registration is of legal significance because the organs of the enterprise: the workers' council, the managing board and the director remain on their duties in the enterprise until they are registered. After registration their duties cease. However, while they are on their duties in the enterprise under liquidation, they must not do any new business in the name of the enterprise except what is necessary to do to complete the unfinished jobs. After registration, also the authorizations of representatives and authorized

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agents of the enterprise shall cease to be valid unless the liquidating commission decides differently and registers their names. In regard to the organs of the economic administration, they shall exercise with respect to the enterprise under liquidation their rights and duties provided for by law and other legal rules in line with the nature and limited business of such an enterprise.

The liquidation of the enterprise is carried out by the liquidating commission. Whereas the purpose of the procedure of liquidation is to liquidate the legal relations of the enterprise the task and authorization of the liquidating commission are determined thereby. Its task is to "ascertain the financial status of the enterprise, to collect its claims, to pay its debts from the available means, to liquidate its remaining obligations and to complete the current and unfinished jobs of the enterprise." (Article 4 of the Rules). In order to fulfill this task, the liquidating commission is authorized to conduct the business of the enterprise, to represent it and to sign contracts in its name which might be necessary in order to complete jobs which were unfinished before the enterprise had been turned over to it. The liquidating commission is not authorized to sign any other contracts.

The Rules contain provisions with respect to the structure and methods of work of the liquidating commission and supervision over its work. The liquidating commission consists of three or five members including the chairman. It takes decisions by a majority of votes at a session with all members present. The liquidating commission is represented by the chairman who signs the enterprise together with a member of the commission. Supervision over the work of the liquidating commission is exercised by the organ of the economic administration and by the financial organ. They also give instructions and direct the work of the commission, and take decisions with respect to the liquidation of the enterprise for which each of them is competent.

The Rules provide that immediately after the liquidation has been ordered, the managing board of the enterprise is obliged to start with the transfer of the enterprise to the liquidating commission. This must be done within the time limit fixed by the chairman of the liquidating commission in agreement with the financial organ. The transfer of the enterprise is an important act in the procedure of liquidation because on the basis of it the status in which the liquidating commission has received the enterprise is ascertained which in turn makes it easier to find out any irregularities if any in the work of former members of the enterprise and to define the responsibilities of those members and the liquidating commission.

Immediately after the transfer of the enterprise, the liquidating commission is obliged to make a balance sheet of the status as shown by the book-keeping on the day the liquidation has been ordered (the starting liquidation balance).

The liquidating commission is also obliged to make an estimate of the expenses of the procedure of liquidation and submit it to the financial organ for approval. These expenses are to be paid from the available means of the enterprise, and if none, by the financial organ.

Of special importance for the creditors and business connections of the enterprise under liquidation is the provision of the Rules by which the liquidating commission must without delay announce in the official gazette of the people's republic in whose territory the seat of the enterprise is or in the Official Gazette of the FPRY if the enterprise is under federal competency that the liquidation of the enterprise has been ordered and the liquidating commission organized

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requesting the creditors and debtors of the enterprise to report their claims or debts within 30 days. Besides, the liquidation commission is obliged to separately inform the bank with which the enterprise has a current account that liquidation of the enterprise has been ordered and that the right of formerly authorized persons to sign the enterprise has ceased to be valid, and also to deposit the signatures of its members with the bank.

In regard to legal consequences of the above mentioned announcement, it should be stressed that the creditors of the enterprise under liquidation do not lose the right to collect their claims from the enterprise merely by not presenting their claims to the liquidating commission within the time limit fixed, because the liquidating commission is obliged to pay from the available means of the enterprise its debts regardless whether or not the claims have been presented in due time or not at all. Presentation of claims in due time, however, is of legal importance because the liquidating commission is obliged to pay primarily those claims which had been presented within the time limit fixed by its announcement. If the enterprise has no available means for the payment of the above mentioned claims against the enterprise i.e. claims which the liquidating commission has, from whatever source, found to exist, the financial organ is obliged to place at the disposal of the enterprise the necessary means for the payment of these claims. This amount, however, must not exceed the value of the basic means realized by the enterprise itself, not including the basic means allotted to the enterprise by the social community.

Means of the enterprise serving for the payment of its debts include also the funds intended for the payment of workers' and employees wages. The liquidating commission, however, may pay claims from these means only if anything remains after paying the wages of workers and employees to which they are entitled according to the existing rules.

According to the provisions of the Rules neither do those claims of creditors become extinct which the liquidating commission had not paid before the end of the liquidation because it did not know that they existed. Such claims are to be paid by the financial organ after the termination of liquidation (inasmuch as they have not become obsolescent). For such claims however, he is responsible only up to the amount of the surplus of the working capital of the enterprise paid into the budget by the liquidating commission.

It is the duty of the liquidating commission not only to pay the debts of the enterprise but also to collect its claims. If there are claims that cannot be collected it is the duty of the liquidating commission to investigate in order to find out the reasons and if it was the fault of former members of the enterprise or other persons to request them to pay compensation of damages.

The Rules also fix the duties and authorizations of the liquidating commission with respect to the working capital and basic means of the enterprise. The working capital, if it does not consist of money, is to be sold by the commission at market prices, while the basic means are to be handed over to economic organizations, establishments or organs designated by the act of liquidation or by the decision of another authorized agency. If no provisions have been made with respect to basic means, the economic administration shall decide.

After having fulfilled its task, it is the duty of the liquidating commission to make the final liquidation balance sheet and

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submit it together with its documentation to the financial organ for approval within eight days at the latest after the termination of liquidation. In case the financial organ approves the final liquidation balance sheet, he shall strike the firm's name off the register of state economic enterprises, release from obligation the liquidating commission and the last managing board and director of the enterprise and send a report to the economic administration.

The legal existence of the enterprise ceases only after its name has been struck off the register by the financial organ after approving the final liquidation balance sheet.

The Rules stress the fact that after release from obligations the managing board and the director are not freed from responsibility for their incorrect work in the enterprise if found out after the dispensation had been granted.

In regard to the means of the enterprise remaining after its liquidation, the Minister of Finance of the FPRY shall decide.

The transitory and concluding provisions of the Rules provide that a procedure of liquidation which has been started but not finished before the Rules became effective, are to be carried out according to these provisions. The procedure prescribed by the Rules relates to the liquidation of economic enterprises established by government organs, but the Rules stipulate that their provisions shall be applied also to the liquidation of general directions, general managements, agencies, services and establishments under the competency of government organs, to the liquidation of enterprises, directions, agencies and services of social organizations, as well as to the liquidation of cooperatives, cooperative unions, their enterprises, directions, agencies and services unless special rules exist with respect to the liquidation of these organizations.

The procedure of liquidation is extensive and complicated, and it requires expert knowledge from the persons carrying it out, especially from the financial organ with wide authorizations and important duties in the procedure.

The Rules could not regulate all questions in connection with the procedure of liquidation of economic enterprises and therefore, the Minister of Finance of the FPRY is authorized to issue more detailed rules for their execution.

(Sd.) B. RADANOVIC

NARODNA DRZAVA (People's State) Nos. 3-4, 1952

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ABOUT THE CONTENT AND FORM OF MINUTES FROM MEETINGS OF
WORKERS' COUNCILS AND MEETINGS OF MANAGING BOARDS OF
OF ENTERPRISES

This analysis was made on the basis of minutes from meetings of workers' councils and sessions of managing boards which the Bureau for Organization of Management in Economy had received from a large number of enterprises in the course of last year.

Among the rest, this analysis shows that in many enterprises the minutes of workers' councils and managing boards are not up to date by their contents nor by their forms. Therefore, such minutes very often do not furnish a true picture of the work of workers' councils and managing boards. On the other hand, the poorly prepared minutes, especially if the resolutions are not well formulated, render more difficult the exercise of control over execution of resolutions of the workers' council and managing board.

The analysis shows that the shortcomings of minutes are in the main the following:

1. Very often, it cannot be seen from the minutes what resolutions the workers' council or managing board had passed on problems discussed at their meetings, because very often the minutes only mention that the workers' council or the managing board has accepted a proposal submitted by a member of the workers' council or managing board.

2. Inasmuch as the resolutions are formulated, usually they are not short, clear and definite.

3. In some enterprises the minutes are too detailed, the whole course of the meeting is described as for instance: everything that has been said by each member of the workers' council or managing board, all the explanations of employees /book-keepers, engineers, planning clerks etc/, various reports submitted by representatives of government organs under whose management the enterprise stands /commissioners of the people's committee/ and by directions or trade unions; reports submitted to the workers' council by the managing board and director of the enterprise etc. Thus, the minutes of the managing board of the Sisak Iron Works include the entire text of letters and acts read at the meeting, while in Rudnik and Varez Iron Works the minutes are written in the form of dialogues i.e. all questions asked by members of the managing board are put down as well as the answers and opinions of other members. Sometimes the most insignificant statements are recorded. In other enterprises just the opposite happens i.e. the minutes are so short and incomplete that it is impossible to get a picture of the work at meetings as to what problems had been discussed, what resolutions passed etc. As an example, we quote the minutes from the meeting of the managing board of the enterprise "Kovina" in Slovenia with only the following text:

"Agenda

Absences in 1951"

followed by signatures of the clerk and chairman of the managing board attesting the minutes.

4. In the majority of enterprises it does not appear from the minutes whether the resolutions had been passed unanimously or by the majority of votes i.e. whether there had been an isolated

opinion, by which member of the workers' council or managing board and why etc.

5. In some enterprises the minutes do not show the number of present and absent members of the workers' council or managing board so that it is impossible to determine whether a quorum had existed i.e. whether the necessary number of members had been present to make proceedings of the meetings valid. Inasmuch as the data with respect to present and absent members of the workers' council or managing board are entered into the minutes, the practice varies. In the majority of enterprises the minutes of the managing board include the names of present and absent members, while the minutes of workers' councils usually contain only the total number of present and absent members without mentioning their names.

6. Often the minutes are not easy to survey, they are not clearly and systematically arranged because the various questions under discussion are not separated so that one does not see clearly where one discussion ends and the other starts.

7. Neither is the procedure of signing the minutes uniform. It is a habit in some enterprises not to sign the minutes at all, or the minutes are signed only by the clerk /enterprises "Istra-Vino", Rijeka, "Mlinsko Produzece", Celje/, while in other enterprises the minutes of managing boards are signed either only by the director, or chairman of the managing board and clerk, or chairman of the managing board, director and clerk /"Okrajni Magazin" Ptuj/, or chairman of the managing board, clerk and all or a certain number of members of the managing board /"Produzece za Promet Zitaricama i Stokom", Gospic--Enterprise for Trading in Grains and Livestock/ etc. Similar is the practice when signing the minutes of workers' councils but usually these minutes are attested by two members /"Kozar", Sarajevo etc/. Many enterprises put their seal at the end of the minutes of managing boards and workers' councils.

8. Furthermore, it appears from the minutes that usually one of the members of the workers' council or managing board is entrusted with keeping the minutes who, as a rule, has no experience in this kind of work, and that is one of the main reasons why the minutes are poor.

9. Finally, there are also such enterprises where the meetings of the managing board and workers' council are not always held on the basis of agenda fixed in advance but at the very meeting they try to find problems to discuss. It is clear that minutes from such meetings without preparation, plan and organization are not well written nor easy to survey.

We shall try to give some suggestions with respect to content and form of minutes.

The first and basic condition for good minutes is a correct choice of the clerk. The clerk must be an educated person knowing well the business, organization and problems of the enterprise. Only such a clerk will be in a position to separate essential from the unessential, to judge correctly the importance of statements of various members of the workers' council and managing board and the questions under discussion, to formulate correctly the resolutions passed and to describe the meeting concisely without getting lost in unnecessary details but including all the more important questions. How important the minutes are, especially a correct formulation of resolutions, it is best shown by the practice in some enterprises /"Brodogradnja"--Shipbuilding, Belgrade/, in some

metallurgical enterprises) in which at the very beginning of the meeting of the workers' council a special commission is appointed whose task is to see that the resolutions passed are correctly formulated. It is the duty of this commission to prepare a written formulation for each resolution passed by the workers' council. This written formulation is read again before the workers' council and only after it has been approved it is entered into the minutes as a resolution of the workers' council. As a rule, the duty of the clerk should be performed always by the same person i.e. by the same employee of the enterprise because in this way he will soon acquire the necessary experience and routine in keeping the minutes. The clerk does not need to be a member of the workers' council or managing board as is usually the case in many enterprises because the clerk may be a person who is not a member to the workers' council or managing board. In case the enterprise has a legal adviser, it is desirable to entrust him with this duty. (It is an erroneous conception that legal advisers should not be clerks because, by the nature of their work, they are directly subordinated to the director).

The minutes of the workers' council and managing board of the enterprise should consist of the following: heading, agenda, course of the meeting (discussions, resolutions etc) and attesting the minutes.

The heading includes various data to be stated before the meeting of the workers' council or the session of the managing board begin. These data are: the name and seat of the enterprise, the name of the organ (workers' council or managing board), the date of the meeting and data on: the number of present members of the workers' council or managing board and other persons (such as for instance, representatives of the state organ under whose economic management the enterprise stands), trade union organizations etc. Of special importance are the data with respect to present members of the workers' council or managing board, because they show whether there existed a quorum to make proceedings of the meeting valid. Therefore, the heading of the minutes of the workers' council should always include the total number of members of the workers' council as well as the number of the members present at the meeting. Furthermore, it is also desirable to enter the names of absent members of the workers' council in order to see who do not attend meetings regularly. In regard to members of the managing board whose number is usually a small one (11 at the most) it is best to enter the names of the present and absent members because even without showing the total number of present and absent members the quorum can be easily ascertained by counting their names. Besides, this is necessary in order to know which members of the managing board had participated in passing various resolutions especially if the question of responsibility of the managing board is raised. It is useful to mention in the heading the number of meetings of the workers' council or sessions of the managing board (for instance, the third meeting of the workers' council or the fifth session of the managing board), because in this way the members of the workers' council and managing board, as well as the members of the organization under whose economic management the enterprise stands may easily ascertain whether meetings are held regularly. Each year, after elections for the new workers' council or managing board have been held, a new numbering of meetings should be started. The heading should also include the time (hour) at which the meeting opens and ends in order to see how long the meeting had lasted. This is needed when settling payments to members of the workers' council or managing board. It also shows whether the meetings were too long or too short. Finally, this part of the minutes includes the chairman's statement with respect to the existence of a quorum as well as opening of the meeting.

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After the heading the proposed order of the day is entered including the statements of the chairman with respect to various problems to be considered and settled at the meeting, as well as the statement that the workers' council or managing board had accepted the proposed agenda (including any amendments or complements).

The following part of the minutes includes the progress of the meeting of the workers' council or managing board. First are entered short summaries of oral reports to the workers' council or management board (report of the chairman of the workers' council or chairman of the managing board, report of the director etc). In case written reports are read at the meeting, it will suffice only to mention this in the minutes and attach the written reports to the minutes. It is wrong, as practiced in some enterprises, to enter into the minutes various reports on general questions as for instance saving and its significance etc. usually read, before the meeting begins, by the representatives of the organization under whose economic management the enterprise stands, by the representatives of the economic association, trade union organization etc.

Now the various items of the agenda are entered one after the other, each item with a title underlined, for instance: L. Reading the Report of the Managin Board etc. In this way it is easier to survey the minutes because it is easy to ascertain when the discussion on one item of the agenda has started, when ended and the next item started. (In the majority of enterprises they do not follow this instruction and very often it is hard to see, especially if no resolutions have been passed, when the discussion on one item of the agenda ends and the next one starts).

It appears from the practice that great difficulties are encountered in entering into the minutes the course and content of the discussion. In some enterprises the whole course of the discussion is presented very extensively, even in the form of dialogues, so that the minutes have twenty or even more pages. This, however, is wrong because it is enough if only the problems under discussion are mentioned in a few words and the proposals for the solution of these problems (such, for instance, are the minutes of the "Stamparija Ministrastva Posta, Belgrade--the Printing Shop of the Ministry of Posts, "Kovina", Slovenia etc). Accordingly, not everything said or suggested by each of the participants should be entered into the minutes. It is wrong, however, to enter only the resolutions without mentioning the problems under discussion and the proposals made by members of the workers' council or managing board, as it is practiced in some enterprises (for instance "Zelezara"--Ironworks, Smederevo.)

It is the practice in the majority of the enterprises to enter into the minutes the resolution right after the discussion of the problem. We are of the opinion that this method is right and justified because the proceedings of the meeting are presented in the minutes in the order as they occur, because after discussing a problem the corresponding resolution is made. In this case, however, in order to obtain a better survey of the resolutions passed it would be useful to separate, in some way, the resolutions from the text of the discussion so that at the next meeting they could be quickly found, without reading the whole text of the minutes from the preceding meeting, in order to verify their execution. This could be attained in several ways: in the middle of the line, before the text of each resolution the word "Resolution" (underlined) could be placed, or, (as it is practiced in some enterprises) a margin is left on the left side of the text of the resolution etc. In some enterprises, however, the resolutions are placed at the end of the minutes because it is thought that in this way, at the next meeting, it is easier to verify their execu-

barber.

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profession. I only shave.....

(Sd.) R.PETKOVIC

(BORBA - 30th June, 1952).

US AGRICULTURAL EXPERT, MR. JENKINS, STUDIES OUR TYPES OF MAIZE

(Zajecar, 30th June)

Mr. M. T. Jenkins, the well-known maize selector from the US and member of the Agricultural Institute, arrived at Zajecar yesterday on his journey through Yugoslavia with his wife. With them were Alois Tavcar, agricultural professor at Zagreb University and Engineer Milorad Piper, Director of the Institute for the Propagation of Medicinal Plants in Zemun Polja.

The American expert has travelled to Timocka Krajina in order to inform himself concerning the types of maize in this district and comparing it with American hybrids. He pointed out that the types of maize in this place are more valuable than the majority of hybrids in the US, because new and better hybrids can be created from them.

(BORBA - 1st July, 1952).

LIST OF GOODS TO BE EXCHANGED WITH BELGUIM CONFIRMED

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In Brussels yesterday documents were signed confirming the lists of goods to be exchanged between Yugoslavia and Belgium for the period from July 1952 to July 1953.

Confirmation of these lists takes place every year on the basis of the existing trade agreement between Belgium and Yugoslavia, signed in 1948. The goods exchanges are fixed in advance to the extent of 1,230,000 Belgian francs or 7,380,000,000 dinars.

The value of our exports amounts to 650,000 Belgian francs. The export list comprises cattle food, plums, medicinal herbs, maize, tobacco, zinc concentrate, soft woods, peas and beans, sleepers, and other products.

Imports from Belgium are expected to amount to the value of 580,000 Belgian francs and will consist of the following products: coke, rolled goods, steel, products of metal and electrical industries, chemicals; textiles, chemical preparations, photographic materials, and other products.

(BORBA - 2nd July 1952)

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tion without reading the whole text of the minutes. This is not wrong although we are of the opinion that it does not represent the actual course of the proceedings of a meeting at which usually immediately after the discussion of the problem the corresponding resolution in connection therewith is passed.

After each resolution it should be stated whether the resolution had been passed unanimously or by a majority of votes. In the latter case the essence of disagreement of individual members voting against the resolution should be stated in a few words (this is especially important in the minutes of managing boards).

At the end of the minutes comes the attest. The minutes of the managing board should be attested (signed) by the chairman of the managing board and the clerk but it won't hurt if it is signed also by the director who by the nature of his functions has to see to it that the resolutions passed are executed. It is not necessary, however, for all the members of the managing board to sign the minutes as it is practiced by some enterprises. A similar procedure should be followed also when attesting minutes of the workers' councils with the provision that these minutes may be signed also by the chairman of the managing board. There is no harm in using the seal of the enterprise because the minutes are a sort of a public document.

(Sd.) ZORAN CERIC

NARODNA DRZAVA (People's State) Nos. 3-4, 1952

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LAW ON ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES FOR
STRENGTHENING OF LAW (Speech Made by Minister of Justice
Fran Frol in People's Assembly on March 31, 1952)

The draft of the Law on Administrative Disputes which is being now discussed reflects our endeavouring to establish a legal order in our country in which the principle of lawfulness i.e. the principle of correct application of laws and the principle of respecting and obeying laws will be the leading idea, the foundation of governmental and social life and the basis of all judicial and administrative activity.

It is a known fact that in our country the courts have always been regarded as very important organs whose task is to struggle against the violators of law, to strengthen and develop the socialist legal order which without strict ~~realization~~ realization of lawfulness cannot exist. The very organization of people's courts is based on principles which insure the realization of lawfulness.

In a similar manner, all our laws especially the Law on the Organization of Courts, the Criminal Code, the Law on Criminal Procedure and the Basic Law on Trespasses offer guarantees with respect to protection of civil rights and liberties. They make it a basic primary duty for all government organs and civil servants to apply legal regulations. The civil servant who does not apply the law, who acts against the law or circumvents the legal rules is responsible and will be punished. The laws in our socialist legal order are to be obeyed and not violated.

Why is so much attention being paid to lawfulness in our country?

First of all because they are our socialist laws whose basic purpose is to extend the rights and liberties of citizens and at the same time to exterminate the hostile elements and their harmful schemes. Furthermore, because the realization of principles of lawfulness is a necessity of our state because among the rest, lawfulness conditions the development and conversion of the state of a transitory type into a socialist state; because our laws are necessary and in the interest of our people's masses and because in a state in which all the power is in the hands of the working people, the execution and respect of laws is in accord with the interests and needs of workers; because our peoples are liquidating, by means of laws, the backwardness in social and government activities. Therefore, disrespect and circumvention of our laws mean an attack against our peoples' interests and needs; because our laws make way to new forms of political and social life, accelerate the tempo of development, direct the development of our new society and remove any mistakes in the line of movement; because our laws are the expression of our people's aspirations for economic and political independence and for socialist buildup; because violation and disrespect of laws lead to arbitrariness which may develop into lawlessness and lawlessness is the basis on which bureaucracy feeds, grows and thrives; because without lawfulness real and true democracy cannot exist; because individual freedom and citizens' rights can only be protected in a state in which laws are being respected; because the application of laws is a guarantee for citizens' rights and interests based on law. while violation and disrespect of laws are a criterion for the rightsless condition of citizens.

While speaking of lawfulness, I do not only mean the application of law by courts but also by administrative organs in the field of administrative activities. The administration in its activity differs

a great deal from the court. The activity of administration is much more extensive, universal, richer and more varied than the court's activity. The administration is the most powerful weapon in carrying out the policy of the state. The administration is the machinery by which the policy of the state is realized in a most successful, quick and elastic manner. The courts apply laws only in concrete cases, while the administrative activity is operative. The courts are independent in passing judgements and not even the higher courts can issue orders to them with respect to settling disputes. The administrative organs are dependent and subject to instructions and orders of higher administrative organs. In regard to independence of courts, all the judges are elected by representative organs of the state, while the administrative organs are appointed by higher organs of the state administration. The position of judges, their responsibility and dismissal differ from the position, responsibility and dismissal of civil servants of the state administration. The rules by which the courts proceed are elaborated more exactly and in detail than the rules by which the administration proceeds. Therefore, a court procedure offers more guarantees with respect to correctness of decisions than the procedure of administrative organs. By the nature of its activity, the administration makes also use of discretion with respect to concrete cases. There is no such discretion in judiciary activity. The organization of the courts differs from the organization of the administration. The character of the court, the method of judiciary work and the guarantees contained within that method differ from the character, method of work and guarantees with respect to the correctness of that method of work in all other government organs.

In spite of all these differences, however, our courts and administrative organs although representing, with respect to formal organization, two separate organs, yet their base and roots are the same, their road is parallel, and their common source lies in the representative organs of the uniform state authority.

Therefore, in regard to strict application of laws according to our positive laws there exists no difference whatever between the activity of judiciary organs and activity of administrative organs. Our Constitution of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia says in its Article 8: "All acts of the state administration and judiciary organs must be founded on law". From this it appears that, with respect to enforcing the principles of lawfulness, the administrative organs are in all respects equal to the courts.

Our Constitution does not say that, in principle, the administration is free in its activities or that it is permitted to do anything not expressly prohibited by law, but our Constitution takes the more correct attitude that all acts of the state administration must be based on law and that the administration may pass an act only if authorized by law to do so. According to our positive laws, the administration has no authority whatever separate or independent from the Constitution or other laws, but all its work and its entire activity is based on lawful authorization. In other words, also the administration is only enforcing the law.

Heretofore controlling lawfulness of administrative acts was mainly in the hands of the state administration itself. I say "mainly" because even formerly there were cases when courts had judged the lawfulness of administrative acts. Such were, for instance, administrative acts pertaining to disputes in connection with the Law on Social Insurance, labor disputes and right to vote.

But in the majority of administrative acts the control with respect to lawfulness of administrative acts was exercised by higher

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organs of administration either by virtue of the right of supervision or at the initiative of the public prosecution. It is certain that the public prosecution has in many instances given the initiative for the removal of unlawful decisions issued by administrative organs, and it is certain that the higher administrative organs by virtue of the right of supervision have in many cases restored lawfulness which had been violated by lower administrative organs. Such unlawful administrative acts have in the main been passed, primarily and in the great majority of cases, by local government organs because of lack of sufficient knowledge of positive legal rules on the part of those who had to apply them. But it has also happened sometimes that the higher administrative organs had made mistakes, in an endeavor to realize an economic measure or a political task in a hurry, by giving unlawful instructions or wrong directives to lower local administrative organs.

In all these cases, however, only the administrative organs have controlled the lawfulness of administrative acts so that, as a matter of fact, the administration was its own judge. This did not suffice in practice. Neither by its organization, nor by its dependence upon other organs, nor by its methods of work is the administration fit to exercise this control, and it has also happened that the higher administrative organ had taken decision on lawfulness of an administrative act which it had itself ordered to be issued. Very often, such a control could not produce the desired results. On the other hand, however, such a control did not enable the citizens themselves to request the annulment of unlawful acts by which their rights and personal interests based on law were violated.

Therefore on the one hand it was necessary to establish the right of controlling lawfulness of administrative acts outside the administration, and on the other, to give the citizens themselves the right to fight for the protection of their rights and interests based on law. No doubt, this struggle of citizens for their own rights and interests, for their own civil and political rights and personal freedom, which at the same time is a struggle for the realization of lawfulness in all fields of our social-political life, will deepen and strengthen our socialist democracy and prevent bureaucracy from taking root in our legal order.

Finally, our endeavours to democratize our social and political life, to build up, strengthen and consolidate our socialist democracy, to enable the great masses of our people to participate in the management of economy and government, and our entire struggle against all forms of bureaucracy, must be reflected also in the work of the administration because the administrative organs have also their special task in this struggle.

When the IV Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia proposed measures and adopted resolutions for further strengthening the judiciary and lawfulness, it had also to include the problem of controlling the lawfulness of administrative acts.

The Law on Administrative Disputes which has been now submitted for approval is the realization of one of those measures which the IV plenum saw fit to introduce in order to protect lawfulness.

The proposed law is only a continuation of various measures which had already been carried out in our country in order to insure social democracy and creative participation of our citizens in the government of our country. It is a known fact that the great masses of the people, since the foundation of the new state, had an important place in the government of our country. A further step in the same

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direction was the taking over the management of state economic enterprises by direct producers. In order to be able to perform these important and responsible duties the citizens must feel safe, they must have full protection of their liberty and person. These duties may be performed only by free men aware of the fact that no one in this country may exercise arbitrariness or unlawfulness and that they have at their disposal efficient means to fight against unlawfulness and arbitrariness. In addition to other remedies in our legal system, the lawsuit against administrative acts presents a relatively new but very important means in the hands of the citizens in their struggle towards lawfulness and justice.

Is the proposed law in line with these postulates? Will this law satisfy all the requirements? Will the aim be attained?

I think that the answer to these questions is positive. The following basic principles of the proposed law will confirm this.

1.-Lawfulness of administrative acts is subject to the judgement of regular courts.

Why regular courts and not special administrative courts?

When considering this question it must be borne in mind that the administrative disputes will be settled by our supreme courts. On the other hand, settlement of these disputes requires not only expertness but also great political experience and understanding of the development of our socialist buildup. No doubt, our supreme courts possess all these qualities and, considering the degree of development of our jurisprudence for the settlement of administrative disputes, there is no need for establishing special courts.

2.- In principle, an administrative dispute may be started against any act of administrative organs by which the citizens' rights or their direct personal interest based on law has been violated. Excepted are only the administrative acts expressly mentioned by the law.

Thus, the proposed law is based on the system of general clause which is more practical and more favorable for the citizens' safety than the system of enumeration. It is true, no objective administrative dispute may be started i.e. dispute against a general rule, but in a subjective administrative dispute or when taking decision in a concrete individual case, the court is authorized not to apply the general rule if it finds that it is not founded on law or other rules based on law. An administrative dispute may be initiated also if, at the request of the party, the government organ does not issue an administrative act at all.

Thus, the citizens' right to set going administrative disputes according to the proposed law is very extensive and universal.

3.- In order to insure even a stronger control over lawfulness of administrative acts, a complaint may be lodged against the judgement of the state supreme court with the Supreme Court of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia when the federal law is to be applied to the case.

4.-The procedure in administrative disputes is such that the government organs and citizens, as parties, are perfectly equal in their rights and positions.

5.- Sentences passed in administrative disputes are binding upon the administrative organ. In a given case, the supreme courts may issue the necessary administrative act and execute it themselves.

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Such a law will, no doubt, contribute to the strengthening of lawfulness in the field of administrative activity not only in a repressive manner by restoring lawfulness when concrete violation of law occurs, but even more in a preventive manner because the administrative organ, aware of the fact, that a control exists over its work and knowing that its acts are subject to the judgement of the court, will be careful not to deviate from law.

It appears from the above that the proposed law is a step forward in the strengthening and consolidation of lawfulness and the provisions of that law will greatly contribute to the extension and deepening of our socialist democracy and protection of freedom, civil and political rights of our citizens.

Therefore, I ask the House to adopt the proposed Law on Administrative Disputes as a whole and in details.

NARODNA DRZAVA (People's State) Nos. 3-4, 1952

BULGARIA UNDER THE FOREIGNER

In Bulgaria everything is planned. Simple people have nothing to think of - postulates exist.

Recently the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Government published in three pages of the Rabotnicesko Delo postulates concerning the development of animal husbandry. In it are given detailed directives to party organisations. Amongst other things it is said that in horsebreeding one should be very alert and consult at every moment the veterinary surgeon to see how the mare is progressing.

Postulates have been recently issued concerning the care of children in which are established in detail tasks for creating better conditions in the bringing-up of children, at the same time, the pioneer city which was built at the time of Dimitrov serves exclusively for military purposes and for the holding of different espionage courses.

7,000 purchasers of eggs

In Cervenkov's country there exists not a single agricultural product which is not under compulsory purchase. Everything from cherries and strawberries to hogs is under the compulsory purchase. And how great is the administration for this business the following data is quite sufficient: For the purchase of eggs there exists 7,000 purchasers.

And how many thousands are there for the rest of the products? And is it not quite clear from this figure where disappears the surplus of the work of the working class in Bulgaria?

And here too Cervenkov is first

The monastery at Ril is a famous historical monument. In the rich monastery treasury one can find many charters, important vestments and different documents from the medieval times. The ceiling of this room is painted in oils of old church dignitaries, and the most prominent place amongst them belongs to Cervenkov's picture, painted in the same style as all the old Holy Fathers. The difference is only the beard - in it consists Cervenkov's only priority.

Sofia adornments

Great busts of Stalin are set up in some of the most important spots in Sofia. They are painted over twice a year - in winter in black and in summer in white. This is considered as some sort of a uniform.

One can find Stalin's busts in all institutions, particularly in courtrooms where they have taken the former places of the Holy Gospel.

And the pictures? Instead of enumerating them, one could give just a detail, in a public lavatory in the Sofia Park of Freedom Stalin and Cervenkov's pictures are to be found decorated with flowers!

Russian Archbishop - guest of the working class

Towards the end of May a great event happened in Bulgaria: the Holy Father Nikolai Krutecki, the Russian Archbishop, paid a visit to Bulgaria.

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In Plovdiv, at the official meeting, he was greeted by the Secretary of the Regional Committee of the CC and the organisation of the Ortecestveni Front arranged a special meeting for the "high guest of the working class of Plovdiv".

Of course a diploma of a honoris causa, doctor of theology, was not left out. Who knows, perhaps Father Kruticeski will return to Bulgaria, only in a new role - as a Russian expert for the Bulgarian Church.

This is not as yet Russian

Experts from the country of the "elder brother" behave in Bulgaria as stern masters. Even the artisans are not omitted. The diplomatic tailor Parazjac, who had his shop in Molotov Street and to whom en passant we can say it was forbidden to make clothes for the Yugoslav diplomatic mission, felt on his back the fury of the director of the Soviet-Bulgarian building enterprise. Discontented with the cut of his clothes, the fat director shouted one day at him:

- You should not cut clothes like that. You must do it in the Russian way.

Namely, narrow shoulders, a short jacket and broad turnups have not as yet conquered Bulgaria.

Spontaneously, according to directives

In Bulgaria the law that everyone must learn the Russian language has not as yet been brought, but spontaneously, according to directives, people attend courses. He who misses two or three lessons can feel the benefits of a concentration camp.

The knowledge of the Russian language is not only vital for advancement in employment but for staying in it.

A few days ago, guests at the hotel "Elgaria" were able to hear over the loudspeaker the following:

"Attention, attention, all employees must today assist at the great celebrations on the occasion of the conclusion of our course of the Russian language".

It means: that not only Russian is taught, but that the teaching itself is celebrated.

A true joke

In Bulgaria a joke is circulating secretly. The mother asks the son:

- What would you most like to be?
- The editor of the Rabotnicesko Delo.
- Why?
- Well nobody seems to work there.
- How is that?

- It is simple enough: the first page contains telegrams to Stalin and promises to Cervenkov, the second - reports - postulates and decrees, the third - attacks on Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, the fourth - Tass news.

RECALL OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES FROM BULGARIA--YUGOSLAV DIPLOMATS
ARRIVED IN BELGRADE LAST NIGHT

A group of Yugoslav diplomatic representatives arrived in Belgrade last night by train from Sofia; they left Bulgaria on the decision of the Government of the FPRY as a sign of protest against the violation of the extritoriality of our Embassy in Sofia and the conduct of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was contrary to all international rules on relations between countries. The group includes the Charge d'Affaires, Stanoje Stojkovic, Second Secretary Steva Soc, Military Attache Bogdan Zajsek and Attache Ljubomir Brajevic. The members of their families also arrived with them.

Before leaving Sofia, the Bulgarian authorities undertook a number of measures directed at provoking new incidents. These measures began with the usual escorting and chicanery of our representatives to intentional collision with the cars of our Embassy. The Bulgarian Cominformists apparently wanted to lessen the impression which resulted in the recall of our diplomats from Sofia, in Bulgaria and in the world by provoking new incidents and blaming our diplomats for them.

Our personnel was recalled from Sofia after the agents of the Bulgarian State Security trespassed our Embassy and kidnapped Yugoslav citizen Momir Seferovic and because the Bulgarian Government refused to accept both protest notes which the Yugoslav Government sent in connection with this.

The only personnel left in the Embassy in Sofia is one attache, Raif Dizdarevic, and one clerk, a guard for the building and a chauffeur. /s/ A. P.

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

FIVE MORE BULGARIAN CITIZENS ESCAPE TO OUR COUNTRY
(Nis, 28th June)

Five more Bulgarian citizens have recently escaped into our country. Among them were three Bulgarian soldiers, one employee and a 68-year-old peasant. All of them are at the reception centre in Nis. In talking with newsmen, they spoke about the terror which is reigning in Cervenkov's Bulgaria.

A serious fate awaited old Krsto Toskov when the agents of the Bulgarian State Security entered his home in August 1950, just as they did thousands of other homes throughout Bulgaria. They ordered him to take the most necessary things with him, and that same night along with forty families from the Belogradchik district he was interned. Thirty-two families were taken to Klisura in the Karlov district. There all the people under 60 years of age were assigned to work on building the Burgas-Sofia railroad, so stated Toskov.

A better fate did not await Stefan Petrov. He spent 26 months in the army. In April of this year he was sent to work in the Borjev mine in the Plovdiv district which is being operated by a Soviet-Bulgarian society. There he did the hardest physical work, and when he could no longer endure it, he fled to Yugoslavia.

Jozo Ivanov-Vlasov from the village of General Nikolajev in the district of Plovdiv said that after completing the fifth grade of gymnasium, he was forced to leave school because he did not have the material means for further schooling. On the basis of a competitive examination, he reported to a technical school for workers. However, instead of going to school, he got a pick along with 200 other youth and the same number of older workers and went to work digging a canal for irrigating the land. He said he then decided to escape to Yugoslavia. In the meantime he had to go to the army, to a frontier unit, from where he succeeded in escaping to our country.

A similar fate happened to Matthew Kncev, a soldier from the Guard Regiment, and Todor Brigov, an employee of the city commercial enterprise of Ruse, as well as many others who live under the whip of the hated Cervenkov and his clique.

✓ SENTENCE PASSED ON COMINFORM SPIES IN BUJE
(Buje, 28th June)

The Regional Court in Buje sentenced seven people today who were collecting classified political and economic data in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT on directives from the Cominform espionage centre in Trieste and were spreading cominform propaganda.

The chief accused, Anton Jugov, was sentenced to five and a half years of prison and the loss of his citizen rights for two years; Gaetano Pegoraro was sentenced to four years and four months of prison and the loss of his citizen rights for two years. The accused Guisepe Davanto, Anton Rak and Anita Salic were deprived of liberty for from six to twelve months; while the accused Guisepe Solieri and Aldo Galicci were acquitted.

The public prosecutor submitted an appeal against the acquittal of these two as well as against the light penalty for Anton Rak.
(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

WHAT IN FACT IS THE CAUSE OF CRIMES
(Ivanec, 30th June)

The Party organisation in Klenovnik in the district of Ivanec held an open Party meeting a few days ago at which causes of the increase of crimes in that district were discussed. A few thefts and one murder had warned the Party organization of a serious problem with which it ought to deal.

In addition to the Party members of the locality, about 200 members of the People's Front also attended the meeting. It was established at the Party meeting that the chief cause of increase of crimes in the district was the excessive drinking of alcoholic drinks and the hostile work of the waiter who tells the people that allegedly it is the "curse of God" that some of the youth are fighting among themselves.

Those who are the cause of the increase of crimes in the district were exposed at the meeting. They are a few youths who are not in the local youth organization and who the local priest in Klenovnik is educating.

The Party organization has pointed out the need of intensifying the struggle against crimes and also of increasing ideological-political work among the youth and enrolling the youth in the People's Front organization.

(BORBA - 1st July, 1952)

PREPARATIONS FOR SESSIONS OF ASSEMBLIES AND OF PEOPLES' COMMITTEES

I think that many of us, particularly those of us who are high officials of federal and republic institutions, are to blame for the fact that all the citizens have not been informed in time of the facts which the public should know.

It is a question here of the reorganization and functioning of the agencies of state authority in our system. For examples, it happens that personnel working in the administration of the peoples' committees do not allow the peoples' committees to become acquainted with ordinary matters without prior permission from the "chief" or "director." It is not out of question that something similar has been experienced by some of the peoples' committees, not to mention the difficulties which newsmen and other public workers are experiencing in this respect. How will the peoples' deputies, newsmen and other public workers perform their public duties if a possibility is not given to them to acquaint themselves with subjects under discussion? Naturally, state secrecy should be preserved. The idea of this article is to start a discussion on this question.

Very often as a "secondary" reason for lack in the work of representative agencies, particularly peoples' committees and their councils, the excuse is given that elaborated and technically documented material had not been supplied to the members of the committees. In practice, this has several times been the reason for members of the committees and of the councils not taking serious participation in the discussions and in rendering decisions on various problems.

According to present practice, the members of the committee are informed in writing or orally of the time the session will be held and of the daily agenda. In this way, a member of the committee, who is a worker in an enterprise, a peasant or a school teacher, comes to the meeting knowing in advance only that the agenda contains, for example, a discussion of the budget, the question of social aid, assessment of tax, etc. As a general rule, only the members of the executive board are acquainted with the material on the agenda because they had read reports, drafts and other proposals and data.

There have been frequent cases where only individual commissioners were informed of the questions on the agenda, and this only because the relevant questions concerned their particular department. If the commissioner does not have the necessary professional qualifications, as is often the case, then the dossier is known only to the personnel of his office who had worked on it; however, this professional preparation of the material has often boiled down to simply copying various circulars, instructions and orders of the state or federal agencies, and in some cases also copying of minutes from some conference. There are cases where peoples' committees have voted through their budgets as they were submitted to them by the state ministry of finance without changing even one small detail in it.

Members of committees have been able to acquaint themselves with the subjects on the daily agenda no sooner than the opening of the session itself--when reports were read by secretaries or presidents. When one takes into consideration the fact that these reports have been onesided, always calculated to justify the work of the members of the executive boards and the work of their officials, then it is understandable why members of committees have not been able to seriously prepare themselves for the discussion. In fact, they have not had enough time even to think about the subject, and still less time to collect and to put in order the material as documents supporting their criticism, opinion or proposal. Therefore, it has happened that at the meetings of peoples' committees the commissioners have had the mainsay, and sometimes the commissioners have criticized the members of the committee and the people more than they themselves were criticized by the people. And so sessions have ended in adopting all the proposals of the executive boards.

This problem crops up also in the peoples' assemblies, although in a much milder form. The peoples' deputies in the assemblies almost regularly get printed proposals and drafts of laws, plans and budgets in advance. However, because of the complexity of the problems, these projects are not sufficient to give to every people's deputy the necessary material and information which he could use as documentation in support of his criticism.

It would really be absurd to seek of all the peoples' deputies and of the members of committees detailed knowledge, professional and theoretical, concerning economy, law, science and other scientific facts necessary for the drafting of some law, resolution, plan or budget. However, in order that the peoples' deputies in the assemblies could really participate in the discussion, so that they could inform their electors and obtain their opinions before the decision is rendered, it is necessary for them to get in advance not only the project but also the expertly prepared material, explanations and documents on the project in question. This, in my opinion, is the minimum technical and professional aid without which the majority of peoples' deputies in the assemblies and members of peoples' committees cannot seriously prepare themselves for the discussion.

Experiences gained from discussions carried on in the past in various committees of peoples' assemblies prove this. Committee discussions are much broader, much more lively and more all-round than in the plenary meetings of the assemblies. One of the reasons for this is that as a rule committees are composed of selected deputies who have more general and professional knowledge; another reason is that for one reason or another it has been possible for them to become acquainted with the material, documents and also with some of the theoretical questions concerning the subject in the solving of which they participate.

In the new organization of popular authority, this question has not been solved, but, in my opinion, has become even more acute. In order that the peoples' committees and the peoples' assemblies should be working bodies, representations of working collectives and of social communities, it is indispensable for the members of the peoples' committees and for deputies in the assemblies to get not only drafts and projects but also professionally prepared material, documentation as well as explanations of these drafts and projects. It is true that even in this case, every member of peoples' committees or deputy in the peoples' assemblies will not be able to go into all the details of these reports and documents; but these should be placed at their disposal and they should then decide what to study in detail.

From this one can see that the giving of documentation to members of peoples' committees and deputies in the peoples' assemblies before the meetings are held is not only an administrative-technical question but is also an important question of principle of organization and functioning of the agencies of popular authority. Therefore, this principle should be adopted in the new Constitution.

Daily agenda of peoples' assemblies and of peoples' committees should be composed of only those items which have previously been studied by the deputies or members. Only in exceptional cases should there figure on the agenda questions which have not been previously studied. In the case of many of our peoples' committees, this could not be immediately practiced, but in their case too this could be put as a task which sooner or later must be carried out.

/s/ Gojko Polovina

(BORBA - 1st July, 1952)

STATEMENT GIVEN BY ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN TO A YUGOPRESS CORRESPONDENT

The Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, Admiral Lord Mountbatten, has given a statement to a Yugopress correspondent on his recent visit to Yugoslavia.

"Ever since I took over the command of the British Mediterranean Fleet on 15th May of this year, I have naturally wished to use the first opportunity to visit representatives of all the friendly countries bordering on the Mediterranean and to establish personal contact. I wish to emphasise that these visits are the usual courtesy visits and that I have not had any special mission.

"All of us in Great Britain have heard a great deal about the brave struggle fought by your people against the enemy under the excellent leadership of Marshal Tito. For this reason it has been a great honour for all of us to get personally acquainted with him at Brioni."

Admiral Lord Mountbatten also expressed his satisfaction over the fact that an opportunity had been given to him to get acquainted with the other distinguished Yugoslav leaders, and he said:

"I should like to express my deep gratitude for the extraordinarily friendly reception given to my officers and men on the occasion of our visit to Rijeka. We are very thankful for the hospitality which was so kindly extended to us.

"We all know the terrible devastations which your towns and villages suffered during the war. I should like to say how deeply I have been impressed by the spirit in which the Yugoslav peoples have taken in hand the job of reconstruction of their country. I was very interested to know the plans for the full utilisation of the natural resources of your country and for the raising of the standard of living of the people.

"I hope that our visit will contribute towards the strengthening of the relations between Yugoslavia and the Western Countries," concluded Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

THE VILLAGE OF KUMROVEC AND THE AMERICAN CITY OF CHESTER EXCHANGE GIFTS (New York, June)

The end of the school year in American city of Chester in New Jersey on 12th June was marked by an exchange of gifts and letters between that city and the village of Kumrovec in Croatia.

In the presence of four hundred parents of school children, Miodrag Markovic, the Yugoslav Consul General in New York, presented thirty bound and illustrated books containing Croatian folklore. The books arrived by boat just before the opening of the ceremonies. Consul General Markovic gave also to the children seventy-five letters written by the children of Kumrovec.

"This is the best way of maintaining international connections," said the Yugoslav Consul General in handing over the books and letters. "Friendships like this one, established by the school children of our two countries, are the best way known to me of maintaining peace and creating rapprochement."

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

BULGARIAN TROOPS CAMPING IN THE VICINITY OF THE YUGOSLAV BORDER

Yugopress learns that units of the Bulgarian Army are camping in tents mainly in the area along the Yugoslav border. The so-called "working units" are building objects, field fortifications and digging trenches. At some places, these units are digging in tanks as stationary firing emplacements. Such units are located along the road Kriva Palanka-Custendil, along the railway line Pirot-Sofia and in the vicinity of the places of Dragoman, Lovec, Sevljevo, etc. Infantry and motorised units of the troops which are camping along the Yugoslav frontier are carrying out practical exercises under full combat equipment.

In the opinion of many observers, the presence of these troops in the mentioned areas has the object of aggressive preparations and exerting of pressure on the local population in connection with the forthcoming compulsory delivery of agricultural products to the state.

In connection with this, the presence of a large number of troops in the region of Vidin-Belogradcik-Kula, where the population put up a resistance last year against the compulsory delivery of products and where the Bulgarian powerholders were compelled to make numerous arrests of peasants and to purge the Party organizations, is particularly characteristic.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

NINE FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL EXHIBIT THEIR PRODUCTS AT THIS YEAR'S ZAGREB FAIR

In less than three months from now, the 13th September, the Sixth International Fair will be opened in Zagreb. According to requests made for space, the following nine countries will participate: West Germany, France, Italy, United States of America, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland. Producers from the Free Territory of Trieste will also exhibit their products. Participation by foreign countries will twice as big as ever before.

Switzerland will exhibit mainly various precision machines and instruments, optical instruments, machines for testing materials, electrical appliances and materials, precision scales and other articles of the precision industry. West Germany will exhibit, among other articles, various products of heavy industry, lathes, special presses, electrical aggregates, various kinds of pumps, diesel motors, cranes, tractors, etc. British firms will exhibit various chemical products, plastic-material products, agricultural implements, electrical material, automobiles, etc. France and Austria will exhibit heavy industry products. Italian firms will exhibit mainly textile articles, compressors, machinery, electrical equipment, autocars, etc. Ford, General Motors and other companies from the USA will exhibit various types of automobiles.

Local exhibitors, our import and export enterprises, will occupy 6,000 square metres of space for exhibiting their products. The machine-building industry will be mostly represented and will be followed by lumber, food, chemical, metallurgical, textile, mining and other industries.

It is expected that this year more business will be done at the Zagreb Fair than ever before because funds for purchases have been secured. It is expected that at the beginning of August the first consignments of goods for the exhibition will be delivered. The space will be thoroughly reorganized and reconstructed by the end of July at the latest. Some of the work has already been started on putting the fairground into shape.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE AND SOLIDARITY IN SOCIALISM

The well-known scientist and Marxist theoretician of the pre-war socialist democracy Dr. Anton Panekuk wrote an article on this subject. This is a free translation of his article, in order to make it popular to the reader who is concerned with the subject of withering away of the state, i.e., the state authority and compulsory measures in the socialist society.

The organisation of social work as well as the entire social life in a socialist society implies a certain amount of legal compulsion; subordination of the will of individuals and of the minority to the will of the majority, to the society as a whole. But in what way does that future society acquire authority to perform and carry out its will and its decision over all men?

A whole series of compulsory means and measures are at the disposal of state power under capitalism and its rule. Therefore, only by compulsory physical means which the minority has at its disposal can this minority succeed to stabilize and carry out its authority and its will over the overwhelming majority of wide people's masses. However, for the rule of people's masses alone, for social society, that compulsion is absolutely needless simply because that rule - the rule of the people itself - relies only upon moral compulsory means.

The system of rule introduced by the working class after the full class victory can be rightly denoted as a completely consistently carried out democracy. And that means that this system will be carried out by full equality of all members of the community, of the society, by full expression of the will of the majority, that is the people's entirety, in legal decisions, provisions and regulations.

But what does that specifically denote? It denotes voluntary subjugation, subjection of individuals to the community, to the society as a whole. Discipline is the essential proletarian virtue. It has always been the property of the working class-minded and fighting masses in their class action and struggles against capitalist class rule.

The working class cannot completely overpower capitalism and its class rule until that virtue comes into full expression. And that means: until it becomes a habit of complete subjection of individuals and their personal selfish interests, ends and needs - to general interests, ends and needs. The workers are bringing with them into the socialist society this most important virtue of theirs - discipline. And there, in that society this virtue becomes in the true sense of the word a moral power. Here it becomes the basis of the whole socialist order and thus discipline is a pillar of socialist society. That is why the democracy of the socialist society does not need at all some other kinds of compulsory means.

Discipline is always the expression of restraint of an impulse both in personal and in social life. And that impulse which must be overpowered is egotism, that is selfishness, self-indulgence. It develops from the very economic conditions of

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production on the ground of private ownership and from the competitive struggle in life where the rule is homo homini lupus.

The prestige and progress of socialist society over capitalism, over bourgeois social rule consists just in restraining and suppressing egotism. And this can be achieved by another force - by discipline or wise social convincing, that is which became a habit of men through conscious experience: that taking care and defending common social interest is at the same time the best safeguard of special, personal vital interests of each individual as a member of a society as a whole.

However, the new socialist system carries and develops by itself completely different characteristics and features which will fully cover and overpower that selfish feeling. What are those characteristics and properties of the future socialist society?

Common work for common social aim, a community of personal, individual interests with the general interest of the entirety will develop those social features and characteristics. This will inevitably and strongly carry and develop in individuals deep feelings of brotherhood, as well as feelings of solidarity and community. And as under the capitalism, under the rule of private ownership, the so-called congenital egotism irresistibly by the social and economic necessity is by itself the main and most essential characteristic of men, so discipline and solidarity in the socialist society will become the most essential feature and property of men.

And that spirit and that feeling of men for their community will be continuously strengthened and deepened by the already awakened and developed discipline and solidarity of the workers' movement. And so this will only there, in a socialist system be developed and show its superiority over all other features and properties of a human being and its acting.

Men will no longer feel primarily as individuals but as members of the community, of the society as a whole. General well being, welfare, progress and freedom of the community, of the society, will master their thoughts, feelings and strivings.

All this will now in a socialist society be founded on a deeper, more direct and stronger feeling of sympathy. Exactly on this feeling of sympathy which instead of subjecting an inherited impulse - impulse of egotism in men, requires by itself the stabilization and deepening of the impulse of solidarity, which comes out with an irresistible force from the very living relations and conditions of a new socialist system.

(REPUBLIKA - 1st July 1952)

OUR FOREIGN TRADE AND THE NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Since the passing of the significant decision on handing means of production to the administration of direct producers, a series of measures have been undertaken by which the structure of our economic system has been changed both substantially and formally. And the latest decisions of the Federal Government, about which our daily press has written and which will soon be officially published and will come into force, have for their purpose, on one hand, to make the enterprise completely independent, and on the other to create conditions for free internal markets. Relieved from every order of their administrative-operative managements and

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whatever interference from above, our economic enterprises are gaining full independence. They will, undisturbed by administrative measures; decide alone, under their full responsibility and on their own risk, about their business. Directorates and main offices are being abolished which up till now managed our economic enterprises; economic ministries, republican and federal will be united into a single economic body: state secretariat for national economy but without any operative tasks and jurisdiction. The state hands over to the workers' collectives not in ownership, but for economic administration basic means of their enterprises, and the National Bank by means of credits, regular, terminal and seasonal, hands necessary resources. On the workers' councils and managing boards of the enterprises lies the duty to transact business by sound husbandry and profitable utilization of these resources and to realise incomes from which they will pay out wages and salaries (wage fund) and by the social plan determined contribution to accumulation and funds. Within the social plan, enterprises will alone prepare their own plans; elaborate alone programmes of production; decide alone and take care about the procurement and sale; conduct alone the policy of prices and calculations; export and import alone; settle alone their relations with the National Bank. Conditions for transfer to the free internal markets are created by other measures. To this effect allocations and distribution of essential key raw material and important semi-finished products are allocated; so-called economic prices under which the accounts were made to the present between buyers and sellers are put out of force; the Fund for Unification of Prices under the Ministry of Finance is abolished; completely free contracting between enterprises is being introduced.

These significant and far reaching measures of our economic system could not and cannot be without effect on our foreign trade business. By abolishing the Ministry of Foreign Trade, at the close of last year, and transferring a part of its jurisdiction to republican bodies for conducting foreign trade the existing stiff monopolism and centralism in the regime of our foreign trade has been to a great extent modified. The former Ministry of Foreign Trade beside the control over the foreign trade business, directly our export and import. On the basis of plans, received from the Federal Planning Commission it used to work out foreign exchange plans, determining what will be exported and where, a what will be imported and from which country. By trade agreements with individual countries, the former Ministry of Foreign Trade secured through lists of good corresponding consignments for placing our and for purchasing foreign goods. And through its commercial enterprises which had monopoly positions executed import and export plans. In the same way as each producing enterprise had its planned assignments in regard of securing export consignments, the exporting enterprises received their planned tasks for placing these goods at foreign markets. Foreign trade enterprises were paid cash for their mediation services in the form of margins, regardless how the business was executed; they paid and sold the goods in the country at fixed prices; the difference between the purchasing and selling prices were settled with the Fund for the Unification of Prices under the Ministry of Foreign Trade; their losses were covered by the budget. Realised foreign exchange was paid in at the official foreign exchange rate into the Central Foreign Exchange Fund, which was also administered by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. From that fund foreign exchange was allocated to import enterprises for procuring goods abroad. For concluding business abroad they needed verbal or written approval of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade which also issued export and import permits, as well as permits for payment, and approval that the National Bank can issue a letter of credit for transacting business. As it can be seen from the above mentioned the former Ministry of Foreign Trade controlled all businesses in connection with export and import.

(REPUBLIKA - 1st July, 1952)

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FTT: SLOVENES OUTSIDE YUGOSLAVIA STILL FORCED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR BASIC RIGHTS, SAYS "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK"

The Trieste newspapers which otherwise are not published on Monday, devoted front pages in their today's issues to the message of Marshal Tito at the festival at Ajdovscina. Primorski Dnevnik publishes the message in full and emphasizes that fervent manifestations to Marshal Tito and Yugoslavia took place at Ajdovscina.

"The Slovenes from the Yugoslav Littoral writes the newspaper, are building today their happy future, while Slovenes outside the boundaries of the FPRJ are still forced to devote all their energy to the struggle for the most basic human rights".

Corriere di Trieste commenting the message of Marshal Tito emphasizes that the Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government reiterated the desire of the Yugoslav people to live in peace with their neighbours. The manifestations at Ajdovscina mean a new offer to Italy for a close co-operation with Yugoslavia - states Corriere di Trieste and reminds that Marshal Tito offered such co-operation already several times. The newspaper points that the responsibility for rejecting such a co-operation does not lie on Yugoslavia.

New municipal council at Nabrezina held its first meeting

The first meeting of the newly elected municipal council of Nabrezina-Devin was held at Nabrezina last night. The meeting had to elect the president of the municipal council, but of the three proposed candidates - of the Liberation Front, of the Slovene National List and Vidali Cominformists no one received the necessary absolute majority, so the election of the president had to be postponed for eight days. At the next meeting the election will be carried only between candidates of the Liberation Front and the Slovene National List, as the candidate of the Vidali Party who received the smallest number of votes has no right to appear as a candidate.

H.M.S. Glasgow in Trieste

Commander of the British Mediterranean fleet Earl Mountbatten who arrived in Trieste two days ago, yesterday called on the commander of the Anglo-American zone of the FTT General Winterton. On board of the flag-ship H.M.S. Glasgow Earl Mountbatten received yesterday the commander of the American troops in Trieste General Bradford, the President of the regional council Palutan and the mayor Bartoli.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

THE POSITION OF THE SLOVENE MINORITY IN ITALY: THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES ARE STRANGLING THE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SLOVENES IN GORIZIA

During the discussion concerning the budget of the Gorizia municipality for the past fiscal year, the Slovene representative Rudi Baratuz exposed data of the discriminatory economic policy of Italian authorities towards the Slovenes. He stated that for the needs of Slovene villages unproportionally small resources were allocated, and that is why the Slovene villages up to the present moment are left without basic needs, as for example without water and electric light.

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Referring to statements of some Italian members of the municipal council, who demanded that columns in future budgets for maintaining the small number of Slovene schools in the Gorizia region should be deleted, the member of the municipal council Pavlin stressed that the Slovenes contribute to the financing of public institutions in the same extent as the other population, and that therefore they rightly demand that out of these resources one part should be set apart for the maintenance of Slovene elementary schools.

Pavlin emphasized that the means provided in the budget of the municipal council for Slovene schools are insufficient and that owing to this these schools are in a very bad condition, and that they lack the most essential equipment. The position of Slovene schools in the Gorizia region is still undetermined and the Slovene teachers are not guaranteed permanent employment.

Pavlin underlined that the authorities belittle Slovene institutions and repeated the claim of the Slovenes of the Gorizia region to cease with discrimination towards the Slovene institutions and the Slovene village and to solve most essential cultural and social problems of Slovenes in Italy.

New changes expected in the Italian General-Staff

In the presence of the Commander of the Southern Sector of the Atlantic Pact General Carney, General Castiglioni turned over his duty as commander of land forces to General Fratini, recently appointed by the Italian Government as his successor.

Concerning these changes, rumour is spreading that the dismissal of Castiglioni resulted owing to disagreement between members of the Atlantic Pact in the Southern Command and the decision of the Supreme Commander of the North-Atlantic Pact forces to renew the commanding cadre.

In well informed circles it is also alleged that it will soon come to the dismissal of some high ranking Italian officers and to changes in the composition of the Italian General Staff.

The dismissal in the Southern Command of the Atlantic Pact is being connected with the recent visit of General Ridgway to Italy. The reorganisation of the forces of the Atlantic Pact in the Southern Sector are also anticipated.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTS ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN UNION OF ISTRIA AND RIJEKA

Final preparations are being made for the election of the Italian national minority which will be held at Rovinj. On Sunday the 6th of July several thousand Italians will gather here to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka. From all parts of Istria, where the Italians live, excursions will be organised by train busses and boats. A great number of representatives of the Italian national minority will come from Rijeka, Vodnjan, Pula, Bala, Porec, Rasa and from small towns of the FTT and probably from Trieste.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

END OF SIXTH SESSION AT GALAZ .

(Galatz, July 1).

The majority in the Danubian Commission passed today a resolution by which examination of the Yugoslav Draft on the Rules of Procedure was postponed " for one of the next sessions ". This draft will have to be studied previously by a special commission, which the chairman of the Danubian Commission will call in between this and the next session. The Yugoslav delegate voted against this resolution. As today's meeting passed the temporary agenda for the seventh session so the sixth session of the Danubian Commission was concluded.

Immediately at the beginning of today's meeting, the Hungarian representative Sik declared that he has changed his former resolution in as much as he proposes that the special commission for examining the Yugoslav proposal should meet between the sixth and seventh session. In the first text of the resolution the date for calling a meeting of the special commission was not foreseen, which the Yugoslav delegation criticized. It criticized also because the resolution did not fix the date of the session where this problem should be discussed.

Referring to the new version of the Hungarian resolution the head of the Yugoslav delegation Dragoje Djuric said : " If it is the duty of the Chairman to call a meeting of the special commission between the sixth and seventh session that still does not mean that the recommendations of this commission in regard to the Yugoslav Draft of Rules of Procedure will be discussed at the seventh meeting. Although we are against the decision that the question of the revision of the Rules of Procedure should be taken off the agenda of this session, we are not indifferent to the fact if our project will be discussed at the next or at one of the following sessions ".

After Dragoje Djuric, the delegates of the majority spoke, explaining that the Hungarian resolution " does not exclude the possibility " that the Yugoslav Draft of Rules of Procedure will not be discussed already at the next session. The head of the Yugoslav delegation replied by underlining that because of the present experience the delegation cannot have confidence in empty statements of the representatives of the majority. This is the reason why the Yugoslav delegation voted against the final text of the Hungarian resolution.

After that, the question of the temporary agenda of the seventh session of the Danubian Commission was approached. According to the Secretariat's proposal the temporary agenda will consist of : the report of the secretariat concerning the Commission's activities from 1949 to 1952 and plan of Commission's work for 1953, report on the budget for this year, the draft of the budget for next year, examination of the project concerning the establishment of a uniform system of marking the navigation routes on the Danube, the election of the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the Danubian Commission for the forthcoming three years' period.

The Yugoslav delegation demanded that the Yugoslav Draft on Rules of Procedure should be put on the temporary agenda of the next session of the Danubian Commission, but the majority refuted this proposal taking shelter under the excuse that the special commission " will not have perhaps time " to " examine " the Yugoslav draft.

As the majority refuted the Yugoslav amendment, the Yugoslav delegation voted against the proposed temporary agenda in general.

Speaking about the attitude of the majority in regard to the proposed agenda, the Yugoslav representative amongst other things said : " At the next session we shall have new elections. The majority wishes to exploit the possibility and to have elections once more according to the present Rules of Procedure in order that Yugoslavia

might be still kept in a subjugated position in the Danubian Commission. Yugoslavia will never agree to this. The Danubian Commission is not only an affair of riparian countries. It is an international organisation in which the world public is interested. The Yugoslav delegation insists on the setting-up of equality and introduction of democratic principles in the Danubian Commission.

After that the seventh meeting was concluded. Thus the sixth session of the Danubian Commission ended. It is believed that the next session will begin work on 15th December of this year.

The Yugoslav delegation is leaving Galaz for Bucharest tomorrow morning, from where it will continue to Belgrade.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952).

MANOEUVRE AT GALAZ

The present course of the sixth session of the Danubian Commission at Galaz has shown that the majority, which with its voting machinery secures for the USSR a dominant position in the commission is not ready to bring to an end the present abnormal state of affairs on the Danube. The USSR has succeeded in creating also from this international organisation an instrument which enables it to carry out its imperialist objective directed against the interests of all riparian countries.

The basic principles of the Danubian Convention, passed four years ago at the session in Belgrade, have been trodden upon by the present sessions of the Danubian Commissions in Galaz. Of the sovereign rights of riparian countries and respect of their equality in the activities of the Danubian Commission nothing has been left.

In order to revive the principles of the Danubian Convention and in order to secure for riparian countries a real co-operation on the basis of equality, the Yugoslav delegation proposed at the last session in Galaz a revision of the present ^{rules} and presented a draft of the new rules of procedure of the Danubian Commission. According to this proposal, all elements which secure for the USSR a privileged position on the Danube would be eliminated, and which deprived the riparian countries from any influence whatsoever in the activities of the Danubian Commission. The last 3 years of unlawfulness for riparian countries on the Danube and arbitrariness of the Secretary of the Commission - the USSR delegate - has shown that the present situation in the commission is in full contradiction to the basic principles of the Danubian Convention.

The Yugoslav proposals for the creation of an Executive Committee of the Commission, consisting of representatives of all its members which would manage affairs in between two meetings of the Commission, would be an important contribution to democratisation of work in the Danubian Commission and the securing of rights of all member nations. According to this proposal the affairs of the Secretariat of the Commission would be directed not by the Secretary at his own discretion and by instructions of his government, but a director responsible to the members of the Danubian Commission.

Yugoslavia, which at present was fully alienated from affairs regarding navigation on the Danube, although through her country flows the most important part of the navigation route of this river, presented her proposal wishing that the essence of the present work and organisation of the Danubian Commission should be changed. Instead of such a constructive solution, the USSR and its voting machine within the commission, unwilling to discuss concerning the basic problems of managing navigation on the Danube, offered to Yugoslavia some positions in the Commission of which she was at present illegally and forcibly deprived. This transparent manoeuvre has the object to divert the attention from the essence of the problem which is now on the agenda of the session in Galaz.

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These proposals concerning the appointment of Yugoslav representatives in the Commission means nothing less in the present moment but an attempt to decrease and dull the importance of the Yugoslav proposal on the rules of procedure. At the moment, when Yugoslavia, on the basis of present experience in the work of the Danubian Commission, proved the futility of such a state of affairs in the commission and proposed on account of that a new organisation and new methods of work of the Commission, the USSR and its majority had recourse to this transparent manoeuvre wishing to present things as if they could be solved by some formal changes in the composition of the commission, keeping in fact to the present practice and spirit.

This has been confirmed also by the proposal of the Hungarian delegation, according to which the Yugoslav draft of the Rules of Procedure should be "entrusted to a special commission and be examined at one of the next sessions". This proposal speaks clearly about the fact that the USSR does not wish to solve vital and basic questions, in the work of the Danubian Commission, but strives to keep for itself as long as possible a privileged position of an imperialist power on the Danube, which wishes to discuss Danubian problems only on that basis which complies with its hegemonistic projects.

The acceptance of the Hungarian proposal which the majority in the Commission favours, will mean the continuation of the abnormal situation on the Danube, and the proposal that Yugoslavia should be given some position, from which she was formerly excluded in a forcible manner, remain a transparent manoeuvre of imperialist hegemony on the Danube which at the same time refutes every attempt of revival of the Danubian Convention and respect of equality and equal sovereign rights of riparian countries.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952).

INFILTRATED ALBANIAN SPY AND WAR CRIMINAL MALICI SERIF SURRENDERS TO OUR AUTHORITIES

(Pristina, 1st July)

The Albanian spy Serif Malici Serif surrendered to our frontier authorities some days ago. He was infiltrated into our country from Albania with the task of assembling information on the economic situation, the disposition of our military units and particularly on the "number of American troops in this district". The plan was for this spy to return after a month with all this information.

The spy Serif Malici Serif lived like an emigrant in Albania. During the war he committed many crimes in our country in the district of Gnjilan. For a long time he was a deserter and when he was arrested our authorities condemned him to death. However, he was successful in escaping from prison and fleeing to Albania, where he became an Albanian spy.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952).

ISRAELI MINISTER VISITS BOGDAN CRNOBRNJA

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Israel in Belgrade, Mr. Esra Yoran, yesterday paid a visit to the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bogdan Crnobrnja and had a long talk with him. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952).

FREQUENT SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY
SEVERAL FACTORIES DESTROYED AND DAMAGED BY FIRE

Of late there have been a considerable number of technical breakdowns in Hungarian industrial enterprises. In certain cases work has been completely stopped. Most of these damages in economy have been caused by fire. This is particularly the case of the industrial enterprises in Budapest which rank among the most modern in Hungary, and the number of fires breaking out in them has increased lately.

The AFORT Oil Refinery on the islet of Cepel in the Danube was the first to be burned down by fire. The fire broke out on 6th April in the afternoon and lasted until noon of the following day. During the fire large oil reservoirs exploded. After this happened, rumours circulated on the islet of Cepel that this was a case of sabotage and that some of the managers of the refinery had been jailed.

Fire broke out in Ujpest in the afternoon of 13th April in the leather factory which is in the same block as the hemp and jute factory "Kaider-Juta". The fire could not be extinguished, so both factories were completely destroyed together with all the installations, raw materials and readymade articles; all that remains are bare walls. As soon as the fire broke out, the President of the Hungarian Government, Rakosi, accompanied by the Hungarian Defence Minister and about 150 security agents arrived on the spot. Local inhabitants who happened to be there say that Rakosi on that occasion said that the fire was a real act of sabotage. There was so much military material (footwear and other equipment) stored in the factory that in the opinion of the local inhabitants it would have been sufficient to meet one year's requirements of the Hungarian Army.

Three fires broke out on 14th April: in furniture factory, in agricultural implements factory and in tar factory. The first factory is the largest of its kind in Budapest and has been completely burned; while serious damage was done in the agricultural implements factory. After these fires, the police carried out numerous arrests and searches.

Hungarian papers published nothing about these fires which were the result of sabotage and resistance by Hungarian workers who are discontented with the present situation in Hungary. Hungarian police and the Security Service have undertaken precautionary measures so that all these cases of sabotage should remain unknown to the public as long as possible. /s/ B

(POLITIKA - 30th June, 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.

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TRADE RELATIONS: ONE OF THE BRIDGES TO UNDERSTANDING AND
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND AUSTRIA

This year has brought for the Yugoslav-Austrian mutual relations new important steps in the direction of good-neighbourly relations and solid co-operation between the two countries whose many interests are at the same time also identical. Amongst them - as one of the important places - is the mutual interest of ever-growing and more close mutual economic relations and for trade particularly.

This interest is natural. Yugoslavia and Austria are two neighbouring countries whose economies complement each other; through Austrian frontiers pass railway lines which from Yugoslavia lead to Central and Western Europe and through Yugoslav territory the shortest roads to the nearest sea coast for Austria; the Yugoslav-Austrian state frontier passes through an energetics complex, which in the framework of interest, is in any case, identical.

The mutual trade relations were always, in the periods of peace and occupation, very developed. In between the two world wars Austria participated to a great extent in Yugoslavia's foreign trade just as the role of Yugoslavia in the Austrian trade with foreign countries was of not small importance.

For example, in 1929, Austria held with 17.4% the second place in the import of goods of old Yugoslavia - behind Czechoslovakia from which Yugoslavia imported 17.5% of the total imports. This same year, on the list of the Yugoslav exports Austria again held second place, exports to Austria were 15.6% - immediately after exports to Italy which were 24.9%.

Austria, in the Yugoslav export, until Hitler's occupation of the country, held third place amongst the exporting countries to Yugoslavia; in 1935 with 11.9% (after Germany with 16.2% and Czechoslovakia with 14%); in 1936 with 10.3% (after Germany with 26.7% and Czechoslovakia with 15.4%); in 1937 with 10.3% (after Germany with 32.24% and Czechoslovakia with 11.1%) of the total imports. In the same period Austria was the third on the list of exports from Yugoslavia. In 1935 with 14.3% of the total exports from Yugoslavia (after Germany with 18.6% and Italy with 16.7%); in 1936 Austria was second with 14.6% and also second in 1937 with 13.5% (after Germany with 23.7%, namely with 21.7%).

After the war trade relations, taking into account the general political conditions and the particular position of Austria, occupied by 4 great powers, took time to be set up.

In the second half of 1946 Austria began to conclude trade agreements on the basis of clearing. Already in 1947 Austria participated in Yugoslavia imports by 3% in 1948 with 4.66%, in 1949 with 8.84%, in 1950 with 7.65% and in 1951 with 4.81%. In our export Austria participated with 4.98% in 1947, in 1948 with 6.17%, in 1949 with 11.02%, in 1950 with 10.78% and in 1951 with 9.84%.

The road was opened for important trade co-operation. The drought in 1950 and its reflection on 1951 have only for a short period decreased the volume of mutual trade, however, this year a trade agreement was signed for the first two months of 1953, by which the value of the volume of exchange both ways was established at 60 million dollars - in fact for 50% greater value than the previous trade agreement had established.

After the war the structure of exchange has somewhat changed, and this change has been provoked also by the consequences of war and by changes in the economy of both the countries. However,

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possibilities for goods exchanged have not fallen off: supplementing continues. In the post-war period, exports from our country an important role is played by the export of timber and timber products (30.5% in 1951, 15.2% in 1950), ores and metals particularly (29.1% in 1951 and 23.6% in 1950, while in 1946 64%). The participation of agricultural-food and livestock production exports moved about 50% in 1950, and about 44% in 1951 (in 1946 21%) of the total exports to Austria, but the export of these products was much less than the pre-war one.

The part of import needs of Austria is important which was covered by the Yugoslav exports and can cover on the sector of different industrial raw material. (Rotation paper, artificial thread, pig iron, chemical products etc.) and in the field of imports of agricultural articles in front of our exports to Austria stand, for example, the USA and Italy. Here are possibilities which can be further developed.

The post-war structure of imports from Austria to Yugoslavia has greatly changed. The participation of black metallurgy has increased to a great extent (in 1951 even by 33.6%) and this should be the basis of the further development of goods exchange with Austria who becomes one of the main suppliers of many articles of rolled materials and many other articles. Austria can cover to a great extent import needs from our country by pig iron, different kinds of steel, in sheet iron, different alloys, rotation paper, artificial thread, technical keys, natural nitrate, fireproof material, different tools, electrical materials, vehicles, etc.

However, here it is not only the question of a happy combined economy but also of other moments such as being neighbours and the proximity of the market. The tradition of use and knowledge and habits of consumers to a certain defined kind of goods is not also without influence. All these factors together offer further possibilities for a profitable co-operation. An example and proof is the new trade agreement, according to which in the framework of the already-mentioned 60 million dollars our country will export agricultural, food and livestock produce, industrial plants, ores and metals, timber products to Austria and import from Austria pig iron, rolled materials and steel, fireproof material and paper, different machinery and parts, artificial thread and articles of mass consumption - all that in much greater volume than in previous years.

The exchange of goods is operating normally. It is the achievement of negotiations in which the moment of consciousness concerning common profits and interests for good relations played an important role. Trade relations between the two countries are in this case one of the solid bridges of understanding and co-operation carried from one side of the border to the other.

(Sd.) BLAGOJE LAZIC

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952).

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OPLENAC TO BE OPENED AS A PLEASURE RESORT

One of the most attractive pleasure resorts in Serbia will shortly be opened at Oplenac. In this beautiful wooded district a hotel is now being prepared which will have sixteen rooms and every comfort and convenience. In the immediate vicinity of this hotel will be found the vill "Sumadia", which is built and furnished entirely in the Sumadian style, and has fourteen rooms.

(POLITIKA - 2nd July)

PART OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE WHICH MUST BE GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL BANK

According to an official ruling, socialist economic organisations will sell to the Yugoslav National Bank 55% of foreign currency earned by the export of goods, after 30th June this year. In the same proportion, currency will be sold to the bank by socialist economic enterprises which traffic and carry out services abroad. Currency bought by the National Bank in this way goes into a fund for meeting general state foreign currency needs.

(POLITIKA - 2nd July)

DISABLED WAR VETERANS TO RECEIVE TEN THOUSAND CARE PARCELS

The first consignment of 39 parcels for war veterans will arrive in Yugoslavia soon. According to the agreement with the World Federation of Ex-Soldiers, the organisation CARE is sending a shipment for physically disabled persons in European countries. Two parcels - five Braille wristwatches - have already reached the Federation of War Veterans of Yugoslavia.

This parcel aid is part of the general programme for the rehabilitation of invalids belonging to the World Federation of War Veterans. It is dependent on the goodwill contributions which are collected by the CARE organisation in those countries in which it has authority to do so. The suggestion concerning this activity, which was started two months ago, was made by the administrative council of the World Federation. According to the programme of the Federation, aid in European countries will reach 86,000 disabled veterans, and all the 6000 blinded ones. The Federation of War Veterans of Yugoslavia considers that 10,000 parcels will be received in Yugoslavia over a period of time, of which 519 will be for blind people. The parcels for the blind will consist of Braille wristwatches, Braille pocket writing sets, Braille office and pocket notebooks, Braille chess sets, pocket radio sets and electrical shaving outfits. 1213 cases of difficult amputations and paralysis will get special invalid carriages, and about 8,600 invalids parcels with clothing.

(POLITIKA - 2nd July)

DELEGATION OF AMERICAN SLOVENES TO VISIT TRIESTE
(Triests 2nd July)

According to information from the US, representatives of the organisation of American Slovenes and of the American Committee for the Building of a Slovene Institute of Culture in Trieste, will visit Trieste in the near future. The report on this first visit of representatives of American Slovenes to Trieste has been confirmed by the delegation of American Slovenes which is now staying in Yugoslavia.

(POLITIKA - 3rd July)

FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR OWN SECURITY

The infamous and insolent provocations committed recently on the Hungarian border, successive plane flights deep into our territory, are the result of the old aggressive policy of that country towards Yugoslavia. These serious border provocations were committed as part of the great manoeuvres of the Hungarian satellite army on our border. All of these manoeuvres and violations of our border show that all the hostile activity of the satellite army is directed against Yugoslavia. The Hungarian soldiers who committed innumerable violences and murders against the Yugoslavs during the last war are again in the front ranks of the military provocateurs on our borders. This time they are under the leadership of Rakosi and are operating on directives from Moscow.

Some data about this:

From January to June 1951 Hungary committed 203 border incidents, violations of the territory and air space of Yugoslavia.

From January until June 25, 1952 the Hungarians committed 461 border incidents and 42 violations of air space; a total of 503 incidents.

The leaders of Hungary increased the number of provocations on the Yugoslav borders this year; for the same period of time, an increase of 200 over last year.

No other Cominform country has succeeded in carrying out such a large number of incidents during the course of this year. This is how Enver Xodha got Rakosi as a worthy assistant and a dangerous competitor. No, these are not all of the provocations. The Hungarian Cominformists are busy preparing provocations on a large scale against Yugoslavia.

Szeged trenches

The Hungarian town of Szeged is located 15 to 20 kilometres from the Yugoslav border. Between this town and our border they are hurriedly building fortifications. One kilometre from our border work on building three rows of infantry trenches is in full swing, and they are being dug a depth of over half a kilometre. Behind these trenches they have recently started building new fortifications with an entire system of pillboxes. On the outskirts of the town, just in front of the Szeged underpass they are also building a fortification line. On this section of the Yugoslav-Hungarian border they have built a great number of offensive and strategic objects, and recently between Kecskemet and Szeged there has been an increased movement of troops.

The Hungarian warmongers, who on December 20, 1951 committed a large-scale provocation by occupying the Yugoslav islet in the Mura River, by the latest military work on the Yugoslav border and plane flights over Yugoslav territory in infamous, large and insolent dimensions seem to be preparing for new provocative activity which cannot be accidental but planned and directly handled by the Hungarian Government and its Moscow order-givers.

Occupation regime for the Yugoslavs

A number of days ago the Central Bureau for controlling foreigners in Hungary sent a form to all Yugoslav citizens with the following regulations which must be adhered to under threat of severe penalty up to imprisonment in camps. The regulations read:

- 1) Every Yugoslav citizen is placed under police vigilance and must not leave his place of residence without police permission.

- 2) Yugoslavs must report to the local police as they so order, and those who reside in Budapest must report every Friday to the police station in their precinct.
- 3) Yugoslav citizens are forbidden to leave their homes from 2200 hours in the evening until 500 hours in the morning.
- 4) Yugoslav citizens are strictly forbidden from visiting public places, political receptions and similar.
- 5) Yugoslav citizens are forbidden from sending telegrams at the post office as well as the use of the telephone, and all of their postal packages are under strict control of the government.

Similar regulations were prescribed by the Malan Government of the South African Union during its time against the native population. Because of this, the world public condemned the situation in the Union of South Africa as the reign of the blackest slavery. However, the individual regulations, which the Hungarian Government has prescribed for the Yugoslav citizens, were not even imposed against the South African natives. Such criminal and occupation regulations were only prescribed by the Gestapo in its time. For the Yugoslavs in Hungary, the worst laws have again gone into effect; these laws existed at the time of the Fascist occupation.

Get rid of the scum

Recently in Hungary, as in Rumania, they are continuing great violences against the Yugoslav minority. Besides the already undertaken police measures, a wide-scale evacuation of Yugoslavs from the border regions is taking place. About 250 families were taken from the border region of Baranja and moved to the vicinity of Debresin. The Yugoslavs were only allowed to take the most urgent things with them, and their entire property was taken over by the Hungarian military plunderers. The same thing happened in Monoster (St. Gothard), a village on the border of Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary, where some Slovenes lived. This village was completely evacuated for "strategic reasons."

Even the Hungarian peasants in the villages are no better off. Recently in the region of Arad, where there are large contingents of Russian soldiers who are "assuring communications for the Russian occupation troops in Austria", there was a great peasant uprising because of the looting and violence of the occupation troops over the inhabitants. Soviet soldiers intervened and quelled the peasant uprising in blood.

This is not the first time this has happened in Hungary. In the glorious moments of Hungarian history, when under the leadership of Koshut the Hungarian peasants rose against Vienna and the local feudalists, Russian Tsar Nikolas the First sent Field Marshal Paskevic to Hungary to "take the necessary action without sparing the scum which must be eliminated for our own security", so stated the Tsar in his instructions to Paskevic.

It was a little over a hundred years ago when the Hungarian revolutionists succumbed before the superior Russian forces at Vilagos. Today the Russian Generals and Officers are again committing violences in Hungary and quell in blood any protest of the Hungarian people. No, there is a certain difference here. Sometimes the Russians themselves, in behalf of the counter-revolution and as the chief jailer of Europe, quelled European reaction. And today in Hungary they are being helped by their paid governor, Rakosi, and all of this is taking place under the cloak of "socialism" and the "brotherly aid of the great USSR."

But the motives are the same. The massacres in Hungary and the disorders on the Yugoslav borders are being ordered by the despot from the Kremlin once again for the sake of "their security."

/s/ Zdravko Pecar

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

PRAYERS FOR THE FASCISTS

At the end of May the Thirty-Fifth Eucharistic Congress was held in Barcelona under the patronage of Hengsman Franco. This congress, which was really one large Fascist manifestation led by Rome, was attended by the Ustashi emigrants and formed its "Central Committee for the Eucharistic Congress." At the head of this committee were war criminals-Ustashi former Sarajevo Archbishop Sabric, Srecko Dragicevic, accomplice of the Jasenica murderer Ljubo Milos, and other Ustashi criminals. Fascist by its character, this congress at the same time was expressedly hostile towards our country. The Ustashi criminals were shown great honour, the bloody Ustashi flags were kissed by the bishop-pilgrims and fluttered on the building of the main office of the congress. Even Archduke Otto Hapsburg, who promised the Ustashi butchers that he would "help the Croatian matter", was there.

This Fascist manifestation even had its followers in our country. The Bishop of Split, Kvirin-Klement Bonifacic, gave the priests under his jurisdiction an order to hold public prayers and adorations for the success of this congress and for all those present at the congress. In calling the people to pray for the Ustashi butchers, this executor of the wishes of the Vatican has once again abused the freedom of religion in our country for the manifestation of his hostility towards our state and peoples. /s/ Zdravko Pecar

(BORBA - 29th June, 1952)

MILITARIZATION OF SOVIET SATELLITES
HUNGARY SPEEDILY REARMING

The Southern part of Hungary, from Lake Balaton to the Drava River and Szeged, has of late been turned into a broad military area. Nearly five infantry divisions have been concentrated in the area near the Yugoslav border. Units are being constantly shifted from one place to another and collected into camps which usually are created on the eve of big military manoeuvres. The year before last and last year this area near the Yugoslav border was used for big army manoeuvres, and it is not improbable that the manoeuvres will be also carried out this year.

Northern Hungary is much more favourable for military manoeuvres of this kind; however, this area is not being used and instead of it the territory in the vicinity of Yugoslavia has been chosen.

Expansion of communications

Work on the repair and expansion of old communications and on the building of new communication lines has been speeded up particularly lately. A modern road is being built from Budapest to Pecuj and Mohac and is intended only for military purposes. Work has been speeded up and the date for the completion of the road, which originally was scheduled for the end of this year, has been shortened by two months.

This road, which is twelve metres wide, is being built on a firm concrete blocks since it is envisaged to stand the weight of the heaviest military vehicles up to 80 tons. Blueprints for this strategic road were made by the Hungarian Defence Ministry and work is being supervised by a team of experienced engineers. Although construction is speedily progressing, measures have been undertaken to have everything completed as soon as possible. Very near this military road there is an old cobblestone road which is sufficient for normal communication.

In addition to this, a number of old roads are being repaired in Hungary. Communications which lead from the Soviet Union to Hungary are being broadened particularly. Thus, the road which leads from the Soviet border to Zahn-Debrezin-Bekescaba-Szeged is being repaired as well as the road from Beregovo (Soviet frontier place) to Miskoltz-Djendjes-Budapest; parallel with this the road from Debrezin to Solnok and Budapest is also being built. These roads are being arranged to as to be able to stand increased traffic and also to be suitable for quick shifting of modern armour in the direction of the Yugoslav border.

Similar work is going on also on the Hungarian state railways. Plans are being made to build from Miskoltz towards Budapest a railway line of a broad Russian gauge which will make it easier for the shifting of Soviet armour to the centre of the Danubian lowlands.

New airports

The air force occupies a particular place in Hungary's rearmament. Several modern airports are being constructed. Just where the Danube River bends between Dunafelddvar and Paksa, about 150 kilometres from the Yugoslav border, a big military airport with concrete runways has been built. Work on building this airport was supervised by Russian experts. In the district of Kaposvar, near Tasar, large military airports are being built on concrete foundations. Barracks for aviation personnel are also being built.

A similar military airport is also being built in Sekesfehervar, while another airport has already been completed near Sombathel. In addition to all this, a big Soviet airport is under construction in the northwestern part of Hungary near Sopron; this airport is already being used by Soviet heavy bombers and fighters.

Most of this work is done in addition to local labour force by the so-called labour battalions in which untrusty elements are mobilized. It is reckoned that there are now in Hungary from 15 to 20 such labour battalions.

Underground telephone and telegraph cables are being laid in Hungary. From Pecuj, which is about 50 kilometres north of the Yugoslav border, a special cable is being laid as far as Dombovar and from there towards Katosvar.

Military factories

The reorganization and expansion of Hungary's military industry have considerably changed the economic activity of the country planned two or three years ago. A number of factories are now being built which will work exclusively for the army and which will replenish present-day Hungarian armament. In Sajóabony, near the village of Fisfej near Lake Balaton, a factory is being built for the production of war material. About twelve thousand workers are employed on the construction of this factory. According to certain data, one section of a factory which will produce tanks was put into operation in Dunapentele last November. A new factory for the production of war material was recently opened in Bekescsab. Near Sekesfehervar a factory is being built called "Inotka" which will probably produce airplanes. Aircraft parts are being made in the aluminium factory in the same place. The "Lampdjar" enterprise in Budapest is making small arms. In the place of Jobadj, between Hatvan and Salgotarjan, a large ammunition factory has been built which disposes with underground installations. This factory started working last August and is principally making artillery ammunition. The workers who built the factory have now been shifted to Felnetet near Eger where a new military plant is being constructed.

Hungary's expanded war industry is now producing light armour, ammunition, gun barrels, of small calibre as well as parts for tanks and airplanes. Tank and airplane parts are being constructed in Cepel. Apparently jet planes are also assembled in this factory.

Increase of military budget

According to official Hungarian data, the present outlays for military requirements are ten times greater than in 1948. While in 1948 a sum of 600 million florins was envisaged for military requirements, this year it is 5,910 million. The total outlays for the Hungarian Army have constantly been increasing since 1948, and this year the outlays are bigger than for 1949 and 1950 together.

In addition to the modernisation and increase of military equipment, the numerical strength of the Hungarian Army has also increased. Four years ago in 1949 Hungary had four infantry divisions (which was already above the level permissible under the Peace Treaty). During the past two years, Hungary has increased the number of its infantry divisions to seven and after that to thirteen, and has also formed two tank divisions and nearly two aviation divisions. This year Hungary has fourteen to fifteen infantry divisions, two armoured divisions and two to three aviation divisions. These aviation divisions have forty to fifty jet planes. Hungarian military forces, considered as a whole, are much greater than four years ago as can be seen from the number of infantry divisions which have been more than trebled during this time.

Special political courses are being held in Hungarian military units by means of which soldiers are being kept in perpetual fear of war. Hungarian Army Officers are regularly telling their soldiers that allegedly an attack from Yugoslavia is imminent and that, therefore, they must prepare and arm themselves in a disciplined way. Hungarian

Army Officers are telling their soldiers particularly that all those who escape from Hungary into Yugoslavia are immediately returned to Hungary; this is obviously intended to scare any person from attempting to flee from Hungary to our country.

The entire military training in Hungary is directed towards tactical attacks. All this shows that this entire activity in Hungary has no connection at all with any defence measures but rather that it is of an explicitly aggressive and warmongering character. Frontier incidents on our border are a particular form of this activity. Repeated flights by Hungarian aircraft over our territory at the time of increased rearming of Hungary illustrate a serious danger which comes from militarization of the Soviet-bloc countries. /s/ B. D.

(POLITIKA - 29th June, 1952)

SIXTH FULL SESSION OF CC CP MACEDONIA
(Skoplje, 2nd July)

The Sixth Full Session of CC CP Macedonia opened here today.

A report on some political and organizational questions of the Party was submitted by Comrade Krste Crvenkovski, Organizational Secretary of the CC CP Macedonia.

In his report, Comrade Krste Crvenkovski described the successes achieved by the Party organization of Macedonia in explaining the new important changes in the social, economic and state life of our country as well as in the work on the carrying out of the new measures--switch-over to the new economic system, reorganization of popular authority, etc.

Speaking about the weaknesses and occurrences of bureaucracy in establishing management of enterprises by the workers, Comrade Krste Crvenkovski said: "The managers in our enterprises are still the almighties. The managing boards are still working as executive agencies and are neglecting the workers' councils, not to mention working collectives. In connection with the drawing up of wage scales, we have had such cases where they were made only by the bookkeepers and other clerical staffs without consultation with the working collectives or the workers' councils of the enterprises. For example, in the "Braca Kosuljcevi" metal enterprise in Titov Veles the wage scale was made in the office and, consequently, the salaries of clerical staff increased by an average of 1,100 dinars while the wages of the workers were reduced by an average of 600 dinars."

In addition to these weaknesses, the speaker also gave examples of incorrect work of the basic Party organizations in some of the enterprises which, instead of making efforts to improve the ideological-political work, very often mix in the work of the managing boards, managers, workers' councils and the entire working collectives, as is the case with the collective of railway workers in Ohrid and Skoplje where, on the basis of signatures of secretaries of Party organizations, some of the engineers and brakemen have been dismissed. Surely, this leads only towards the compromising of the Party organization and towards the neglecting of its main task--the ideological-political elevation of the working collectives.

The Party and labour union organizations are not active enough in connection with the economic education of the worker.

The speaker then spoke about the tasks of the Party concerning the reorganization of authority. "The new organization of our popular authority has brought the popular authority closer to the people.

Offices of commissioners and paid commissioners have been abolished. In lieu of these there have been created councils of citizens, public workers and cultural workers. It is now necessary that the members of the council and representatives of the councils should perform their duties conscientiously. The Party organizations and committees should pay attention to this so to avoid the councils being gradually neglected. The new organization of peoples' committees brings up the question of professional training and of the white-collar apparatus, and this is also a question which the Party committees should bear in mind.

"One of the problems of authority which is likewise important for the Party is that of the work of the meetings of voters at which the work of the agencies of authority is criticized and which represents a successful weapon against bureaucracy."

The speaker then dealt with the work of the Party in the mass and social organizations. "However, I must say that the work of the mass organizations, especially of the People's Front, is still far from satisfying the demand of the present-day stage of our struggle. One of the basic weaknesses is that directives are expected to come from above in order to start in a campaign fashion work in the mass organizations instead of finding problems on the terrain."

The speaker then emphasized that the activity of the Communists in the mass and social organizations is a poor one.

Further in his speech, Crvenkovski mentioned the organizational problems of the Party. He said that after the announcement of the Cominform Resolution the Party organization in Macedonia was strengthened, ideologically improved and became a monolithic one by expelling from among its ranks the scum which, for personal interests, voiced themselves in favour of the Cominform Resolution.

Crvenkovski then spoke about the concrete organizational weaknesses in some of the Party organizations as well as about the methods for removing these weaknesses.

After the reading of the report, a discussion was opened at which Secretaries of Party Committees described the successes and shortcomings in the ideological-political work in the various Party organizations on the terrain. During the morning's work, the following took part in the discussion: Blagoja TALEVSKI, Jovko JOVKOVSKI, Boge KUZMANOVSKI, Rista KADIFKO, Mito DIMITRIJEVSKI, Krste MARKOVSKI, Kemal SEJFULA, Dimitar ALEKSIJEVSKI, Sedat VELI, Vasil DJORTOV and Mito TEMENUGOV.

In the afternoon Comrades Aco ICEV, Risto DZUNOV and Metodija ANTEVSKI took part in the discussion. The Secretary of the CC CP Macedonia, Lazar KOLISEVSKI also spoke as well as the members of the Politburo of the CC CP Macedonia Vidoje SMILEVSKI and Nikola MINCEV. The session thereby concluded its work. /s/ B. B.

(BCRBA - 3rd July, 1952)

A MANIFESTATION OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

A Greek parliamentary delegation arrives tomorrow to Yugoslavia. The delegation is led by Dimitrios Godnikas, the president of the Greek Parliament and members of the delegation are representatives of all political parties. The guests will spend about two weeks in Yugoslavia and their sojourn in Yugoslavia will be followed by a visit of Yugoslav deputies to Greece .

This event, with many others in the relations between the two countries, marks a further step forward in the creation of an atmosphere of friendship and good neighbourly relations between the people of Greece and Yugoslavia, connected with a common frontier and common wish to contribute to peace in this part of the world and to peace in general.

The social systems in the two countries are different. But the internal structure and order of each country is purely its own internal affair, a matter of the people. Taking into account that in international life people come closer together by common interests, - means that everything points to a need of mutual acquaintanceship, cooperation and strenghtening the friendship between the two peoples - Greek and Yugoslav.

In the midst of peaceful building up, creating better conditions of life, and situated in a very sensitive spot in world happenings, Yugoslavia does everything which might contribute to a peaceloving , constructive cooperation with other nations who strive for peace. Greece being exposed also to Soviet bloc's pressure has the identical wish to strenghten defence of peace in this part of the world. And the best road to achieve this object is acquaintanceship, rapprochement of the peoples on the basis of mutual respect, equality and common peaceloving yearnings.

The Balkans were always in the past the battlefield of conflicting interests of the powers who wished to subjugate them. Lately, the attempt of the USSR to set up its domination over Yugoslavia was the most flagrant manifestation of such imperialist appetites. We were able to resist this thanks to the power of the sense of freedom and independence, which is imbued deeply in the Yugoslav masses and thanks to the power of our army, which was and has remained an insurmountable hindrance to the aggressor. Today also, Yugoslavia believes that the Balkans can resist foreign hegemony and aggressive attempts the more the people who inhabit them are stronger and more decisive to defend their freedom and independence and at the same time to collaborate as good and peaceloving neighbours.

It is quite comprehensible and natural why the rapprochement and increase of cooperation between the Balkan peoples, particularly so between Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey is a thorn in the flesh to Soviet imperialism . But it is less comprehensible why this cooperation meets with hindrances and negative reaction somewhere else too; And this is the case, for example, in some circles abroad who still cannot liberate themselves from traditional inclinations for territorial expansion towards the Balkans, as is shown by the case of Trieste or that of General Castillogne. Their hidden and open efforts to set up influence or control according to patterns in the past - are identical today with attempts to break up the Balkan defensive readiness and compactness towards the Soviet aggressive policy, as much as they do not help the Soviets consciously also, which often appears so on the basis of their actions against Yugoslavia.

The visit of the Greek parliamentary delegation is an element of ever-growing understanding which is developing between the two countries, therefore they will meet everywhere in Yugoslavia with a hearty and warm welcome.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952).

CRIMINALS FROM SOFIA

The rulers from Sofia have enlarged their list of heavy crimes. The People's Hero Pane Djukic, Lt. Colonel of our Army, who was a faithful son guarding his country, was murdered by spies who were sent into Yugoslavia by the Sofia agency of Moscow.

This is not the first murder nor the first provocation of the Bulgarian Cominformists. The foreign flunkies, oppressors of the Bulgarian people for the account of the Soviet policy of domination and subjugation have in the past few years directed all their activity on anti-Yugoslav activities and pressure, frontier incidents, provocations, diversions and murders. They have introduced the law of the jungle, together with the other Quislings of the Soviet bloc and for the account of the Soviet aggressors. They have introduced in international relations a law of international banditry.

Out of 1,500 border incidents of all kinds which were provoked last year by the Cominformist border and other bands on our frontiers the Bulgarian agents are to be blamed for a good number of them. In the period January to October 1951 the Bulgarian organs have killed a Yugoslav frontier guard, executed 2 kidnappings, 28 times violated our territory, our airspace was violated 4 times, and they made 104 serious armed provocations.... And since October of last year until today, the list of frontier provocations by the Bulgarians has been greatly increased.

To this list can be added the facts concerning the murders of Yugoslav citizens in Bulgaria, concerning death camps to where they are taken, concerning prisons in which their bones are broken, their hair pulled out and ~~hair~~ ~~knives~~ beaten out, only because they are Yugoslavs and because they want to remain as such. One can add to this bloody Cominformist list the crimes executed on Danilo Doncic, Ivan Seferovic and many others, together with the kidnapping of Momir Seferovic, who took refuge in the Yugoslavia Embassy in Sofia to protect his very life.

A whole series of attacks on our representatives, the massacre and murder of our citizens, fortifications and aggressive preparations on our frontier, violation of the ex-territoriality of our diplomatic mission, provocative border actions, infiltration of spies and terrorists - this is the system which the Cominformist agencies have introduced in their relations with Yugoslavia, separately the one from Sofia.

The latest crime of this sinister policy without scruples, this system of international crime, this inquisition ideology of the Cominform and her bloody hands - is the murder of our People's Hero Djukic, which has been perpetrated by Cervenkov's terrorists, terrorists from Moscow.

This band of murderers will pay for their crimes. But those who stand behind them will continue their policy of violence and provocations against Yugoslavia. We remember well all the crimes which they have perpetrated so far, and let them remember that too, because after each crime punishment comes.

Before the men of the whole world their inhuman figure has been condemned already. Covered with the blood of their own people, they are shedding the blood of the Yugoslavs also. The Yugoslavs, and we believe also the Bulgarian people also will never forget this.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952).

The news of the latest crime of the Bulgarian Cominformists - concerning the dastardly murder of the People's Hero Pane Djukic produced great revolt amongst the Yugoslav public. In a number of crimes against our country and our people, executed by Cominformist countries, incited by the Soviet Government - amongst whom Bulgaria takes the first place - this latest crime surpasses all the present ones. The Bulgarian Cominformists have succeeded in murdering the celebrated Hero of the National Liberation Struggle and National Revolution, a true son of the people and party, Pane Djukic. They have succeeded in doing that which the German and Bulgarian Fascists did not succeed in doing. There was not a single citizen of our country who did not ask himself with revolt: "Will there be an end to the Bulgarian crimes and provocations? Will the Bulgarian rulers who have gone mad come to their senses?"

This latest crime perpetrated by the Bulgarian rulers had been carefully prepared in a way proper to professional criminals. Their officers of the State Security Service have prepared for this crime just as for the old former ones a group of the worst kind of terrorists - despised traitors of our people. After collecting them at an established spot and training them at special courses, the organs of the Bulgarian Government sent them with criminal tasks to our territory. Conscious of the fact that they would find no support whatsoever amongst our people - the Bulgarian officers were forced to give food to them for the whole duration of their stay. Thus equipped, these new Comitadjis failed to do that for which they were prepared because the whole people stood up against them.

It is not the first time in history that Bulgarian rulers organised such crimes towards the people of Yugoslavia. In the past 50 years history has shown that the Bulgarian rulers have not renounced their hegmonistic objects towards Serbia^{and} Macedonia, and the idea of "Great Bulgaria" on account of which the Bulgarian rulers were defeated in both the world wars has found in Cervenkov and others worthy heirs.

Conscious of the fact that with their proper forces they cannot realise great Bulgarian imperialist objects when they put themselves under the protection of Austria-Hungary in the First World War and of Fascist Germany in the Second World war in order to achieve their dirty plans - the Bulgarian traitors are now attempting now, serving their new master - Moscow hegemonists, under their protection and with their promises, to realise the very same plans.

The Bulgarian people on account of that policy experienced shame and desposal, which it is not necessary to stress. This same fate is declared now by Cervenkov and company by orders from Moscow, to such a similar crimes, striving consciously to throw the Bulgarian people again into a fratricidal war against the peoples of Yugoslavia. It is now up to the Bulgarian people not to permit this time a new catastrophe towards which it is egged by its rulers. The Bulgarian people must know that neither the Serbian nor the Macedonian people, as well as the other people of Yugoslavia, have nothing against the Bulgarian people and that they were always ready, particularly after the liberation, to help the Bulgarian people and offer them many proofs of their friendship. However, the number of crimes perpetrated by the Bulgarian Government and by the organs of the State Security Service towards our country and its representatives, towards our citizens, has grown so much lately that our people rightfully demand themselves; has not present history given the necessary lesson to the Bulgarian rulers, will there necessarily be another catastrophe, so that those in Bulgaria may see the sterility of the policy of Cervenkov and others for the account of Moscow, for which they are preparing themselves so stubbornly. One should underline, after this crime, that every attack upon our frontiers in any form will result in a lesson which will bring the attack on ultimately to his. This should be taken into account by the Bulgarian rulers in the first place.

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REGARDING THE RECENT ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE SERBIAN ACADEMY
OF SCIENCE

In the French language the word immortal is a synonym of a member of the French Academy. Usually to all academies of science throughout the world the most eminent representatives of scientific and cultural life in one country are being admitted, that is to say those whose names will remain immortal. In addition to this in all countries all over the world members of academy, that is to say those who are supposed to be entitled to perform that duty take decision on the admittance of new members of academy.

But in history there can be found numerous cases when those who had deserved to be admitted were not actually admitted, while those who did not deserve it on the contrary were admitted and entitled to take decision on the admittance of others.

Having already referred to the French Academy, may I be allowed to cite two examples from the history of the French Academy. At his time Moliere as one of the most distinguished representatives of culture of the French people was not admitted into the Academy under the pretext that an actor cannot be worth of such a distinction. Nevertheless today his statue can be found in the Academy with the following inscription: "His glory was complete and we miss him". Marechal Petain was also a member of the French Academy. Everybody can imagine what uproar of disapproval was evoked among the French democratic public when he appeared among the immortal after the past World War and the Vichy France.

Therefore there are such cases which prove that the democratic method of election of members of academy can sometimes enable conservative conceptions to prevail in the adoption of decisions on somebody's value. But in those cases the decision on admittance of such candidates into the ranks of the most authoritative people from the sphere of scientific and cultural life ceases to be a matter of one single institution. In our country especially the election of members of Academy represents a question of social significance.

From history of our Academy of Science we know very well the case of admittance of our greatest comedy writer Branislav Nusic. But our public rightfully expected that that and similar cases now belonged to the far distant past. Nevertheless the recent case which drew the attention of our public - when the candidacy of our eminent literary critic Milan Bogdanovic and the prominent artists Petar Lubarda and Marko Celebonovic were rejected - arose a number of different questions.

It is not a matter of making a comparison between great personalities from the history of France and our country including our contemporary era. However a comparison concerning the acts committed by those two academies is undoubtedly imposed. In the past as well as in the present times those who participated in these elections were undoubtedly inspired by extremely conservative criterion which are today close to reactionary ones. Our people can therefore rightfully demand that lessons from history be taken into consideration: those who are worthy of becoming members of Academy of Science should certainly be exclusively selected from the ranks of such people who occupy the most prominent positions in the scientific and cultural life of the country. It is an old and well known fact that true science and true culture did never defend conservatism and backwardness.

At their meeting held the day before yesterday, journalists from Belgrade clearly outlined a number of problems and reached conclusions regarding this particular case. If one considered the present structure of members of our Academy, then these three candidates would undoubtedly deserve to obtain the honourable title of a member of Academy. On the

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basis of all this one necessarily comes to the following conclusion: if the candidacy of the most eminent progressive people was rejected, then it is obvious that it could not have been rejected because of the quality of the candidates which is indisputably high, but exclusively because of their own progressiveness.

Other public workers and social organisations will quite probably also express their own opinion on this case. It is very unlikely that this rejection of candidacy of our three eminent cultural workers is not going to be met by approval on the part of our public.

The public can thus rightfully ask a certain number of members of the Serbian Academy of Science to give an account before society for adopting such an attitude towards the progressive thought and art, the stand which is in contrast to the development of our socialist society.

The journalists from Belgrade condemn an act by the Serbian Academy of Science

At the Journalists' Club in Belgrade in the evening of June 30 a public joint meeting of Boards of the Union of Journalists of Yugoslavia and Association of Journalists of Serbia attended by a large number of journalists from Belgrade was held to discuss the recent act by the Serbian Academy of Science which rejected the candidacies for admittance as corresponding members of the most eminent public workers Milan Bogdanovic, writer, Petar Lubarda, artist, and Marko Celebonovic, artist.

The meeting was opened by the chairman of the Association of Journalists of Serbia Stojiljko Stojiljkovic. Thereupon the Secretary General of the Union of Journalists of Yugoslavia Vilko Vinterhalter in a brief introductory speech explained the foundlessness of such an act of the Academy of Science of Serbia which in its essence is directed against the interests of the development of our science and art.

In a lively discussion a greater number of present journalists took part including Dusan Blagojevic, editor in chief of Borba, Zivan Mitrovic, deputy editor in chief of Politika, Mirko Kalozic, editor of Narodna Armija, Najdan Pasic, editor of NIN and others.

They all agreed that the rejection of candidacy for corresponding members of the three prominent cultural workers in fact represented a reactionary demonstration committed by a certain number of members of the Academy of Science. Such an act cannot be accepted with indifference because thereby people whose candidacies were quite justifiable were subjected to discrimination.

During the discussion it was further emphasized that journalists, being a significant factor in our public opinion and society cannot keep silent about this attempt of a group of members of the Serbian Academy of Science to abuse socialist democracy and turn this high scientific institution into a reactionary bulwark of their own without being subjected to responsibility before the public. In our country all institutions are obligated to give an account of their work and the behaviour of their members before the broad public. The Serbian Academy of Science irrespective of the fact that some of its members are not inclined to do so has this same social as well as democratic obligation. For this reason at their meeting the journalists stressed the need of discussion on work of its members and its institutions in detail before our public.

At the end of the meeting the present journalists unanimously adopted a resolution as follows:

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1. The journalists of Belgrade joint~~ly~~^{ly} protest of a group of writers from Belgrade against an act of the Serbian Academy of Science rejecting the admittance of Milan Bogdanovic, Petar Lubarda and Marko Celebonovic as corresponding members, maintaining that one group of members of Academy, taking advantage of democracy in this high institution for its own narrow interests, abused its position in the Serbian Academy of Science for the purpose of a reactionary political demonstration.

2. Comrade Milan Bogdanovic is one of our most eminent and productive literary critics, while comrades Petar Lubarda and Marko Celebonovic are considered as prominent representatives of our painting, so that as such have a reputation and are in^{held} ~~high~~ esteem in our country and abroad - and this is the reason why the journalists from Belgrade cannot realize this decision adopted by the Serbian Academy of Science in a different manner but as a result of progressive social stand of candidates concerned.

3. The journalists from Belgrade maintain that broad public in our country should be acquainted with the personality and character as well as scientific and social activity, including that displayed in the past and at the present time, of those members of the Serbian Academy of Science who impose such decision to this high scientific institution, ~~having~~ found a shelter in the apparatus of the Academy and at the Academy where, unfortunately, there is still no place for Milan Bogdanovic, Petar Lubarda and Marko Celebonovic. Who are those people who today in the scientific circles represent the Serbian science and openly come out against its democratic development?

4. The journalists of Belgrade find it necessary that all scientific, artistic and social circles in our country separately express their opinion concerning this case of definite offense of our science and democratic public opinion".

The signatures of the following journalists were cited:
 Dusan Blagojevic, Chairman of the Association of Yugoslav Journalists,
 Stojiljko Stojiljkovic, Chairman of the Association of Serbian Journalists,
 Vilko Vinterhalter, Secretary General of the Association of Yugoslav Journalists,
 Zivan Mitrovic, Secretary of the Association of Journalists of Yugoslavia,
 Rudolf Stajduhar, Secretary of " " " " " "
 members of the Board of the Association of Serbian Journalists - Rade Vujovic,
 Najdan Pasic, Radivoje Markovic, Milisav Nikic, Milorad Ciric, and Dobrila
 Popovic; representatives of the paper Politika - Bogdan Pesic and Ljubomir
 Stojovic; representatives of the paper Borba Tosa Popovski and Milo Popovic;
 representatives of Tanjug Vasko Ratkovic and Djivo Visic; representative
 of Directorate of Information Marko Peric; representatives of Radio Belgrade
 Pavle Maletin and Jovan Seckic; representatives of the paper Narodna Armija
 (People's Army) Mirko Kalezic and Ljubo Andjelic; representatives of the
 paper NIN Dragan Stojiljkovic and Dragoslav Adamovic; representative of the
 magazine Medjunarodna Politika (International Affairs) Rade Vikov;
 representatives of magazine Ekonomska Politika (Economic Policy) Dr. Jasa
 Davico and Vlada Milenkovic; representative of the paper Zadruga
 (Co-operative) Smilja Korac; representative of the paper Front Mehmed
 Tockic, and the representative of the magazine Zena Danas (The Woman of
 Today) Danica Peric.

This session of Academy was attended by the following members,
 according to information available: Aleksandar Belic, Milutin Milankovic,
 Petar Jovanovic, Ivan Djaja, Kosta Todorovic, Djordje Nesic, Vladimir
 Farnakovski, Sinisa Stankovic, Pavle Savic, Petar Konjovic, Petar Kolendic,
 Ivo Andric, Nikola Radojic, Jovan Radonjic, Vojislav Miskovic, Dusan
 Nedeljkovic, Anton Bilinovic, Nikola Saltikov, Toma Zivanovic, Ksenofon
 Sahovic, Cedomir Simic, Kosta Petkovic, Miloje Vasic and Stevan Hristic.

(POLITIKA, July 2, 1952)

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STATEMENT BY DR. ALEKSANDAR BELIC, PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY, REGARDING
THE REJECTION OF CANDIDACIES OF THE THREE PROMINENT CULTURAL WORKERS

Regarding the latest election of corresponding members of the Serbian Academy of Science and protests by our public against the attitude of a group of regular members of the Serbian Academy of Science who have, using the democracy in this high scientific institution, rejected to admit the well known public and cultural workers Milan Bogdanovic, Marko Celebonovic and Petar Lubarda as corresponding members of the Academy - President of the Serbian Academy of Science Dr. Aleksandar Belic made a statement to Borba correspondent as follows:

"I have not been amazed by the campaign waged in public concerning the case of three candidates whose candidacies were dropped off at the session of the Serbian Academy of Science. Although I maintain that public interest in the work of Academy can be useful to it, I still cannot agree to numerous reports made public on this regrettable case.

First of all, I can tell you that a majority of members of Academy shares the feeling of disapproval manifested by the public because of rejection of these candidates, but I shall at the same time also tell you that apart from these three candidates other seven candidates were also not elected at the same session. Accordingly, there were ten of them affected.

Reasons why they failed to be elected are undoubtedly not identical but vary very much. Nevertheless one can by no means claim that they were not elected because of their progressive views as cultural workers, since even among the other seven candidates who were elected as corresponding members, there are some who are beyond any discussion progressive both scientific and cultural workers. On the other hand, the Academy has demonstrated through its former elections that progressive views did not represent a hindrance in the election of prominent personalities from political and cultural spheres of life but that they were also elected as members of the Academy.

Conditions for the election of new members of Academy are very difficult, since two thirds of present members of Academy must vote for them. Two of the mentioned candidates (Milan Bogdanovic and Marko Celebonovic) received 14 votes of the present 24 members, obviously a majority. But for their election they need 16, that is to say, two more in favour of each of them only.

As during the discussion nobody disapproved of these candidates, it would in future be necessary to vote in public and not in secret as up to the present. As a result all members of Academy who voted against the admittance of a candidate might be given an opportunity of explaining and justifying their attitude. This would not be in contrast to the existing Law on Academy in the same manner as it approves secret vote. Owing to the fact that last time elections were secret, it is not right to indicate to some groups of members of Academy claiming that some of them voted against these three candidates.

This time there were 12 vacancies in the Academy. This number of places was defined in accord with requirements of various departments and institutes of the Academy. But various department put up the candidacy of 17 persons, of which five were conditional, that is to say, if some of the candidates failed to be elected, then vote was to be taken on their candidacies later on. Maybe that this fact has contributed that a smaller number of candidates than necessary was actually elected.

The Presidency of Academy regrets that five members failed to be elected, although they could have been and are needed for work in various departments and institutes of the Academy. The three candidates of whom so much is today been spoken in public are also needed.

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It is incorrect to condemn the Academy blaming it for having rejected the candidacy of certain people. In fact the candidacy of all candidates was put up by the Academy, that is to say, by its departments. I can tell you that the candidacy of those candidates of whom is so much being spoken in public was unanimously suggested by the appropriate departments concerned.

You are wondering how it was possible to happen that at so well prepared elections those candidates referred to could be rejected. It is beyond any doubt that a certain number of members of the Academy, as it used to happen in old Yugoslavia, had taken a negative attitude towards all candidates, which is due either to insufficient knowledge of work of those candidates or to certain other reasons.

In response to a question put by Borba correspondent whether in this case it was a matter of the same members of Academy who were to be blamed because of their stand in 1947 when our great poet the deceased Vladimir Nazor failed to be elected a member of the Serbian Academy of Science, Dr. Belic stated:

"It would be a difficult thing to reply to this question absolutely in the affirmative. Anyhow it's a matter of people who have identical views with them or people who are close to that group of members of Academy due to their conceptions. But, I may declare that in all directions, according to my deep opinion, we are making progress in our Academy. I hope that the opinion that there is no true science without progressive people, which is among the ranks of members of Academy today sufficiently accepted, will become to an increasing extent the leading principle in all activity, including the election of new members.

The fact that this principle failed to be applied adequately in all instances this year, is also due to failure to harmonize all moments affecting the positive development of Academy so that thereby all waverings of any kind could be fully removed.

The seven elected members indicate that one should not have a sceptic view of the future. It will certainly follow the only possible path today to the interests of our Academy and our science, the path of complete collaboration between progressive people and true science".

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

FOLLOWING THE REORGANISATION OF PASSIVE COOPERATIVES IN DALMATIA

Socialist transformation of villages has previously been incorrectly conceived in many villages of Dalmatia. That is why they have been founded there where there were no conditions for the development of large socialist estates. Thus, beside others, about 50 working co-operatives have been founded in Dalmatia, which had only 8 to 12 households. The majority of these "midget" co-operatives do not possess more than ten hectares of arable land, which yields on an average only five metric cents of wheat or 12 to 15 hectolitres of wine.

Poor organisation of work and business on the ground of working days brought about those well-known manifestations in co-operatives, as for instance, peacemeal, fight for a greater number of working days at the cost of the quality of work, flying off to the homestead and widening the homestead. Owing to all this the co-operative land was poorly cultivated than that of private persons. and the dissipation of co-operative property was a frequent event. Members of those co-operatives were becoming more and more poor and had a harder life than other peasants. Failures developed still more the individualistic conceptions of peasants. The motto: "your own land is best cultivated" was strongly affirmed.

The existence of poor working co-operatives is harmfully reflected upon the development of agricultural co-operatives in general. Only members of the Party and few members of the Front entered these co-operatives, which had no economic foundation. There were cases that these comrades well-intentionally made a pressure upon other peasants with the aim to enlarge and strengthen the co-operatives. Such work, however, brought them in the position that they were deserted very soon.

Co-operative members were too much engaged with failures of their passive co-operatives. This turned their attention from the tasks of the People's Front and other political organisations in villages. Hostile and speculative elements exploited such situation. They prevented the members of working co-operatives to take active part in the work of agricultural co-operatives. This slogan was spread " when they do not know to put things in order among themselves they will not be able to set co-operatives in order".

Actions which have been undertaken to direct the co-operatives of general type towards developing the agricultural production and strengthening the co-operative ownership have not been met with broader support of peasants, there where passive co-operatives exist. The conception that co-operatives of the general type were only something transitory and in fact the way towards peasant working co-operatives greatly contributed to this effect. And as passive and in every respect disorderly co-operatives could not be attractive for the peasants, they began to avoid also co-operatives of the general type.

The existence of passive peasant working co-operatives which were full of unsettled problems, hindered the development not only of co-operatives of the general type but of those working co-operatives which had conditions for development. The work of many district managements was restricted to save inefficient co-operatives. Meetings of the boards, annual meetings and conferences of co-operatives, Party meetings, work of commissions, revisions etc. all that was daily on the agenda. The purpose was to save these co-operatives from dissipation, and the only thing that was achieved was that they were artificially maintained. On the other hand to those co-operatives which fulfilled all necessary conditions, an inconsiderable help was given, because allegedly they did not need it. It turned out that it was most important to save the full number of co-operatives and co-operative members, and not the question of production, profitable

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The instruction of the CC CPY on further roads of the socialist transformation of villages enabled to make the pre-orientation of work in villages to a great extent and for a very short time. It pointed to the most appropriate forms of the co-operative movement and that more care should be paid to the conditions in villages. So the practice of creating working co-operatives regardless to the conditions has been abandoned and the reorganisation of co-operatives which have neither material nor other conditions for existence has began.

Fifty two co-operatives have been reorganized to the present which had not the necessary material basis for correct economic development. The co-operative in Policnik, in the Zadar district, was one of those poor estates which grew worse day in day out. Beside other things this co-operative was not able to cultivate even four hectares of first class land. Now, following the reorganisation, peasants not only began to till these four hectares of co-operative land, but the village with its own means started to dig a canal for irrigation of 50 hectares of land more, which was to the present flooded. The irrigated land will be cultivated by applying modern agrotechnical measures. A greater portion of the revenue from that land co-operative members will pay in co-operative fund. In view that the soil is first rate the co-operative farm will soon become a model estate in the village.

In the co-operative at Biograd na Moru, only five co-operative members used to work till recently, who of course, were not able to cultivate even those two hectares of vineyards. The agricultural co-operative in the same place, considering that the promotion of agriculture was the concern of peasant working co-operatives, reduced its role only to commercial activity. So both co-operatives lagged behind. However after the publication of the instruction of CC CPY the conditions have changed. Peasants already at the first annual meeting of the agricultural co-operative decided to set up a vineyard on 35 hectares of land and two lime-kilns. Similar conditions exist in regard to the reorganisation of working co-operatives at Islam Grcki, the district of Benkovac. The small and poorly organised co-operative, which existed in that village till recently, could not cultivate even ten hectares of land. But today, peasants through the agricultural co-operative of the general type, arranged a co-operative farm comprising 70 hectares of land.

Today a great number of agricultural co-operatives in Dalmatia develop a wide economic activity. Only on the territory of Benkovac and Zadar co-operative farms are being organised on 600 hectares of arable land. Co-operative farms have been organised on a total of 1,200 hectares in Dalmatia. This is nearly one fourth of arable land and gardens owned by all peasant working co-operatives in Dalmatia by the end of 1951.

All these examples show that there are many possibilities in villages to advance agricultural production if the forms of co-operative movement which the peasant gladly accept are used, and if the practice of bureaucracy is abandoned.

(BORBA - 1st July, 1952)

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RETURN FROM SWITZERLAND OF WIFE AND CHILD OF THE PILOT KAVIC
WHO ESCAPED IN A JAT PLANE FROM YUGOSLAVIA LAST YEAR

After a nine months' stay abroad Ljubica Kavic returned with her seven year old son Stevan to Belgrade on Monday. She escaped with her husband, who was a pilot of JAT, to Switzerland by plane in mid-October last year.

Ljubica Kavic went with her husband without thinking. She did not even have time for that, because he phoned her the day before the escape to come from ~~Bel~~ to Ljubljana by the first train. He told her that they were going to the seaside. On the day when she reached Ljubljana, he told her that he wants to flee the country and that she had to come with him.

On that day, October 17 last year, they went aboard of the passenger plane which maintains the airline Ljubljana-Zagreb-Beograd. The plane was piloted by Bjelanovic and her husband. The plane flew over the Alps and after two and a half hours landed on the Zurich airport. Passengers and three members of the crew returned immediately to the country, but she, her son and her husband together with the pilot Bjelanovic said that they did not wish to return.

Ljubica Kavic had more time to think about all this especially after the court's rule not to be surrendered to our authorities after what they felt more free and were no more afraid. She felt homesick..

The longing for her homeland, her mother, brother and sisters who remained here was intensified by the cold reception and she came to the decision: to return home at whatever price.

She informed her husband about her decision. First he tried to persuade her and after that quarreling began. Once he told her:

-You can go home. You are of age. But you cannot take the child with you. It will remain here.

Quarreling began from that day. The husband tried everything to persuade her not to return home. He told her that she was going to be arrested and sentenced and many other things in order to frighten her and to give up to return home.

This lasted several months. The quarrels ceased, but began again on the day when she heard the call of comrade Rankovic by radio. This time the reasons of her husband changed, but they had no effect upon her, as she says. Apparently she agreed with him, but nevertheless she decided to return home.

Ten days ago she finally decided. She did not inform her husband nor did she tell him that she was at the consulate and that she had applied to return to the country.

Last Thursday she received all the documents. Her husband knew nothing about this. On Friday, when he went to work, she came to Zurich with her child carrying no luggage.

Her husband surely awaited her impatiently on that day. The night came and she was already on her way to her homeland leaving behind her husband with whom she spent 14 years of marital life, and with whom she went on very well till that time.

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Ljubica Kavic speaks at length about all this as well as about her life in Switzerland. Often through tears. Always when she thinks about this and begins to speak about her homesickness she breaks into tears.

-You do not know that. You cannot feel it - she says - it was hard for me: I felt miserable, good for nothing. I lived and moved like a robot. I could absolutely not get accustomed with the people there and give up the hope to return to my homeland, to see my family...

She continues:

-Especially when I thought about my son Misa, I was very depressed. He went to school there. And after - he will become a man without homeland, without prospects - of no earthly use. I returned for his sake and my own. Life and men there are not as they are here. I am here with my relatives, with our men, who are friendly, familiar and sincere. This was stronger than anything else, and that feeling prevailed.

She again stresses:

You are not able to feel this.

Indeed, she cannot express all her feelings, nor can she describe them. Nostalgia was not a empty phrase with her. This feeling was so strong that she abandoned everything, even her husband and returned home with empty hands.

Ljubica Kavic lives with her sister in Belgrade. /s/ B.J.

(FORITIKA - 1st July, 1952)

DEATH OF LT. COLONEL PANE DJUKIC IN FRONTIER SKIRMISH

On June 30, at 21:30 in the village of Veliko Trnjane, the district of Leskovac, National Hero - Lt. Colonel of the UDBA Pane Djukic was deadly wounded by a terrorist group smuggled from Bulgaria into our country. On the First of July Pane Djukic passed away.

The terrorist Cedimir Stojkovic who was recently smuggled from Bulgaria was killed in the clash.

National Hero Pane Djukic was a communist already before the war, a brave man from the vicinity of Krusevac, where he was elected as people's deputy, became a victim of individual terrorists which the Bulgarian Cominformists are sending into our country. For the last six months only, 13 terrorists from Bulgaria have been caught. Fighting terrorist groups on the Bulgarian border four militiamen and two peasants were wounded. National Hero Pane Djukic was the fifth victim of Bulgarian terrorists.

On the last journey from Leskovac via Nis and Krusevac to Belgrade the people paid homage to late Pane Djukic, throwing flowers on his coffin.

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The funeral of the National Hero Lt. Colonel Pane Djukic will take place today at Belgrade Cemetery. The funeral procession will start at 5 p.m. in front of the UDBA Club.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

MINISTER SAVA KOSANOVIC CALLS ON THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR DR. FIEGL

Minister of the FFRY Government Sava Kosanovic, who is staying in Vienna these days, accompanied by the Yugoslav Minister in Austria Viktor Repic, called on the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Fiegl, Vice Cahncellor Dr. Scherf and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Gruber. Minister Sava Kosanovic had a cordial and long conversation with Austrian high officials.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

APPOINTMENT OF YUGOSLAV MINISTER TO ETHIOPIA

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Egypt, Milan Ristic, is appointed by the Ukase of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the FFRY as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FFRY to Ethiopia. Minister Ristic will retain his seat in Cairo.

(BOREA - 3rd July, 1952)

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR CALLS ON NEHRU

Yugoslav Ambassador in India Dr. Joze Vilfan called on the Prime Minister of the Indian Government Nehru in the building of the Indian Parliament. The Yugoslav Ambassador had a cordial conversation with the Premier Nehru.

(BOREA - 3rd July, 1952)

ALBANIAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER ESCAPES TO YUGOSLAVIA

Non-commissioned officer of the Albania army Ali Ramadan Matole, who was on duty at the Albanian frontier post of Cafa San escaped to our country, early in the morning on June 29 at Delicko Brdo. The Albanian non commissioned officer who escaped with small arms, stated that he decided to escape after the Albanian authority arrested his brother and because of the terror in Albania.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

HUNGARIAN TROOPS STILL MASSING ON OUR FRONTIERS

Hungarian troupes lately are hastily building strongholds along the Yugoslav border, bunkers, mashine gun nests, digging trenches and setting up barbed wire. Thus, eight trucks with Hungarian soldiers arrived recently three kilometres north-east of the Yugoslav border village of Horgos near the Yugoslav border. Immediately after their arrival they began to dig trenches and set up communication lines.

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Hungary increases the number of its tank units

It is learnt that the number of tank units in the Hungarian army has been considerably increased during last year. While in 1950 it had only one tank and one motorized division, the Hungarian army today has a tank corps which includes two tank and one mechanized divisions, and about five tank regiments with two battalions each. Beside this infantry divisions and corps, especially those which are stationed in the area facing Yugoslavia, are reinforced by smaller tank units.

Floating mines coming from Rumania by the Tamis

During the fortification of the border area facing Yugoslavia which is recently systematically carried out, the Rumanian troops do not hesitate to openly violate the Yugoslav integrity. On June 22 an anti-tank wooden mine thrown in from Rumania floated by the river Tamis near the Yugoslav place Jasa Tomic in the Banat.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

TRIESTE AND ROME IRREDENTISTS WRANGLING OVER THE POSITION IN ZONE A

(Trieste, 2nd July)

Yesterday's Primorski Dnevnik wrote about the resistance which the Trieste Irredentists are putting up against Rome, so that they can get as much authority in Trieste, in connection with the carrying out of the conclusions of the London conference. At one meeting held last week in Udine, which was attended by the leader of the Trieste irredentists Bartoli, the secretary of the demo-Christian Party in Trieste Redento Romano, and advocate Tannasco, in addition to the Under-Secretary of the Presidency of the Government in Rome Andreotti, the matter of the election of persons who would take the places of the former general Director for Civilian Affairs in Trieste and General Whitelaw and the leader of the so-called directorate in the division for internal affairs was primarily discussed.

At the meeting they also discussed who would be the Italian Political Counsellor in the Allied Military Government.

(Sd.) M.P.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952).

ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAGREB TODAY

(Zagreb, 2nd July)

An Italian trade delegation of nine members who will meet representatives of the Yugoslav timber industries will arrive in Zagreb tomorrow. At this meeting which will last several days all important questions will be dealt with concerning better exchanges in the timber trade and the products of the timber industry between our country and Italy.

(Sd.) M.B.

(POLITIKA - 3rd July, 1952).

HOW THE MONEY OBTAINED FROM SALE OF GOODS RECEIVED AS AID HAS BEEN USED
(In connection with the dinar execution of the first USA economic aid to Yugoslavia)

The rest of the dinar funds of the USA economic aid to Yugoslavia given in food articles will soon be spent. It is possible to give now a complete review of the aid received in food, to appraise the significance of that aid to our peoples during the disastrous drought of 1950 and also to give a review of the expenditure of dinar counterpart obtained by the distribution of the aid upon the basis of the agreement concluded between the two governments.

As the American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, said in his report to Congress, the USA started carrying out its program of aid to Yugoslavia by the decision of President Truman before the formal introduction of the law on aid, immediately after the Yugoslav Government applied for aid in food articles. On the basis of that, the carrying out of the first installment of aid from means approved by the Government of the USA began in November of 1950. The second installment embraced the needs which the USA Congress voted through within the framework of the "Law on Aid to Yugoslavia in 1950."

It was envisaged to send in the first installment 248,900 tons of foodstuffs to the value of 31.4 million dollars and in the second installment, 272,446 tons to the value of 38 million dollars--i.e., a total of 521,346 tons of foodstuffs to the value of 69.4 million dollars.

However, the actual carrying out of this has been greater, so that by June 30, 1951 there was delivered a total of 524,298 tons--namely, 17,129 tons of wheat, 142,092 tons of wheat flour, 116,297 tons of maize, 27,657 tons of maize flour, 94,894 tons of barley, oats and animal fodder, 55,571 tons of beans and peas, 35,132 tons of fats, 20,015 tons of sugar, as well as powdered milk and powdered eggs, canned meat, seeds and honey.

The greatest part of the products were imported direct from the USA with the exception of a quantity of flour (about 100,000 tons) delivered by order of the ECA from Germany and Italy and 20,000 tons of sugar from Cuba.

It was originally planned to transport 33% of the total aid by our vessels but due to transport difficulties in the world a considerably greater quantity was transported by our vessels. In addition to this, our railways and other means of transport have done a big job by quickly delivering the goods to the remotest parts of our country.

If we consider our total requirements in different articles, then the aid in foodstuffs has been satisfying 20% of our requirements in wheat, 37.48% in oats, 75.11% in beans and peas, 66.12% in fats, 23.38% in maize, 73% in sugar, 43.83% in barley and so on. From this it can be seen that this has been a serious aid to the peoples of Yugoslavia to help them surmount the consequences of the 1950 drought.

By a special agreement concluded on January 6, 1951 in Belgrade between the Governments of the USA and Yugoslavia, it was envisaged that the funds obtained from the sale of food articles from the aid program would be spent for social and health protection and for other purposes agreed to by the two governments. A part of the funds obtained from the sale of goods supplied by MDAP and through the Export-Import Bank has been left at the free disposal of our Government. The balance of 1,944,070,204 dinars after deduction of 10% for technical aid and for expansion of work in the realm of agriculture and medicine (194,407,020 dinars), namely a total of 1,749,663,184 dinars, has been distributed according to a special plan made on the basis of mutual agreement.

Under this plan, dinar funds have been distributed in this way: for equipping homes of social institutions and schools, 600 million; for food, 934 million; for clothing and footwear, 166 million. A total sum of 1,700 million dinars has been distributed and the rest has been distributed where it is most urgently needed. This amount has been distributed among the republics as follows: Serbia, 556 million; Croatia, 462 million; Slovenia, 239 million; Bosnia and Hercegovina, 213 million; Macedonia, 162 million and Montenegro, 68 million. On the basis of this distribution, the republics have made their own plans of expenditure according to requirements.

According to data given by the Commission for Extraordinary Purchases of the Government of the FPRY, a total of 1,431,300,000 dinars was spent by the end of May. The rest of the money will be distributed and will be completely spent by the end of July of this year. This means that the money obtained from the sale of goods received as aid will also be completely spent according to the conditions of the agreement.

It is further necessary to mention that the aid has been used according to requirements: in Serbia by 899 social and health institutions; in Croatia, 367; in Slovenia, 263; in Bosnia and Hercegovina, 390; in Macedonia, 47 and in Montenegro, 80--that is to say, a total of 2046 institutions in the whole of the country. Until the end of April, the number of individuals who benefitted by these means was on a monthly average: in Serbia, 60,046; in Croatia, 39,245; in Slovenia, 28,717; in Bosnia and Hercegovina, 23,610; in Macedonia, 16,288 and in Montenegro, 8,654--an average of 176,560 persons per month. The means which have been earmarked for technical aid serve for the needs of our scholarship students and for covering the expenditures of visits by foreign experts to our country as well as for buying technical books, libraries, publications, etc.

In his report to the American Congress, Secretary of State Dean Acheson emphasized that the American observers had had full freedom of movement in our country and had everywhere met with full understanding and cooperation of Yugoslav agencies. It should be mentioned that on the whole, during the entire period when the aid was arriving in the country, while it was being distributed and at the time of the spending of the money obtained from the sale of the goods received as aid, there always existed the closest, friendly cooperation on all questions among our agencies, representatives of the American Embassy and American observers who had always emphasized the correct carrying out of the aid agreement by the Yugoslav Government.

The aid which Yugoslavia has received has been given without any demands of a political or economic nature, and the peoples of Yugoslavia have appraised it as a friendly gesture of the American people towards a people who had found itself in a difficult situation. Therefore, it is understandable that the carrying out of the aid has met with broad sympathies in our country.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

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TRIESTE AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Trieste greeted us with a blazing summer day, advertisements for Italian factories, Italian gas "Pibigas", banks, Neapolitan, Sicilian, commercial, and also the Italian credit bank, the headquarters of the irredentist, expansionist, Italian agency, "Lege nazionale" and with exclusively Italian notices.

There are Italian inscriptions on the streets, shops, cafes, squares, advertisements, posters.... We crossed the streets; D'Annunzio, Milano, Genoa, Roma. We read the inscriptions: Piazza Venezia, Via San Lazzaro, Via Santa Lucia, San Marco, San Maurizio, San Nicolo, San Sebastian, San Giorgio, San Giacomo, etc. As if the whole of Italy, together with all the saints in the calendar, had removed to Trieste.

At the central bus station, where buses start for all parts of Zone A, I scanned the big timetables in vain for Slovenian towns and villages: Nabrezina, Prosek, Devin, Sveti Kriz, Zgonik, Dolina. Substituted for these names, we read: Aurizina, Prosecco, Monsupino, Santa Croce, Zgonico, and even San Dorligo della Valle for Dolina.

We tried in vain to find any Slovenian notices. But instead of this, we came across people who spoke Slovenian. We found them even in the centre of the city, but to a greater extent on its outskirts.

Tuscan wolves.

About a kilometre or two from the Italian frontier, on the main road from Trieste to Italy, before you get to Devin, we saw an ordinary monument. On a rock at the side of the road itself, two wolves are in a watchful attitude, ready to leap, - one crouching, and the other with raised and extended head, both with gaping jaws - they gazed at us and past us to the Yugoslav frontiers.

The Italian inscription below the wolves read: "19th October, 1930, or Year Eight of the Fascist era"...

The original wolves were destroyed in 1945. In November, 1951, the Italian and Triestine irredentists hastened to revive the memory of the "Tuscan wolves". Beneath them a marble tablet bore this inscription:

"The Association of Tuscan Wolves from Bergamo, Brescia, Milan, and the Federation of Triestine Veterans of the holy ridge of Timava have re-erected the monument in memory of the glory of the old brigade of wolves of the 77E and 78 infantry regiment. A reminder, an example and a hope..."

The feeling everywhere in Zone A is that this hope is not only a hope. The desire of conquest has revived, not by force of arms, it is true, but in all other forms.

In the steps of the occupier.

We passed through the Slovene villages of Devin, Sveti Kriz, Sosljan, Prosek. We conversed with our Slovene people.

A big new settlement is being built in Devin - for Italian fishermen.

In Sveti Kriz they are trying to take away from the Slovene fishermen even the little which they have with such difficulty obtained possession of.

Before the war nine Slovene families built five small huts for storing their fishing tackle. These huts were damaged by an explosion during the war. The fishermen managed somehow to repair them quickly and asked for means to complete the operation. They received nothing.

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Recently the port captain summoned the owners of these huts. ~~The men met and came along.~~ They were first of all pleasantly and courteously received.

They were told: "What do you want with these old huts? Give them up. We shall erect a new building on that site. It would be better to keep your things in a fine big building which does not leak."

The fishermen then asked whether it would be their building.

They replied that it would not be theirs but that they could use it - if they paid a monthly rental.

Those in the port captain's office shrugged: "You won't? Very well. We shall erect the new building near by, and leave you with what remains to you."

"But what about the war damage?" the men persevered.

"You are late in submitting your application, and can no longer receive compensation for war damage."

In 1903 - as the fishermen of Sveti Kriz relate - an open conflict came about between them and the fishermen who came from Italy with well equipped boats and who, fishing in Trieste waters, deprived the resident fishermen of their living. In that battle the Italian fishermen killed four Slovenes at sea: Verginello, Sulcic, Bizino and Sedrak.

"And today," say the Slovene fishermen of Sveti Kriz, "fishermen from Italy are again sailing our sea along our coast."

"With their nets they remove our nets which we leave in the sea for two or three days for special catches," say the fishermen.

Three or four years ago there were about eighty Slovene fishermen in Sveti Kriz. There are only half that number now.

But, although the fishermen of Sveti Kriz are giving up fishing, because they cannot withstand the ever increasing Italian competition, although they are going to work in the city or at road-mending, or are being left unemployed, they are unwilling to sell their fishing equipment. They lock it up in their huts and await better days, which they firmly believe will come.

The visit continues.

Two Slovene families totalling 12 members live in a small house in Sosljan. The fathers of the families and one son fish. The proceeds of fishing average 30,000 Lire a month. The wife of one of them works in a house and earns 10,000 Lire a month. Twelve people live on a total of 40,000 Lire a month, or 3,333 Lire each. This is so little, that any loss would be quite out of the question. Recently a road was built across a small section of their garden, in front of the house. Nobody asked them for the land, as it was said that the land was not theirs. At the same time a few steps were constructed leading from the road to the rise where their cottage is situated. They were told they would have to pay for this. During the operations, a section of the ceiling of their house fell in as a result of the blasting. No one will pay for this.

A big camp with barracks has been erected in Sveti Kriz for Italian refugees. Sixteen barracks have been built to accommodate 60 refugee families. In this way the Slovene village of Sveti Kriz should take on an Italian character.

The tracks of the occupier lead one further to Opicinc, right along

the coast towards the demarcation line between Zones A and B at Zavlje. They lead from one end of the coast to the other.

After seven years much of this has been changed. Only those people who occupied positions in the civil service remained as they were before, but they make use of the old, tried methods.

One other thing has remained the same as before. The resolution and hardiness of the people, who are continuing to fight with all their strength against the hostile aspirations of Italy, still remain.

(Sgd.) M. Petrinic.

(BORBA, 1st July, 1952.)

REPRESENTATIVE OF US DEFENCE MINISTRY TO PAY FRIENDLY VISIT TO YUGOSLAV ARMY

It is announced that two high officers of the US Ministry of Defence, Major-General George H. Olmstead, chief of the Office for Military Aid, and Major-General Claude B. Edelman, deputy assistant head of General Staff, will pay a friendly visit to the Yugoslav People's Army. These high-ranking officers are expected to arrive in Belgrade on 7th July. They will visit many parts of Yugoslavia (Tanjug).

(POLITIKA - 4th July 1952)

MILITARY DELEGATION FROM BURMA VISIT ENTERPRISES IN RIJEKA
(Rijeka 3rd July)

The military delegation from Burma which is visiting Yugoslavia arrived in Rijeka yesterday. Members of the delegation visited the enterprise "Aleksander Rankovic" and the ship-building yard "Treci maj" and inspected their achievements. N.B.

(POLITIKA - 4th July 1952)

MINISTERS REPRESENTING GUATEMALA AND COSTA RICA VISIT FACTORY RADE KONCAR AT ZAGREB
(Zagreb 3rd July)

In Zagreb today the Guatemalan Minister in Yugoslavia Francisco C. Calvez, and the Costa Rican Minister in Yugoslavia Teodor B. Castro visited the factory "Rade Koncar" and other institutions. In the factory "Rade Koncar" they inspected new products destined to be exported to their countries. They were especially interested to be informed concerning the actual methods of working administration in this kind of large enterprise. /s/ M. B.

(POLITIKA - 4th July 1952)

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THE REORGANISATION OF THE ECONOMIC APPARATUS OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

The Economic Council of the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina at its yesterday's meeting discussed the reorganisation of the council and the abolishment of central directorates and directorates of the Economic Council, of the Council of Industry, the Council of Agriculture and Forestry, the Council of Building Industry and Communal Affairs and the Council of Trade. All business of the present economic apparatus will in future be carried by the secretariat through its economic-planning and executive-legal departments. Beside this secretariat an office for budget will be set up. The commercial and catering chamber will to a great extent take over the business of the Council of Trade.

About 330 experts will be able to be transferred to people's committees, enterprises, high schools and other schools after the reorganisation of the Economic Council and the abolishment of the apparatus of other councils and ministries of Finance. About 150 employees, from which 24 with university degrees and 62 with complete secondary school will be transferred to people's committees and about 150 employees, from which 21 with university degree and 51 with complete secondary school in the enterprises outside Sarajevo. Thirty employees will be engaged in Sarajevo enterprises, and more than 100 of them in enterprises and people's committees in the interior of the country. The Secretariat of the Economic Council will comprise something over 100 qualified and a smaller number of assistant clerks.

72 employees with university degrees and secondary school are transferred from the Council of Industry to people's committees. Those are highly qualified and qualified economic-financial and commercial and administrative employees of long standing. Commissions have already been set up which are preparing the transfer of business, investment for project and other businesses of the Council and directorates to enterprises.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

SENTENCING OF CETNIK JUDGE

Yesterday the Jury of the County Court for the city of Belgrade pronounced a sentence against Mirko Djurdjevic, former driver from Belgrade, who as a follower of the Cetnik organisation of Draza Mihajlovic denounced during the occupation followers and fighters of the National Liberation Movement.

Once he denounced the member of the NLM Bogomir Petrovic from the village of Jarmenovac, to the Fascist organisation of Liotids Zbor after which Petrovic was arrested. As an intelligence agent of the Cetniks, Djurdjevic was a member of the Court Martial which condemned to death the arrested partisan Vitomir Obrenovic "Lazar".

In the course of the trial Djurdjevic stated that he wished "to save men" by taking part in the activity of the organisation of Draza Mihajlovic. The Jury rejected this defence of his. In 1944 when the enemy military formations and the local traitors were dispersed, he escaped to Bosnia with the remnants of the Cetnik forces which clearly denotes his hostile attitude towards the National Liberation Movement.

The Jury of the County Court for the city of Belgrade sentenced Mirko Djurdjevic to 12 years' strict imprisonment and restriction of civil rights in the duration of three years after the expiration of the penalty.

(BORBA - 2nd July, 1952)

CONFERENCE OF YOUTH LEADERS IN CROATIA: SPEECH BY VLADIMIR BAKARIC
ON PROBLEMS OF YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

The three days' conference of youth leaders from the entire Croatia on which actual problems and tasks of youth organisations were discussed, ended today. The Secretary of the Politburo of the CC CP of Croatia Dr. Vladimir Bakaric with the members of the Politburo Nikola Sekulic and Miko Spiljak were present at this meeting.

Speaking about the results achieved by the youth organisation in Croatia, Dr. Vladimir Bakaric acknowledged great successes scored by the youth in consolidating the organisation during the past year. However, stressed comrade Bakaric, some deficiencies are not yet removed in youth organisations, especially regarding alround political activity among the youth. Party and other political organisations in Croatia will offer in the future work still more help to the youth organisations especially in the work among the working youth and the youth in villages.

Speaking about new tasks of the organisation of People's Youth comrade Bakaric particularly underlined the importance of stabilizing and raising the political consciousness of the youth. This strengthening, that is, creating organisations in which the best members of the youth will be assembled, should be carried out by means of an efficient program whose execution will be performed by gathering the best young people from towns and villages.

(BORBA - 3rd July, 1952)

NEW METHOD OF DEALING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

As of July 1st of this year there will be a new regime in the realm of foreign trade and dealings in foreign exchange.

The basic character of the new regime is that it will abolish the old administrative way of dealing in foreign exchange in foreign countries. The new regime gives a possibility to the economic organisations to freely and independently operate in foreign trade and foreign exchange. The economic organisations will thus be able to fully develop their own initiative in selling goods on foreign markets or in importing necessary materials or other goods for the needs of their manufacture or for sale on free home markets.

Free dealings by exporters and importers

Exporters and importers will be able to export and import goods without obtaining licences, permissions to make payments and so on. This means that exporters and importers will have a free hand. This means also that our economic organisations will be quite independent with respect to both dealings in goods and dealings in foreign exchange and that they will be able to independently base their operations upon their business and financial possibilities. Restriction of export or import of certain products may take place only through ban on export and import placed by competent state agencies in view of internal requirements and abilities of our economy.

Giving of necessary working capital in dinars

The basic regulators of the new regime are working capitals given in dinars to economic organisations and the system of coefficients i.e. the system of regulating differences between prices on home and foreign markets.

The giving of necessary working capital to economic organisations will be done for a purpose of ensuring their normal internal operations determined by proportions of social plan. Those economic organisations which need more capital because of their expanded trade on foreign markets will be given supplementary capital.

In giving necessary working capital to economic enterprises for their foreign trade dealings attention will be paid to co-ordinate the volume of working capital given for import businesses with the volume of capital given for the carrying out of exports and with the existing foreign exchange system in the country. Consequently the new regime of foreign trade and foreign exchange there can not be any more important derangements, while a possibility has been given to economic enterprises to operate freely and independently.

Equalization of prices on the basis of the existing dinar parity

With the introduction of the system of coefficients there will be established an approximate equalization of the level of prices on home markets with the level of prices on foreign markets on the basis of the existing dinar parity. In other words by making up for or deducting the dinar difference which appears between home and foreign prices in the case of certain products, the official parity (rate) of dinar will be ensured. By this system of coefficients all the importers and exporters dealing in the same commodity are placed in equal position. The general conditions for business for all of them will thus be equal.

WHAT IS HINDERING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE ORTHODOX CHURCH?

The Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church held a meeting recently in Belgrade. One of the most important questions was the problem before and after this meeting, the recognition of the Association of Serb Orthodox Priests. From talks which took place prior to the meeting and statements which were made by individual bishops, one could have concluded that there would be no hindrances to solving this problem favourably. However, the Synod refused by a majority to recognise the activities of the Association.

Perhaps this matter might look like a purely internal affair of the Church. However this is not so. This decision of the Holy Synod shows that it is a question of refusing recognition of an organisation because it is devoted to the building-up and progress of socialist Yugoslavia. Therefore it is necessary to refer to this problem and explain it to our public.

The present work of the Association

As far back as 1945 patriotic Serb Orthodox priests attempted to form their Association with the objective of a closer co-operation with organs of public authority. The association was necessary in regard to the needs of solving class problems of priests.

In 1947 the Association of Serb Orthodox Priests was formed in all our republics. At the beginning of 1949 the Federation of Serb Orthodox Priests of Yugoslavia was created. The membership of the Association amounts to 1,700 members or 80% of Serb Orthodox priests in the country. Outside the Association are mainly only those priests who during the war collaborated with the occupier and with local traitors and are today hostilely disposed towards the building-up of socialism in our country. According to statutes; the main task of the Association is to solve the class problems, include priests in the activity of the PF and other mass organisations, to co-operate with the People's Authority and help with the building up of the country, to protect the achievements of the People's Liberation Struggle and particularly the brotherhood and unity and equality of our people.

In the past period the Association realised its programme successfully. According to data which the Federation possesses 81 priests were elected as organs of the People's Authority, 201 in state economic enterprises and 527 priests are on duty in the P F, all are members of the Red Cross, where 452 work actively, 122 work in co-operatives and there are 60 who work in peasant working co-operatives. In the War Veterans Association 64 priests are members. In cultural-educational societies 220 priests work. Most of the members of the Association are members of the PF, etc.

The Association of Serb Orthodox Priests has achieved successes with the help of the state in solving material problems of their members. We have secured for them the most vital material means for activities in the Church.

In short, such is the work of the Association. Therefore, there are no reasons whatsoever that they should not be recognised.

And yet, why has not the Association been recognised?

In the beginning, when the Association was created, individual reactionary Bishops ignored its existence. They considered it as "an association of individuals", "of those who have linked themselves up with this authority", but, when it grew into an organisation which assembled the majority of the clergy, then they attempted by all means to disrupt it or to subjugate it to themselves. In order to achieve this they did not choose means. The Association was proclaimed as illegal, the bishops exerted pressure on progressive priests, punishing them and transferring them, and all the priests who were outside the Association were forbidden to create such

The question arises from where came such a reactionary attitude of the bishops towards the Association of Priests? Has it not perhaps been organised contrary to Church rules?

The Association is criticised that by its creation it destroys the episcopal character of the Church. However, that is not the question at all. The Association is only a class organisation which has the task of deciding upon only class problems and to co-operate with the People's Authority in the building-up of a better future. The Association is also criticised purely from the formal side that it should have been organised by bishops and not by republics, that the rules of the Association should have been approved by the Synod and not by the Priests' Assembly and similar.

As one can see from all this, there are no justified reasons that the Association should not be recognised. This negative decision of the Holy Synod has not therefore a purely Church character as its protagonist would like to present - a reactionary bishop. On the contrary, it is the question concerning a decision which has shown clearly that one part of the bishops wishes purposely to condemn the Association of Serb Orthodox Priests for the sole reason that it has shown its readiness to co-operate with public authorities and to contribute from its side as much as possible in the struggle for the building of socialism and safeguarding of the independence of our country.

The policy of our state towards the Church is directed to creating relations of co-operation. The Federation of Associations of Serb Orthodox Priests of Yugoslavia and individual bishops accepted such co-operation. They joined the struggle which the people of Yugoslavia are leading for a better future. Thanks to that, they created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation. This resulted in an agreement between the state and the Serb Orthodox Church concerning social insurance of Serb Orthodox priests. The Government will give this year about 85 million dinars for this social insurance. During the past year the state gave material aid to the Orthodox Church amounting to 20 million dinars, and this year it has given, up till now, about 16 million dinars. Besides this, the governments of the PRs give further aid to the priests.

However, some of the bishops who are hostilely disposed towards socialist Yugoslavia, amongst whom are particularly common Jovan Ilic, Emilijan Piperkovic, Josif Cvijanovic, Simeon Stankovic, Arsenije Bradvarevic, Makarije Djordjevic and Vasilje Kostic, did not agree with them, particularly in regard to the settlement of relations, participation of priests in the work of mass organisations, their support of public authority and so forth. In such a situation they are incapable of exploiting the Serb Orthodox priests for their sinister plans as it is sometimes done by their Catholic brethren.

This is the main reason for their strivings and hostile work to destroy the Association of Serb Orthodox Priests in the very beginning of its creation and now work that the Holy Synod should not recognise it. On the other side, they have in this way lent support to all hostilely disposed priests who are outside the Association.

The Association of Serb Orthodox Priests of Yugoslavia which in its present work has given proofs of love and attachment to the homeland will certainly not permit that these bishops make their further fruitful activity impossible.

One should not wonder why the above-mentioned bishops came forward in this manner because most of them collaborated with the enemy during the war, and after the liberation acted openly in a hostile manner. It is strange, however, that these reactionary elements succeeded that their attitude should prevail in the Holy Synod.

At a time when the relations between the state and the Serb Orthodox Church take the road of co-operation, which should be in any case continued, one must not permit such an open anti-people activity of this group of reactionary bishops. That it is not the question which concerns internal Church affairs but that it is an open hostile activity, which after all, does not end here, is proved by their attitude towards the Association of Serb Orthodox Priests and therefore such activities cannot be and must not be calmly tolerated.

Our working men cannot yet understand how it is possible that, even beside the help which our state gives to the Serb Orthodox Church an achieved co-operation can permit hostile activities of a group of bishops.

This is not in the interests of the Serb Orthodox Church nor in the interests of our country.

Therefore such a hostile act of the reactionary bishops should be sharply condemned.

(Sd.) TOSO POPOVSKI

(BCRBA - 3rd July, 1952).

MEMBER OF THE BURMESE DELEGATION LECTURES IN THE CC OF THE FEDERATION OF YUGOSLAV SYNDICATES

One of the members of the Burmese delegation staying in Yugoslavia, Co Njen, General Secretary of the Burmese Anti-Fascist People's League of Freedom, gave a lecture yesterday morning in the Central Committee of the Federation of Yugoslav Syndicates. He gave an outline of the history of the struggle of the Burmese people and of their current problems, as well as the problems of the syndicates and of social security and development in his country, to leading syndicate officials of Yugoslavia. In addition, he spoke of the popularity of Yugoslavia and Yugoslav experience in Burma.

Present at the lecture was the President of the Central Committee of the Federation of Yugoslav Syndicates, Djuro Salaj.

(POLITIKA - 4th July, 1952)

IVAN RIBAR CONGRATULATES HARRY TRUMAN ON US INDEPENDENCE DAY

On the occasion of Independence Day of the USA, the President of the Praesidium of the PA of the FPRY has sent the following congratulatory message to Harry Truman, President of the USA:

"On the occasion of Independence Day of the USA I have very great pleasure in conveying to your Excellency on behalf of the Praesidium of the PA of the FPRY the most sincere congratulations and best wishes for the progress of the people of the USA.

President Ivan Ribar"

(POLITIKA - 4th July, 1952)

The arrival of the Greek Parliamentary delegation in our country marks no doubt further progress in Yugoslav-Greek relations. On both sides there exists the wish for mutual acquaintanceship and rapprochement/should develop. As direct neighbours, the Greek and Yugoslav people are naturally directed to mutual co-operation on the economic, political and scientific-cultural sector. Each step made in this direction is of mutual interest. In mutual relations the so-far unsolved problems should not represent a hindrance because they can be solved and because both parties are conscious of their importance.

It is important that there exists a mutual wish for co-operation, while the forms in which it will develop can always be established and harmonised with the development of neighbourly relations.

In our country there exists always understanding for every friendly step and for well-intentioned co-operation. No hand offered sincerely to us was refused. Yugoslavia in regard to this does not make any differences between the nations, believing that they are basically devoted to peace-loving relations and liable to cherish mutual respect and confidence. But therefore it is vital to separate these yearnings of the people from the imperialist policy. In their past, as far back as the rising at the beginning of the last century, the Balkan peoples suffered injustices and destruction because foreign hegemony was forced upon them and because the vital interests were neglected and sacrificed to plans of different Czarist, Kaiser and Fascist conquerors. Confronted with such dangers, the Balkan peoples proffered a hand to each other generally and helped each other mutually. The Yugoslav and the Greek peoples in these moments of trial and struggle for existence stood by each other.

Thanks to these moments which illuminate the past of Yugoslav and Greek relations, the present steps for rapprochement of both the countries demand no particular explanations because the broadest masses in both the countries feel and interpret this rapprochement as a quite natural occurrence, which is a result of good-neighbourly relations. The more so if one has in mind that in this way not only conditions between the two countries will be improved but that at the same time contribute to greater efforts to strengthen peace in the Balkans and in the world in general.

All friends of international co-operation will greet on account of that the improvement of Greek-Yugoslav relations. And particularly by those who feel danger in front of their doors which endangers the independence and free development of nations.

When one speaks about international co-operation for the defence of security then one should say that our people - who are investing today enormous efforts and sacrifices to protect their independence and the building up of the future with their own proper forces - have an understanding in regard to all efforts which are made by other people to eliminate their economic and other difficulties, to increase their internal forces for a more rapid economic progress and independent development.

Under present-day conditions of increased appetites and danger to small nations, which is in the first place the result of the imperialist policy of Moscow and others who lay their money on similar cards, particularly those who in the last war attacked both Greece and Yugoslavia, every effort in the direction of raising and developing internal constructive and peace-loving forces finds support with the democratic public. Such peace-loving efforts are met always with sympathies and support of our peoples. The strengthening of connections and the improvement of relations between Yugoslavia and Greece has a greater importance than the settlement of neighbourly problems. It is a contribution to international co-operation and safeguarding of security in general.

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RECEPTION IN THE YUGOSLAV LEGATION IN ATHENS IN HONOUR OF MEMBERS OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

(Athens, 3rd July)

The Yugoslav Minister in Athens, Rados Jovanovic, gave a reception last night in honour of the members of the Greek Parliamentary Delegation which is arriving tomorrow in Yugoslavia. In cordial conversation with the Yugoslav Minister, the Greek parliamentarians interested themselves in conditions in Yugoslavia, expressing their pleasure at having the occasion to visit Yugoslavia. They expressed the hope that their visit will contribute to the further deepening of Greek-Yugoslav relations.

THE GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES TONIGHT IN BELGRADE

According to programme, the delegation of Greek parliamentarians arrives tonight in Belgrade. The Greek MPs are travelling by train through Salonika, from where they will arrive this morning in Skoplje and will remain there for half an hour.

The parliamentary delegation is headed by the President of the Greek Parliament, Mr. Dimitrije Gondikas. As we have already announced, the delegation will consist of 17 Greek parliamentarians, and they will be accompanied by a group of Greek journalists.

It is foreseen that the Greek parliamentary delegation will remain in Belgrade a few days after its arrival. After that the guests will tour our country and visit individual places in Serbia, where they will be present at the celebrations of the anniversary of the Day of the People's Rising on 7th July. Although the programme has not as yet been definitely fixed, it is presumed that the Greek parliamentarians will visit the Vojvodina, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Serbia and Macedonia. On this occasion they will visit the Presidia of the People's Assemblies, get acquainted with the activities of our People's Deputies and besides this they will pay visits to individual industrial workers' collectives and peasant working co-operatives. It is considered that the Greek parliamentary delegation will stay in our country until 16th July.

GREEK DELEGATION ARRIVED THIS MORNING IN OUR COUNTRY

(Djevdjelija, 4th July)

This morning at 1.50 a.m. the Greek parliamentary delegation crossed the Yugoslav border and arrived at Djevdjelija. At the railway station the delegation was met by representatives of the People's Public Authority, mass organisations and the press. The delegation was welcomed by the President of the District People's Committee of Djevdjelija, Dusko Georgijev.

The Greek delegation is headed by the prominent Greek politician Dimitrios Gondikas, President of the Greek Parliament and member of the Venezelos Liberal Party. The delegation which consists of 18 members - MPs of different political parties of Greece, is accompanied by two Greek journalists.

At 4.25 a.m. the delegation will leave by train for Skoplje, namely for Belgrade, where it will arrive tonight.

(POLITIKA - 4th July, 1952).

THE QUESTION OF TRIESTE OUGHT TO BE SETTLED BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY SAYS TRYGVE LIE IN VIENNESE PRESS CONFERENCE
(Vienna, 3rd July)

At a press conference today, Mr. Trygve Lie, UN General Secretary, said that he had come to Austria on the invitation of the Austrian Government and that his visit had been planned some time earlier. Since he had said that he would soon visit Western Germany on the invitation of the West German Government, he regretted that he had not received a similar invitation from the Government of Eastern Germany. Answering a question about the possibility of the reception of Austria into membership of the UN, Trygve Lie said that the answer to this question did not depend only on the UN but also on other factors.

On being asked what he thought of a solution of the Trieste problem, Trygve Lie said that the UN had long been considering this problem but that they had not yet found the answer. "My opinion," he said, "is that this question should be solved by agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy because it is to them that the solution is of primary interest."

Finally, the General Secretary of the UN said that there were three primary tasks before this international organisation--securing world peace, bringing technical aid to certain countries and securing the rights of man. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 4th July 1952)

THERE EXISTS THE POSSIBILITY OF GREATER EXPORT OF OUR TIMBER TO ITALY

Italian timber trade experts arrived in Zagreb last night. They will consult with our experts on the possibility of increasing the export of our timber to Italy. The talks will be conducted in Zagreb.

Yugoslav exporters consider that the export of various kinds of wood can be increased this year in as much as Italian trade can be arranged with our export enterprises. According to information from the Economic Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is envisaged that 250,000 tons of various sorts of timber will be sold to Italian traders this year, but it is considered that existing exports can be considerably increased. Last year we sent to Italy about 250,000 tons of various kinds of timber, about 50,000 tons less than the greatest postwar export which was reached in 1949. In comparison with the former prewar agreement, postwar export slackened considerably. Thus in 1948 the amount exported was 700,000 tons; twice as much as in 1949. The falling off in timber export to Italy came about because Yugoslavia considerably broadened her export of wood to other European markets, particularly to Britain. Besides this, in our export circles it is believed that the falling off of the volume of exchanges came about because of the unsatisfactory commercial conditions of the Italian market. According to the unofficial statements of informed persons, it is expected that in the conversations of our timber exporters and the Italians in Zagreb, this question will be satisfactorily resolved.

(POLITIKA - 4th July, 1952)

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

The American people are celebrating today their greatest state holiday - the Day of Independence.

The proclamation of American Independence took place on 4th July 1776. The North American states were at that time colonial possessions of the British Crown. However, on that day 13 American states through their elected representatives assembled at the Joint Congress decided unanimously to refute the British Colonial Rule and conclude amongst themselves a union of free independent states.

This event is known under the name Declaration of Independence and the American people consider this act as the most precious document of its history. That which gives particular importance to the declaration is not only the proclamation of independence but at the same time the proclaiming of the principles upon which the American states base their state community and independence. They are the principles of equality and solidarity, the principles of the French Revolution which was just on the threshold. The declaration proclaims as the highest principle that the Government exists only for the happiness of the people and obtains all authority through the people. In this way, the declaration has become the basis of the complete American democracy which somewhat later Abraham Lincoln formulated in his famous simple words "The Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Since the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence 176 years have passed. In this period - not so long for the history of a country, the American people made a gigantic rise: 30 colonies without any rights transformed themselves in time into the United States of America, which consists today of 48 states and represents today a world power of the first rank.

The development of American history, which made America great and powerful, was conditioned by many particular circumstances which existed in the new world. But no doubt that this development was influenced to a great extent by the principles proclaimed in the declaration. Thanks, besides great economic possibilities and to these principles, particularly the political, religious and national tolerance, America has become for many people an attractive country. In it arrived millions of impoverished foreigners from all parts of the world, to whom Europe no longer offered the possibility of employment and who, by becoming Americans, contributed with their work to progress and greatness of America. America is in fact more or less the synthesis of all peoples and races in the world.

American history, as any other history, has its bright and dark pages. But as a difference from the history of other great peoples in the time of flourishing of imperialism, America is not imbued with wars of conquest.

Having become powerful and great, America plays today an important role in the world. Their political standing-up against the aggression of the Soviet Union and the help given to many countries in their efforts to defend national independence - mean today a struggle for the safeguarding of peace in the world which all humanity yearns for.

(POLITIKA - 4th July, 1952).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE STATINTL
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 WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE: WITCHHUNT

I met once in London a man, an American citizen who on account of his realistic opinion on post-war events in Asia had so many inconveniences that he had finally to leave his own country. He was no Russian agent nor sympathiser, but simply a man who, being during the war in the American army in the Far East, perceived on the spot the reality over there and began to cherish certain sympathies towards "the Yellow Continent" which was awakening and demanding freedom. He is now living in Great Britain as every peaceful inhabitant of the island. In his free hours he occupies himself by writing articles and, as he has accepted English habits, he repairs his house and dabbles in the garden. And now when in the history of the unhappy professor the last chapter has been written, I remember now well how my London friend described so well psychosis of America.

For 2½ years Owen Latimore was a respected American citizen, a professor of the famous University "John Hopkins" in Baltimore. He is the representative of the United Nations in the mission of Afghanistan and one of the best known American experts on the Far East, whose advice was asked from time to time by the State Department. Then two years before an avalanche fell and the name of Professor Latimore, his name became in America a double symbol. To a number of Americans similar to Senator Macarthy, he became the symbol of a man who threatens American security, while for others, by far the greater number of Americans, Professor Latimore symbolises a man who has become a victim of a monstrous witchhunt.

Perhaps all began at the moment when Chaing Kai Shek and with him the American policy in China experienced a fiasco. There was a tendency to discover somebody upon whom the responsibility might fall. Perhaps for certain reasons Owen Latimore was the man. As a man who in his time lived in China and as a public worker to whom social roles are not unknown, he perceived what deep changes are taking place in Asia, he understood the historical importance of these changes. As a difference from some Americans who are liable to see in all these events a foreign plot, Owen Latimore perceived the unavoidability of the Chinese Revolution and considered that this is a reality which one should accept and take it as it is. These conceptions he presented also to the State Department.

The sufferings of Professor Latimore began in fact when Joe Macarthy was elected as senator and when this man who was many times laughed at as a hunter for publicity and sensation began his famous mission "to clean up America from the red danger". Acquainted with Professor Latimore's ideas, he attacked him in February 1950 in a speech of 4 hours before the American Senate as the "Russian spy No. 1". This happened at the time when the USA was confronted with a dilemma, either to follow Great Britain's example and recognise New China or to save the remnants of Chiang Kai Shek. Under the fire of the Senator's attacks came also all those in the State Department who thought it sensible to accept General Marshal's advice, who affirmed that the time has come to put a stop to wasting money on Chiang Kai Shek. Neither Dr. Jessup, the American representative in the Security Council, who a few weeks earlier declared himself for an independent and united China was not preserved, Dean Acheson found himself also under fire because it seemed that he was accepting the British recognition of China, and Macarthy, who was recently still considered as a charlatan, being now a Senator, supported by stronger people, became so fearsome that for a time people in the State Department were afraid of the very idea if the Senator began to skip through their political convictions.

Thus Professor Owen Latimore was confronted with a modern inquisition which he described so convincingly in his book (Terrible Judgment with the Help of Slander). A man who never directly occupied himself seriously with politics found himself on the top of Macarthy's list of dangerous men "for whom the Foreign Secretary

knew that they were members of the CP and still work in the State Department". At that moment the confusion of the Senator was not remarked who, to begin with, spoke about 205 dangerous persons and finally about 57, he even forgot that Latimore in the Russian-Finnish War was supporting the Finnish cause. Macarthy, who only a year ago strove with all his forces to save from execution members of the SS who were accused of the murder of 350 disarmed Americans, furiously attacked Latimore. The powerful apparatus of the 7th force which stood behind him made from the peaceful professor a state enemy, and bombastic headlines covered the pages at the moment when Latimore was not in the position to answer these attacks because at that time he was on a mission to Afghanistan. But Latimore did not succumb. He returned and confronted the Senatorial Committee which had to enquire into the whole case. After a brilliant lecture concerning history and its laws he sharply attacked Macarthy and this committee: "which has eliminated most of the people with an exceptional knowledge of China and produced unassessable damage to American policy."

Latimore held out numerous examinations. He himself affirmed that he did not dare to use a telephone because his conversations were recorded on gramophone records and given to Macarthy. After all his tortures and examinations of witnesses, the whole matter evaporated. Professor was right but this witchhunt has destroyed his reputation forever.

The latest event of a few days ago might look to somebody like a happy end in American films. But one would say that it is more of a sad proof of how far one can go in a country which boasts so much about its freedoms and in spite of the fact that every 9 out of 10 American citizens are probably convinced of Latimore's innocence, just as Senator Denton from Connecticut, a close friend of Truman's, demanded that a Commission should enquire into the matter if Macarthy is at all capable of performing a Senator's duties.

Some Finnish emigre, Hark Jervinen, met one of the members of the American Bureau of Investigation and drinking with him gave a sensational information: in the greatest secrecy Professor Latimore is preparing himself to leave the States and to sail for Russia. Having been informed of this by the Intelligence Service, the State Department acted rapidly. Confidential instructions were sent to all ports and airfields to be alert and to prevent Latimore from leaving the country. G-men came into action and reporters impatiently awaited news. The fear of the State Department one could have somehow comprehended - the latest complication concerning Latimore was not without effect on the elections. If it was proved that Latimore attempted to leave the country, Macarthy would exclaim:

"You see I have always affirmed this!": and Senator Taft's chances would rise because it is rumoured that he agrees with Macarthy.

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The tenseness reached/peak 7 days ago and then all the tower of lies fell down. The G-men found out that Latimore has been accused without foundation. Jervinen will be now called to book for false information. He admitted that his whole story was false and told in moment of inebriety. Then President Truman appeared on the scene and demanded a report on the Latimore case, and the epilogue of all this: the American Government publicly apologised to Professor Owen Latimore, who, by the way, had no intention whatsoever of leaving the country now.

Why Latimore, after all that happened to him, did not accept the apology with particular grace, is not hard to understand. And the angry words of his reply that "America borders on the danger of starting to be ruled by informers", although they are exaggerated come as a warning of a danger which in the moment when flared-up passions over-rule the brain, can occur to a country which has so many freedom-loving traditions. Even against the wish of their citizens

AMERICAN AMBBASADOR'S RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF AMERICAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Last night Mr. George Allen, US Ambassador in Belgrade, gave a reception on the occasion of the American national holiday, Independence Day. Present at the reception were the Vice-President of the Praesidium of the PA of the FPRY Mosa Pijade; Ministers of the Federal Government Boris Kidric, Svetozar Vukmanovic, Rodoljub Colakovic, Pavle Gregoric, Krsto Popivoda and Stanoje Simic, the President of the Federal Committee of the PA of the FPRY, Vladimir Simic, the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Veljko Vlahovic, Colonel General Vlado Janjic, Vice Admiral Srecko Manola, the President of the Praesidium of the PA of FR Serbia Sinisa Stankovic, the Assistant Ministers of Foreign Affairs Leo Mates and Bogdan Crnobrnja, the President of the Serbian Academy of Science Aleksandar Belic, the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church Vikentije Prodanov and many high state officials, public workers, members of diplomatic corps and home and foreign journalists.

The cultural artistic society, Tambouritza, from the US gave a program of Yugoslav and American songs and dances.

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952)

FRENCH ASSEMBLY RATIFIES AGREEMENT ON COMPENSATION FOR FRENCH PROPERTY IN YUGOSLAVIA

(Paris, 4th July)

Last night the French National Assembly passed the law by which the President of the Republic authorises the ratification of the Yugoslav-French Agreement on the payment of compensation for French property nationalised in Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952)

LEADER OF INDIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION ON DELEGATION'S IMPRESSIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA

(New Delhi, 4th July)

"The Yugoslav people are devoting their whole strength to their struggle for the preservation of the independence of their country," said Farid Ansari, leader of the delegation of the Indian Socialist Party which recently spent two months in Yugoslavia. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, Ansari spoke about the efforts of the Yugoslav people in the economic development of the country as well as about the successes attained so far in this field. Ansari also mentioned the democratic measures for decentralisation in economy and politics and gave his opinion that the Yugoslav Communist Party is really following the road of Marxism towards the withering away of the state.

At the end of the conference, at which a large number of representatives of Indian newspapers and news agencies were present, Ansari requested the journalists to present in their newspapers the sympathetic message for the Indian people which Marshal Tito had given to him before his departure from Belgrade.

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WILL VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

It is announced that Mr. Gorgon Ordes, President of the Spanish Republican Government, is to pay a private visit to Yugoslavia. He is expected to arrive in Belgrade on 17th July.

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952)

NEW AGREEMENT WITH US ON GUARANTEES OF AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST LOAN (MSA)

According to information from well-informed circles in Washington, the Yugoslav-American Agreement, by which the US Government guarantees payment in dollars to individual American firms for investment of goods dispatched to Yugoslavia, will soon be signed. The granting of these guarantees will be carried out by the American Administration of Trust Loan (MSA).

When the agreement has been concluded, it is expected that there will be a greater number of trading contracts between Yugoslav enterprises and American firms for the import into Yugoslavia of various materials for capital development. (Yugopress)

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952)

POSTPONEMENT OF M. SPAAK'S VISIT

According to the latest information from Yugopress, it seems that M. Henri Spaak, the well-known Belgian Socialist leader and former President of the Government, will not be coming to Yugoslavia in the near future. It is announced that M. Spaak has suddenly been taken seriously ill with the result that he has postponed his visit indefinitely.

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952)

SOVIET UNION HASTENS TO SUPPORT ITALIAN REQUEST REGARDING TRIESTE

According to Yugopress information, the Soviet Union is attempting to influence the creation of a so-called anti-Fascist front through the leader of the Italian Socialist Party, Nenni. In this front, there will be involved the Demo-Christian Party, Nenni's Socialist Party and party centres. This is announced in connection with the news that Nenni is well known in Moscow where he will be decorated for services in the struggle for peace.

It is also confirmed that, in the event of Italy's taking up a slightly more reserved attitude towards the Atlantic Pact, Russia will hasten to support any Italian request concerning the question of the FTT. (Yugopress)

(FOLITIKA - 5th July, 1952)

MORE THAN HALF A BILLION DINARS FROM EMERGENCY FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURE

It is expected in Belgrade that an agreement will soon be reached between the appropriate Yugoslav and American authorities on a loan of about half a billion dinars from emergency funds for the advancement and development of Yugoslav agriculture.

This sum is part of the dinar counter-value for American participation in the economic aid for Yugoslavia in the economic year 1951-52. (Yugopress)

(FOLITIKA - 5th July, 1952)

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THE VISIT OF GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS: THE OBJECT OF OUR ARRIVAL IS THE SETTING UP OF CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE

The Greek Parliamentary delegation, together with the President of the Greek Parliament, Mr. Dimitrios Gondikas, arrived last night in Belgrade. The delegation was accompanied to Belgrade by Slavoljub Petrovic, a People's Deputy of the Federal Assembly of the FPRY who went to meet the guests at the frontier.

The members of the Greek parliamentary delegation were met at the station in the name of the Federal Assembly of the FPRY by Vladimir Simic of the Council of Nationalities and by Grga Jankez, Vice-President of the Council of Nationalities and the People's Deputies, Dobrosav Tomasevic, Bogdan Crnobrnja and Skender Kulenovic.

In the name of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY the guests were met by Dr. Sloven Smodlaka and Drago Vucinic. At the station were also present the Greek Minister in Belgrade, Mr. Spiros Capetinedes and members of the Legation. The guests were greeted and welcomed by President Vladimir Simic.

Greeting them Simic expressed his convictions that this visit will contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between our two countries.

When leaving the station and entering the automobiles which were put at their disposal, a crowd of passers-by assembled and applauded the guests.

Between Djevdjlia and Skoplje our correspondent visited the leader of the delegation, Mr. Dimitrios Gondikas and asked him several questions in regard to the visit of Greek parliamentarians to our country.

For closer co-operation between the two countries

Asked what he thought concerning relations between our country and Greece, Mr. Gondikas replied:

- The relations between our two neighbouring countries are improving daily. We believe in the closer rapprochement of our two nations, and we hope that we shall in the future decide mutually concerning common problems. In our country, the Liberal Party, to which I belong also, is the one which strives for the setting up of as-close-as-possible relations between Yugoslavia and Greece.

- And not only that. Closer relations between our two countries are desired by the whole Greek people as well as by the Yugoslav people. And when the peoples want that, it will be realised in any case.....

- What do you expect from your visit to our country?

- In any case this visit will contribute a great deal towards a closer mutual acquaintanceship between the two countries. Our objective is the renewal of relations between Yugoslavia and Greece which have existed before 1940, and this means to create a mutual economic and cultural co-operation between our peoples and finally the absolute mutual security of both countries.

The leader of the parliamentary delegation, Mr. Dimitrios Gondikas, said at the end:

- Greet the peoples of Yugoslavia and tell them that the Greek people are ready to establish closer relations between our two countries.

The composition of the delegation

The Greek Parliamentary delegation consists of 18 members: the head and 5 members of the Union of Progressive Democrats (EPEK), 5 MPs of the Venezelos Liberal Party, 5 members of the Papagos movement, one supporter of the Federation of Workers and Peasants and one representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece.

Ceremonial meeting of the Greek delegation in Skoplje

The Greek Parliamentary delegation was met this morning at the railway station in Skoplje by the People's MP Slavoljub Petrovic in the name of the Federal Assembly of the FPRY and, in the name of the Sobranie of PR Macedonia, the Greek parliamentarians were greeted by MPs Tomo Kuturac, Vice-President of the Sobranie of PR Macedonia and Blagoje Levko.

"I expect best results from this visit" - declared Mr. Gondikas while passing through Nis

Today at 2.25 p.m. the Greek Parliamentary delegation arrived in Nis. The delegation spent 45 minutes in Nis and then went on to Belgrade. In conversation with journalists, Mr. Gondikas, head of the Greek Parliamentary delegation, said that the Yugoslav invitation to the Greek Parliamentary Delegation has made possible that the connections between the two countries should be strengthened and deepened.

"I believe, said Mr. Gondikas, "that this visit will contribute to deeper co-operation and strengthening of links between our two peoples and at the same time contribute to the strengthening of peace in the Balkans. All the Greek people have greeted with great enthusiasm the departure of the Greek Parliamentary delegation for Yugoslavia and believe that the exchange of visits will contribute to the improvement of relations both from the economic and political point of view as well as it can serve the cause of strengthening peace amongst the Balkan peoples. I expect the best results from this visit" - Mr. Gondikas emphasised at the end.

Today's programme for the Greek Parliamentary delegation in Belgrade

This morning the Greek parliamentarians will visit the grave of the Unknown Soldier at Avala, and after that they will be guests at a luncheon which the Vice-President of the Praesidium, Mosa Pijade, will give in their honour in the premises of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY.

(BORBA - 5th July, 1952).

FTT: PROTEST AGAINST INCLUSION OF TRIESTE RADIO IN ITALIAN NETWORK

Anti-annexionist groups have protested against the inclusion of the Trieste Radio into the Italian network.

The Trieste anti-annexionist groups who are fighting in Trieste against Italian aspirations and for the independence of the FTT have lodged a protest yesterday with General Winterton's deputy against the inclusion of the Trieste Radio in the Italian "Radio Audicioni Italiano". Protests have also been lodged by the representatives of the Slovene-Italian PF, Initiative Committee for the defence of the FTT, Front for the independents and the Trieste bloc.

Amongst other things the resolution says that the agreement between Trieste Radio and the Italian "Radio Audicioni Italiano" is absolutely illegal. The installations of the Trieste Radio are not foreign property, but the property of the Trieste territory and nobody has the right to dispose of it nor does this right belong to Radio Trieste. These installations have become the property of

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TWO TACTICS WITH ONE AIM

Recently, on 4 different points we were witnesses of a co-ordinated action of the Soviet bloc against our country. They consist of incidents and aggressive pressure of Hungary and Bulgaria on one side, and the manoeuvre in Galatz, - the offer to Yugoslavia of some positions in the Danubian Commission - and the Soviet Note against the London decisions concerning Trieste, on the other side.

On the surface, there exist certain contradictions between these actions. However, by carefully analysing, one can easily establish that it is not a question of any contradiction whatsoever but of two tactical variations which tend towards the same objective - the prolongation of aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia and the relations of our country.

There is no doubt that aggressive pressure by the countries of the Soviet bloc against Yugoslavia has not in the least decreased, but on the contrary it is being continually increased in spite of certain novelties in forms and methods.

The flight of Hungarian planes over Yugoslav territory, manoeuvres along the Yugoslav border and the building of fortifications on the frontiers, the impermissible increase of Hungarian military effectives from 69,000 in 1948 and 185,000 in 1950 to 230,000 in 1952 and the building of strategic roads towards Yugoslavia - speaks about the undiminished pressure towards Yugoslavia.

Similar is the case with Bulgaria, who with her anti-Yugoslav acts has made practically impossible the continuation of normal diplomatic relations with her. The pressure and provocation on one side - beginning from the permanent increase of Bulgarian forces (from 72,000 in 1948 and 180,000 in 1950 to 210,000 in 1952, through their concentration along the Yugoslav border and the erection of fortifications on the borders and the sending of terrorist bands into our country, whose latest victim was the People's Hero Lt. Colonel Pane Djukic, are not only decreasing but on the contrary are being increased.

The direct objective of this Cominformist business is that by strengthening pressure on our borders, disorder and non-confidence in our country should be sown and to prevent our peoples in their creative efforts in building up socialism as well as to execute moral psychological preparations in satellite countries and terrorise the people of these countries in harmony with the Soviet aggressive plans.

These two actions, the Hungarian and the Bulgarian, are quite clear at first sight and are not different from the present ways of exerting pressure on our country. A certain novelty, however, is represented by their co-ordination with manoeuvres which should show a "concession" to Yugoslavia.

The manoeuvre with an offer of 4 positions to Yugoslavia in the Danubian Commission was not only useful to the USSR to divert in this way the attention from the essence of the Yugoslav proposal concerning the revisions of the Rules on Procedure of the Danubian Commission, namely from the demand for the abolition of USSR hegemony and the inequality of riparian countries on the Danube, but also because it gave incitement to a common Soviet-Vatican-Italian anti-Yugoslav play in the West. Namely, the "concession" (as if 4 men in the Danubian Commission who could change the situation in it) made in Galatz has been well added to different stories which are so persistently and unitedly retold in the West by the agents of the USSR, the Vatican and Italy.

A similar effect should have been attained by the belated Soviet Note concerning Trieste in which the USSR "protests" against the

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London decisions. In this regard it is particularly characteristic that Moscow in its Note does not attack at all Italian imperialism, in which Moscow sees its ally and whom it wishes to help in this manner in anti-Yugoslav intrigues. Comments in the Italian press show clearly that such aid is welcomed and as such has been assessed positively in Rome.

The proposal in Galaz and the Note concerning Trieste represent therefore an attempt of misinformation, whose objective is to introduce confusion in world public opinion and lend support to anti-Yugoslav intrigues of the Vatican and Italy and to the thesis of some Western circles that the tension of Soviet pressure upon Yugoslavia has supposedly "decreased". This is also pointed out by the fact that these moves have been undertaken in fact in the questions of Trieste and the Danube in which the West is greatly interested.

However, it is characteristic that all 4 of these actions - violation of the Yugoslav airspace, Bulgarian provocations, the manoeuvre in Galaz and the Note concerning Trieste - have been undertaken at the very moment and directly before or after the visit of the Austrian delegation to Yugoslavia, therefore in a time of increased efforts for stabilising conditions in this part of the world. On this occasion too Moscow has shown herself as the biggest antagonist of such a settlement. That a similar nervousness exists also in Italy should not surprise anybody, taking into consideration the imperialist appetites of Italian Irredentists.

One must say also that these Soviet actions just as the present similar ones, cannot succeed in their basic objectives. The Soviet aggressive policy in general and also in regard to Yugoslavia separately cannot be hidden by any manoeuvres and consequently not even by these in Galaz and in Trieste. The actions of Hungary and Bulgaria have shown that the leopard has not changed its spots.

(BORBA - 5th July, 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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IN PEACETIME

The anniversary of the German attack was celebrated in Moscow comparatively noisily. Memories of the Fatherland War were marked on the radio by powerful fanfare and warlike marches.

Here and there one could hear a neutral opinion, that Russia will go no further: she has spread so much that it will take her a long time to digest her "sphere."

And in fact, Russia has a great deal to digest. A country, that has not been able as yet to solve the problem of settling the interior of the country and where there are 200 kilometres between railway stations, has expanded on all sides. After 1939 the USSR annexed in Europe about half a million square kilometres on account of seven small states, from Finland to Rumania. Russia has crossed the Carpathians at several places. She has become a riparian country. She has affirmed herself on the borders of Norway and has begun an action of encirclement of the Baltic Sea. The non-aggression pact with Turkey was broken off, and Moscow is now attempting, we must say unsuccessfully, to get hold of two Turkish provinces--Ardahan and Karsa. In the same way Russia tried unsuccessfully to separate Tabriz from Iran. On the other hand, Russia affirmed herself successfully in the Chinese Sinkiang and is the sole master in Northern Mongolia and holds powerful economic positions in Manchuria. In the Far East, Russia swallowed up the Republic of Tanu-Tuva, the Southern Sakhalin and the Kurilin Islands. Russia stands on the threshold of the weak Afghanistan where more Tadziks live than in Russia. Add to this the full power over the satellites.

Such a sphere one really has to digest, but how and what does it mean? Does it deal with the "ultimate point" and will Moscow, placed in such internal "expansion", wish and be able to lead the rest of the world in peace?

A propaganda is now being led in Eastern Germany for the creation of a "national army." This remilitarisation policy is still being carried out carefully, intermingling it with the opposite slogan concerning united Germany. While the last slogan is still a tactical move in the diplomatic war, the national army of Eastern Germany is being rapidly created. This army is demanded to be a disciplined component part of the "camp of peace." And when at a conference of Cominformist functionaries in Berlin somebody posed a question to the head of the Eastern German Information Service--whether Russian troops would be withdrawn over the Oder and Neisse rivers--, he received a negative reply. Although the departure of Russian troops could only strengthen the position of Moscow in Germany, she is not free, because she holds such an enormous sphere under her control, to do whatever might bring her practical profits!

Russians in Berlin, the reason for keeping garrisons in Poland and elsewhere, just as Austria is the excuse for keeping Russian troops in Hungary and Rumania--if one concedes at one point, hundreds of other problems would appear on other points.

To create such a "sphere" means to strengthen one's position by force and to suppress autonomous movements. For the same reason the bogey of international tension is necessary. These are the unavoidable consequences of the "internal" expansion. So long as Moscow leads a policy of spheres, every reference to differences between "internal" and "outside" expansion remains, on account of that, a great illusion. Another anniversary was marked these last few days in Eastern Germany--the anniversary of the murder of Walter Rathenau, who in 1922, against the wishes of the Western Powers, signed the Rapallo Treaty with Cicerin. Through this agreement, the Soviets broke through the blockade and set up with Germany a regime of mutual economic priority. Rathenau

is now the hero of Moscow propaganda. Just as it would be naive to think that the Russians will strengthen their "sphere" without disturbing anyone, so everyone has an illusion who expects all-round democratic peacetime relations with Russia. A "sphere" in itself demands a unilateral policy, a policy of continued pressure within the "sphere" and outside it a policy of armament. Making use of the name of Rathenau, Moscow would like not to break off but to strengthen the blockade of its antagonists! /s/ J. G.

(POLITIKA - 5th July, 1952)

MARSHAL TITO SPEAKS IN NIS
(Nis, 6th July)

About 200,000 people heard Marshal Tito speak today in connection with the anniversary of the uprising in Serbia on 7th July, 1941.

Marshal Tito's speech

"Comrades All, Allow me please first of all to greet you most heartily. I must excuse myself for not having come here since the liberation of our country, for not coming before to the town which suffered great sacrifices during the War of National Liberation, to the region where great traditions of uprisings against aggressors and invaders are still fresh.

"July 7th is an important and a big date in the history of our peoples. There are a great many big dates in the history of our peoples; the Serbian people especially have many big dates in their history which mark the most difficult moments in their history--dates which mark the periods when it was a question of to be or not to be. However, July 7th ranks among the most important dates in the history of the Serbian people, as indeed in the history of all the peoples of Yugoslavia. (prolonged applause)

"The importance of July 7th is manifold. One of the most important things that marks July 7th is the fact that it was just in Serbia, in the country where liberty has always been highly valued, that the first shot was fired against the enemy on that date and that the Serbian people gave proof that they were ready to make countless sacrifices not only for their own freedom but also for the freedom of all the peoples of Yugoslavia. July 7th is also important because it marked the beginning of the struggle by all the peoples of Yugoslavia who very quickly followed in the footsteps of the Serbian people. July 7th is not the date of an ordinary uprising but the date of a revolutionary, liberational uprising. It contains three basic elements which represent the motive power of our peoples and a guaranty for the success of that great revolutionary uprising. The War of Liberation against the invader, against oppression and destruction; the uprising of the War of Liberation for the existence of the Serbian people, for the existence of all our peoples--is the first basic element. The second lies in the struggle for national liberation in which all the peoples of Yugoslavia, who until then had not felt themselves completely free, found their place and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Serbian people for national liberation. The third element, which gives the uprising a completely revolutionary stamp, is a class-social element, because the working class of Yugoslavia and all those who had been socially oppressed, humiliated and exploited found their place in the ranks of the struggle for national liberation to jointly liberate their country, to jointly contribute towards the liberation of those who until then had not been nationally freed and to fight for a better and happier future, for a new social system, for a socialist Yugoslavia.

"The force of that great revolutionary date lies in this. The special feature of our great War of National Liberation, of our revolutionary struggle, the special feature which various self-styled theorists from the East and the Cominform bosses are now denying us, lies in this. They are now denying us this just for the reason that they wanted our country to be something else instead of what it is-- to be their dowry, their colony rather than a country which is completely free from every harmful influence, oppression and exploitation. This is just what makes them furious.

"Comrades All, during the great War of National Liberation our peoples consistently and persistently solved all those problems which stem from the three elements which I have mentioned; they solved these problems successfully precisely for the reason that the soldiers, armed men of our country with rifle in hand in the fields of battle in various parts of our country, were men who had a high political mind and a clear ideological perspective.

"What we have today, a new Yugoslavia in which socialism is being built up, is not an accidental occurrence but a thing which was organized from the beginning of the uprising. However, we approached that goal only gradually. We have never jumped stages. We have always done at the given stage that which had to be done. Had we gone to the maximum at the first stage, we would have scared away many of the patriots who would not have understood our aim. It is for this reason that during the first days of the revolutionary uprising we extended our hand to all those who were prepared to fight against the invader, for the liberation of our country--all those who were ready to join us in the struggle for the liberation of their people. That was our prime aim at that time, and no other aim came before it. However, the counter-revolutionary motive forces in Yugoslavia were of a different opinion. Together with the invader, whose servants they were, they were against such a national uprising. They were also in favour of our country being someone's atellite--just so they could maintain their class positions and their class interests. For this reason, they were not on the side of the people but rather on the side of the enemy and against the people. At the beginning, the invaders and our home traitors were numerically stronger than we were and had more arms, but the high class conscientiousness of our working men and the high liberational conscientiousness of all our freedom-loving men made up that power which gave us the ability to win against both the invader and the home traitors. This made it possible for us to be stronger and stronger as the days went by; this made it possible for the uprising to assume a greater and greater mass character and to spread throughout the country from Gevgelia to Trieste.

"The majesty of our popular revolution lies in the fact that under the most difficult conditions, without arms which our soldiers had to capture from the enemy, without all those things which one requires in fighting a stronger enemy, our men never lost spirit. They were seized by that fighting spirit which made them die rather than surrender to the enemy and permit our country to be looted and our peoples annihilated. Therefore, our people may indeed be proud of those great days; therefore, the Serbian people may be proud indeed of July 7th because the first shot against the enemy was fired by the Serbian people on that date.

"Comrades All, I should like to mention again today that stupid theory which started to develop even during the war and which, after the appearance of the notorious Cominform Resolution, specially exists in the heads of the Cominform leaders and, in the first place, in the heads of the Soviet leaders--that the peoples of Yugoslavia took up arms and went to fight only out of their great love for the Soviet Union. (cries from the crowd, "That's a lie."). Of course, that is not right. The truth is that our peoples fought in the first

place for their liberation. The truth is--we must always emphasize this and have always emphasized it--that our peoples had sympathies for the Soviet Union and that was an element of motive force, but that element was of second-rate importance. Our peoples saw in the Soviet Union, first of all, a country which had carried out the revolution, a great country which they considered to be the protector of small people and always ready to fight for those who were in danger of annihilation. Our peoples believed in the Soviet Union because they did not yet know it intimately. Our peoples believed in the Soviets until they began to realize their aspirations and their aims. But, during the war and particularly after the war, towards the end of 1947 and at the beginning of 1948, our peoples were fairly clear as to what the Soviet Union wanted. It is because of such actions on the part of the Soviets, both during and after the war, that they have lost the sympathies of our peoples. Let them not think that these are only empty words when I say here that the Soviet Union has lost the sympathies of our peoples. In 1948, when the Soviets once again wanted to enslave our peoples by making use of theoretical explanations, they experienced a fiasco immediately when they called upon our peoples to rise up against their leaders and to place other leaders in power. The people would not listen to them and did not obey them but continued realizing their aims because the leadership of our country has no other aims but those which the people of the country have. The leaders of the Soviet Union were again mistaken.

"In 1948 and in later years we experienced difficult moments. All our citizens, all the citizens of our country who love this country and their history, their hard history, have shared the difficult hours of our leadership. I must emphasize here today that we leaders were deeply aware at the moment when we said, 'No', that our entire people would have said the same thing as we although we had not yet heard the opinion of our people on that question. And sure enough, we were not mistaken: our actions were in conformity with the wishes and interests of the peoples of our country, of the peoples of a socialist country.

Our country has found its new path

"We are not an ordinary country which, after the great War of National Liberation, has continued along the old paths. Our country has found its new path, and on that path towards the realization of a better and happier future, towards the realization of a finer social internal order, it could not have deviated or have been a blueprint for any other country because patterns in the world are not good. Our peoples have been developing for centuries and centuries under quite different circumstances than has been the case, let us say, with the peoples of the Soviet Union or the people of some other country. Consequently, we have had to bear in mind all elements which have piled up for centuries in the minds of our men; we have had to bear in mind the positive elements from our history as well as the aspirations of our peoples because we have known that this is that powerful factor which will make it possible for us to more easily build up a new social order, a socialist society and a finer and happier future. And sure enough, we have not made a mistake.

"But men in the East, in the Soviet Union, are not accustomed to see in a small people a people who could independently manage its own life and itself be responsible for its own future. They wanted to have an appendage which they could boss through traitors or governors appointed by them. However, we have never been used to someone else ruling us. In our history, we have had plenty of such experiences. Both July 7th and the four years of bloody and merciless fighting gave us arms and made it possible for us to say before the entire world: 'During the great War of National Liberation we have comparatively given the greatest contribution in human lives to the common cause, and for our own freedom we have given such a rich contribution that

no one has the right to demand of us the payment of any indemnity or to claim that he has liberated us.' ('Hear, hear!') We have both liberated ourselves and given our contribution for others. Therefore, we were absolutely right, when we were faced with the alternative of bending our necks or standing up and looking future generations in the face, when we said that the only proper road for us was the one which we then assumed--that no one had the right to demand of us to make any concessions and to leave our peoples to the mercy of various foreign invaders.

"At the beginning there was a small number of us at whom they aimed their spears and arrows; however, this number increased. They aimed their attacks at secondary and junior cadres, at the entire Party and, finally, the turn of the entire people came. Today they are telling fairy tales of how the Soviet Union has certain anonymous, abstract patriots in our country who, allegedly, are fighting in the mountains of Serbia, Bosnia and other parts of the country 'for the liberation of Yugoslavia.' The Soviet Union has finally lost all the sympathies which our peoples had cherished in their hearts for it; it has lost the sympathies won by the best sons of our country, Communists who perished in the jails of Old Yugoslavia because they preached love for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has gambled away this sympathy by inconsiderate action towards our country. What has happened, my Comrades, you all know today. After the end of the war, we wanted to have the best relations with the Soviet Union and with the neighbouring countries which had been liberated with the aid of the Soviet Union. In the first place, we wanted to do away with that dark past and with that age-long hatred which had divided our peoples and had been the cause of ceaseless periodic struggles and mutual annihilations. We made superhuman efforts towards this end and also gave great material sacrifices and succeeded in creating formal agreements; however, all that fell into the water on the day when, at the suggestion of the Soviet Union, our Party was anathematized and when they proclaimed us traitors. Since that moment, the leaders of the Soviet Union have been spreading hatred against us among the peoples of the neighbouring countries.

"My Comrades, I think that the peopaganda in these countries and the slandering and inciting against our peoples have not had much success among those peoples. However, they have achieved a success insofar as they have established between our peoples and the peoples of the neighbouring countries iron curtains and iron walls; insofar as they have re-established the difficult relations contrary to our aspirations and our desires that an end be put to the dark past and that the prospect for a bright future of brotherly cooperation and mutual love be opened. Therefore, the leaders of the Soviet Union, who pretend to be socialists, Communists, bearers of the great idea of Marx-Engels-Lenin, have created a hatred among the peoples although according to the science of Marxism-Leninism it is absolutely impossible for such a country to use such methods in its practice in relations with other peoples. In 1948 the Soviet Union wanted to place upon a theoretical basis the struggle against our country and against our peoples, and it spoke about some allegedly deviations made by us from the line of socialist principles. However, from the first moment, we saw that that was only a mask to fool the progressive peoples in other countries as well as our peoples. Therefore, we immediately replied that that was an attack on our peoples and on our state, and we interpreted that thing to be the thing which concerns our peoples and our entire country. We acted properly in stubbornly keeping to our attitude because today we see what is being done in practice.

"Who are the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Albanian Cominformists killing? They are killing on our frontiers the defenders of our borders, the sons of our peasants from various parts of our country.

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Whose method is this? Is it a socialist method when organized groups, armed with machineguns and bombs, are secretly sent across the border to kill our men, even peoples' heroes? That is not the method of a socialist country but is rather a Fascist method. Only the Fascists and the blackest reactionaries are capable of such terroristic methods. Can then the leaders of those countries, considering these methods, reckon with any response or with any sympathies of the honest men of our country? Of course not. An unbelievable bitterness is being created among our peoples against such methods. However, the actions of the leaders of these countries, who are performing such non-socialist, terroristic acts towards our men and our country, must not be ascribed to the entire people of these countries; the entire people of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania or Albania cannot be blamed for all this, and they are not being. Our peoples know who the chief culprits are. ('Down with murders!') Our peoples also know that in those countries roses are not blooming for those bands of terrorists who are today trying to murder our men. A great number of peoples of those countries hate them, and we know that concentration camps and jails are being filled with people in those countries. We know that in these countries peoples from the border zones are being deported to the interior of the country or to various camps where they are gradually disappearing. We know that they are using the same methods of national annihilation that once the Fascists in Germany used. Therefore, we are quite realistically looking on the question of who is the culprit. We know the culprits, and the bitterness of our peoples is and will be turning against these culprits and not against the entire peoples of those countries. We have pity for these peoples who are today groaning under the yoke of the satellite leaders who are working on the suggestions of the leaders of the Soviet Union. We have pity for them and wish them to free themselves one day from this tutelage and to start along their own road of creating their freedom, their finer and happier future.

Our peoples are united on the question that Yugoslavia, as it is, a socialist Yugoslavia, should be guarded!

"Comrades All, we are today in the full swing of the creative elevation of our country to a higher stage in the building up of socialism. Naturally, we must jealously guard these great achievements which have cost us hundreds and hundreds of thousands of the best sons of our country, which have been paid by the destruction of our country as well as the destruction of the material goods of our peoples. We must see to it that the frontiers of our country are secure so that all our peoples can peacefully build up their better future. I can state at this place that we who are responsible for the security of our country will not allow our alertness ever to slacken because we know that the enemy on the other side of the border is waiting for a chance and that at the time when conditions are favourable he will shoot. ('Long live our Peoples' Army')

"Consequently, my Comrades, we must make great sacrifices for the security of our country. Our peoples know that a good portion of their labour and sweat go towards providing the security of our country, and we know that our peoples are not complaining against that because they still have fresh memories of the hard times when we were barehanded and when we had to capture arms from the enemy in order to be able to fight for our liberation. Today the situation is different than it was in 1941. Today a different spirit prevails in our country. Today we have the unity of the people; the question of nationalities was solved in our country during the great War of National Liberation in the best way possible, and the blessings of that solution are manifesting themselves today more and more in the creative work, in the unbelievably quick flourishing and development of the most backward parts of our country to which all possibilities have been extended.

Such peoples who have won such rights in this social community cannot be anybody's object for any combinations aimed at creating dissension and in which someone would like to count upon any one of our peoples; to count upon inciting one against the other and creating quarrels between them. Today our peoples are united on the question that Yugoslavia, such as it is a socialist Yugoslavia, should be guarded. Our peoples are aware of the fact that they should guard this greatest achievement of theirs, and every one of our citizens should be ready to give, if necessary, his life for this achievement.

"Yugoslavia, the New Socialist Yugoslavia, is today as though cast from steel, a united country whose peoples have unity of thought and action. This is what we must guard; this is what makes us unbreakable, a thing which no outside power is able to destroy. If we remain such--and we must remain such because today we have many insatiable bandits who are watching for a chance on our border--we shall create for our men a finer and better life and shall remain unbreakable on that road.

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We will not allow anyone to hinder us on our road to establishing good relations with other countries

Comrades, allow me to say a few words concerning the measures which we are undertaking in regard to preventing isolation of our country from wherever it may come. You know quite well what we undertook a couple of years ago, namely in 1948, when the Soviet Union tried to isolate our country fully, not only from the East but from all sides. We went along a realistic road to setting up normal relations, economic and political co-operation - when it is the question of safeguarding peace in the world - with all countries who want such relations and particularly with the countries whose allies we were during the war and who we consider today as our allies. And we have prevented this isolation by the USSR. We are continuing consistently on this road. The Soviet Union is striving even today to make a gap in our relations with Western countries. They are doing this with different manoeuvres - infiltration of all sorts of spies and even by Western reactionary elements of different kinds, affirming that this or that general of ours negotiated with Soviet generals and how he had secret talks with the Soviet Union and so forth. Further it often happens that Soviet diplomats approach pharisaically our people with forced smiles, wishing to talk "in a friendly manner" and to show that they have a goodwill and good intentions. All this is done for a cynical objective in order to show the outside world that there is something between us and them. There is nothing between them and us (Hear, hear). They themselves broke off relations. (Approval). Their objective consists of the fact to prevent our country from getting certain aid to which we consider we have a right, because we were the allies in the most difficult hours of the freedom-loving people in the world, because we were the most demolished country, a country with relatively the greatest number of victims. We have a right to that and they wish to prevent us from getting it. This help is useful to us because it enables us to support more easily the burdens which we are carrying every day and I think that they will deceive nobody in this matter, although they are helped by some reactionary elements in the West, such as some elements of the Vatican, some Italian and German reactionary papers, etc. All this goes ^{through USSR} through different channels but it is nothing but a mean and naked lie. We are of the same opinion as we were in 1948 when we broke off with them: we were not guilty at all, they are not in the right, we have the right to an independent life, we have a right to rule ourselves and we do not permit and shall not permit that others should command us about. (Approval) We are also today of the same opinion. So long as they do not change their foreign policy in regard to other people, particularly in relations to socialist countries, as is ours, so long as they do not change their concrete policy of a cold war and nervousness of the world some normal relations are out of the question. We are today a country which is firmly of the opinion that one should go with those nations to defend peace, who are struggling against war. We shall never join in a war as aggressors on anybody's side and in this regard the Soviet Union can least count upon us. We think that we must be an element of peace, particularly here in the Balkans, and because we have already set up today and are daily deepening good friendly relations with Greece and Turkey and lately we obtained important successes with Austria in this regard.

Abroad today different stories exist of how Yugoslavia has some other objectives, how she manoeuvres because of Italy, how Yugoslavia seeks support on this side in order to get Trieste, or - as they say - to grab it.

Comrades, we are not doing this because of Italy, we are not doing this because of Trieste. The question of Trieste is a problem which should be solved between us and Italy. We are doing this on account of our principles, on the basis of which we wish to co-operate with all the people who wish to safeguard peace and who are struggling for peace, who are here, in this part of Europe, in the Balkans, ready to fight against aggression. And here, too, we have a

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common point of view. Namely, we do not agree with those from the West who say that some pacts should be concluded. We can tell them: in our history we have had already many pacts and generally these pacts were not worth much. Pacts are formalities. Alliances should be created in the soul of the people, in their consciousness about the need for mutual co-operation. Such alliances are firm and in order that one might achieve this one must set up contacts along all lines and good friendly co-operation, which are needed regardless of differences which exist between systems. We are not interfering in the internal order of Turkey and Greece or of any other country, just as we do not permit them to interfere in our internal problems, but there are common things and very important ones too, which we must and should always solve together. And I am saying here, from this place, that our word is much more important than any formal pact. Formal pacts are not always a good thing. They have often only negative repercussions, because in time of peace they separate peoples, create fronts. In this concrete case, they create two fronts. We wish to be in the front of peace, without pacts outside the UN. This is why we approve the armament of nations for their security, but we will never approve that anybody should arm for starting a war, either preventative or otherwise, we shall never approve that somebody should arm himself for an aggressive war. We are a country which cannot violate her principles. We can never be on the side of the aggressor but we shall always be on the side of those who are for peace, for peaceful co-operation amongst the peoples. This is what I want to say here today. And in the Balkans this is today of enormous importance. This is of enormous interest today for our country. I can assure you from this place that we shall not stop and that we shall not permit anyone, whoever he may be to hinder us on our road for creating good relations between our country and these countries. No intrigues can divert us from this road, because our country is a socialist country and we know quite well what we want. We are not wandering both in outside and internal political matters. We have a clearly-set objective and we are going towards this objective in a way which our conditions permit. This is, comrades, what I wish to say concerning external problems. (Applause)

compulsory

The abolishment of the/purchase is a proof of our economic prosperity

Comrades, I would like to tell you some things concerning our internal problems. In the first place I would like to refer to some economic problems. You know quite well through what difficult phases we had to pass after the war and particularly after the breaking-off of relations with the Soviet Union, when the USSR renounced all the agreements which we made with them and according to their suggestions of course all other satellite countries. But, you can all see for yourselves that we have already progressed to a great extent, regardless of the attempts of the economic isolation of our country. The fact that we were capable of abolishing all purchases which existed until now, which were a very unpopular thing, is a sign of our economic prosperity. The latest abolishment of the purchase of wheat has left a deep impression upon our peasants. The peasants greeted this measure because it is a positive thing.

Comrades, one should know also that this measure is sometimes exploited by ill-intentioned elements in our country who distort its interpretation. There are different reactionary elements who say that we have to do this under the pressure of the USA and the Western countries who are giving us aid. Comrades, we have done nothing because of their pressure nor think to do so. You will well remember that as far back as last year we said and I personally, that we shall abolish the purchase the very moment when we see that it is not vitally necessary for supplying our people, and when this time came, we abolished it and we saw that we were right.

There is still another thing. People say, again different ill-intentioned reactionary elements, that we are importing wheat in order to force the peasants to bring the price of their wheat to the lowest level. This is, comrades, only a reactionary propaganda pure and simple, without any proof whatsoever. But we are importing cereals, we are importing wheat. We imported last year 20,000 wagonloads of wheat, but we exported 60,000 wagonloads of corn because we wish our people to eat wheatbread and the corn we are going to sell. (Approval)

Comrades, we are not importing wheat in order to lower the price of the wheat of our peasants. They should not be afraid of that. We are taking care that there is always sufficient food, wheat, etc. in our country, as much as we need for the nutrition of our population. The more our people produce in the villages the less will be the need for importing. The greater the yield of wheat the less we shall import. The greater the yield of corn the more we shall export and we shall buy something else. This is how the matter stands. We are going to import wheat this year too, because the yield will be poor in many regions on account of hail. We shall import quite a quantity of wheat and we are already importing it. We want to secure in advance that our people should eat good bread and we shall export corn because we hope that the yield of corn will be better than that of wheat, and that we shall be able to export it. This is how the matter stands. This is another proof that in our country conditions are improving continually. While in Bulgaria and Hungary livestock is driven away from the stables, while the last drain of wheat is taken away from the peasants and while they are arresting them, we are happy that we have abolished the purchase. This was a most unpleasant matter which was always worrying us, but we had to do this, because we did not have sufficient means to buy wheat abroad for our people. Thus stands the matter with the import of wheat. We are going to import other things too and will export those of which we have more than we need. This exchange is very profitable for the peoples. Why should we not import something from other countries which we do not have and which represents a very important article for the nutrition of our peoples and export that of which we have more than we need. This exchange represents an important factor in international co-operation. We have taken this road and we shall continue on it and our reaction as well as the one abroad can say whatever it will. For us it is important to have bread. Our peasants should not be afraid. They will be able to sell freely the products of their toil. That which the reaction is saying is propaganda pure and simple. Our reactions are fishing in cloudy waters but it will not be able to accomplish anything. Its times have passed. All these attempts by old remnants are unbelievably persistent, but they are fully sterile and have no effect whatsoever. (Approval)

However, it would be wrong if we just waved a hand and said: let them say what they will. No, we must struggle against them and show them our teeth when they might become dangerous. Because there are still people who might believe them and we cannot permit that they quarrel with our people and create dissension within the people, just as we have to pay careful attention that our reaction, particularly certain elements of the Catholic Church and even of the Serb Orthodox do not show dissension and chauvinism towards our peoples. Such occurrences exist and they are the result of these circles which I just mentioned. It comes from these circles, but I can tell you here that the ground on which they tread is slippery because in our country the constitution and law exist against people who spread national chauvinism.

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What purpose does this national chauvinism serve today? We paid dearly and how much blood we shed for this unity which we have today. Our men died smiling with a song on their lips for the greatest achievement which we have for the brotherhood between our peoples. And how can we permit some declassed individuals to poison this brotherhood and unity of our people? What are the reasons for chauvinism today? There are no reasons whatsoever. Is Serbia oppressing anyone today? Nobody. She governs herself, struggles by herself with her difficulties and is happy with her successes. And so with her also are the other peoples, Croatsians, Slovenians, Montenegrins, Macedonians and the peoples of B & H. All our people together are glad of successes because each people governs itself. And why all this chauvinism? It is a naked propaganda of the remnants of the class enemy which must disappear from our ranks and which will never permit them to disturb this brotherhood and unity.

(Approval)

Regarding the problems and tasks of our co-operatives

Comrades, I would like to say a few words about our co-operatives. At the time when compulsory sales of certain crops were abolished, various reactionary elements intended to derive some profit from that, that is to disrupt co-operatives. They began to claim that everybody has again become his own master, that there is no need for joining a co-operative, since everything might now be sold freely at a convenient price, and thus make a fortune. This is a mistaken calculation and, of course, we had that in mind and took necessary measures for the hindrance of such efforts. Following the abolishment of compulsory sales, co-operatives will only be at a gain and will not suffer a damage. Co-operatives in their turn have also an opportunity to sell their produce in the free market wherever they wish in the same manner as private individual farmers and even better, thanks to better possibilities for the cultivation of land and increased production of agricultural produce. This is only one thing.

Secondly, we have not yet completed the organizational consolidation of our co-operatives. As you know, last year certain measures were applied to amend errors previously made owing to irregularities caused from above in connection with the establishment of co-operatives; as a result, co-operatives which showed to be absolutely passive as co-operatives of a higher type will be transformed into co-operatives of the general type, thus being adapted to circumstances under which they exist and work. Naturally, according to our present stand, in quite a number of co-operatives an appropriate system of work has not yet been introduced, while as regards some co-operatives they function satisfactorily.

We were against the Soviet methods and patterns which we had adopted at the beginning and I must admit that even now their traces can still be found. In what do these methods consist? In the first place, comrades, they affect the internal democracy and the question of co-operative management. Our peasants began to assume that if somebody joins a co-operative he completely loses his own individuality, his independence, his freedom, due to the fact that he is economically ruined. In other words, that peasants become only a part of the collective. We do not want anything like that. We want that members of co-operatives be a part, and a component part of the working community, but being at the same time aware of their role of socialist producers in agriculture who enjoy the same rights within a co-operative, so that there is no command over them from above, since they themselves solve all problems affecting co-operatives in a democratic manner. Furthermore, it was incorrect when at the beginning following the Soviet system some people wished to reckon that all members of a co-operative were entitled to equal pay irrespective of the fact how much they contributed to it; as a result there was no stimulation. Anyhow, some kind of a just differentiation must necessarily exist. This question should be amended in our co-operatives. Behaviour towards poor peasants is especially worth of criticisms, as well as that towards peasants with a moderate income, who have joined co-operatives without being able to produce anything because of their agedness. For example, husband and wife or individual peasants contributed a considerable amount of property which they or their ancestors earned in the course of many years toiling hard and now, when they are incapable of working, they were given nothing to live on. This is incorrect, and contrary to the principles of democracy and socialism. We must amend all similar errors. They must have adequate means for living a decent life, although they may now be unfit for work having worked hard in their young days. (Shouts of approval.) These are things which need to be amended. No honest people could claim it to be unjust.

In addition to this, a certain number of members of co-operatives have the following stand: since the free sale is introduced, purchases are also free, there is a sufficient supply of cereals in the market, so that there is no need for co-operatives to exist any longer. I think, comrades, that all such and similar opinions are wrong. Co-operatives are an essential pre-condition for a food supply in our socialist society. But we do not follow one single strict pattern to be used in all parts of the country. Some differentiations must substantially be made. There are

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rich parts, fertile valleys, where by means of agricultural machines, tractors, etc. much cereals can be grown in an easy way. But in those part separate individual farms represent an obstacle. Therefore it would be much better to centralize them and work together, while in other parts, where there are no suitable conditions for such a method of work, co-operatives of a different type should be established. In certain places this might even prove unnecessary. As a result we have already undertaken the reorganization of the existing type of co-operatives in some parts transforming them into a lower type of co-operatives. On the other hand it would be wrong to assume that in the Vojvodina, or Backa, Slavonija and other rich areas where we have broad fertile plains we can remain indifferent if efforts are being made on the part of various anti-national elements aimed at the disruption of co-operatives, or if members of co-operatives are incited from within their co-operatives to revolt, thus causing their disruption. No, co-operatives are needed and we shall try to maintain them. Furthermore, we shall not only try to keep them, but we shall also found new ones so that as many peasants as possible may join them without being forced upon to do so but being aware of advantages of being a member of our co-operatives. We shall attain this by assisting our co-operatives. In future we shall continue to offer material aid to them to an even great extent than up to the present, according to our capacity. We shall offer them aid so that they may develop better. As early as next year we shall allocate bigger credits to our co-operatives. This year a certain amount of aid in credits will also be assigned to co-operatives. We shall in the first place supply tractors for our co-operatives. We have already placed contracts for the purchase of further thousands of tractors for use in our agriculture. We had to do that not only for the purpose of keeping but also of strengthening our co-operatives and of extending them. In that case co-operatives could be a true expression of possibilities existing in various parts as well as true, useful agricultural socialist estates. This year already we have cut down the prices of industrial products intended for use in the rural areas amounting in value to 7.5 billion dinars. This is a powerful stimulus for our co-operatives.

Therefore, there is no sign of dissolution, so that this kind of propaganda can also not be allowed, but amendment of the inner system of work within co-operatives and strict keeping to the system of strict economy. As soon as the system of strict economy be introduced in all of our co-operatives, at the time when members were monthly to receive on hand what they had earned, when they might be able of realizing how useful it is to be a member of a co-operative, then our co-operatives will be consolidated to a larger extent. Today we can already see that in all those co-operatives where the system of strict economy has previously been applied, there is a surplus of labour. This surplus labour leaves the rural areas to join industry, assuming that there is no reason to work for 100 days a year only, or even 70, remaining idle for the rest of the year. This is not in the interests of our socialist country. The distribution of work must thus be made that all people work as much as they can and as much as is necessary for themselves and the community. Therefore in our co-operatives technical means must be used so as to render the work of their members as easy as possible, enabling them to devote more time to cultural life. Therefore, let us work for the foundation and strengthening of co-operatives and not for their disruption. Those who make plans for their disruption are greatly mistaken, since they will not to be allowed to effect them. There were some rumours that I was also in favour of disruption of co-operatives. But this was not true. I am in favour of improvement of co-operatives. I shall endeavour together with the comrades who work with me, to improve the situation in co-operatives, so that their members may be satisfied, to avoid all irregularities and introduce a truly democratic relationship in them. This is what is necessary. This will also be a stimulus to contribute to the strengthening of our socialist agriculture. This is, comrades, what I wanted to tell you here today.

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I would further like to devote a few words to our common general tasks. As you have already realized, we have quite a number of tasks to deal with urgently. But we could not and dared not keep our plans on such a broad scale as designed at the beginning, having had no adequate means for their fulfilment. One of the reasons is the break in relations with the Soviet Union. We maintained quite as many illusions as to what we expected to obtain from it. We have reduced our plans restricting ourselves to the key objectives providing for a basis of our future development. In the course of the current year in the main we shall complete the works on these objects and only a limited number of these will have to be completed in the coming year.

Conrades, not a single citizens of our country, and here I am making an appeal to our young people, should assume that now we can cross our hands and that the same kind of enthusiasm and agility at work in all working posts and worksites located in various parts of the country where they may be asked by conrades from republican and the federal government, work, is not needed.

You must carry on with your persistant work. Gradually, work is going to be rendered more easy, since such efforts as demanded last year or in the course of the previous years are no longer indispensable. Each year work will gradually become even more easier. We shall build up socialism gradually in a quicker and better way. Our prospects are bright and clear. I wish you much success in your efforts, conrades.

Long live the people of Serbia! Long live and flourish the Republic of Serbia! Long live the fraternal community of the peoples of Yugoslavia! (Long live!)

The end of speech of Marshal Tito was accompanied by a prolonged applause and shouts "Central Committee - Tito".

After the meeting, Marshal Tito received a delegation of the citizens of Nis headed by Radovan Pantovic, Secretary of the Town Party Committee, and spent some time in conversation with them. Upon their leaving, the members of this delegation presented the Marshal with a collection of photograph illustrating the development and building up of Nis.

(BORBA, July 7, 1952)

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HUNGARIAN SOVIET SHIPPING COMPANY ILLEGALLY HOLDS ON-TO
YUGOSLAV VESSELS
(Vienna 5th July)

The Hungarian-Soviet shipping association which is in fact a Soviet enterprise, has recently intensified its urgings that barges salvaged from the Danube should be repaired on the basis of the existing status of so-called "German property". There are some Yugoslav craft among these barges. They are the former Yugoslav barges nos. 805, 26,702, and 46,765, and also the barge of the Danube Steamship Company no. 6,718 and barge no. 719. All these barges are considered by the Hungarian-Soviet shipping company to be their property.

The repair of these barges is being carried out in the shipyard "Ganz", that is to say in the former "Lackovic" factory for the repair of boats, and in the former Hungarian Danube steamship company "Metr", which today is under the direction of the "Ganz" factory. Although the "Ganz" factory in Obudi (a part of Budapest) repaired 53 boats and barges from the Danube after the war, boats with a carrying capacity of from 100 to 1500 tons, today the Hungarian-Soviet Shipping Company will not let them have a single new vessel. All new boats go to the Soviet Union.

(BORBA - 6th July 1952)

COSTA RICAN AND GUATEMALAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica and Guatemala, in Rome, respectively Sr. Teodoro B. Castro, and Sr. Francisco Concensa Galvez, arrived in Belgrade yesterday from Zagreb.

Sr. Castro visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at eleven o'clock, and talked with Veljko Vlahovic, deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sr. Castro also visited assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Bogdan Crnobrnja.

(BORBA - 6th July 1952)

BURMESE DELEGATION IN SPLIT
(Split 5th July)

Headed by the parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of National Defence in Burma, Brigadier General Co Zoom, the Burmese military delegation arrived in Split this evening, by boat from Zadar.

The delegation consists of nine people. So far they have visited Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Bled, Rijeka and Zadar.

(BORBA - 6th July 1952)

FAST TRAINS DIRECT FROM BELGRADE TO RIJEKA

Daily, from 5th July onwards, there will be a direct fast train from Belgrade to Split, and Belgrade to Rijeka, which will leave Belgrade at 20.15 hours. This train arrives in Split the next day at 4.38 hours and at Rijeka at 4.03 hours. A train will return from Split daily at 22 hours and from Rijeka at 22.35 hours, and will arrive in Belgrade at 15.20 hours.

(BORBA - 6th July 1952)

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FIVE BULGARIAN SPIES CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT AT LESKOVAC

Today at 11 a.m. before the County Court at Leskovac began the trial against Bulgarian spies Georgije Makarijev Zaharijev and Ljubomir Vladimirov Ivanov and against a group of the band of Ceda Stojiljkovic - murderer of the National Hero Pane Djukic - Aleksa Stojiljkovic, Todor Mjlosavljevic, Mileva Stojiljkovic and Nasta Marinkovic. The Jury of the court consists of the President of the County Court Predrag Elezovic and jurymen Cedomir Grujic and Dragi Mihajlovic. The indictment is to be presented by the county Public Prosecutor Blagoje Gligorijevic.

The accused Georgije and Ljubomir escaped to Bulgaria in 1948. They were engaged in the service of the Bulgarian State Security and handed over to it data of intelligence character about political and economic conditions in the FPRY. Under the agents of Bulgarian state security they finished a spy course on the mountain of Vitosa where they studied how to move with maps, with the compass, how to use arms and cameras.

Armed with machine guns, hand grenades, revolvers, cameras, propaganda hostile material and material for photographing they crossed the border near the village of Strezimirovac on the 29th of June at about 11 p.m. During the two days that they were on our territory, they photographed military objects in the vicinity of the border, then the village Stazimirovci, the surroundings of the mountain and the peak of Vrtope and the terrain around Dobro Polje. The spies were caught by a peasant from the village of Brod and handed to the authorities. Both accused distributed propaganda material on the terrain where they moved about.

The three other accused are members of the bandit group of Cedomir Stojiljkovic and had the task to collect various data about conditions in our country, to decoy persons for escape into Bulgaria, for hostile work against the FPRY and to comit murders of men in the leadership of our people's authority.

Bandit Cedomir Stojiljkovic, after having been smuggled by the Bulgarian State Security into our country with his group, linked with the accused, held meetings with them, assigned them with tasks which they performed. Ceda Stojiljkovic was killed on the 30th of June by the National Hero Pane Djukic who was also deadly wounded.

The Public Prosecutor indicted these three for the crime of associating against the people and the state, provided under the article 117 paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

The sixth accused Mileva Stojiljkovic, knew that the bandit Cedomir Stojiljkovic crossed into our country from Bulgaria with the purpose of committing espionage and other criminal offences, and she did not report this to the people's authority.

The first accused Georgije Makarijev pleaded guilty. He explained at the trial that he escaped to Bulgaria on the 24th of June, 1948 with three associates as an adherent of the Cominform Resolution. After coming to Bulgaria they were questioned about the conditions in the FPRY. He said that he received food from the Red Cross and that he was given 4000 leva monthly. For his espionage work he was first linked with a certain Ivan Ivanov. Later on he met a certain Mirkov who assigned with the task to cross into Yugoslavia. The group was assigned with the task to photograph the trenches on the

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border and on the Vrtopa, what they carried out. They were also ordered to use arms if the need arises. The accused pleads guilty, confesses the crime, is aware of the consequences and is penitent.

The second accused Ljubomir also pleads guilty, and expresses regret. He confesses that he photographed the terrain on our territory where they were moving. They photographed all more important objects. He photographed machine gun nests on the border, trenches and the mountain peak of Vrtopa. He also distributed propaganda material

To the question of the presiding judge why did he do this he answered that he was doing all this because such a task was set to him being an emigrant.

Both spies were furnished with large quantities of food because they were ordered not to report to anybody, knowing that they had no support among the people.

After examining the accused Aleksa Stojiljkovic, father of the killed bandit Cedomir Stojiljkovic the trial was adjourned.

Continuing the trial the other accused were examined. Todor Milosavljevic charges the accused Aleksa Stojkovic and asserts that his son Cedo Stojiljkovic - merder of the National Hero Pane Djukic, came to him - at his home, to see him and asked for facts about the number of military units and their armament, in the vicinity of Leskovac.

Milosavljevic further said that Ceda Stojiljkovic sent several times messages to his father Aleksa Stojiljkovic asking for some things. The accused Todor defends himself by saying that he has not reported Ceda Stojiljkovic to the authorities, because he was threatened by Ceda that he would kill him.

Mileva Djordjevic-Stojiljkovic was then examined. She is the wife of Ceda Stojiljkovic. She knew about his stay, but has not reported him to the authority because her father in law Aleksa Stojiljkovic said that he would report Ceda.

Nada Marinkovic from Slatina, mistress of a Bulgarian spy already during the occupation, when he belonged to the Bulgaria fascist army and now an agent of the State Security, was then examined.

Then witnesses were heard. Jelica Ikić, a school mistress from Veliko Trnjane, affirmed that Aleksa Stojiljkovic told her once that his son Cead was in Yugoslavia, in the woods, and that he even once came to his father's house.

The other witness Ljiljana Milic, a school mistress, said that three men come once to her school asking for data about members of the Party and state leaders from Leskovac.

Public Prosecutor's speech

After the examination of accused and witnesses the Public Prosecutor Blagoje Gligorić said:

"In the series of crimes which were committed in the course of last four years against our country and our people is also this cruel crime organised by Cominform bands under the directives from Moscow and executed by Cervenkov's agency.

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Until last year there were over 1,500 border incidents of all kinds which were caused by Cominform frontier and other bands on our frontier.

The smuggling in of bandits into our country, killing the best sons of our homeland on the frontier, violations against our diplomatic representatives that is the system of Cominformists in the struggle against Yugoslavia.

Two militiamen in the Piroc district, one militiaman at Jablanica one militiaman and one frontier guard in the Dimitrograd district, two militiamen in the district of Vlasotinci were killed by those bandits, in our close vicinity, and now the band smuggled into our country has killed the national hero, great son of our people, Pane Djukic, a fighter dreaded by the enemies, Cetniks and the occupier whenever they heard that he was engaged in fighting.

All accused are a component part of these bands, because they are engaged in the same work, on the same task, are paid by the same masters with the aim to enslave and destroy our country. In their ranks are men who have mercilessly destroyed our country and killed our men during the Second World War.

The memory of the murders in Bojnik, Brestovac Kosancic and many other places committed by the Bulgarian fascists are still in live memory, and now new victims are falling from the same fascists only now under the leadership of Cervenkov and as they say "great Stalin".

Then the Public Prosecutor Gligorijevic turned to the crimes of each individual. He pointed out that all the accused are on the same line and that all of them are employed with the same master.

"Let all of them who dare to act against the achievements of our National Revolution, know that they will have the same fate as these accused and all others who threaten our freedom" - emphasized the Public Prosecutor at the end of his speech.

After that the defence was heard.

Sentence

The County Court at Leskovac punished the diversionists with the following penalties:

To death by shooting: Georgi Zaharijev, Ljubomir Ivanov, Aleksa Stojiljkovic, Todor Milosavljevic and Nada Marinkovic, Mileva Djordjevic-Stojiljkovic to 18 months penal servitude.

This just sentence was approved by applause by over one thousand present citizens of Leskovac.

(BORBA - July 6, 1952)

TWO RUMANIAN PILOTS ESCAPE TO OUR COUNTRY BY PLANE

Yesterday morning between 7 and 9 a.m. two Rumanian fighter planes "Messerschmit" landed in Yugoslavia, with the Captain Georgi Juo and Lieutenant Boris Konstantin.

After landing on our territory they stated that they escaped from Rumania with the intention to seek refuge from the Yugoslav territory.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952)

THE FLIGHT OF TWO RUMANIAN PLANES TO YUGOSLAVIA: ESCAPES FROM RUMANIA HAVE NOT BEEN RARE RECENTLY

As it has already been reported, the day before yesterday, two Rumanian pilots with two "Messerschmit" fighters landed on our territory. Airforce Captain Georgi Juo landed at Petrovac na Mlavi. and Lieutenant Boris Konstantin at a field near Alibunar.

Lieutenant Boris Konstantin, after landing stated that he landed at Alibunar because he was short of gasoline (lately the Rumanian pilots receive small quantities of gasoline as to unable them to escape over the frontier), started with Captain Juo and intended to land in our country with him. In landing, not knowing the terrain Lieutenant Konstantin with his "Messerschmit" #319 had a slight accident so that the plane was rather damaged. That is why they removed the plane from the air strip and took it to pieces, for repair.

This is not the first case of escape of soldiers of the Rumanian airforce. If we turn back only for a few months we shall recall the plane "Heinkel 111" which on the 13th of March landed at the Belgrade airport with five members of the crew. It was then that the following, flew from the airport at Brasova to our country: political commissar of the airforce regiment Joan Tine, Lieutenant Joan Bukur, Lieutenant Dimitar Picurka, sergeant Georgi Cure and sergeant Eugen Horhojanu radio telegraphist.

After landing they stated that "they could no longer bear the humiliation to which they were subjected". Because the Soviet military units are all over Rumania, Soviet pilots are on every airport, the airports are completely in the hands of the Russian airforce, Russian pilots are much better paid and equipped than the Rumanian ones etc...

The latest escape of two pilots with two planes from Rumania to our country best shows the attitude of the Rumanian airforce towards the present satellite regime in Rumania. And not only among members of the airforce. Escapes from Cominform Rumania of soldiers of military units, most often frontier guards whose possibilities for crossing the frontier are much bigger than of other people in Rumania speak about the intolerance towards the rigid regime in the Moscow gubernia if Rumania is very tense. For the last five months 18 Rumanian soldiers, frontier guards and soldiers of the airforce escaped to our country. If we take into account the preventive measures, which were undertaken at the Rumanian airports especially after the escape of five pilots in March, then it can be assumed that the latest escape of two pilots with two planes is really an expression of unbearable position in which the Rumanian people are today.

(BORBA - 7th July, 1952)

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PLENUM OF THE UNION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF MACEDONIA

(Skoplje, 5th July)

The plenum of the General Co-operative Union of Macedonia was held today in Skoplje. The agenda consisted of two main items: the development and prospects of peasant co-operatives of a general type and the introduction of an economic account in all peasant working co-operatives in Macedonia and in connection with it preparations for economic-financial plans in the co-operatives. A report on the activities of the peasant co-operatives was submitted by the Secretary of the General Co-operative Union of Macedonia, Dragan Trajnovski.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952).

THE PLENUM OF THE CC OF THE PEOPLE'S YOUTH OF SLOVENIA HAS BEGUN

(Ljubljana, 5th July)

The 16th plenum of the CC of the People's Youth of Slovenia began work. The plenum discussed ideological and political activities as well as the participation of youth in physical culture and cultural societies and organisations.

At the plenum was present the organisational secretary of the CC CP Slovenia, Vida Tomsic, Deputy President of the Council for Culture, Science and Education, Franc Kimovec and other representatives of cultural and political organisations and institutions.

The plenum continues.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952).

THE HANDING OVER OF THE AIDE MEMOIRES CONCERNING TRI-PARTITE AID TO YUGOSLAVIA IS EXPECTED THIS WEEK

As we are informed, the handing over of the aide memoires concerning Tri-Partite Aid for Yugoslavia for the forthcoming period is going to be presented next week.

With the exchange of the aide memoire of 12th July 1951, negotiations began between the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France on one side, and Yugoslavia on the other side, concerning the Tri-Partite Economic Aid in raw materials to our country. These negotiations took place at Bled.

The object of the Tri-Partite aid was to enable Yugoslavia to buy raw materials for the period 1st August 1951 to June 1952. Yugoslavia was allocated for this period 120 million dollars. The USA Government participated with 78 million dollars, Great Britain with 27.6 million and France with 14.4 million dollars.

For balancing the deficit in the foreign trade exchange in the second part of 1951 Yugoslavia was allocated 50 million dollars. About this matter our country was informed on 27th August 1951. For the first half of 1952 Yugoslavia was allocated a further 70 million dollars. The total economic gain was used for buying raw materials necessary for our industry: coke, anthracite, crude oil and derivatives, technical grease, rolled materials, pig iron, cotton, wool, wool and cotton thread, skins, natron-paper, rotary paper, aniline dyes, fertilisers and so forth.

In the framework of this aid, besides raw materials, the buying of articles of mass consumption was also approved.

An agreement in principle exists between the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France, which was reached in Washington this year, that Yugoslavia should be given a further Tri-Partite Economic Aid for balancing the payments balance sheet for the economic 1952/3 year.

The level and conditions of further aid are not yet known. But an early presentation of the aide memoire is expected, after which will begin negotiations between the three governments and our country concerning the execution of this aid.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952.)

DIRECTORATES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF B & H HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED

(Sarajevo, 5th July)

At the proposal of the Government of PR B & H, the Praesidium of the PA PR B & H has issued a decree by which 16 main directorates have been abolished. By this decree the Deputy Minister-President of the Council for Industry, Ilija Matejic, and the Directors of the main directions have been relieved of their duties.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952).

THE ABOLISHMENT OF MAIN DIRECTORATES IN SLOVENIA

A special communique which was published this morning made it known that the presidency of the Praesidium of the PA PR Slovenia, at yesterday's meeting, issued a decree concerning the abolition of all ten existing main directorates and seven other directorates which were until now independent organs. Another decree relieved of their duties all the directors of the main directorates and other directorates and the competence of these directorates has been put under the leadership and control of the Economic Council of PR Slovenia.

At this meeting, some illegal decisions of the Towns People's Councils of Ljubljana and Maribor were considered. Decisions of these committees concerning compulsory tips in catering enterprises, concerning town tax on wine and spirits and cinema shows, as well as the decision concerning the compulsory registration of dogs were annulled.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952).

AMERICAN-SLOVENES WILL VISIT ZAGREB AND BELGRADE

(Ljubljana, 5th July)

American progressive Slovenes who are staying in their old homeland will make two long excursions in our country. One group will tour by car North-Eastern Slovenia, Zagreb, the birthplace of Marshal Tito and the Croatian littoral and the second group will visit Belgrade.

(BORBA -- 6th July, 1952).

CADRES FROM FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS GO TO ENTERPRISES AND PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

The Personnel Section of the Government of the FPRY has informed us that after the reorganisation of the federal and economic apparatus, the following Comrades have been sent to work in different republics. In Serbia, Eng. Vladimir Vujovic, Deputy President of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government; Eng. Jovan Jankovic, Deputy President of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY; Eng. Miodrag Pesic, Adviser to the Council for Industry and Building; Eng. Miroslav Ciric, Inspector of the Chief Directorate for the Plan; Eng. Dragoslav Mutapovic, Deputy Minister-President of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry. To Croatia have been sent Eng. Zvonimir Babic, Deputy President of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government; Eng. Miroslav Janousek, Councillor of the Council

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for Industry and Building of the FPRY; Eng. Ljubomir Babaric, Director of the Directorate for Developing Production; Artur Starc, Councillor and Head of Section of the Main Directorate of the Plan. Eng. Vjeko Rubicici, Agricultural Eng. of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY; Eng. Mile Ljubicic, Councillor, Head of the Commission for Standardisation; Vladko Babic, Councillor of the Council for Jurisdiction and the Building up of the People's Authority.

To Slovenia, Eng. Bozidar Gustin, Deputy President of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government; Mihailo Dermastia, Deputy President of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government; Eng. Bozo Kosin, Councillor, Director of Section of the General Direction of the Plan;

For Bosnia and Hercegovina: Eng. Vladimir Langhofer, Councillor of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY,

For Montenegro: Eng. Ivan Radenovic, Councillor of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government; Eng. Gojko Lukac, Higher Inspector of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government.

For Macedonia: Eng. Anton Lebar from the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government; Eng. Slavko Milesavjevic, Councillor of the Council for Industry and Building of the FPRY Government.

All these comrades who have been put at the disposal of the People's Republics will be allocated mainly to work in economic enterprises and People's Committees.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952).

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE STATINTL

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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OPENING OF PREMISES OF FRANCO-YUGOSLAV SOCIETY
(Paris 5th July)

Today the Franco-Yugoslav Society celebrated the opening of its club premises. Present on this occasion were the vice-president of the State Council, and honorary president and founder of the Society, Rene Cassen, the former minister Alder Gasier, the president of the society Jean Cassou, a member of the International Secretariat of the Peace Forum, M Butbien, the Spanish republican general Riquelmet, the wellknown French writer Claude Avelin, and other wellknown artistic and cultured personalities of Paris, as well as representatives of the Yugoslav Society in France "Brotherhood and Unity", representatives of the French trades union organisations, and other friends of Yugoslavia.

Present at the opening were the Yugoslav Ambassador in France Srcan Prica, and the minister plenipotentiary of his Embassy, Sergije Makijedo, with other Embassy personnel.

Welcoming those present, the honorary president Rene Cassen made a friendly speech in which he recalled the traditional friendship and united struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia and France against a common enemy. He drew particular attention to the importance of the Liberation Struggle of the Yugoslav partisans, who compelled the German High Command to keep 25 divisions in Yugoslavia for the whole of the war. Thus the Yugoslav partisans helped the allies and made a great contribution towards victory.

Recalling the conditions under which this Society was formed in Algiers in 1943, the present president of the Society, Jean Cassou pointed out that it had been Frenchmen who had founded the Society, members of the Free French Forces, at the time when they got to know about the heroic struggle of Marshal Tito and his partisans.

"In the period after the war," continued Cassou, "the Yugoslav partisans have struggled for the freedom and independence of their country. The best example of this is the break with the Cominform and the successful effort of a whole people against the shameful oppression of the Soviet Union and her satellites. The Yugoslav partisans have shown the same heroism and decision in the freeing and development of their country, as they showed in time of war." Finally, Cassou pointed out that the whole world ought to make use of the splendid and heroic example of the Yugoslavs.

Congratulating the Franco-Yugoslav Society on its fruitful and successful work, Ambassador Srdjan Prica said, "We Yugoslavs will never forget that in the most difficult days of our recent past at the time of the Cominform attacks and blockade, it was from the ranks of this society that the first voice was heard, which proclaimed to the world its belief in the peace-loving nature of a country which had fought for its freedom and independence." (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th July 1952)

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE VISIT OF THE INDIAN SOCIALISTS TO YUGOSLAVIA
(New Delhi 5th July)

The Indian press today carried a detailed account of the press conference held the day before by the leader of the Indian Socialist delegation which recently visited Yugoslavia, Farida Ansaria. Under the heading "Indian socialist enthusiasm", the Delhi daily paper Hindustani Standard gave the detailed impressions of Farida Ansaria during his journey throughout Yugoslavia. The newspaper wrote that the measures by which the decentralisation of Yugoslav economy and political life was being attempted, were a "clear example of the consistent execution of Marxist principles concerning the withering away of the state." The newspaper also published a photograph of the reception given the delegation by President of the Serbian government, Petar Stambolic. Reports of the press conference also appeared in other newspapers, such as Times of India and Statesman.

FORMAL LUNCHEON IN THE PRESIDIUM IN HONOUR OF THE GREEK DELEGATION -
YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE TO PERSEVERE ON THE ROAD OF CO-OPERATION FOR
THE BENEFIT OF PEACE

Yesterday at 10 a.m. the Greek parliamentary delegation placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Avala. The wreath was placed by the leader of the delegation, Dimitrius Gondikas, President of the Greek Parliament.

Colonel Rade Knezevic, Assistant Commander of Belgrade, welcomed the Greek delegation at Avala. In addition to the members of the delegation, the President of the Federal Council of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, Vladimir Simic, People's Deputies Skender Kulenovic, Slavoljub Petrovic and Dobrosav Tomasevic, and Dr. Slaven Smodlaka, Head of the Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present at the formal placing of the wreath.

The Greek Envoy in Belgrade Spiros Capetanides, members of the Greek Legation, Military Attache of Greece in Belgrade, Colonel Epaminondas Vrettos and representatives of the Greek and our press were also present at the wreath-placing ceremony.

After Colonel Rade Knezevic showed the final operations in liberating Belgrade, the leader of the Greek delegation, Mr. Dimitrius Gondikas, congratulated the Yugoslav peoples for their strong stand in the battle for their liberation and proposed a minute of silence for the fighters who lost their lives in the battles for the liberation of Belgrade:

Our visit will increase the friendship between Greece and Yugoslavia

At the reception in the City People's Committee in Belgrade, which was held yesterday in honour of the Greek parliamentary delegation, the leader of the delegation, Dimitrius Gondikas, expressed the first impressions of the Greek delegation in Yugoslavia in a talk with the Vice-President of the City People's Committee of Belgrade, Sveto Popovic.

Mr. Gondikas said: "With great satisfaction we accepted the invitation of the Yugoslav People's Assembly to visit your country. Even before we left Athens your Ambassador, Rados Jovenovic, assured us that we would be satisfied. There is no need for anyone to assure us now. We are very satisfied with our stay in Belgrade and announce that what the delegation has seen during its stay represents great progress. What your men have done deserves admiration".

In bidding farewell to the Vice-President of the City People's Committee, Mr. Gondikas said:

"We arrived to establish friendship between our two countries. This friendship already exists. We believe that our visit will increase the friendship between Greece and Yugoslavia and that it will be beneficial to safeguarding peace in this part of the world, and for the good of both of our peoples".

Formal luncheon in the Presidium

The Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, Mosa Pijade, prepared a formal luncheon yesterday in honour of the Greek Parliamentary delegation.

Besides the members of the delegation and the representatives of the Greek Legation in Belgrade, the formal luncheon was also attended by the Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the PA of the FPRY, Mosa Pijade and Ivan Rus, Ministers of the Federal Government Milentije Popovic, Svetozer Vukmanovic and Stanjke Simic, Vice-President of the People's Assembly of Serbia Archpriest Milan Smiljanic, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Veljko Vlahovic and the Head of the Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Slaven Smodlaka, many People's Deputies, and representatives of public and cultural life.

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From the Greek side the luncheon was attended by members of the Greek Legation, led by the Envoy Mr. Capetanides, and Greek newsmen who accompanied the delegation.

During the luncheon the Vice-President of the Presidium of the PA of the FPRY, Mosa Pijade, and the leader of the Greek parliamentary delegation, Dimitrius Gondikas, exchanged greetings. In his greeting Mosa Pijade said:

"I am lucky to have the opportunity to welcome our dear guests, Greek friends and colleagues, and to wish that their stay in our country will be as comfortable and pleasant as in their own homes.

I think that I am conveying the feelings of all of us if I wish to express from this spot my assurance that the visit of the representatives of the Greek Parliament to our country will mark one of the significant moments in Yugoslav-Greek friendship.

All of us who have followed the development of the Greek-Yugoslav relations, especially in the last few years, could satisfactorily confirm that these relations, despite the existence of certain unsolved problems, have become closer and more friendly from day to day in order to develop into relations of hearty friendship. Gentlemen, what could be more natural than two countries which are neighbours to be guided to one another, which have many mutual ties and interests, not only from the present day but also from the recent and distant past, whose mutual ideal is peace and co-operation in order to defend their national independence and security, what could be more natural than to have two countries, both conscious of their positions, to start towards the realisation of such co-operation which will best correspond to their national interests and mutual aims of peace which inspire them. Because of this we are lucky to see that step by step, certainly and with full responsibility, both sides are manifesting, and on this occasion, a spirit of understanding and friendship which corresponds to the profoundest wishes of our peoples.

The relations which are being realised today between our two countries have a solid foundation from the past, when the relations between Serbia, and later Yugoslavia and Greece, were hearty and friendly. Naturally this lucky circumstance deserves to be highlighted by all of us. In it we can always find a bulwark and inspiration for our mutual co-operation today and in the future. But permit me to emphasise that the New Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which was created as a fraternal family of independent nations in which all the peoples received, for the first time in history, full possibility for their independent national development, does not only wish to create true relations of equal co-operation with its neighbour Greece, but that today, it also disposes with an incomparably greater real force and moral authority which guarantees this co-operation and which makes this Greek-Yugoslav friendship a sure factor of peace in this part of Europe, which must be taken into consideration. Gentlemen and comrades, this is why I think we are nevertheless creating something new in our relations in this territory which, much to my regret, throughout history was celebrated as a scene of serious battles, which were very frequently provoked by scandals and intrigues which came from abroad.

Being that I dwelt on our past I would like to confirm not only that our two countries were never in dispute or at war with one another, but also the fact that our peoples knew how to find the road to one another during the serious moments in history, as was the case during the First and Second World Wars. The experiences of history, especially the experiences of the last world war, are still alive in our feelings and they remind us of the serious moments of aggression and enslavement which threatened our countries. Today when the horizon shows the gathering of clouds which carry apprehensions, it is worthwhile mentioning these experiences as well as extracting their advice. I think we will all agree that there is no need to doubt that our peoples will know how to find their mutual

interests and to establish between themselves such a co-operation which best suits them. There are many today who speak about forms of co-operation and create these or those suppositions. However, permit me to express my assurance that forms are not important and that they are even less vital and the thing that is decisive is what both sides want, and whether we understand one another and for what goals we are aspiring.

Gentlemen, colleagues and comrades, I don't want to leave an impression of a man who is only viewing one side of the question, even though this would be most ideal if it were possible. Just the fact that our relations began to intensively develop a short time ago very clearly speaks that it is necessary to persist and further continue on the road which we have started to travel, wisely and with consideration, avoiding everything that would hamper the development of those relations which are desired by both sides. I know that this is not always easy and that the stubborn remnants of distrust and sometimes suspicion and intrigue operate contrary to our desires and endeavours. For this reason permit me to express my profoundest hope that our two countries will be qualified to persevere on this road for the benefit of their mutual prosperity, for the benefit of peace in this part of Europe. Be certain, gentlemen and colleagues, that the peoples of the FPRY and their best representatives, headed by their Government and Marshal Tito, in carrying out a peace policy and co-operation with all countries, and specifically with the neighbours which stand for the same principles, are developing the best desires and sympathies for the blossoming of the neighbouring kingdom of Greece and for the best development of our further inter-relations.

I toast to the further development of Greek-Yugoslav co-operation and friendship".

The Greek people are sincerely confident in the necessity of the rapprochement between the two countries - stated Mr. Gondikas in his greeting

In answering Mosa Pijade's greeting, Mr. Dimitrius Gondikas said:

"Mister Vice-President, gentlemen and dear colleagues:

In the first place Mr. Vice President, I would like to fulfill my pleasant duty of thanking you on behalf of the People's Assembly of Greece, the colleagues present here and for myself for your friendly and courteous invitation to visit your country.

With sincere enthusiasm and true satisfaction I listened to your very friendly words which you heartily addressed to my colleagues and myself, in connection with the first visit of the Greek parliamentary delegation to friendly and neighbouring Yugoslavia. I know that this participation at this manifestation is a real privilege and we value its true worth. These few hours we spent in your beautiful country have already shown us the traditional Yugoslav hospitality and made us feel as though we were at home.

I can assure you that the importance which you have given this visit of the representatives of the Greek Parliament is also shared by us and not only by the members of my delegation but, and I am assured, by the political parties which we have the honour to represent and by the Greek public opinion. It is very fortunate that our visit came at the same time when the noticeable and constant improvement of relations between our peoples, as you have very well expressed, are becoming stronger and stronger so that they can develop, as we all wish, into a hearty and sincere co-operation. This development does not only look natural to me but it flows forth from the mutual interests of our peoples who are instilled with noble ideals, among which the basic one is the protection and defence of peace in this part of the world. Your words have awakened me, words which have evoked our mutual past and heroism of both of our countries when the relations with Serbia and later with Yugoslavia

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became more than friendly and sincere, a past which is so precious to all of our co-nationals and which will serve, and I am sure of this, to show us the road which we must follow in the future development of relations between our peoples.

Finally, the fact that we found ourselves shoulder to shoulder during the past wars and the experiences which we mutually endured, especially during the last World War, as well as the lessons derived from our history, will ease this task for us which is of vital interest to both of our countries.

Gentlemen, there is no doubt that new Yugoslavia with its inflated force and its moral authority, and postwar Greece which has become stronger and developed with its own efforts, together represent a significant factor of peace and stability in this part of Europe. Moving from this premise, I am convinced that our peoples, in paying attention to the international situation, will without a doubt know how to find mediums to protect their peaceful development, which is urgent for their reconstruction and that they will strongly resist all threats and intrigues which are directed against their liberties, against the inviolability of their territories and their homelands. Before I finish, I would specifically like to emphasise that which you have so capably highlighted, and that is the fact that there were never any conflicts or wars between our two countries, which have existed many centuries in good-neighbourly relations and mutual respect.

This is the only example in history.

I am also fully certain, just like you, Mister Vice-President, that, despite the difficulties which ravage the world and which have had their effect in our countries, our peoples will stay on the road which they have travelled in the past and which they will travel in the future for the good of their interests and general peace. The Greek people are sincerely confident in the necessity of the rapprochement between Greece and Yugoslavia, and fervently wish the FPRY luck and progress".

I toast to the strengthening of Yugoslav-Greek ties". (Tanjug)

Greek parliamentary delegation attends the presentation of the "Legend of Ohrid"

The Greek Parliamentary delegation, which has been staying in Belgrade for the past two days as guests of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, attended last night's presentation of the "Legend of Ohrid" ballet, which was composed by Stevan Hristic, a Yugoslav.

In addition to the members of the delegation and representatives of the Greek Legation in Belgrade, the ballet was attended by the President of the Federal Council of the People's Assembly, Vladimir Simic, Vice-President of the Council of Nationalities Grga Jankez, Secretary of the Council of Nationalities Skender Kulenovic, People's Deputy Svetislav Popovic-Djero and others.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952).

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS NOVI SAD AND THE CO-OPERATIVE IN LOVCENAC

(Novi Sad, 6th July)

About ten o'clock today the Greek parliamentary delegation arrived in Novi Sad, where a formal reception was held in its honour in the auditorium of the Executive Committee of the Main Committee of the AP Vojvodina.

In answering the greeting of the President of the Executive Committee Luka Mrksic, the leader of the Greek delegation Dimitrius Gondikas, stated that during the course of its two-day stay in Yugoslavia the delegation noticed great progress which was realised in the country.

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Mr. Gondikas said: "Everything that we have seen today incites in us a pleasant surprise, for we have seen that Yugoslavia is raising itself with a quick tempo from the ruins of which even our country was not spared".

After he stated that the Greek parliamentary delegation was given a hearty welcome everywhere it went and the desire for co-operation between Greece and Yugoslavia, the leader of the Greek delegation concluded with the following words: "I congratulate Marshal Tito and his co-workers for everything they have achieved in developing their country, with the wish for their further successful progress".

In a talk with the representatives of the popular authority; the members of the delegation showed great interest in the economic, political and cultural problems of the AP Vojvodina. They were especially interested in the development of the co-operative system and the life of the national minority in the province.

The Greek parliamentary delegation also visited one of the largest peasant working co-operatives in the Vojvodina "Njegos" in Lovcenac. The members of the Greek delegation spent over two hours talking with the co-operative members and inspecting the co-operative buildings. (Tanjug)

The Greek press emphasises the hearty atmosphere surrounding the visit and the significance of the co-operation between the two countries for peace

(Athens, 6th July)

In the comments concerning the visit of the Greek parliamentary delegation to Yugoslavia, all of yesterday's Athens papers emphasised the significance of this visit for the future co-operation between the two neighbouring countries. The paper Katimerini writes that "the visit of the deputies of the Greek Parliament represents a significant step for the development of co-operation between Greece and Yugoslavia" and that equality and the mutual respect of the two countries form the basis for such co-operation. The paper Acropolis wrote about this visit and emphasised it in its headlines by saying that "good relations between Greece and Yugoslavia are a sure basis for peace in the Balkans".

The paper Eliki Imera writes that there are no obstacles on the road to good relations between Greece and Yugoslavia.

The Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs also announced an official communique on the stay of the Greek delegation in which it emphasised the hearty atmosphere and the excellent organisation of the welcome. The communique reads: "It is expected that such manifestations by the Yugoslav peoples and its Government will strengthen the already close friendship between two neighbouring peoples which is also the sincere desire of the Greek people and its Government". This communique, which was announced in connection with some news that the stay of the Greek delegation in Skoplje will be shortened, states that the programme of the stay of the Greek delegation was drawn up by the competent services of both of the friendly countries, with the idea that the details of the programme be worked up on the spot so that the Greek Deputies would be able to get a more complete knowledge of all the sectors of Yugoslav life. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th July, 1952).

ON THE REORGANISATION OF CO-OPERATIVES.

It is not long since the publication of the Instructions of the CC CPY "On the future direction of the socialist transformation of the villages", and our experience in Bosnia and Hercegovina is not so extensive. One cannot expect speedy results in nine months, as the village, the peasant and agriculture are concerned. But mention can be made of various wrong ideas and certain positive experiences.

Practice has shown that the introduction of the new economic business system (economic accounting) is very useful and that the majority of co-operatives have gladly adopted it. The new business system has revealed great reserves of labour and material, more so in the co-operatives than anywhere else; it has exposed idlers and various non-workers. Economic accounting has made relations within co-operatives more acute, especially as regards co-operative members who have pooled their livestock and equipment but have insufficient labour and so cannot maintain their families on normal wages. Their position has not yet been stabilised and this is one of the principal reasons for such members' submitting applications to leave working co-operatives.

Instead of giving such individual co-operative members rent (interest on their land or land-hire) regardless of what type of co-operative and so insuring them, the majority of districts labour under misapprehensions in regard to this question, and even resist paying rent. Certain district leaders of co-operative unions and district political leaders likewise do not understand the position of such co-operative members. In the co-operatives themselves those members who have contributed least, but work and so earn most, often oppose payment of rents.

There are instances of the co-operative members' themselves solving this question. With the help of the managing committees they have guaranteed the distribution of monetary means also to those co-operative members who have no labour, and so individual co-operative members are satisfied. But these cases are rare. And it is almost a rule in the majority of co-operatives that this question has not been finally settled, although a large majority of the members are agreed that a portion of rent, whether from the social fund or in the form of rent or interest on the land, should be given.

Certain managing committees of co-operatives, with the support of certain district leading bodies, have tried to employ superfluous labour, which has become evident especially in places where economic accounting has been introduced, in the economy but without the consent of the people to be employed. This met with strong resistance in co-operatives. No success was achieved in employing a number of them on the development of undeveloped branches of the economy and so extending and increasing co-operative production.

In both cases it was a question of co-operative problems which can be solved only by all members of the co-operative, and not by a selected section of them, who often usurp the rights of members and solve matters vital to the co-operative over the heads of the members. Such bureaucratic tendencies in dealing with co-operative questions are very harmful and prevent the organisational consolidation of co-operatives. They have therefore to be publicised and eliminated with the help of all co-operative members.

Where the reorganisation of working co-operatives which have no conditions for existence as working co-operatives of any type, is concerned, one can speak of various tendencies which have clearly emerged in practice. On the whole they can all be reduced to three fundamental tendencies.

Primarily, there is a frequent lack of a clear and definite economic criterion as to which working co-operative possesses no conditions for existence as some particular type of working co-operative. Hence people lack the courage either to abolish or reorganise such co-operatives, and temporise.

The second tendency is for all co-operatives to be reorganised so

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as to be agricultural with the initial characteristics of a working co-operative included, or to reorganise co-operatives on similar types of working co-operatives. This tendency is evident among our co-operative staffs and is very deeply rooted. Fear of "discarding" the already existing types of co-operative, seems to have become a rule in the minds of a large number of personnel on the terrain. This is a serious obstacle to the correct solution of co-operative questions in general, and particularly to the reorganisation of working co-operatives and their orientation to those branches of production which open up prospects for the development of the agriculture of the region concerned.

Certain comrades expect the reorganised co-operatives - namely those which have been directed towards suitable branches of the economy (livestock farming, fruit-farming and similar things) - immediately to become profitable, an impossibility in a short time. A certain continuity is here necessary. If no attention is paid to this continuity, the result must be, as in the case of certain comrades, no clear understanding as to how co-operatives should be reorganised.

All these tendencies are less evident than they were a few months ago, but they still exist - in some places more than in others - depending on the extent to which ideas on the old type of working and agricultural co-operative are retained. Experience shows that where such conceptions are still fairly prevalent - there is difficulty with the reorganisation of co-operatives and the co-operatives are in all respects weaker.

But no one expected the old ideas to disappear overnight. A certain length of time was needed for our cadres to detach themselves from the wrong kolhoz theory and practice and to gain their own experience from new conditions.

The largest number of unsolved questions is still to be found in those districts where comrades think that they can adhere to "the old method", and that nothing need be changed. This attitude has resulted in their already beginning to come into conflict with practical questions in the work of co-operatives. These questions are all the more difficult to solve where there has been less general political work on the terrain and where hostile elements have given their interpretation to our measures in the sphere of economy (the abolition of compulsory bulk purchase, economic democratisation, etc.).

The new economic measures have considerably stimulated the interest of each producer. The interest of members in the agricultural co-operative for the development of a particular branch of economy is growing from day to day. It is of fundamental importance that our cadres should help and give correct direction to this interest on the part of co-operative members. The more quickly they discard old ideas, and the more they reach agreement with co-operative members and solve all questions with their participation, the more quickly and successfully will the co-operative movement develop.

(Sgd.) Blazo Djuricic.

(BORBA, 6th July, 1952.)

ALONG THE ROAD OF VICTORY.

Today marks the passage of eleven years since the historical 7th July, 1941.

The memory of that day does not fade from the minds and hearts of the Serbian people, or the other peoples of Yugoslavia, because the 7th July was the beginning of the People's Revolution throughout Yugoslavia.

Neither the Serbian people nor the other peoples of Yugoslavia ceased fighting in those May days of 1945 when the guns became silent, they did not stop half way. A new revolutionary period then began during which love for one's homeland was shown and is shown in deed and battle.

On each holiday like this, therefore, we do not speak only of the days of revolt and the years of armed struggle, but also of the days of great resolution on the front of socialist reconstruction. These holidays are a kind of milestone on our road to socialism.

And more than that. Our people celebrate each such date of each year with ever greater awareness of the rights and duties which the further development of socialist democracy gives them. Only a few years ago the principle of workers' self-management was the ideal, but it is now a reality. Only a few years ago many principles, which have already been put into operation in self-government by the people and all other spheres of state and social life, formed the programme which had to be realised.

Of each such celebration we can also assert with pride that each year the moral and political unity of the Serbian people and the other peoples of Yugoslavia as well is ever stronger and that it is more and more resolute and firm in its determination to persevere in the defence of the gains of the People's Revolution.

Not all the threats of the aggressors in Moscow, Sofia, Budapest, Busharest, Tirana, etc., not all their calumnies, provocations and frontier murders, have born fruit either throughout our country, or in the People's Republic of Serbia. On the contrary, they have an opposite result. They have still more firmly convinced our peoples that their struggle against the aggressors from the East is right and just, and this has given them new strength to resist this aggression more successfully and more powerfully. And those hundreds of thousands belonging to national minorities, living in the People's Republic of Serbia have also been convinced of this. Hence in this respect as well, the attempts of the imperialists from the East to spread hatred in the ranks of members of national minorities towards socialist Yugoslavia and her peoples, have failed.

The Serbian people draw their strength in defence against aggression and in building up socialism, from the knowledge that there can be no better life for them without firm brotherly relations and unity with the other peoples of Yugoslavia. Even in the People's Revolution they fought to prove, and did prove, that they never had anything in common with the Great Serbian hegemonists who came forward in their name. From bands of paid traitors - chetniks who adorned themselves with a Serbian name, they resolutely parted, just as they will in future from all those who try to play upon the finest sentiments of fraternity and unity of the Serbian people for the other peoples of Yugoslavia. This sentiment is deeply planted in the heart of every Serbian patriot whose ancestors, many years ago rising in revolt against the conquerors of that time, went into battle to win freedom and unification on the basis of equality and fraternity with the other peoples of Yugoslavia.

This dream of the old Serbian revolutionaries, as well as of those of the 7th July, has been achieved in socialist Yugoslavia. Therefore, when today throughout the People's Republic of Serbia, thousands of her sons gather in solemn celebration of this holiday, the memory of the fighters of the People's Revolution, as well as of all those who before them awakened and maintained in the people belief in victory in those days when as in 1941 - 1945 it was worth while fighting for freedom even at the cost of one's life, will be revived.

And this 7th July will therefore be a manifestation of the strength of the entire Serbian people, who are prepared neither to bow down nor to retreat before aggression, in order to protect the gains of that historical day.

This means that today as well they will be inspired with new strength to continue along the path of socialist reconstruction, together with the other Yugoslav peoples and in brotherly community with them, under the leadership of their Party and Comrade Tito. In following this path they are deeply convinced that in this way they contribute most to consolidating their freedom and independence, and so contribute most to the preservation of peace in the world.

The Serbian people have marked their entire progress since the 7th July, 1941 to date with constant victory and achievement.

All conditions are present for this to continue in the future as well.

It is for this reason that, in spite of latent danger to peace in the world and to the security of our country from aggressors in the East, the celebration of the 7th July this year is so bright and joyful. Because of this the prospect of a still better future for the peoples of Yugoslavia is evident.

(BORBA, 7th July, 1952.)

LAZAR KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES THE WELL KNOWN EMIGRANT GEORGE BOCEV

Today at 1 p.m. the President of the Macedonian Government Lazar Kolisevski received our well known emigrant George Bocev, President of the Chicago committee for aid to Macedonia, who returns to America one of these days.

After the reception, George Bocev was guest at the luncheon given by the President of the Government. President of the emigration centre of Macedonia Dimce Mire and the writer Vlado Malevski were present at the lunch.

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Today at 11 a.m. President of the Macedonian Government Lazar Kolisevski received members of the People's Militia headed by Lt. Colonel Todor Mastevski and Major Janko Todorovski, spending one hour in conversation.

On behalf of the People's Militia of Macedonia Lt. Colonel Mastevski handed a gift to the President of the Government - a small cinema camera.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

YUGOSLAV EMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL TO SEND AID TO WAR VICTIMS THIS YEAR TOO

Extraordinary meeting of the Yugoslav Committee for the relief of war victims was held in Sao Paulo. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brazil and representatives of the Brazilian Red Cross. Counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy Momcilo Cunic, expressed his thanks to the committee for the aid to the Yugoslav war orphans, and to the Brazilian Red Cross for the support it gave to the Committee.

The President of the Committee Mrs. Josephine Kadunic submitted a report pointing out that the Committee in the period immediately after the war sent to Yugoslavia through the Yugoslav Red Cross various goods in the value of over 8 million dinars.

The Yugoslav committee for relief to war victims in Sao Paulo is engaged to send similar aid this year too.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

NEW PEOPLES' HEROES

By a decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, the following are decorated with the Order of National Hero for outstanding unprecedented heroism in the struggle against the peoples' enemies and convincing bravery and services during the Peoples' Liberation Struggle from 1941 to 1945:

Babovic V. SPASENIJA, Dugalic MOMA, Kovacevic ZIKA, Ljubicic V. RADOJE, Penezic S. SLOVODAN, Petrovic D. DUSAN, Stokovac A. JOVAN, Todorovic M. MIJALKO and Veselinov M. JOVAN.

The following are also proclaimed national heroes by the decree of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY:

Bajic B. SLOBODAN, Bektesi A. MUHAREM, Cetkovic B. JELENA, Durak R. EMIN, Kostic BLAGOJE, Kovacevic O. RADOVAN, Lisjak JANKO, Radosavljevic DOBROSAV and Todorovic M. DIMITRIJE.

(BORBA - 7th July, 1952)

TENDENCIES TO VIOLATE WAGE SCALES

In some of the enterprises, cases have appeared of violation of wage scales. This has not assumed broad dimension but, however, the important thing is that it is already happening although wage scales are not ready in all enterprises.

During the past few months, the working collectives have been fixing for every one of their members the amount of his reward according to his ability and efforts. This is an important task; perhaps more important than the task of managing the enterprises because it is the question of struggle for democracy, for socialist relationships in enterprises and for socialist relations between enterprises and the community. At the same time this is a precious school in the further strengthening of this struggle for these same relations even outside the framework of the enterprises--in the local community, in the entire society.

The wage scale is a document which in fact fixes these relations taking into consideration the specific conditions in each enterprise. This document, at the same time, confirms that the job placement and reward of each individual worker is the work of the entire collective, an expression of the collective's will--consequently, a democratic act in the full sense of the word.

The wage scale is a democratic institution which gives to the working collective a guaranty that those things which are in the best interest of the enterprise will be carried out (of course, within the framework which the society has fixed). In this respect one may say that the wage scale is a constitution governing internal relations in an enterprise.

It is from this angle that one must view the dangers which result from the tendencies to violate the provisions of wage scales.

There would be no sense at all in emphasizing the democratic role of the wage scale and in insisting upon its strict application in those cases where it has been introduced in a nondemocratic way, apart from the working collective and against its will. As was described at the recently held meeting of the Central Council of Labour Syndicates, in seventeen metal enterprises in the Vojvodina, the wages of some groups of workers have been reduced by 22 percent for all; the majority of the working collectives are dissatisfied with the provisions of the wage scales but, nevertheless, there has still been no criticism of either the wage scale or of those who have introduced them against the will of the collectives. In the "Pobeda" enterprise, the workers are being paid minimum wages while officials are being paid full salaries--and all this under the guise of wage scales.

In such enterprises, a firm intervention by the Party and Labour Syndicate Organizations is necessary, rather than an artificial supporting of the wage scales and of their provisions which were introduced in an improper and undemocratic way.

However, on the other hand, it is necessary to firmly suppress the attempts to change wage scales without the knowledge of the collectives even if some of the provisions of the wage scales are not completely clear. If there are any changes to be made, they should be made by the collective which introduced them, naturally with the concurrence of the Labour Syndicate Forum. There are a number of cases where various malcontents (mostly from technical and commercial apparatuses of enterprises) have been calling on the leaderships of Labour Syndicates and asking them that changes be made in the wages scales in their favour.

In Zagreb 60 percent of all wage scales sent to Labour Syndicate Forums with complaints have been taken there by the managers personally, who have chiefly complained about their salaries. The Central Board of the Federation of Seamen has received a complaint from leading administration personnel (commercial and technical directors, bookkeepers, etc.) who have complained not about their own salaries but about the salary of the manager although the manager himself is against any increase of his salary. The background of such a demand is clear; they wanted to have their salaries increased along with the salary of the manager. Or let us take the case of the manager of the maritime enterprise "Jadranska Linija" who, without the knowledge of the working collective, has asked the Federation of Seamen to increase his salary (above the amount of the salary which the manager of the largest metallurgical enterprise has). And when he was told to put such a request before the working collective for discussion, he refused to do so because he said "the workers will not approve this."

These few examples show the unsuccessful attempts made by some people to acquire privileges, and since they dare not face the working collective in a discussion they seek support "from above."

The occurrences to change wage scales "since the situation on the market has changed in the meantime" are more serious. This argument about a changed situation on the market is put up by some of the metal enterprises of Slovenia. Some of these enterprises have all of a sudden discovered certain reserves which were hidden at the time when the amounts of wage funds were fixed. This represents a very favourable ground for the remnants of bureaucracy of those enterprises which consider wage scales to be a mote in the eye. They are acting in a purely demagogical way: "We have more money than was envisaged then and, consequently, the wages and salaries can be increased."

Such occurrences may indeed be dangerous. It is not difficult to imagine in what an awkward position the enterprises would find themselves if they were to start increasing the amounts of wages and salaries being carried away by some momentary market boom or by building castles in the air upon the mistake made by the state apparatus at the time of the fixing of the amounts of wage funds.

However, in such a case enterprises would suffer a greater damage because they would let slip from their hands such an important instrument in the struggle for democracy--the instrument being the wage scale. It is in the interest of the bureaucratic remnants in the enterprises to make various amendments and supplements and thus to compromise the importance of wage scales. These elements are fighting against anything that might tie their hands with the working collectives and with the community as a whole.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

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END OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN YUGOSLAVS AND ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION
(Zagreb 6th July)

The conference between Yugoslavs and the Italian trade delegation which was exploring the possibilities of a greater export of wood to Italy from Yugoslavia, has come to an end.

On the basis of these talks a committee has been formed which will consist of five members from each side. It has been decided that it will meet on 25th July in Italy. As a preliminary both delegations will assemble and exchange data on various kinds of wood, varieties, degree of dryness, measurements, types of cut, payment, arbitration and other conditions of export to Italy.

Both delegations will combine to try to hit upon an easier method than the present system of bank clearance payments. The Italian delegation has requested the division of our wooden hand made goods into groups. In the first group there will be the products of woods of Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro, and in the second those of Croatia, and in the third those of Slovenia.

At the end of the conference the leader of the Italian delegation, Signor Scirati, expressed the thanks of the delegation for their cordial reception in Yugoslavia. He said that the first steps had been taken towards strengthening the trade connexions between Italy and Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 7th July 1952)

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO SESSION OF DANUBE COMMISSION RETURNS

The delegation which represented Yugoslavia at the Sixth Session of the Danube Commission, returned to Belgrade last night. The delegation was headed by Minister Plenipotentiary Dragoje Djuric, Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Moscow.

(BORBA - 7th July 1952)

GIFT FROM CARE TO BLIND WAR VETERANS

In the War Veterans Club, Braille wristwatches, a gift of the CARE organisation, were handed over to five blind war veterans. Amongst those present at the ceremony was the chief of the Care Organisation mission in Yugoslavia, Mr. Izbicki, and the assistant president of the Council for Health and Social Policy of the Yugoslav government, g. Gustav Vlahov.

After the presentation of the watches, Mr. Izbicki complimented the blind war veterans, saying that the CARE organisation was very satisfied that with these small gifts much could be done for those who had suffered in the Second World War.

(POLITIKA - 6th July 1952)

MASS POISONING AT CELEBRATION IN MONASTERY OF SVETI HAUM

The day before yesterday there was a mass poisoning at a feast at the monastery of Sveti Naum, near Bitolj. It is supposed that the poisoning was caused by the "zito" (slava wheat cake) which was eaten by those present after the meal. No deaths resulted because aid was brought at once from the Bitolj general hospital.

(POLITIKA - 7th July 1952)

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TRIAL OF MONK FORGERS IN MOSTAR

(Mostar, July 7).

Before the Regional Court at Mostar began today the trial of Dr. Smiljan Zvonar Guardian of the Franciscan monastery in Mostar, Ferdo Vlastic secretary of the monastery, Gaudencio Ivancic junior abbot, Darinko Brkic, Drago Stojic and their accomplices for antite-state and public activities. The accused monks were very much worried about their shaken positions amongst the people. They had nobody left on whom they might rely in the Croatian villages in Hercegovina, because the peasants did not believe them any longer. Therefore they decided to discover people using different tricks in order to attract them to the priests and alienate them from public authority. However these people were serving time sentences. Some of them accused as war criminals were serving twenty years sentences.

The "Strategic Plan" of Zvonar and Vlastic

Muhamed Mirica, the Public Prosecutor in Mostar, presented in the indictment the complete "strategic plan" of Dr. Smiljan Zvonar and Ferdo Vlastic, as well as their accomplices to save "their people" from serving well-earned sentences in penitentiaries so that they might exploit them again for activities against the people and the country.

Dr. Zvonar and his accomplices knew quite well whom they should liberate from the penitentiary in order to get in return their help in their hostile activities. The plan was skilfully made. At the beginning money was collected in churches from the faithful which was later used for bribery and forging of reprieves. The monks discovered a way to liberate their people by bribing a court official in Mostar Daut Karamehmedovic, a notorious alcoholic, who presented them with forged decisions concerning the reprieves. (The Praesidium of the PA sent decisions concerning reprieves to the Regional Courts in the original text and the courts sent copies to the different penitentiaries concerning the reprieves of prisoners). Then the "reprieved" priests had to lie low and to continue with their hostile work as they did before the trials. Zvonar and Vlastic believed that such people were reliable for activities against the people and the country.

In the "strategic plan" the main role was played by Ivka Jurica, an elderly peasant woman who blindly believed the monks. She carried messages to Karamehmedovic, together with the monks' demands for forging decisions concerning the reprieve of condemned persons. Karamehmedovic received for each forged decision concerning a reprieve 15,000 dinars, food, wine and rakija. This was all paid out to him by Ferdo Vlastic.

Who are the "reprieved" persons.....

Dr. Zvonar, Vlastic, Ivancic and Karamehmedovic "reprieved" the monks Drago Stojic, Svetozar, Petric, Rajko Radicic, Mirko Cosic, Bosilko Vukojevic, Nikola Dodik, Ante Herceg and others. Some of them they "reprieved" and "lowered" sentences to others from 2 to 5 and more years. They also tried to liberate the monk Mijo Cujic and some others but they failed in this case because their "strategic plan" was already discovered. This plan was discovered by the people. When the "reprieved" persons returned to their villages the people asked them how they were liberated because they knew about their numerous crimes.

During the war the sentenced monks collaborated permanently with the Ustashi, converted and slaughtered the Serbs, and after the liberation organised the escape of monks - war criminals, Dominik Coric, Bruno Pancic, Mladen Barbaric and giving them needed foreign

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exchange they sent them to the monk Dominik Mandic in Rome. The monk Vukojevic and some others speculated with gold and dollars and were in contact with the rebels and Krizar organisations and were past masters in inventing different hostile slogans against the building-up of our country. During confessions, the monk Cosic incited Bozo and Marko Lovric to take to the woods and afterwards he helped them.

..... and who are their "liberators"?

The defendant Dr. Smiljan Zvonar was closely connected with the Ustashi and fled before the Liberation Army. Immediately after the liberation he continued with his hostile work in Zagreb where he contacted the Krizar organisation, giving them financial aid. Returning to Mostar he continued with his hostile activities, misusing his position of guardian of the Franciscan monastery and meeting Krizar couriers, through whom he sent help and information to the rebels. At the same time he incited the people against public authority, using masses in the Church and Confessions. He particularly attacked the brotherhood and unity of our people. He said to the witness Senkic that the situation in our country will change rapidly, telling him about some Ustashi Government and army, Pavelic and Macek. Ferdo Vlasic and others are no better than Zvonar.

During the interrogation the Court gained the impression that Dr. Zvonar was guilty. The accused said that all people's enemies always "stuck" to him and others who a priori considered the priests as their best friends. He admitted that he organised the liberation of war criminals from penitentiaries, in spite of the fact that he was sure that they would continue with their hostile activities, even after their "reprieve". Thus he confessed that he was guilty of infringing the security of the state and the people and was not loyal towards the people as is foreseen by the rules of the Association of Catholic Priests.

Zvonar was very suspicious about the fact that a simple court official can "liberate" condemned monks. He knew that "something was wrong" just as it was wrong to give to Karamehmedovic large sums of money from the monastery's treasury as a bribe for liberating every individual criminal.

When the condemned monks were liberated Zvonar told them to be quiet about their "reprieve". "There is somebody who takes care of you" - he used to say.

The condemned monks used a code in their activities. So, for example, the word "costume" was the name of Ante Herceg who was in a penitentiary, together with the monk Drago Stojic. In a similar manner messages were carried from one monk to another for Karamehmedovic through the peasant woman Ivka Jurica. Dr. Smiljan Zvonar and his accomplices "liberated" systematically those monks and other condemned people whom they needed most because they were the most biased enemies of the people and to exploit them for hostile activities.

The trial is followed by a large number of citizens from Mostar and from the whole of Hercegovina. The trial continues.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952).

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ANTI LABOUR ACTIVITY OF WORKERS' COUNCIL IN TRIESTE

The secretariat of Professional Syndicates in Trieste released last night a communique condemning anti-labour activity of Vidali's syndicates and workers' councils in Adriatic shipyards.

The communique points out that the workers' council betrayed the interests of the workers in shipyards, who demanded the conclusion of new contracts and increase of salaries and wages. Namely, the leaders of the workers' council entered into negotiations with the employers a few days ago, exactly at the moment when the greatest number of workers was in strike.

The communique then emphasizes that the Vidali syndicates backed such an attitude of the workers' council calling upon workers to organise brief one hour and two hour strikes, thus preventing a wider spreading of the strike movement in the United Adriatic shipyards.

United professional syndicates seek Trade Union freedom in the Zone "A" of the FTT

The conference of the United Professional Syndicates in Trieste demanded from the International Labour Organisation to undertake certain measures in order to establish Trade Union Freedom in the Zone "A" of the FTT. The letter of the United Professional Syndicates points out that after the gap in syndicate organisations which occurred after the publication of the infamous resolution of the Cominform, the Cominform United Syndicates and Syndicates of the Labour Exchange in co-operation with employers prevented every activity of the United Professional Syndicates.

In this way the United Professional Syndicates were formally been given permission for work, but in practice they are constantly exposed to attacks, slanders and terror. The International Labour Organisation is requested to intervene with the Allied Military Government and the International Bureau of Labour to prevent discrimination of workers - members of the Professional Syndicate. This discrimination, as the demand of Professional Syndicates points out, serves the irredentist interests of leaders of Cominform United Syndicates and yellow syndicates of the workers' councils.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952)

TRIESTE YOUTH BRIGADE TO HELP BUILD HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT AT VINODOL

A brigade of 40 young men which will join the Yugoslav youth on building the hydro electric power plant at Vinodol has been set up in Trieste. Many of the enlisted have already been working in Yugoslavia. The Trieste youth brigade will work on the hydro electric power plant at Vinodol for three weeks and then it will spend several days in the Croatian Littoral.

(BORBA - 6th July, 1952)

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LEADER OF TERRORIST ORGANISATION APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN TRIESTE

Trieste newspapers report that the Cabinet of the Italian Government appointed Diego de Castro, former professor of statistics at the university of Turin as the Italian political counsellor with the Allied Military Government of the Zone "A" of the FTT, and the present prefect of Genoa Giovanni Vitelli as chief director of civil administration to the Allied Military Government.

The citizens of Trieste know De Castro as one of the leaders of the infamous "Committee of National Liberation" (CNL) and as the author of many articles against Yugoslavia. In his book "The Trieste problem" which was published in Italy two months ago, De Castro exerted much efforts to smear the reputation of our country and the struggle for liberation of our peoples, representing Yugoslavia as a barbaric country with which it is impossible to maintain good relations.

Today's issue of Primorski Dnevnik, publishing the news about the appointment of Diego De Castra as Italian political counsellor to General Winterton, says among other things:

"How can a man who was in the leadership of the organisation which has so much committed itself by organising terrorist acts in the neighbourly zone of the Trieste territory be in the re-organised administration of the Zone "A", even as representative of the Italian Government, and what is worse in the capacity of a counsellor (equal to the political counsellors of USA and Great Britain).

How can one imagine the policy of reconciliation and maintenance of peace in this part of Europe, when the leader of the terrorist organisation CNL which till recently was "secret" is being appointed on one of the three so responsible posts of the zone A?

How can a man from the leadership of that organisation which till recently supported the organisation of the well known Fascist riots in March, be appointed to such a responsible post?"

The act by which the Italian government appointed Diego de Castro, leader of the terrorist-espionage, anti-Trieste, anti-Istrian, anti-Yugoslav organisation, obviously bears a provocative character. It is the proof that the Italian government does not care to establish the least normal neighbourly relations with Yugoslavia. On the contrary it further carries out acts which are impairing co-operation in this part of the world.

Appointment of De Castra causes bewilderment in Trieste democratic circles

The news that the well known irredentist and one of the organisers of the "Committee of National Liberation" (CNL) in Trieste Diego de Castro is appointed as political counsellor to General Winterton, caused bewilderment in the Trieste democratic circles. Slovene political circles in Trieste consider that this step of the Italian government would be a serious anti-Yugoslav provocation and are pointing out that his arrival in Trieste would still more impair the relations between the two neighbour countries.

The circles of the independents are for the moment refraining from comments, expecting the official communique. However, it is emphasized in these circles that De Castro, if nominated, will come to Trieste exactly because of his hostile attitude towards Yugoslavia.

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It is considered in unofficial British circles that the British and the American Governments will be against the appointment which could be interpreted as an act directed against Yugoslavia. In the circles of journalists from the West in Trieste, they do not exclude the possibility that the news about the appointment of De Castra as political counsellor was a ballon d'essai of the Italian Government released with the aim to test the attitude of the two western Governments concerning this step. It is considered in Trieste that by appointing the prefect of Genoa Vitelli as director of civil administration in Trieste, the Italian Government desires to underline that it considers Zone "A" as already annexed to Italy.

(BORBA - 7th July, 1952)

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS ARANDJELOVAC AND TOPOLA

The Greek Parliamentary Delegation headed by the chief of the Delegation Dimitrios Gondikas visited yesterday Topola, Arandjelovac and Arandjelovacka Banja, where the Serbian Government held a luncheon for the Greek guests.

Beside the members of the Delegation, at the luncheon given in hotel "Sumadija" were present Minister of Serbian Government and people's deputy Vlada Zecevic and people's deputy Slavoljub Petrovic, who is accompanying the Delegation as representative of the National Assembly of the FPRY. The Greek Minister in Belgrade M. Spiros Kapetanides with officials of the Legation also attended the luncheon.

Greeting the Greek Parliamentary delegation on behalf of the Serbian Government, Vlada Zecevic underlined the significance of the celebration of the Serbian National holiday the Seventh of July. He then emphasized, that the peoples from Greece and Yugoslavia had many things in common in the past and that this relation between both nations always was beneficial.

"The Greek and the Serbian nations - said Zecevic - have a common feature - the feeling of national consciousness and national sensibility. Those who do not know the history of the Greek and Yugoslav peoples, often value this fact as a weak side. However said Minister Zecevic we consider this as a good thing because our nations love their independence and do not allow others to interfere in their internal affairs.

It is a good thing that the Greek people's deputies visited our country, said Zecevic. I consider that this is a good thing for the beginning, because the stay of the Greek delegation in Yugoslavia will contribute to a still better understanding between these two countries and to a more close economic and cultural co-operation between Greece and Yugoslavia.

In response to the greeting of Minister Zecevec, the Chief of the Greek Parliamentary Delegation M. Gondikas expressed his gladness that the Delegation is in Serbia on the day of the national holiday. He stressed that the members of the Greek delegation in this moment do not feel only as Greeks, but in the frame of this celebration they feel as Serbs with whom they jointly celebrate this holiday.

"Ties which exist between our two countries, said M. Gondikas are so strong that there is no need to speak in detail about them.

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I believe in the further deepening of these ties. Events which took place in Yugoslavia and great men who appeared in them represent a guarantee that our relations will be still closer!"

Expressing his esteem for Marshal Tito, M. Gondikas at the end proposed that the Greek delegation sends a telegram to the Marshal on the occasion of the Serbian National Holiday - the Seventh of July.

General Georgios Kosmas, warrior from the three past wars in the Balkans, in the introductory part of his speech pointed out that during the three wars in which he took part he witnessed the heroism of the Serbian nation. He said:

"This is a brave army, ready for sacrifice, an army of exceptional stubbornness".

"When the Serbian peoples united with other Yugoslav peoples and when new Yugoslavia has been created, I perceived with great satisfaction that all the mentioned properties of the Serbian army refer to the entire Yugoslav army. It is quite clear to me that the merit for this belongs to Marshal Tito, because he is the man who united them, who incited the spirit and ardour and brought to the creation of the Yugoslav People's Army".

Greeted with applause, General Kosmas, ended his speech with these words:

"We do not wish to fight against anyone. At the same time we will not allow anyone to attack us. Should anyone attack us, then we would carry out our duty in the same way as we did in the past."

From Arandjelovacka Banja the Greek Parliamentary Delegation paid a visit to the Vencac co-operative in the village of Banja near Arandjelovac. After an one hour conversation with the members of this co-operative the Greek guests returned to Belgrade at 7 p.m.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

POLITICAL EVENTS: TELEGRAM OF GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO MARSHAL TITO ON THE OCCASION OF THE SEVENTH OF JULY

At the luncheon, which the Serbian Government gave today at Arandjelovacka Banja in honour of the Greek Parliamentary Delegation, Chief of the Delegation M. Dimitrios Gondikas proposed a telegram to be sent to Marshal Tito on the occasion of the Serbian holiday - the Seventh of July.

"It is a fortunate event that the Greek Parliamentary Delegation is on the soil of friendly Yugoslavia on the day of the celebration of the anniversary of Liberation Movement of Serbia. Today we have with all our hearts taken part in the celebration of that historical anniversary and attended the national manifestations.

We send to Your Excellency our warmest wishes".

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

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INTERNATIONAL CHRONICLE: SIGNS OF ANXIETY (Signs of the increased influence of military factors in the Western policy)

The classical war theorist, the Prussian General Karl von Klauzewitz wrote 120 years ago that war represents a continuation of a policy applying different means. If this appeared to be right more than a hundred years ago, then it can be even more considered as correct nowadays at the time of a total war.

But, the problem which did not worry Klauzewitz, has been imposed today. If war is really a continuation of policy, who does then have a decisive word in war: politicians or soldiers?

At the time of absolutism, this question could not raise owing to the fact that political and military power was identical. But, this question has been brought about today, especially in the West, where the authority has been divided up and the mentality of politicians gradually more distinguished from that of military authorities.

The question remains how to determine their competence in a modern war. That is to say, where the functions of a soldier begin and the authority of a politician cease, and the opposite.

Logically, it would appear as if politicians take decision on a war, while the generals conduct it. However, this is a very simplified conception to satisfy professional people either in one or in the other camp. That theory of Klauzewitz's the politicians are inclined to interpret claiming to be their own responsibility to wage a war, while on the other hand the generals like to believe that it is their duty to outline policy as well.

Clemanceau, for example, cynically stated that war was an extremely serious matter to be left to the generals. On the other hand, military literature is overflooded with memoirs by German generals today - and not only German ones - who endeavour to prove that Germany has lost the war for the sole reason that it was not led by professional generals but by Hitler who was only a dilettante in military matters. We still remember the case of MacArthur's who accused the politicians of having prevented him from winning the war in Korea by their interference.

MacArthur has been dismissed, but the latest events occurring in Korea indicate that the spirit of MacArthur continues to exist in generals who are conducting that war. The sudden bombardment of hydro-electric power stations on the banks of the Jal carried out by American aeroplanes has provoked great anxiety in the West. One gets the impression that, according to the manner in which it was perpetrated and time when it took place, they harmed good relations among the Allies more than inflicting a damage to the enemy, since thereby a deep differentiation between the political and military stand regarding the conduct of war in Korea, was exposed.

As is known, the Jal is the frontier line separating North Korea from China, and as to the hydro-electric power stations, they are dual property. They do not only provide a supply of electricity to North Korea only, but to a greater part of Manchuria included in the Chinese territory, as well as to a certain section of Russian Siberia.

According to policy pursued by the United Nations, the Korean war should be restricted to the territory of Korea alone and ended there through an agreement. For this reason, since more than a year's time, truce talks are being held to this effect. Therefore, according to one of its decision, the United Nations recognized the exceptional position of those hydro-electric power stations, although they were located within the Korean territory, assuming that the interests of the Chinese in Manchuria or the Russians in Siberia could be affected, thus causing the expansion of war.

But the views of military factors are different. They consider these hydro-electric power stations as military objects of first class importance, which nobody denies, and accordingly liable to be subjected to bombardments. In their opinion, they are even more so since industrial plants located in Manchuria and Siberia obtain their power from them for the manufacture of arms intended for use in Korea and procure electricity for aerodromes in Manchuria, wherefrom Soviet aeroplanes with Chinese pilots start when going to bombard the positions of the Allies in Korea.

This is logical, but according to such logics giving reasons for the bombardment of hydro-electric plants on the Jal, one can also assume that aerodromes in Chinese Manchuria as well as industrial plants located even in Soviet Siberia, apart from those in Manchuria, could also be bombarded.

Such were the intention of MacArthur's. In his own opinion, war in Korea could only thus be promptly and successfully ended. Nevertheless, according to the opinion of responsible politicians, this would not bring about the end of war, but on the contrary, would prolongue and expand it indefinitely - as a result MacArthur was dismissed by the U.S. Government. However, it is a fact that the bombardment which MacArthur was not allowed to carry out a year ago, suddenly occurred now at the time when utmost efforts are being made by the United Nations Organization for reaching an armistice in Korea. This is an indication that military factors in the United States have intensified their influence upon the conduct of U.S. policy.

But this is not only the case in the United States.

In England, for example, this bombardment was met with utmost anxiety. But, as Bevan stated in a lively discussion led in the British Parliament, the Conservative Government and the military factors were most upset because they were offended by American failure to inform them on this action; provided that they were notified, the generals would see that the Conservative Government agreed to this bombardment.

As a confirmation of that we can take the statements made by the Minister of Defence Lord Alexander who recently spent some time in Korea. Lord Alexander is considered as one of the greatest British generals and he was sent to Korea to pacificate the American generals who more frequently began to issue threatening statements which deteriorated the prospects for an armistice, by using his great military authority. Lord Alexander had talks with his colleagues at Tokyo and Seoul, but after these talks American generals were not pacificated. On the contrary, Lord Alexander has become inspired by fighting and began to make threatening statements in the same style used by the Americans. It has been attributed to him to have said to the British soldiers in Korea that their struggle in Korea represents the general rehearsal of the Third World War. If Lord Alexander has actually stated that, then it is quite true that he did just the opposite of what he was supposed to do and what for he was sent to Korea at all.

At the time when three years ago the British generals waged a campaign for amnesty of certain German generals sentenced by British courts as war criminals, the Labour Foreign Minister at that time Ernest Bevin angrily exclaimed in the Parliament: "There is only one actual International -- that of generals!"

The interference of military circles is rather more strongly felt in France. Recently Marshal Juan arrogantly threatened by the French leaving of the United Nations Organization unless the U.N. stop criticizing the French methods applied in colonies which led to a serious crisis in North Africa. As to these methods, he was mainly responsible for them.

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Marshal Juan is gradually more openly making efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of Peten's reputation. As a matter of fact, he is not even being blamed for that since numerous people got the impression that Juan himself would have behaved in the same manner as Peten in such circumstances.

These are the signs of our alarming days. Endeavouring to prevent war from breaking out, the democratic peoples are urgently providing arms for the defence of peace. This urge has evoked the psychosis dissembling in itself numerous dangers. One of these dangers consists in the fact that it contributes to the spreading of influence of those whose profession the conduct of war is upon the outlining of policy currently applied. Under the present circumstances, the alertness of those whose tasks is to safeguard peace, is substantially needed.

(Signed) P.M.

(POLITIKA, July 6, 1952)

GUATEMALAN AND COSTA RICAN MINISTERS VISIT BORBA

Yesterday during the morning hours, the Envoy of the Republic of Guatemala to Rome Mr. Francisco K. Galvez and the Envoy of the Republic of Costa Rica to Rome Mr. Teodoro B. Kastro, visited the offices of Borba spending some time in conversation with members of the editorial staff and looking round the premises of Borba.

During their conversation, the guests stressed their strong impressions of their journey through Yugoslavia and its achievements in the building up of the country and high political mindedness of the people. "Today Yugoslavia is making its own history", Mr. Kastro noted. Both Envoys displayed special interest in prospects of trade between their two countries and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Galvez and Mr. Kastro have up to present visited Zagreb and Kumrovec, apart from Belgrade, and next Sunday are due to pay a visit to a peasant working co-operative in Sren.

(BORBA, July 8, 1952)

BURMESE DELEGATION IN SARAJEVO
(Sarajevo, 7th July)

The Burmese delegation, led by Mr. Cho Nien, Secretary-General of the Anti-Fascist National Freedom League, and Mr. Tin Maung Gi, Charge d'Affaires of the Burmese Embassy in Belgrade, arrived here today. The delegation was met at the airport by Hakiija POZBERAC, member of the Cabinet of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Ilija MATERIC, member of the CC CP Bosnia and Hercegovina and Sulejman CISIC, Director of the Information Bureau of the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

During their stay in B & H, the delegates will visit the metallurgical plant at Zenica, the hydro-electric power plant at Jablanica and some enterprises in Sarajevo. The delegation will then proceed to Split.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

SHORT NEWS FROM TRIESTE: SHIPS

The workers and employees of the shipping companies "Lloyd", "Italia" and "Adriatic" at a joint meeting held on Sunday protested against the decision of the "Italia" company that the administration of two Trieste vessels VULCANIA and SATURNIA be transferred to Genoa. It is said in the protest resolution that this decision inflicts great damage upon the shipping in Trieste and upon the economy of Trieste as a whole. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

NEWS FROM THE FTT: ITALY ABUSES TRIESTE TRADE FAIR
(Trieste, 7th July)

The paper Corriere di Trieste writes that the most important reason for the poor interest in the Trieste Trade Fair should be sought in the fact that this fair has no international character. Thanks to the management of the fair, it has been reduced to the degree of an ordinary Italian provincial fair. According to this paper, the Trieste Fair has been poisoned by the blind Italian nationalism and turned into a centre of irredentist propaganda. The paper says that the city and fairgrounds are flooded with Italian flags; that a strict rule of custom duties has been introduced on goods brought for exhibition at the fair with the exception of goods from Italy and that the exhibitors are being forced to conclude their businesses through Italian clearing houses. As an example, Corriere di Trieste cites the high custom duty on Yugoslav wines and alcoholic drinks which was introduced solely for the reason to make it impossible for Yugoslav products to compete against Italian products.

The paper concludes that the management of the fair, by its nationalistic policy, has created such a situation that many of the countries no longer are participating in the fair, as for example Greece, or have reduced the volume of their exhibits, as for example Austria and Yugoslavia. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 8th July, 1952)

MEETING OF THE CROATIAN GOVERNMENT
(Zagreb, 7th July)

At its today's meeting, the Government of Croatia considered the drafts of the laws: on peoples' committees of districts, municipalities, towns and town municipalities; on election and recall of members of peoples' committees and on amending and supplementing the law on the Praesidium of the People's Assembly. All these draft laws have been submitted by the Government to the Croatian Assembly which will meet in session on Monday, 14th July.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952)

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VISIT OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

At the invitation of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, the Greek parliamentary delegation arrived in Belgrade to visit the FPRY. The delegation was composed of members of the Liberal Party, Progressive Union Centre (EPEK), Greek Rally Movement, Agricultural Party--a total of fifteen delegates headed by Mr. Dimitrius Gondikas, President of the Greek People's Assembly. Besides Belgrade, the delegation will also visit Novi Sad, Sarajevo, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Skoplje and will spend eleven days in our country.

We congratulate the representatives of the Greek people and sincerely wish that their visit will serve to strengthen the friendly relations between our countries. Our peoples strongly support the policy of good-neighbour relations, mutual understanding and active defence of peace. We are certain that the Greek delegation will establish this fact during the course of their visit in our country. They will also be able to establish that the total efforts of our people are directed towards the development of new social relations, based on justice and law, in the spirit of socialist democracy. Such efforts can only be successfully performed in peace, liberty and full independence of the country. But peace does not only depend upon good will and sincere aspirations of the peoples, even less on propagandist, pacifist reports or bragging, but upon a genuine peace policy, sincere recognition of equal rights for all peoples in the world and upon an unyielding determination to defend a country's freedom and independence from any aggression regardless of its source.

In today's restless world, mutual rapprochement and understanding between states and peoples, the strengthening of their friendship on the basis of equality of interest and duties, has a special political significance. But when Greece and Yugoslavia are in question--whose peoples' pasts did not contain any contrary interests and never were in open conflict, who for ages had the same historic fate and during the struggle for national liberation and later were linked with solidarity of interests and as Allies--then this has special political significance. Our people know this; therefore they are certain that this visit comes at an opportune time.

For decades certain notions were designated with the following expressions in the diplomatic-political dictionary: Eastern question, Balkan problem and even the Balkan "powder keg." They were really dealing with the persistent battles of the Balkan peoples--for ages oppressed, fighting for freedom and independence--and, contrary to this, about the influences and interests foreign to these peoples, those who dominated international relations on the principle of "balance of forces." We are dealing with spheres of influence and imperialist undertakings on those terrains on which today's civilization started and on which the struggle of the oppressed and non-autonomous peoples for liberation and complete emancipation began. The process, which is still going on today and which has expanded, is still spreading far in the East. In this sense, the struggle of the Balkan peoples is the forerunner of this process. In the struggle for the realization of these legal aspirations, the peoples of Yugoslavia have their recognized and honourable place. The idea of the solidarity of the Balkan peoples, to which they are devoted on the basis of general international solidarity, is still today suffering heavy blows. Therefore, the renewal of the traditional friendship and the adjustment of inter-relations on the basis of equality and mutual understanding between Greece and Yugoslavia represents a matter which comes of itself and has a special significance for the preservation of peace in this part of Europe.

(REPUBLIKA - 8th July, 1952)

DO NOT DETACH

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE STATINTL

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. 658

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PLENARY SESSION OF CC OF LEATHER WORKERS' SYNDICATES: COMMITTEE
REPORT DOES NOT COVER MANY PROBLEMS OF ORGANISATION

The ninth plenum of the CC of the Leather Workers' Syndicates was held in Belgrade.

In the name of the CC the report was presented by Mihajlo Jevtio, member of the CC. The greatest part of the report encompassed discussion concerning the Social Plan and tariff rules in enterprises. Besides the successes they obtained certain weaknesses were also established. The great difference in wages between individual categories of workers was particularly stressed. For example, in the enterprise "Triglav" the wages of employees on work of secondary importance (such as couriers and charwomen) are greater than the wages of the semi-skilled and ordinary labour. These workers did not participate sufficiently in discussions during the drawing up of tariff rules. In fact, many of them are now making their complaints the moment they felt irregularities in their new wages.

The technical and hygienic-health protection of work in leather enterprises is not on a high level. In the past three years 13 deaths and 1,188 injuries to workers, serious and otherwise.

The report of the CC did not encompass many problems of syndical organisations. In the report the successes obtained in different sectors were recorded only. However, there was not a single word concerning the work of Workers' Councils and practical experiences of the syndical organisations. On the basis of such a report one gets the impression that the CC did not prepare sufficiently this plenum and that the plenum was called out of formal reasons in order to approve the final accounts for the past year and the budget for this year. This is all the more so because the last plenum was held a year and a half ago in December, 1950.

Tariff rules occupied most of the discussion. This is quite comprehensible because this was in the last months one of the basic tasks of the syndicate. But, weaknesses in the report reflected also on the discussion. Not many spoke concerning problems of their organisations but presented on the other hand their reports by sectors.

Ivica Horvat, the President of the National Committee of Leather Syndicates of Croatia criticised the activities of the CC, particularly because it did not aid organisations in Croatia. In the afternoon Zivorad Djuric, member of the CC of the Syndicate, pointed out most convincingly the mistakes in the tariff rules. He criticised also some parts of the report.

After that the final account for last year and the budget for this year were approved. Ultimately it was decided that the third congress of the Federation of Syndicates of Leatherworkers should be held on 21st December of this year in Belgrade.

The plenum concluded its work.

(BORBA - 8th July, 1952).

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN THE NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

~~Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R012300110009-3~~
The abolishment of the Ministry of Foreign Trade at the end of 1951 did away with the rigid centralism in our foreign trade activity, about which there was mention in the last issue of Republika and which, by its existence came into conflict with the basic hypothesis of our new economic system. Besides the jobs in connection with constructing key objects; that is, concluding and paying for investment equipment for them, and jobs in procuring goods from the funds of the economic aid which the USA, Great Britain and France are extending to our country and which have remained concentrated in the Federal Council for Industry and Public Works, all the other import-export jobs were transferred, from the beginning of this year, to the People's Republics. The Republic Councils for Industry formed administrations for import and export which handled the foreign trade on the territory of their republic. Their role was similar to the role of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade but in a milder form and smaller scale. This is how each republic had its material and foreign exchange plan about which it was concerned; a special foreign exchange account at the National Bank on which the realised foreign exchange for export of products was recorded after the deduction of a certain percentage for the fund for the procurement of key investment goods and general public needs. The republic administrations for import and export independently disposed with these foreign exchange funds; they had

government, represents a really great step in liberalising the regime of our foreign trade. The new Regulation and provisions which went into effect on 1st July 1952, in regard to commercial relations with foreign countries contains primarily the following:

Only economic organisations from the socialist sector can engage in import-export business, and that is only those that are registered with the competent state agency as importers or exporters.

No permits or licenses are any longer necessary to engage in import or export business or permission necessary to make payments abroad.

The economic organisations independently dispose of the foreign exchange funds they collect for goods and services with the exception that they are obligated to turn one part of the funds, at the present time 55%, to the National Bank according to the official exchange rate for the fund for covering the general state needs: national defence, construction of key projects, state debts and interest, expenses of diplomatic representations and similar.

The importers may use the remaining 45% for making payments abroad or sell it to other exporters at the foreign exchange centres. As part of its republic centres, the National Bank founds foreign exchange centres at which you can buy or sell foreign exchange funds, but no longer according to the official parity of the dinar, but according to the rate which is established by supply and demand, naturally with the unavoidable intervention of the National Bank.

(Sd.) Ek. (REPUBLIKA - 8th July, 1952).

HIS DOUBLE (Commentary by Jasa Levi)

Accidents sometimes happen in politics. They also occur in espionage.

The Russian Director General of the former enterprise "Juspad" in our country was called Ivan KONONOV (Juspad was the former joint Russian-Yugoslav trading company-Ed). The Russian Secretary-General of the Danube Commission at Galatz is also called Ivan Kononov.

The former and the present Soviet "general" expert on the Danube have the same name; in fact, they are the same in body too, because Ivan Kononov is his own double.

Had it been known before that Kononov of Juspad would be accused in court in Belgrade as the organizer of an espionage network, then it is possible that he would not have been sent to Galatz under the same name. They would have called him Ivan Ivanovic Ivanov, as they usually do when sending compromised spies to other places to do their specialized jobs. As it is, they have made a mistake, but nevertheless the specialist for the Danubian question has remained in his special sector.

His task in Yugoslavia was to become God's representative for all our questions concerning the Danube as well as the collector of our wealth for God's treasury. As a sideline he had to finish some minor espionage jobs: to see in what situation our coal mines are and where they are located; to find out in what condition our motor dredges are and how many there are; to investigate how much adaptation work has been done on our Danubian vessels and what socio-political adaptation it is necessary to do in order to accustom the workers of Juspad and possibly of other enterprises to work for the Soviet intelligence.

But since our peaceful Danube has swollen, the Director General-Spy has swum a little further down the Danube in the Rumanian sector in Galatz.

It is from Galatz that Ivan Kononov commands the entire Danube; that means that he has been promoted. But the Yugoslavs are again spoiling the whole show. Kononov, the Secretary-General of the Danube Commission, is not being left in peace by the Yugoslavs, for they will not accept the Moscow idea that the Danube is a Russian river.

Dishonest dealings--short friendship

This is not the whole of the story about Ivan Kononov. It is not the end of the story about the misfortunate joint stock company, whose Director General he used to be.

One day, Kononov had an argument with an ordinary Yugoslav who had the misfortune of going into Juspad. "I have never allowed anyone to ride me, and I won't let this fellow ride me either," said the Yugoslav. And that was the last time he saw that institution.

On another occasion, a suitable person was sought for the post of manager of a river shipyard. Neither of the candidates fulfilled the conditions until someone was struck with the idea of appointing Mirko JUGOVIC.

"That's a good idea," said Kononov, rubbing his hands and turning to Jugovic, "You are not in the People's Front, the Party or the labour syndicate."

Shortly after that, Jugovic was asked by Kononov and by other Soviet experts for navigation on the Danube: "Are you aware whom you are serving?" Jugovic replied that he was aware. Not long ago Jugovic carried this awareness of his together with him to jail.

Ivan Kononov, on his part, took to Galatz the data which Jugovic had supplied to him together with other spies decoyed by him, Kononov, and by his other conationals.

This is a kind of reward: everyone has received something for his work. However, in the Juspap enterprise there were accounts much larger than the figures reflected. For example, under the Juspap agreement, the USSR undertook to receive as gifts the shipyards on the rivers, to engage Yugoslav labour force and other personnel, that Yugoslavia should do all the ground work and that in exchange for all this, from Moscow there would come a few precious "experts."

However, the account continued to grow: the USSR had to put into Juspap 4 million dollars for the expansion of shipyards and 2 million for material and new objects. That is where things were stuck; because obviously it is much more difficult to bring money from Moscow than to take it from the country in which the joint company is located.

The epilogue was: the USSR put into Juspap 60 million dinars (about 1 million dollars) which it had previously borrowed from the Yugoslav National Bank.

Together with this gift, Juspap received 4 jewels: Director-General Kolonov, Chief Engineer Kudirski, Engineer Gavrilovic and Section Chief Klimakov.

The only joint companies which the USSR managed to form in Yugoslavia, Juspap and Justa, very soon ^{were} shown the way out along with the four jewels. Moscow would not like to get compensation for damages by turning the Danube Commission into a general joint (Soviet-Russian) company.

However, Yugoslavia does not like dirty dealings.

Sofia pictures

In the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs some very wise planners have invented an extraordinarily clever diplomatic gesture: they have announced that they are restricting the movement of Yugoslav diplomatic personnel, but at the same time they have made it known that there exists a possibility of considering the possible expansion of the area of movement for those who are no longer in Bulgaria!

In other words, from now on Yugoslav diplomats will not be able to move about in Bulgaria, but they should be satisfied in knowing that it will be possible for them to discuss this matter with the Sofia branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

However stupid this may appear, it appears still more stupid if one takes into consideration the fact that the proposal came when our diplomats had already left Bulgaria because of the unheard-of break into our Embassy, the impossible conditions of police banditry and because of various actions by Bulgarian police, actions which long ago were transferred from diplomacy to criminal films.

Thus the history of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations has recorded yet another feat performed by Sofia against sound reasoning.

The kidnapping feats performed by Bulgarian gendarmes have made impossible the existence of our diplomats on that ganster terrain.

Shepherds instead of generals

A serious candidate has lost: General Castiglioni has not become Italian Commander of the Greco-Turkish Forces although Rome had made such a fine plan.

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To be quite frank, this is not the first time such an intention has failed: In 1940 Rome did not succeed in overcoming and commanding Greece for the simple reason that the Greeks were better fighters. However, there is a story about a military leader who, after ten defeats, won a victory the eleventh time. Therefore, by imagining themselves in the role of military leaders, the strategists of Rome are starting a new battle in the Balkans every time they are defeated.

When the Turks threw them out of their territory, the Greeks from the Dodecanese Islands and the Yugoslavs from Dalmatia, etc., the Italians aspired to Balkan command which those stupid Balkan people would not agree to--however, the Italians continue persisting.

By giving due credit to their persistence, one must note, however, that in the Balkans the one thousand one hundred and eleventh battle will end no differently than the preceding battles.

But how can one convince the people in Rome of this? They will never stop insisting. Instead of a General, Commander of an Army, they have now invented another more naive tactic: they have decided to send to Greece and Turkey their humble shepherds, Papal Nuncios, who will in a fatherly way look after the Greek Orthodox and Turkish unbelievers in Christ.

However, it appears that Athens and Ankara, very probably because of their Balkan backwardness and lack of understanding of the comfort which the Vatican would provide for them, are very slow about deciding to accept Italian missionaries.

And so events follow one another: Italian armies come to the Balkans and are driven away; other attempts are made without bloodshed, but the peoples of the Balkans will not accept commanders either; the Vatican offers its spiritual shepherds for their sinful soul, but these atheists will not hear of it--

And so it is, as Rome has always said: These people of the Balkans are not cultured and will not accept unselfish, cultural commanding services from Rome!

In Bircaninova Street

One of our newsmen has applied for a passport visa to one of the neighbouring countries. The official of the Legation of that country has not been lazy and has collected all the articles written by this newsman about Trieste: "Now look, are the writer of these articles and the holder of this passport one and the same person? How would it be if you apply for this visa in a couple of months?"

I would not like to guess when this newsman will get his passport visa, but I may freely say that if a bishop or some other representative of certain foreign interests were to apply for passport visa to this country, he would most certainly get it. However, since the Yugoslav newsmen are against expansion and aspirations to their lands, they should remember that the Legation keeps a file-card system in which all their articles are recorded. If this file-card system is properly kept in the Legation, the building in Bircaninova street will have to be expanded, because as long as there is no good will on the other side for normal and friendly relations -- it is clear that our press will, in a patriotic way as heretofore, defend our historic and national rights.

(BURBA - 6th July, 1952)

ETHICAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The entire training in the secondary schools is also orientated on moral education. Various scientific disciplines which are being studied in these schools in various forms are also forming the moral model of the students. This has up till now been one of the chief tasks of training in our schools so that important results have been achieved with respect to moral education. Love towards the socialist homeland, new points of view towards work, inspiration with progressive achievements of our and other peoples, brotherhood and unity of our peoples as the greatest revolutionary achievement - all this has been created and consolidated also by means of fixing various problems in our secondary schools. By further improvement in textbooks, programs and other educational media the importance of various problems will be increased for moral education of students in secondary schools.

However all this is still not sufficient for the complete formation of the moral model of students of secondary schools-- the builders of socialism in the near future. The work on this job contains much more system than heretofore because the socio-economic development in our country already now demands more and more participation of the entire collective in the management of economic and social life. The members of the collectives should have the corresponding moral stamp. Systematic work on moral education is indispensable also for the reason of the reactionary social forces which is being manifested particularly in the work of the reactionary clergy with the youth. Lack of vigilance, lack of system, insufficient activity in connection with moral education of secondary school children -- all this increases and develops the activity and influence of the backward social forces on secondary school children.

For this reason it would be necessary to establish in all grades of secondary schools special classes of moral education, let us say one class a week. This could be carried out according to a certain program which would contain the basic ethical principles of our social life. This education would range from the creation of cultural habits with the pupils, proper attitude towards fellow and cultural and humane relations, towards older people to socialist patriotism. This entire educational program should be inspired by examples and events from school life and from social life of the community. In this way a broad possibility would be opened to the teachers for doing their educational work within the framework of the programs which would fit only the basic ethical principles.

The entire teaching staff would work on this systematic moral education of the pupils.

It would be the best thing to introduce in lower grades of secondary schools and in the corresponding grades of eight-year schools classes at which the head of classrooms would carry out moral education according to the program as an orientation. No administrative work should be done during these classes.

In the final grades of eight-year schools and in the corresponding grades of secondary schools there could be introduced a new subject with the aid of which the pupils could obtain a systematic knowledge of the social and state system in our country. This should be necessary because of the fact that a large number of students go to work in production after finishing the eight-year school or the gymnasium.

In the higher grades of secondary schools the moral education program should also be carried out by means of heads of classrooms giving these lessons. Naturally the pupils at this stage could acquaint themselves more deeply with the essence of various ethical postulates, whereas in the eighth grade this could be done by teaching the existing two subjects: the basis of social and state system and philosophy. In this way the pupils would in the final grade systematically acquaint themselves with the theoretical side of these questions.

This complicated task of moral education of pupils of secondary schools undoubtedly becomes : of the most important ones although not the only important one; it becomes at the same time the most urgent task of the teaching staff and of the associations of professors and school teachers. /s/ Milivoje Urosevic

(BORBA - 7th July, 1952)

GIVING MORE INDEPENDENCE TO THE WORKING COLLECTIVES

About one hundred various directorates and administrations, which used to represent the strongest remnant of the administrative method of management of economy, have just been abolished. Their role had become obsolete and, of late, had itself been becoming weaker and weaker. Abolition, in fact, came only as a confirmation of an accomplished situation.

New, uniform apparatuses of economic councils in the republics and in the federal government have now been organized. Only a small number of high experts will remain in various ministries.

We have already written how the basic distribution of work in the new apparatuses of economic councils has been divided into two sectors. These two sectors are economic-planning and administrative-legal.

The principal tasks of these two sectors are to prepare the basic proportions of social plans and to study organizational problems of socialist economy. In addition to these two sectors which are transitory forms until the introduction of the new constitution, there will also exist special commissions which will prepare material for the economic councils for deciding on various questions. Therefore, the economic councils will thus realize their rights of management. In this way, fuller democracy will be achieved in the economic councils. Unity of action and collective work will thus reach stronger expression.

In the new conditions, the former administrative administration of economic ministries was becoming an obstacle to the further development of management by workers. It could no longer remain as an order-giver to the working collectives.

Management of enterprises by the workers has been strengthened and developed to such an extent that the mixing of the state in the economic operation had become a **real nuisance**. The relationship which exists in the working collectives already exceeds this situation.

Therefore, from now on the state apparatus will have no right to **direct economic operations**. This means that the working collectives are actually, on the basis of law, independently managing production.

The working collectives are functioning more and more freely upon the basis of social plans and market requirements; they are fixing prices of commodities, importing and exporting goods--which means that they are freeing themselves of all the administrative chains of the so-called operational managements.

By the introduction of all these measures, a further step forward has been made towards the creation of conditions in which the working collectives could, through their self-managing agencies, occupy all positions of the state socialist authority, from the bottom to the top. The fullest idea of all the changes which are in course and which will be made is that the councils of producers will, on an equal basis with political councils, directly determine the ratio between the necessary work and surplus labour.

In such socio-economic relations--i.e. in the method of distribution of surplus production--the essence of personal liberties and democracy is also contained.

The "mixing" by the state in the process of economy at the present stage of development remains only in some of the general state rights. This mainly boils down to the following: determining the key capital construction, determining the basic social funds (for education, public health, etc.) and, what is most important, determining the amount of necessary work and surplus labour, always holding to the socialist principle of equal reward for equal work.

Depriving the state administrative apparatus of the right of operational management of economy is only the consistent completion of a long process of liberation of economy and of working collectives of the administrative method of management.

The old "system" of directorates, administrations, etc., had been necessary in our development; it surmounted many of the difficulties of our economic development at the time when our economy had to be managed in an administrative way from the centre.

This old system actually prepared the conditions for management of economy by the workers, and so now, when it is no longer necessary, it is abolishing itself. In this respect, the role of the old system has been a revolutionary one.

The changes which have been made can not be understood as only reorganizations. For the further development of the new relationship in production in our country, the technical side of the change--the abolition of directorates and administrations--is not so important as the essence of the change, i.e. the depriving of the state apparatus of the operational role.

This also illustrates the new socialist relationship between the immediate producers and the state.

Certain mistaken concepts regarding the present "reform" have occurred in some of the peoples' committees. Some of the peoples' committees in accepting the new tasks of self-administration, which lead them in the direction of the gradual development of communes, have the mistaken idea that now the district and the municipality will become **self-sufficient isolated social islets.**

Hence also the mistaken concept that from now on the operational role played by the state in economy will be transferred to the peoples' committees and that the peoples' committees will have the right of managing the working collectives and giving orders to them, even to those enterprises which, until recently, used to be of a "state" or "federal" character. This would mean that administrative management has been shifted to the peoples' committees.

On the contrary, the work of the economic apparatuses of the peoples' committees is also reduced to only the preparing of those social proportions to which the districts and towns are entitled, and to the controlling of the realization and distribution of national revenue in the districts and to the supervising of laws on economy.

Therefore, the peoples committees have no right of operational mixing in the management of production because that is a matter for the producers themselves, naturally within the framework of law.

However, the peoples' committees are today undertaking many new tasks in the new economic system. The role of the peoples' committees is now more all-round. In order that all these tasks can be realized, considerable help must be given to the peoples' committees. Experienced economic cadres from the old and abolished administration are already going to new duties in production and in the peoples' committees. Several federal and state assistant ministers, counsellors and engineers are being sent to factories and to districts.

A number of five thousand economically educated employees, jurists, agronomists and other specialists will also work directly in enterprises and peoples' committees. It is necessary to emphasize these numbers because they also illustrate the help the peoples' will now be getting through this change.

And they need such an aid and even a greater one.
(Editorial)

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

AMBASSADOR IVEKOVIC CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE BUNDES RAT
(Bonn, 8th July)

The Ambassador of the FPRY to West Germany, Dr. Mladen Ivekovic, has recently called on the President of the West German Bundesrat and the President of the Government of Lower Saxony, Herr Kopf, with whom he had a long talk. Herr Kopf ranks among the distinguished West German Socialists.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

INCREASING NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM OUR COUNTRY ARE VISITING THE OLD COUNTRY
(Ljubljana, 8th July)

This year an increasing number of emigrants from our country to various countries and continents are visiting Slovenia, their old homeland. As already reported, at the beginning of August about eight hundred Slovene emigrants living in France will come on visit to Slovenia. Most of them work as miners in various mines in France. A group of eighty Slovene emigrants living in Holland have also announced their visit.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

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TWO BULGARIAN BANDITS WOUND A YUGOSLAV BORDER GUARD
(Belgrade, July 8)

Two bandits coming from Bulgaria attempted on July 6 at 9:40 p.m. to cross the Yugoslav border 8 kilometres east from Dimitrovgrad and about a kilometre and a half north-east from Hill 763. The bandits came across a Yugoslav frontier patrol which was 400 metres deep in Yugoslav territory. The Yugoslav border guards ordered the bandits to stop but they opened fire, firing 15 rounds and then threw two hand grenades. In this skirmish the Yugoslav border guard Kovac Dresin was wounded. After the Yugoslav border guards returned the fire the bandits withdrew and fled to Bulgaria.

The wounded Yugoslav soldier has been transported to an hospital in Pirot. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

THREE RUMANIAN FRONTIER GUARDS ESCAPE TO YUGOSLAVIA

On July 7 around 3 a.m. three Rumanian border guards escaped to Yugoslavia. They swam the Danube at a place 13 kilometres south-west from Tekia.

The escaped Rumanian border guards Nerget Mihailo, Bojan Vasilije and Oicak Konstantin belonged to the ninth company of the second frontier guard battalion garrisoned at Ogradina. They declared that they decided to escape because of the insupportable situation in Rumania. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

HIGH RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVE ARRIVED ON A FRIENDLY VISIT TO THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY

Two high ranking officers of the American Ministry of Defence Major General George H. Olmsted, Head of the Bureau for Military Aid and Major General Clyde B. Eddleman, Deputy Aid of the Chief of the American General Staff arrived on July 7 in Belgrade on a friendly visit to Yugoslav People's Army. The American Generals were met at the Zemun airfield by Lt. Colonel General Mile Kilibarda and Lt. Colonel General Danilo Lekic Yugoslav Military Attache in Washington.

Deputy Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav Army Lt. Colonel General Peko Dapcevic gave a dinner night before last in honour of the American generals, at which was present also Major General John Harmony, Head of the Bureau for Military Aid attached to the American Embassy in Belgrade, Deputy Minister of Defence Colonel General Ivan Gosnjak, Lt. Colonel General Mile Kilibarda, Lt. Colonel Danilo Lekic and Rear Admiral Srecko Manola.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

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MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES OF PA OF B & H
(Sarajevo 8th July)

At yesterday's and today's meetings of the Legislative Committee and the Committee for the Development of People's Authorities of the PA of B & H, the draft law on the regional people's committees was discussed.

Grujo Novakovic, president of the republican Council for Legislation and the Development of People's Authorities, described the basic principle of the new law. The draft law was unanimously accepted in principle.

(BORBA - 9th July 1952)

REPRESENTATIVES OF YUGOSLAV RED CROSS TRAVEL TO CANADA

Yugopress reports the recent departure from Belgrade of a delegation of four members of the Yugoslav Red Cross, headed by Pavlo Gregoric, president of the Council for People's Health and Social Policy of the FPRY, to attend the eighteenth international conference of the Red Cross. The conference will be held in Toronto (Canada) from 23rd July to 8th August.

(BORBA - 9th July 1952)

YUGOSLAV-GREEK TRADE AGREEMENTS PROLONGED

It is understood in circles close to the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Greek government recently suggested an automatic extension of the Yugoslav-Greek trade agreement concluded on 10th April 1951.

Since, in the intervening period, one section of Greek imports has been freed, the Greeks propose that, as was done with last year's shipments, a list be issued confirming which of the Yugoslav exports the free import release does not apply to. The Greek export list would remain the same, and in the same amounts as last year.

It is considered that this proposal will be accepted and that a satisfactory answer will be given by the Yugoslavs soon.

The total trade exchanges between Greece and Yugoslavia amounted in the course of last year to rather more than two million dollars. But, having regard to the permanent improvement of relations between the two neighbouring countries and the favourable cooperative alliance of the two economies, it is expected that these exchanges will be considerably increased during the period of extension of the agreement.

(BORBA - 9th July 1952)

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TEN ALBANIANS ESCAPE TO YUGOSLAVIA

On July 4 at 11 p.m. ten civilians from Albania crossed our border at Lastavica 21 kilometres north-west from Struga. They took with them 6 rifles of different model with ammunition, two automatic weapons with ammunition, two revolvers, 8 offensive bombs and one pair of field glasses. After crossing the frontier they declared that they decided to flee the country because of the terror which exists now in Albania. All the escaped persons are peasants from the village Krulj. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

FISHERMEN OF ZONE B OF THE FTT WILL FISH IN THE FUTURE IN YUGOSLAV WATERS

(Capodistria, July 8)

The fishermen of the Yugoslav zone of the FTT will be able from now on to fish in the waters of PR Croatia without special permits and restriction. The same rights have been recognized also to fishermen from Croatia who will be able now to fish unhindered in the waters of the Istrian coast which is under the administration of the Yugoslav Army. This was made possible on the basis of a recently signed agreement between the Military Administration of the Yugoslav zone of the FTT and the Government of PR Croatia.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

ROME MINISTRY CONTINUES TO SEND CIRCULARS TO ZADAR

(Zadar, July 8)

The Italian Ministry of Education has been sending persistently for the past seven years its circulars to Yugoslav educational institutions in Zadar. Several days ago such a circular was sent to the Scientific Institute in Zadar. This circular demanded from the Yugoslav institution to act according to provisions as established by some Italian law from April 2, 1952.

The Director of the Scientific Institute in Zadar Mastrovic sent this circular together with the envelope to Borba's editors and in the accompanying letter he requested that measures should be undertaken because of such cases in order that the Italian Ministry would stop sending such circulars in the future to our institutions and to understand that Zadar is in Yugoslavia and not in Italy.

The sending of such circulars is in no case accidental but is a part of an established policy which Italy leads towards Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

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SITUATION IN THE ZONE A OF THE FTT: DE CASTRO'S APPOINTMENT
CONTINUES TO DISTURB THE TRIESTE PUBLIC
(Trieste, July 8)

According to Primorski Dnevnik, the news concerning the appointment of the well known irredentist Diego de Castro as political adviser with the Anglo-American Military Administration of Zone A of the FTT is disturbing more and more the Trieste public.

The newspaper reminds that the name of Diego de Castro was mentioned at a trial of agents of the so-called "Committee for National Liberation" in the Yugoslav zone of the FTT. De Castro was one of the organisers and leaders of this organisation on account of whose activities the Yugoslav Government was forced to lodge a protest in Rome. The paper emphasized that neither the Anglo-American Military Administration nor the Governments of USA and Great Britain should approve de Castro's appointment because this gesture would be in sharp contradiction with the basic principles of a policy of peaceful co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

"It is impossible - Primorski Dnevnik writes - that such a responsible post in the Anglo-American Military Administration in Trieste should be taken by a man who with his articles and his book showed himself undoubtedly as the most bitter enemy of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav people. The appointment of De Castro could not be otherwise interpreted than as an anti-Yugoslav provocation in order to sharpen further the relations between the two countries!"

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

A CANDIDATE OF THE LIBERATION FRONT HAS BEEN ELECTED AS MAYOR
IN THE ZGONIK MUNICIPALITY
(Trieste, July 8)

At the meeting of the municipal council in Zgonik the candidate of the Liberation Front Vladimir Obad was elected as mayor and who was elected in the May election on the list of the Slovene Union.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE SLOVENE DEMOCRATIC UNION IN NABREZINA
FACTS WITH VIDALI SUPPORTERS

At the elections which took place in Zone A for new municipal committees (excepting the municipalities of Trieste and Milje) all Slovene political parties, namely the Liberation Front, the Slovene National Union, the Slovene Christian Socialist Association and the Slovene Democratic Union came forward with a unique list and with a common minimal political program. United, these parties won a victory in three municipalities of Zone A.

However, during the election of a new mayor in Nabrezina the representatives of the Slovene Democratic Union together with Dr. Tercono pacted with the cominformists in order to get responsible positions.

Thus the Slovene Democratic Union secured the election of Dr. Tercono as mayor.

A councillor of the Liberation Front joined in the voting with the Vidali supporters and with the Slovene Democratic Union in order to avoid the appointment of some irredentist as commissar of the municipality. (In case of a division of votes the administration of the zone is authorized to appoint a commissar and call new elections).

The news concerning this treachery was sharply condemned by the Slovene voters in Nabrezine, who are against the division of authority between cominformists and any Slovene party.
(Trieste, 8th July)

(Signed) M.P.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

CONFERENCE BY REIS UL ULEMA FEJEC IN PRISTINA

(Pristina, 8th July)

At 6 p.m. yesterday the supreme religious chief of the Moslem religious community in Yugoslavia Reis Ul Ulema Fejec, together with Dzevdet Palasko and Murat Seherovic, arrived in Sarajevo, coming from Sandzarto pay a visit to the Islam religious community of PR Serbia. They will stay in the Kosmet for several days.

Fejec held a conference in Pristina with members of the Islam religious community. Moslem priests from the districts of Gracanica, Lap and Sitnica were present at this conference. The problems of brotherhood and unity, co-operation of Moslem priests and public authorities, national education and superstition and so forth were discussed. The Reis Ul Ulema stressed particularly the need for the struggle of all priests for an as great as possible unity, emphasising "that we are all sons of this land and that our future is common equally to all, regardless of religion".

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952).

ASSEMBLY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PRIESTS IN THE MONASTERY KALISTE

(Ohrid, July)

At the monastery Kaliste which stands on the Western shores of the Ohrid Lake, a meeting of the Association of Serb Orthodox priests of the Struga district was held recently. We are writing about this assembly because the patriotic attitude of the majority of the Serb Orthodox clergy prevailed, which in the most difficult hours in our history was with the people and struggled together. One should only remember the united stand of the Serb Orthodox clergy in Macedonia during the Ilinden rising. During the liberation struggle the Serb Orthodox clergy was mostly on the side of the people and after the liberation, participates in the building-up of our homeland.

At this year's Assembly representatives of public authority and party from Struga were present as well as the prominent fighter and MP Vlado Malevski, author. The yearly report was read by the Chairman of the Association Popovski. The report underlines, amongst other things, that all the priests of this association are members of the PF and of the Red Cross, several of them are members of the War Veteran's Federation and several of them work as bookkeepers in peasant working co-operatives. During the second National Loan they called upon all associations in Macedonia and they subscribed gave 150,000 dinars. During last year, when wavering appeared in some of the peasant working co-operatives the President

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spoke twice at public meetings about the advantages of big farms over individual ones.

The report goes on to say that the present-co-operation of the members of the Association with organs of the public authority and mass organisations has been very fruitful and that the Association does not wish to accept within its ranks those priests whose activities are not in harmony with its objectives.

This year's assembly went one step further. In the second report a great deal of space was devoted to the damage done by superstition. The detrimental customs, particularly of the "amulet" and similar things which are used still by some priests and hodzas (Moslem priests) for supposed "healing" of ailing people, instead of sending in such cases the people directly to the doctor. The conclusion which was brought at the end of the assembly said that the priests should wage a struggle against superstition and prohibit the exploitation of cultural under-development of men for proper material profits. This attitude by the Association of Priests will contribute to suppressing a great ill which is still deeply-rooted in this region.

Finally, the conclusions recommend a continued co-operation as close as possible with the organs of public authority and mass organisations and provide for the expulsion of members who infringe upon them.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952).

THE ABOLITION OF ECONOMIC COUNCILS OF THE MAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE VOJVODINA

(Novi Sad, 8th July)

The main Executive Committee of the autonomous region of the Vojvodina held a meeting today where the proposal of the Economic Council of the Vojvodina concerning the reorganisation of the administration of economic institutions of the main Executive Committee was discussed. According to this proposal all economic councils attached to the main Executive Committee will be abolished, namely: the Council for Industry, the Council for Building and Communal Affairs, the Council for Agriculture and Forestry and the Council for Trade. In the Finance Directorate all organisational units will be abolished except for the budget and accounting commissions. All chief directorates are going to be abolished. Out of 334 officials and employees who were at present employed in economic institutions 83 and about 15 typists and assistants will remain and only 5 employees in the budget section.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952).

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HOW SLOVENES LIVE IN ITALY: VENETIA JULIA - A LAWLESS COUNTRY

The Rome Parliament allocated large sums of money for the "protection of Italian culture in border areas". In fact, it deals here with the question of credits for the new denationalisation policy of our minority, to be carried out especially in Venetia Julia.

The life of Slovenes in Venetia Julia is very hard. This region is naturally poor, suffered greatly during the war, because the fascists burnt many villages and plundered even more. The Italian authorities have not undertaken any measures to aid the inhabitants to reconstruct their homes. What is worse, after the Liberation, bands of the so-called "tricolorists", composed of former followers of fascist units and chauvinists of all colours continued to plunder villages, beat men to death, kill them and burn their houses. The list of their crimes is enormous.

A group of armed "tricolorists" came to the village Ravne in the municipality of Srednje on June 8, 1945, broke into the house of Anton Predan, maltreating him whole day. In the evening the "tricolorists" shut him in a pig-sty, in front of which they set a guard with a machine-gun. He was there shut for eight days. After the carabinieri arrested him, the "tricolorists" demolished his barn, throwing the wheat.

In September 1945 "tricolorists" broke into the house of the 67-year old Ivan Hvalica in the village of Kravar, beating him. Two years later they attacked Anton Sibian from the village of Skrutovo beating him to death so that he died later on of wounds.

Such misdeeds happened every day. Many Slovenes had to flee to the valley of Soca because the "tricolorists" often opened fire and threw hand grenades into their houses. The "tricolorists" openly transported arms and ammunition by trucks which they distributed among their followers. The commanders of the "tricolorists" were colonels of the Italian army. The first one was Colonel Issidoro Iusa, later colonels Prospero del Din and Olivieri, and finally Giuseppe Cosmaccini.

The "tricolorists" plundered many villages in Venetia Julia too. They carried away a large number of livestock, which still more increased the poverty of this part. Though it is situated in the close vicinity of rich and industrially developed parts of Northern Italy, the Venetia Julia has in its greatest part no electricity nor water works. In the greatest part of Venetia Julia the roads are in a very bad state. Medical aid is insufficient. There are a great number of unemployed people. The municipality Brdo which has 2,000 inhabitants about 200 are unemployed. In the municipality Prapotno which has 2,040 inhabitants 192 are unemployed while 310 left for other regions or emigrated to seek employment. The poverty of some municipalities is such that the main sources of income is the money sent by their relatives abroad. Prior to elections the inhabitants of Venetia Julia are generally promised that public works will be undertaken, particularly the construction of roads and water-works, but the moment when the elections have passed nobody mentions any longer.

The inhabitants of Venetia Julia are ever more protesting against high taxes and the neglect of authorities of local needs. In March of this year six women from Srednja Vas were indicted before the Court of Tarcento because they have participated supposedly in a "revolt". In fact they protested because the municipal authorities did not wish the village road repaired.

The Italian authorities are carrying out the denationalisation policy in Venetia Julia. They have not only changed the Slovene

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names of places but even the Italian ones which might remind that these regions were once upon a time inhabited by Slovenes. The Italians called the Slovene place St. Peter "St. Pietro del Slavi". However, this name is changed into "St. Pietro al Natisone". Venetia Julia itself which the Italians used to call "Slavia Italiana" is now called "Alto Friuli" (upper Furlania).

Schools are the main centres for carrying out the denationalisation policy. They are Italian and the use of the Slovene language is banned even as an auxiliary tuition means. Many teachers are complaining that this creates almost insurmountable obstacle, because Slovene children do not know a single Italian word when they come to school. There are frequent cases in which teachers are beating children if they use a single Slovene word. At the end of last year the school mistress from the village of Raspotje, a native, was replaced by one from Calabria, who flogged children because they could not speak her language.

The school mistress of the preparatory school in Trcun, introduced fines for each Slovene word which the child utters in front of the school mistress or among themselves. This school mistress has a list in which she enters every such offense. In this register one can read the following: Renata Kraunig, pupil of the second class paid twice the fine; Mario Petricic, 9-year old, pupil of the second form, paid twice the fine; Giuseppe Martinic, 11-year old, pupil of the third form, paid the fine seven times, etc., etc.

The "system" of the school mistress in Trcun is not isolated. It is in general use in schools in Venetia Julia. Sometimes the teacher inscribes on the blackboards which are on the wall of the classroom the name of the pupil who uttered one or more Slovene words. After the class the teachers announce how much liras have individual pupils to pay. For example, the school mistress Maria Mauri in the village of Prosnig wants every pupil to pay a fine of 5 liras for each Slovene word. In evening schools grown up pupils must pay 50 liras for each Slovene word they utter.

The Slovenes in Venetia Julia have often without success requested that Slovene schools should be opened. That is why they had to send their children to Slovene schools in Gorizia. In Tarcento the district justice attempted to force the parents to remove their children from Slovene schools in Gorizia. He summoned them and told that Slovene schools are not recognized in Italy; that children who complete those schools will not be able to get whatever employment, that the examinations in Slovene schools are not recognized etc. etc.; Representatives of the Italian authorities in Venetia Julia say almost the same.

Italian authorities in Venetia Julia are very vigilant in seeing that their denationalisation policy should be carried out literally. In this respect the carabinieri have very definite directives to be on the alert and to notice all the occurrences which could be harmful to "Italianisation" of these parts. There is not a single matter in which they do not interfere. It happens that they take off from children Slovene readers, that they confiscate the newspaper of Slovenes in Venetia Julia "Matajur", that they make responsible and conduct investigation of boys and girls who take part at some Slovene entertainments at Gorizia, threaten priests who preach in Slovene. In the valley of Ter, carabinieri come into pubs and forbid the youth to sing Slovene songs, telling them: "This is Italy, who wishes to sing Slovene songs, let him go to Yugoslavia". In some villages carabinieri even ban the celebration of the traditional Slovene feast "koledovanje". But neither the police control nor the Italian schools, and pressure have succeeded to suppress their national consciousness. They will continue their fight for gaining the most basic human rights.

/s/ V. S.
(BORBA - 7th July, 1952)

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GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN SARAJEVO

The Greek Parliamentary Delegation headed by M. Dimitrios Gondikas, President of the Greek Parliament, arrived at Sarajevo this morning. At the airport of Butimir, the Delegation was met by Bogomir Brajkovic, President of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Branko Cubrilovic, Vice-President of the Praesidium and Zaim Sarac, Minister of Justice of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Visit to Zenica

After arriving at the Sarajevo airport the Greek Parliamentary Delegation continued its journey this morning for Zenica, one of the greatest metallurgical concerns under construction in our country.

The administration of the Ironworks at Zenica in honour of the Delegation gave a formal luncheon, which was attended by: President of the National Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina Bogomir Brajkovic, Minister of Justice Zaim Sarac and numerous members of the workers' council and the Managing Board of the Ironworks.

During the luncheon member of the City Council at Zenica Arif Gacevic welcomed the guests, expressing his satisfaction for fulfilling the wish of workers' collective of Zenica for the visit of the Greek Parliamentary Delegation to their town. Having underlined the wish of all workers and citizens of Zenica that the friendship between the Greek and Yugoslav people be in future more close, Gacevic mentioned the great significance of constructing a metallurgical concern at Zenica for the further development of industry in our country and for her economy in general.

Replying to the welcome of the representative of Zenica, member of Papagos Party Dimitrios Babakos thanked for the cordial reception and on behalf of his colleagues paid homage to the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina for the heroic achievement in the past war and now in the post-war reconstruction.

"The Greeks, said Babakos, especially esteem the nations which fight for their freedom and independence, and this particularly refers to the peoples of Yugoslavia, whose guests we are to-day. The stay in your country will be kept in our memory and we shall take most pleasant impressions from your country. When I am saying this, he said, then I am thinking of the value of the Yugoslav nation, as well as of the great efforts it makes in reconstructing its country. Here we have seen that the Yugoslav nation is diligent, sincere, progressive and we are especially glad that new horizons are created in view of developing the relationship between our two countries.

The Yugoslav and the Greek nation, added Babakos, always had a common desire for peace and love among nations. Sincere efforts for closer relations of these two nations and the sincere friendship with Turkey will undoubtedly contribute to secure peace on the Balkans, which the people so badly need".

After the luncheon the guests went to the worksite of the metallurgical concern accompanied by the chief engineer Matevz Hafner, and the chief engineer of the enterprise "Konstruktor", which builds the new concern, representatives of the collective of Ironwork and political organisations of Zenica.

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The members of the delegation with great attention inspected the worksite of the great bloomery rolling mill, where most modern installations for manufacture of various kinds of rolled steel is now being set up. They were especially interested about the conditions of the new coke factory, which is being built near the blast furnace. In this coke factory, of great capacity, for the first time the manufacture of this important raw material from indigenous coal will be applied under the methods of local experts.

After this the guests went to see the worksites of the first and second blast furnaces. They have also inspected the huge building of the new foundry and the present installation of the ironworks with Siemens-Martin furnaces and the rolling mill. They were present at the rolling of railway rails and steel wires.

Reception in the Praesidium of the National Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina

The Praesidium of the National Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina held a reception this evening in honour of the Greek Parliamentary delegation which arrived at Sarajevo after visiting the metallurgical concern of the Ironwork at Zenica.

Beside Greek guests the reception was attended by: President of the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina Djuro Pucar, President of the Praesidium Vlado Segrt, members of the Government Avdo Humo, Sefket Maglajic, Radovan Papic, Todor Vujasinovic, Zaim Sarac, President of the Supreme Court of Bosnia and Hercegovina Ilija Dosen, President of the Chief Syndicate Committee Nikola Kotle, secretary of the town's committee of CP Rato Dugonjic, as well as a great number of representatives of mass organisations of Sarajevo.

During the reception President of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina Vlado Segrt and Chief of the Greek Parliamentary delegation M. Dimitrios Gondikas proposed toasts.

(BORBA - 9th July, 1952)

NO CHANGES IN DANUBE COMMISSION

"Nothing has been changed in the relations existing in the Danube Commission and this Commission further remains an instrument of the Soviet hegemonistic policy in Danubian countries." - that is the statement given to the correspondent of Jugopress agency in the circles of the Yugoslav delegation, which returned from the Sixth Session of the Danube Commission held at Galac in Rumania from June 21 to July 1. The same circles underline that the majority in the commission rejected and made impossible to consider on this session the Yugoslav proposed revision of the Statute and the Rule of Procedure of the Commission and that the whole question has been postponed indefinitely. The offer to the Yugoslav representatives to occupy some posts in the administration of the Danube Commission meant in fact, only a manoeuvre to create false atmosphere of reconciliation which had to blunt the edge of the Yugoslav charges about the character of the Danube Commission and to discredit the Yugoslav demand to make a thorough reorganisation of this international institution and to abolish finally the present methods practised in its administration. By automatic outvoting - it was said to the correspondent of Jugopress, the majority in the Commission has rejected to adopt the Yugoslav proposal. In this way the Soviet representative will further retain the control over this international institution not only to the detriment of Yugoslavia, but to all riparian countries which are represented in it. With this state of affairs Yugoslavia cannot and will not agree.

PREGLED - ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMISTS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF JURISTS OF MACEDONIA

A new number of the magazine "Pregled" (Review) for the first quarter of this year has just been published, including the following articles: "Methods and means for securing the completion of the plan" by Kiro Gligorov, Deputy Minister of Finance of the FPRY, "Family rights in the basic system of law" by Dr. Ana Prokop, Assistant Professor at Faculty of Law in Zagreb, "Opium production in Macedonia and the international agreements on opium and its derivatives" by Dr. Todor Mirovski, professor at the Faculty of Economics and Law in Skoplje, and "From the practice of the State Arbitration Commission".

At the end, this magazine also carried a list of new publications from the field of economy, law, policy and other matters of interest in general.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, July 1, 1952)

REGARDING THE BAPTIZING OF CHILDREN OF PARTY MEMBERS

A few months ago in the paper Slovenski Porocevalec one could for the first time read an announcement beginning "I have to change the name of my child because..." It was sent by somebody from Bovec, followed by others from Kanal ob Soca. Both of these were received from the Slovene Littoral. Others followed the example of those who introduced such a practice stating "I disavow the baptizing of my child since it was conducted without my knowledge. Signed - Joze Flos, 13, Zaloska, Ljubljana". Or, another one - Francka Vidic, 6, Rodica, Domzale, disavows the baptizing of her child for the reason that it was conducted without her knowledge or father's approval". "I am disavowing the baptizing of my child because it was done against my will and while I was absent. Franc Becaj, Podgorje". The list of these is rather long. Only recently, 20 advertisements of this kind have been received, being in their essence an expression of hypocrisy.

People who cannot get rid of old traditions, although claiming to have abandoned their religious convictions a long time ago, have their children baptized. Aiming to settle things, they disavow the conduct of religious ceremonies hoping that something can thus be changed in effect. In that direction some of them went so far in disavowing their marriage at church. What is the object of such justifications? Religion is a matter of free concern of each individual citizen in our country. If some people have their children baptized for religious reasons resulting from their feelings, let them do so, since it is their own affair. But it is dishonest and base to make calculations pretending in public that the baptizing was conducted without their knowledge "allegedly". Such speculative occurrences are not only shameful and base but also ridiculous since these people are worried about their "character" and "testimony".

The behaviour of certain Party members is even more worth of condemnation. In their turn they also have their children baptized in order to fulfil the wish of their parents, etc. Being aware of the fact that the Party does not acknowledge religion, they assume such hypocritical attitude. Such people cannot be Party members. For this reason party organizations must watch what kind of people are being admitted into the Party. Organizations concerned must bring to the knowledge of all such people how base, insincere and treacherous their behaviour is. In addition, they must also be told that being immature there is no place for them among the ranks of Party members. It will never be possible for the Party to rely upon such people because they would betray it upon the first trial. Such members had joined the Party for speculative and selfish reasons. We must therefore face the facts as they are by making a distinction between

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the healthy and the rotten. People who are still possessed by narrow feelings of obscurantism or who have not yet clarified their relation to religion, cannot be included into the ranks of Party members.

For these reasons we have stopped publishing these and similar announcements so that there is no need for sending them to us any longer.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, July 6, 1952)

CLERGYMEN REFUSE TO PAY APPROPRIATE AMOUNTS OF TAXES

Recently the Tax Revision Commission for the district of Ljubljana found out that some people liable to pay taxes failed to file their tax declarations or declared to have less income than actually realized. The list of such people also includes the names of 12 clergymen who declared to have had 376,293 dinars of income during 1951 in all. According to the findings of this Commission, their total income during 1951 amounted to 1,915,020 dinars. As the clergymen failed to have any records or books showing their income in detail, it is believed that even this latter figure is not accurate. Therefore these people embezzled a considerable amount of money due to the State.

The Jesuits from Bogensperk in the vicinity of Smartno are very fine looking people who also do not like to keep any record of their operation claiming that bookkeeping could not be in accordance with their high profession! With the assistance of their guardian Father Vrtovec, members of this Commission established the following: In that monastery there were 7 monks who conducted 12 Masses per month on an average getting 150 dinars for each; this totalled to 151,200 dinars obtained annually. Three monks assisted the clergymen in neighbouring places and thus got monthly remuneration of 4,300 dinars; their total income from those services amounted to some 54,000 dinars in all. Their total income from property amounted to 121,900 dinars. In this manner this group of 11 monks last year realized a profit of 327,100 dinars. In reply to questions concerning their failure to file any tax declarations for assessment of due taxes at the local people's committee at Smartno, Father Vrtovec claimed that they were never notified by the Committee when to file their declaration. This excuse cannot stand since the Committee published numerous announcements inviting tax payers to file their declarations within the scheduled time. In addition to this, these clergymen also failed to pay any due taxes in the two previous years of 1949 and 1950.

As to the case of two missionaries, the clergyman Musar and a monk, they also claimed to have made no profit since their arrival in the Jesuits' monastery at Bogensperk. The clergyman Musar only declared to have obtained 28,322 dinars of rent from some real estate in Ljubljana. Father Musar also pretended not to get any remuneration from the people except for a few bottles of wine.

The case of the clergyman Feliks Zajc from Menges was not an exception. He also failed to file an appropriate declaration concerning his income of 60,150 dinars. He claimed that tax authorities failed to bring him any tax forms and he refused to go and collect them. Is it so? Then it is a good illustration of his attitude towards the people's authority. His case is obvious, an intentional tax evasion and thus deserving a punishment.

The clergyman Janex Bergant from St. Vid near Sticno also failed to pay a considerable amount of taxes.

On the whole, 12 clergymen failed to file tax declarations for their income amounting to 1,538,727 dinars. As there are about 1,000 clergymen in Slovenia, it is quite probable that some 127 million dinars of income were neglected.