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**STATISTICAL
POCKET BOOK
OF YUGOSLAVIA
1975**

1975

	January	February	March
S	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30
M	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31
T	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25
W	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26
T	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27
F	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28
S	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29

	April	May	June
S	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
M	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
T	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
W	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
T	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
F	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
S	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28

	July	August	September
S	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
M	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
T	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
W	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
T	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
F	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
S	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27

	October	November	December
S	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
M	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
T	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
W	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
T	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
F	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
S	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27

1976

	January	February	March
S	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28
M	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29
T	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30
W	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31
T	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25
F	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26
S	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27

	April	May	June
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F	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
S	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26

	July	August	September
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M	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
T	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
W	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
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	October	November	December
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FEDERAL INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

STATISTICAL
POCKET-BOOK
OF
YUGOSLAVIA

1975

21st issue

Beograd, April 1975

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STATISTICAL
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21st issue

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Statistical Pocket-book of Yugoslavia, a practical manual with the principal statistical data and other information, has been published for twenty one year. The first edition of the Pocket-book in Serbo-Croatian and in three foreign languages was printed in 36 000 copies. Now it is published in over 120 000 copies in four languages of the people of Yugoslavia (in Serbo-Croatian — in Cyrillic, in Croatian-Serbian — in Latin, in Slovenian and Macedonian) and in four foreign languages (English, Russian, German and French).

The Pocket-book has maintained throughout all these years its original aim — to give to its users in the country and abroad, the essential and general statistical information on Yugoslavia, socialist republics, socialist autonomous provinces, communes and towns. The contents of this manual has been agreed, wherever it was possible, with the latest socio-political events in our country. The Pocket-book contains also the most important information on other countries, as well as general information which are necessary to every man.

This year the Pocket-book has been supplemented, inter alia, with the data on delegations of the basic self-managing organizations and socio-political communities, delegates to the commune assemblies, to the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces as well as to the SFRY Assembly, then with the data on mean age and expectation of life and on persons employed according to sex and age, as well as with the data on retail and wholesale trade. A new table has been added "General review of development of agriculture", then new tables in the domain of agriculture "Increase of livestock" and "Livestock slaughterd"; added are also tables with the data on scientific-research and developing organizations, as well as data on basic organizations for physical culture.

The redaction of the Pocket-book will be thankful for all suggestions, comments and proposals regarding its contents and technical arrangement of material in this manual.

Beograd, January 1975

Federal Institute
for Statistics

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Abbreviations

B & H	=	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cr	=	Croatia
cu. m.	=	cubic metres
G.R.T.	=	gross registered tons
kVA	=	kilo-volt-ampere
kWh	=	kilowatt-hour
LC	=	Local communities
M	=	Macedonija
Mg	=	Montenegro
mill.	=	million
mrđ.	=	milliard
din.	=	dinar
N.R.T.	=	net registered tons
SAP	=	Socialist autonomous province
Sb	=	Serbia
\$FRY	=	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
sq. km.	=	square kilometers
SI	=	Slovenia
SR	=	Socialist Republic
t.	=	tons
thous.	=	thousands
Rest. terr.	=	Restricted territory
SAPV	=	Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
SAPK	=	Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo
D-T-D	=	Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal

Symbols

—	=	Category not applicable
...	=	Data not available
0	=	Magnitude less than 0,5 of unit employed
∅	=	Average
()	=	Provisional or estimated data
*	=	Rectified data
↔	=	Comprised by data indicated by arrow

STATISTICAL CO-ORDINATES

Country	Area (km ²)	Population (1981)	Population density (per km ²)
Albania	28,748	2,100,000	73
Austria	83,859	8,000,000	95
Bulgaria	110,910	8,500,000	77
Czechoslovakia	128,028	15,500,000	121
Denmark	43,094	2,500,000	58
France	543,965	53,000,000	97
Germany	249,020	23,000,000	92
Greece	131,990	10,000,000	76
Italy	301,330	21,000,000	70
Japan	377,835	123,000,000	326
Poland	312,685	33,000,000	106
Romania	231,501	21,000,000	91
Soviet Union	20,032,000	246,000,000	12
Yugoslavia	207,767	23,000,000	111
Total	213,117	2,111,000,000	10

STATISTICAL PART

GEOGRAPHICAL CO-ORDINATES

	North geographical latitude	East geographical longitude	SR	Commune
North	46°53'	16°14'	SI	Murska Sobota
South	40°51'	21°08'	M	Resen
East	41°44'	23°02'	M	Berovo
West	46°17'	13°23'	SI	Tolmin

1) According to Greenwich.

AREA

			Sq. km.
SRFY	255 804	Macedonia	25 713
		Slovenia	20 251
Bosnia & Herz.	51 129	Serbia	88 361
Montenegro	13 812	Restricted territory	55 968
Croatia	56 538	Kosovo	10 887
		Vojvodina	21 506

LENGTH OF BOUNDARY LINE

	Boundary line				Coast line
	total	land	river	lake	
Total	2 969	2 173	711	85	2 092

Border country

Italy	202	172	30	—	—
Austria	324	245	79	—	—
Hungary	623	402	221	—	—
Romania	557	267	290	—	—
Bulgaria	536	509	27	—	—
Greece	262	238	4	20	—
Albany	465	340	60	65	—

BOUNDARY CROSSINGS

Crossing place	SR	Crossing place	SR
With Italy		Koprivnica	Cr
Sežana	SI	Goričani	Cr
Fernetiči	SI	Letinj Most	Cr
Repentabor	SI	Dolga Vas	Cr
Škofije	SI	With Romania	
Lazaret	SI	Kikinda	Sb
Kozina	SI	Vatin	Sb
Gorica	SI	Vršac	Sb
Predil	SI	Kaludjarsovo	Sb
Robič	SI	With Bulgaria	
Rožna Dolina	SI	Dimitrovgrad	Sb
Rateče	SI	Gradina	Sb
With Austria		Vrška čuka	Sb
Jesenica	SI	Ribarci	Sb
Podkoren	SI	Strežimirovci	Sb
Jezerško	SI	Devebair	M
Ljubelj nad Tržičem	SI	Delčevo	M
Holmec	SI	Novo Selo	M
Vič	SI	Kriva Palanka	M
Gornja Radgona	SI	With Greece	
Maribor	SI	Gevgelija	M
Šentilj	SI	Bogorodica	M
Prevalje	SI	Medjetlija	M
With Hungary		Kremenica	M
Bački Breg	Sb	With Albania	
Subotica	Sb	Čafasan	M
Horgoš	Sb	Vrdnica	Sb
Beli Manastir	Cr	Rožaj	Mg
Terezino Polje	Cr		

ISLANDS over 20 sq. km. in area

Krk	409,9	Mljet	100,4	Lastovo	46,9
Cres	404,3	Rab	90,8	Kornat	32,6
Brač	394,6	Vis	90,3	Čiovo	28,8
Hvar	299,7	Lošinj	74,7	Olib	26,1
Pag	284,6	Pašman	63,3	Molat	22,8
Korčula	276,0	Šolta	58,9	Vir	22,4
Dugi otok	114,4	Ugljan	51,8		

MOUNTAIN PEAKS¹⁾

Peak	Mountain	SR	Height m.
Triglav	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 864
Korab	Korab	M	2 753
Titov vrh	Šar-planina	M	2 747
Škrlatica	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 740
Mali Triglav	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 725
Turčin	Šar-planina	M	2 702
Mangrt	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 678
Djeravica	Prokletije	Sb	2 656
Jalovec	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 645
Razor	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 601
Perister	Baba	M	2 601
Kanin	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 587
Crni vrh	Šar-planina	Sb & M	2 585
Dolkova špica	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 579
Grintavec	Savinjske Alpe	SI	2 559
Prisojnik	Julijske Alpe	SI	2 547
Solunska glava	Jakupica	M	2 539
Kokrska kočna	Savinjske Alpe	SI	2 539
Bogdaš	Prokletije	Sb	2 533
Skuta	Savinjske Alpe	SI	2 533
Maja kolac	Prokletije	Mg	2 530
Kobilica	Šar-planina	M	2 528
Bobotov kuk	Durmitor	Mg	2 523
Žuti kamen	Prokletije	Sb	2 522
Kajmakčalan	Nidže	M	2 520
Ljuboten	Šar-planina	Sb & M	2 498
Kom Kučki	Komovi	Mg	2 487
Karadžica	Jakupica	M	2 472
Kom Vasojevički	Komovi	Mg	2 461
Vecernik	Koprivnik	Sb	2 461
Bel-kamen	Šar-planina	M	2 453
Šljeme	Durmitor	Mg	2 445
Starac	Prokletije	Mg	2 426
Veternica	Baba	M	2 420
Hajla	Hajla	Sb & Mg	2 403

¹⁾ Height of more than 2 400 m.

NATIONAL RIVERS of more than 200 km. in length

	Length, km.			Basin area, thous. sq. km.	
	total	SRFY	border	total	SRFY
Dunav (Danube)	2 860	359	229	800	210
Tisa	966	151	—	157	17
Sava	940	940	—	96	96
Drava	707	342	95	40	12
Mura	438	70	73	14	...
Vardar	420	300	—	28	22
Drina	346	346	—	20	20
Tamiš	340	118	—	10	3
Južna Morava	318	318	—	15	14
Zapadna Morava	298	298	—	16	16
Kupa	296	296	—	11	11
Ibar	276	276	—	8	8
Bosna	271	271	—	10	10
Vrbaš	240	240	—	6	6
Velika Morava	221	221	—	37	36
Neretva	218	218	—	6	6
Nišava	218	151	—	4	3
Una	214	214	—	10	10
Crna reka	201	201	—	6	6

NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND CANALS

Navigability in SFRY		km.
Dunav	on the whole length in Yugoslavia	586
Sava	from Caprag to its mouth into the Danube	583
Tisa	from its m. into the Dan. to Yug.-Hung. border	164
Drava	from its mouth into the Dan. to Donji Miholjac	75
Tamiš	from its mouth into the Danube to Pančevo and from Tomaševac to Yug.-Rom. border	53
Kupa	from its mouth into the Sava to Pokupsko	75
Begej	from its mouth into the Tisa to Yug.-Rom. bor.	77
Bački kanali	8 canals in the hydrosystem D-T-D	353,3
Banat. kanali	4 canals in the hydrosystem D-T-D	310,1
Neretva	from its mouth into the sea to Metković	20
Krka	from its mouth into the sea to Skradin	15
Zrmanja	from its mouth into the sea to Obrovac	11
Rijeka Crnojevića	from its mouth into the Skadar lake to Rijeka Crnojevića	12
		11

LAKES

	SR	Surface area, sq. km.	Altitude m.	Greater depth m.
Skadar	Mg	391 ¹⁾	6	44
Ohrid	M	348,8 ²⁾	695	286
Prespa	M	274 ³⁾	853	54,2
Djerdap	Sb	(172)	69,5	92
Dojran	M	43 ⁴⁾	148	10
Miruša (on riv. Trebišnj.)	B & H	33	400	104
Vran	Cr	30,7	0,7	3,9
Modrac (on riv. Spreča)	B & H	...	200	...
Jablanica	B & H	14	270	70
Debar	M	13,2	580	92
Peruća (on riv. Cetina)	Cr	13	360	64
Bajina Bašta (on riv. Drina)	Sb & B & H	12,4	290	70
Mavrovo	M	12	1 197	48
Vlasina	Sb	12	1 208	22
Ribnjak (Našice)	Cr	11	103	2,5
Proklanj	Cr	11	0,5	20
Zvornik (on riv. Drina)	Sb & B & H	8,1	140	28
Zlatar (on riv. Uvac)	Sb	7,2	885	75
Potpeć (on riv. Lim)	Sb	7	400	40
Robnjak (Garešnica)	Cr	6,2	107	...
Vrana (on isle of Cres)	Cr	5,6	14	84
Belo	Sb	4,8	75	2,5
Crna Mlaka	Cr	4,5	110	2,5
Palić	Sb	4,2	101	drained

¹⁾ 147.9 sq. km. in Albania.

²⁾ 118.9 sq. km. in Albania.

³⁾ 49.4 sq. km. in Albania and 47.8 sq. km. in Greece.

⁴⁾ 15.6 sq. km. in Greece.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS¹⁾

	Commune	Area ha.	Height above sea level m.
Bosnia & Herzegovina			
Perućica	Foča	1 400	700—2000
Trebaviće	Sarajevo—Centar	1 000	900—1600
Montenegro			
Biogradska gora	Kolašin	2 500	832—2116
Durmitor	Žabljak	32 000	538—2522
Lovćen	Cetinje	2 000	1200—1749
Croatia			
Mljet	Dubrovnik	3 100	0—260
Paklenica	Zadar	2 797	100—1700
Lakes of Plitvice	Titova Korenica	19 172	586—1267
Risnjak	Delnice	3 088	960—1520
Macedonia			
Galičnica	Resen	23 760	700—2255
Jasen	Kisela Voda	10 000	376—2180
Mavrovo	Mavrovo	65 585	400—2200
Perister	Bitola	12 000	600—2600
Slovenia			
Bohinj and Valley of 7 Lakes of Triglav	Radovljica	2 300	500—2000
Logarska Dolina with Okrešlje	Mozirje	2 000	700—2479
Martuljek	Jesenice	2 146	900—2600
Robanov kot	Mozirje	1 580	660—2350
Serbia			
Fruška gora	Beočin	22 850	100—550
Resava	Despotovac	10 500	...
Zvijezda	Bajina Bašta	1 500	...

¹⁾ Reservations of more than 1 000 hectares.

DELEGATIONS OF BASIC SELF-MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITIES AND OF SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, 1974

Delegations of

	basic orga- nizations of liberal associat. labour	agricul- turists & profess. profess.	work state com- & socio- muni. orga- nizations.	local com- mun.	socio- polit. organi- zations
SFRY					
Delegations	58 400	←	←	11 583	2 548
Members of delegat.	457 810	69 733	37 847	156 837	97 322
Women	139 806	2 730	11 983	14 111	15 583
Youth	87 830	5 994	6 233	23 020	24 110
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA					
Delegations	7 012	←	←	1 318	529
Members of delegat.	68 293	10 519	6 089	22 762	12 061
Women	19 212	429	1 864	1 850	1 941
Youth	14 985	695	1 067	3 766	2 999
MONTENEGRO					
Delegations	1 597	←	←	238	100
Members of delegat. ¹⁾	10 668	2 028	533	3 506	2 805
Women	2 657	164	133	326	321
Youth	2 383	274	68	610	578
CROATIA					
Delegations	14 163	←	←	3 736	570
Members of delegat.	87 511	14 281	9 743	38 270	...
Women	27 706	529	3 386	3 119	...
Youth	16 484	664	2 156	4 537	...
MACEDONIA					
Delegations	3 847 ²⁾	←	←	1 349	150
Members of delegat. ¹⁾	30 336	4 789	2 190	14 692	8 218
Women	6 374	27	537	625	1 497
Youth	3 520	175	186	1 699	1 260

¹⁾ The data relate to the elected members of delegations.
²⁾ Number of delegations the members of which have been elected.

DELEGATIONS OF BASIC SELF-MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITIES AND OF SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, 1974

Delegations of

	basic orga- nizations of liberal associat. labour	agricul- turists & liberal profess.	work state com- & socio- pol. orga- nizations.	local com- mun.	socio- polit. organi- zations
SLOVENIA					
Delegations	7 434	←	←	1 039	300
Members of delegat. ¹⁾	24 725	2 291	1 579	11 396	...
Women	10 649	274	676	1 987	...
Youth	5 376	329	255	1 463	...
SERBIA					
Delegations	24 347	←	←	3 903	899
Members of delegat.	236 277	35 825	17 713	66 211	74 238
Women	73 208	1 307	5 387	6 204	11 824
Youth	45 082	3 857	2 501	10 945	19 273
Restricted territory					
Delegations	15 844	←	←	3 075	570
Members of delegat.	147 270	24 950	12 029	47 812	45 000
Women	46 035	786	3 833	4 051	6 221
Youth	27 861	2 710	1 595	7 828	10 767
Kosovo					
Delegations	1 549	←	←	309	110
Members of delegat.	16 389	3 720	1 542	6 576	7 826
Women	2 546	44	258	342	1 200
Youth	2 900	489	269	1 003	2 723
Vojvodina					
Delegations	6 954	←	←	519	219
Members of delegat.	72 618	7 155	4 142	11 823	21 412
Women	24 627	477	1 296	1 811	4 403
Youth	14 321	658	637	2 114	5 783

¹⁾ The data relate to the elected members of delegations.

ASSEMBLIES AND DELEGATES TO THE COMMUNE ASSEMBLIES, 1974

	Com-mune assem-blies	Delegates			
		total	chamber of assoc. labour	chamber of local labour	socio-polit. cham-ber
SPRY					
all	310	53 371	24 793	15 222	13 356
women		9 475	3 563	1 320	2 592
youth		7 665	3 470	1 679	2 516
Bosnia & Herzeg.	106	10 229	3 121	2 560	2 548
women		1 595	874	261	460
youth		1 781	923	391	467
Montenegro	20	1 599	731	435	433
women		178	91	33	54
youth		231	111	58	62
Croatia	114	12 183	5 299	4 113	2 771
women		1 773	837	372	564
youth		1 544	733	393	418
Macedonia	30	3 249	1 589	836	824
women		414	219	50	145
youth		354	163	74	117
Slovenia	60	5 806	2 612 ¹⁾	1 688 ¹⁾	1 506
women		398	...	...	398
youth		289	...	...	289
Serbia	180	20 305	9 441	5 590	5 274
women		3 117	1 542	604	971
youth		3 466	1 540	763	1 163
Restricted terr.	114	13 063	5 956	3 647	3 460
women		1 839	892	318	629
youth		2 081	876	452	753
Kosovo	22	2 430	1 087	679	664
women		302	139	55	108
youth		421	198	83	140
Vojvodina	44	4 812	2 398	1 264	1 150
women		976	511	231	234
youth		964	466	228	270

¹⁾ The data show number of members since delegates for a four-year term are not elected.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES

		Chambers			
		Total of assoc. labour	of commu-nes	Socio-political chambers	
Assemblies of the socialist republics					
Bosnia & Herzeg.	all	320	160	80	80
women		50	31	6	13
youth		25	18	—	7
Montenegro	all	135	65	35	35
women		16	8	2	6
youth		10	7	—	3
Croatia	all	355	160	115	80
women		61	31	16	14
youth		31	21	4	6
Macedonia	all	240	120	60	60
women		37	23	7	7
youth		13	7	4	2
Slovenia	all	262	150 ¹⁾	62 ¹⁾	50
women		13	...	...	13
youth		8	...	...	8
Serbia	all	340	160	90	90
women		65	35	10	20
youth		29	12	7	10
Assemblies of the socialist autonomous provinces					
Kosovo	all	190	90	50	50
women		32	14	7	11
youth		25	15	1	9
Vojvodina	all	245	120	65	60
women		59	33	13	13
youth		45	23	10	12

¹⁾ The data show number of members since delegates for a four-year term are not elected.

DELEGATES TO THE S.F.R.Y. ASSEMBLY 1974

	Total	Federal chamber	Chamber of republics & provinces
Total	308	220	88
Women	42	33	9
Youth	9	9	—

LOCAL COMMUNITIES in 1974

	Constituted	Submitted report	Members of chambers of LC		
			all	women	youth
SFRY	11 606	8 878	108 120	3 549	9 624
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 318	1 218	17 072	488	1 849
Montenegro	238	98	1 396	39	101
Croatia	3 759	2 183	25 265	816	1 925
Macedonia	1 349	1 064	9 629	161	856
Slovenia	1 039	919	11 496	828	692
Serbia	3 903	3 396	43 262	1 217	4 201
Restricted territ.	3 075	2 673	32 294	750	3 144
Kosovo	309	204	2 510	54	376
Vojvodina	519	519	8 458	413	681

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND THEIR ACTIVITY in 1973

	Local com- mun. hav- ing coun- cil of con- ciliation	Number of coun- ciliation ciliac.	Members of coun- ciliac.	Petitions for compromise	
				rece- ived	solved
SFRY	5 709	7 655	27 385	53 884	47 969
Bosnia & Herzegovina	815	1 631	6 046	8 872	7 836
Montenegro	64	136	532	192	185
Croatia	1 055	1 157	3 952	8 709	7 830
Macedonia	803	913	3 053	6 212	5 556
Slovenia	568	681	2 569	3 211	2 836
Serbia	2 404	3 137	11 233	26 688	23 726
Restricted territory	1 839	2 391	8 153	15 698	14 153
Kosovo	158	329	1 343	862	735
Vojvodina	407	417	1 737	10 128	8 838

ACTIVITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES in 1973

	Completed construction					
	roads, km.	brid- ges	trans- former stations km.	elec- tric netw. km.	water supply netw. km.	sewe- rage system, km.
SFRY	6 765	3 037	1 455	6 114	8 033	1 213
Bosnia & Herzeg.	1 872	585	381	2 398	2 279	419
Montenegro	160	16	18	110	48	2
Croatia	1 424	739	307	692	944	200
Macedonia	191	94	43	170	328	85
Slovenia	559	165	162	337	775	269
Serbia	2 559	1 438	544	2 407	3 659	238
Restricted territ.	2 177	691	367	2 011	2 835	159
Kosovo	203	102	29	87	89	12
Vojvodina	179	645	148	309	735	67

(continued)

	Completed — adapted construction				
	buildings for daily stay of children, sq. m.	physical culture grounds & struc.	buildings for social life of youth sq. m.	homes of culture	structures of service rendering activities
SFRY	35 034	1 040	72 314	599	846
Bosnia & Herzeg.	3 933	200	15 928	66	183
Montenegro	564	4	452	6	1
Croatia	9 071	329	24 109	227	218
Macedonia	2 668	43	2 482	29	132
Slovenia	11 528	111	3 529	62	75
Serbia	7 270	353	25 814	209	237
Restricted territ.	4 634	274	19 488	181	192
Kosovo	19	3	980	5	10
Vojvodina	2 617	76	5 346	23	35

HOLDERS OF MEDALS AND DECORATIONS¹⁾

	Decorations of national hero	Partizan medal 1941	Karadjordje star with swords
Total medals — decorations	1 317	27 537	3 417
Holders, end of 1974	369	23 442	192

¹⁾ Only decorations entitling to benefit.

MEMBERS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

	Thousands					
	Social League of Communists of Yug.	Alliance of the People of Yug.	Confederations of Youth of Yug. slavia	Federation of Youth of Yug. slavia	Yugoslav Red Cross	Veterans of the War of Yug.
SFRY	1 077¹⁾	8 582²⁾	3 857³⁾	2 490⁴⁾	4 129⁵⁾	1 022⁶⁾
Bosnia & Herzeg.	148	...	538	480	579	109
Montenegro	41	...	84	90	125	30
Croatia	210	...	985	500	1 023	266
Macedonia	71	...	281	262	424	68
Slovenia	67	...	596	167	470	125
Serbia	461	...	1 373	991	1 508	424
Restricted territ.	297	...	921	...	800	285
Kosovo	48	...	88	...	327	43
Vojvodina	116	...	364	...	381	96

¹⁾ Including also members of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army.

²⁾ 1972.

³⁾ 1974.

⁴⁾ Excluding members of the Federation of Students of Yugoslavia and the Federation of Youth in the Yugoslav People's Army. At 1969.

⁵⁾ Including also youth members of the Yugoslav Red Cross. At 1973.

⁶⁾ At end of 1973.

AREA, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

	Area, square km.	Households (000's)	Population (000's)	Inhabitants per 1 sq. km.	Persons per 1 household
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Present territory of the SFRY

1921 ¹⁾	255 804	2 460	12 545	49	5.1
1931 ¹⁾	255 804	2 828	14 534	57	5.1
1948 ²⁾	255 804	3 627	15 842	62	4.4
1953 ³⁾	255 804	3 963	16 991	66	4.3
1961 ⁴⁾	255 804	4 649	18 549	73	4.0
1971	255 804	5 375	20 522	80	3.8
Bosnia and Herzeg.	51 129	849	3 746	73	4.4
Montenegro	13 812	122	530	38	4.3
Croatia	56 538	1 289	4 426	78	3.4
Macedonia	25 713	352	1 647	64	4.7
Slovenia	20 251	516	1 727	85	3.4
Serbia	88 361	2 248	8 447	96	3.8
Rest. terr.	55 968	1 446	5 250	94	3.6
Kosovo	10 887	188	1 244	114	6.6
Vojvodina	21 506	613	1 953	91	3.2

Territory at the census date

1921	247 542	2 348	11 985	48	5.1
1931	247 542	2 709	13 934	56	5.1
1948	255 270	3 610	15 772	62	4.4
1953	255 270	2 945	16 937	66	4.3

¹⁾ For the 1921, 1931, 1948 and 1953 censuses data adjusted to the present territory of the SFRY, which at the time of the stated censuses was different and smaller than the present territory for the area of annexed regions.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL POPULATION¹⁾

	Mid-year				
	Thousands				
	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974
SFRY	19 644	20 029	20 371	20 772	21 155
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3 541	3 627	3 703	3 819	3 925
Montenegro	505	515	525	539	551
Croatia	4 320	4 375	4 411	4 450	4 490
Macedonia	1 532	1 581	1 629	1 680	1 730
Slovenia	1 666	1 696	1 718	1 741	1 766
Serbia	8 080	8 235	8 385	8 543	8 693
Restricted territory	5 063	5 142	5 219	5 292	5 357
Kosovo	1 101	1 159	1 220	1 291	1 366
Vojvodina	1 916	1 934	1 946	1 960	1 970

FORECASTS OF TOTAL POPULATION²⁾

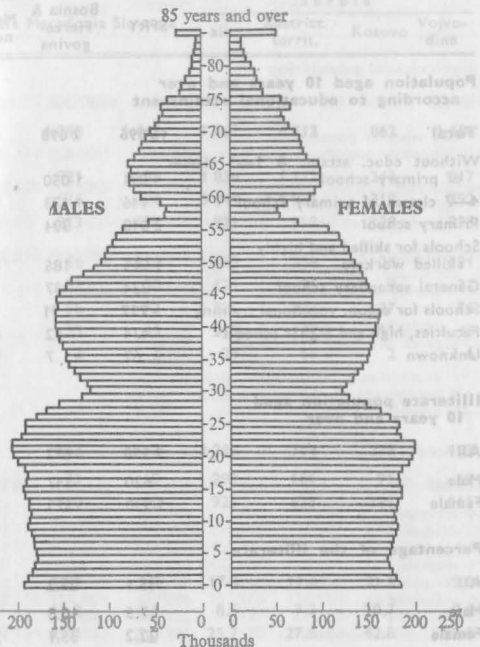
	Mid-year				
	Thousands				
	1975	1977	1979	1981	1984
SFRY	21 322	21 718	22 107	22 491	23 053
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3 966	4 075	4 185	4 296	4 466
Montenegro	556	571	586	601	623
Croatia	4 496	4 532	4 567	4 601	4 648
Macedonia	1 767	1 826	1 884	1 941	2 025
Slovenia	1 772	1 793	1 814	1 835	1 866
Serbia	8 765	8 921	9 071	9 217	9 425
Restricted territory	5 393	5 457	5 514	5 564	5 627
Kosovo	1 390	1 468	1 550	1 636	1 770
Vojvodina	1 982	1 996	2 007	2 017	2 028

¹⁾ Estimates based on the population census data and the data on natural movement of population.

²⁾ Forecasts are also based on the population censuses data including future influence of socio-economic development upon expected fertility and mortality movements.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

At 30 June 1975



POPULATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL TO THE 1971

	SFRY	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Montenegro
Population aged 10 years and over according to educational attainment			
Total	16 896	2 898	418
Without educ. attain. & 1—3 classes of primary school	4 091	1 050	107
4—7 classes of primary school	7 146	1 173	178
Primary school	2 548	304	62
Schools for skilled and highly skilled workers	1 515	186	29
General secondary school	334	37	11
Schools for secon. vocational training	727	91	19
Faculties, high and higher schools	474	52	12
Unknown	62	7	2
Illiterate population aged 10 years and over			
All	2 550	672	70
Male	620	147	14
Female	1 930	525	55
Percentage of the illiterate			
All	15.1	23.2	16.7
Male	7.5	10.5	7.1
Female	22.2	35.1	25.6

ATTAINMENT AND LITERACY ACCORDING CENSUS

Thousands

Croatia	Macedonia	Slovenia	Serbia			
			all	Restrict. territ.	Kosovo	Vojvodina
3 782	1 288	1 448	7 062	4 512	862	1 688
681	321	99	1 834	1 173	343	317
1 750	576	428	3 041	1 931	318	792
511	213	538	921	558	128	235
442	56	230	573	358	24	191
93	32	30	131	95	9	27
163	56	72	326	223	27	76
122	33	43	212	157	11	43
20	2	7	24	16	2	6
339	233	18	1 218	794	272	153
85	73	8	293	161	91	41
254	160	10	925	633	181	111
9.0	18.1	1.2	17.3	17.6	31.5	9.0
4.7	11.2	1.1	8.5	7.3	20.7	5.1
12.9	25.1	1.3	25.7	27.5	42.8	12.8

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

	SFRY	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Montenegro
Agricultural population			
Total	7 843 986	1 497 305	185 531
Of whom: persons at temporary work abroad	328 096	89 020	4 246
Economically active persons	4 207 645	706 835	76 772
Of whom: persons at temporary work abroad	304 682	84 732	3 801
Dependants	3 636 341	790 470	108 759
Of whom: persons at temporary work abroad	23 414	4 288	445
agricultural popul. as a percentage of the total population	38.2	40.0	35.0
economically active agric. pop. as a percentage of the total econom. active population	47.3	51.4	44.3
Households according to number of persons			
Total	5 375 384	848 545	121 911
1 member	693 108	82 305	16 712
2 members	875 377	97 312	15 690
3 members	1 023 543	125 680	14 858
4 members	1 143 836	174 650	20 777
5 members	695 114	134 703	19 122
6 members	430 942	94 479	13 930
7 members	229 666	60 558	8 783
8 and more members	283 798	78 858	12 039

ACCORDING TO THE 1971 CENSUS

	Serbia						
	Croatia	Macedonia	Slovenia	all	Restricted territory	Kosovo	Vojvodina
Total	1 431 685	657 138	353 031	3 719 296	2 317 651	640 629	761 016
Of whom: persons at temporary work abroad	93 418	30 661	14 753	95 998	58 968	14 571	22 459
Economically active persons	828 389	306 975	219 610	2 069 064	1 501 220	182 738	385 106
Of whom: persons at temporary work abroad	85 000	29 256	14 263	87 630	56 642	13 517	17 471
Dependants	603 296	350 163	133 421	1 650 232	816 431	457 891	375 910
Of whom: persons at temporary work abroad	8 418	1 405	490	8 368	2 326	1 054	4 988
agricultural popul. as a percentage of the total population	32.3	39.9	20.4	44.0	44.1	51.5	39.0
economically active agric. pop. as a percentage of the total econom. active population	41.1	48.7	26.3	53.6	55.5	56.6	46.2
Households according to number of persons							
Total	1 289 325	352 034	515 531	2 248 038	1 446 478	188 107	613 453
1 member	199 441	22 290	89 494	282 866	187 334	9 228	86 304
2 members	239 717	37 215	88 712	396 731	245 437	12 568	138 726
3 members	271 520	48 336	108 134	455 015	295 339	14 972	144 704
4 members	268 501	83 176	114 204	482 528	320 924	22 303	139 301
5 members	155 595	60 279	59 880	265 535	180 660	24 126	60 749
6 members	83 742	40 019	30 796	167 976	116 950	23 606	27 420
7 members	37 505	24 266	13 765	84 789	53 766	21 221	9 802
8 and more members	33 304	36 453	10 546	112 598	46 068	60 083	6 447

**NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS PER
1 000 POPULATION 1954 and 1974**



**BIRTHS, DEATHS, EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES in 1974¹⁾**

	Per 1 000 population			
	live births	deaths	excess of births over deaths	marr- riages
SFRY	17.9	8.4	9.5	8.5
Bosnia & Herzegovina	19.3	5.8	13.5	8.6
Montenegro	17.9	5.2	12.7	6.1
Croatia	14.7	10.2	4.5	8.3
Macedonia	22.1	7.2	14.9	8.9
Slovenia	17.2	10.2	7.0	9.0
Serbia	18.2	8.8	9.4	8.5
Restricted territory	15.4	8.6	6.8	8.9
Kosovo	36.0	7.0	29.0	7.1
Vojvodina	13.6	10.6	3.0	8.5

¹⁾ Provisional data.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE¹⁾

	1952—1954		1960—1962		1970—1972	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
SFRY	56.9	59.3	62.3	65.4	65.4	70.2
Bosnia & Herz.	52.6	54.8	59.2	62.6	63.9	68.2
Montenegro	58.3	59.9	62.0	65.4	68.1	73.0
Croatia	59.0	63.2	64.3	69.0	65.6	72.3
Macedonia	54.9	53.1	60.8	61.8	65.6	67.6
Slovenia	63.0	66.1	66.2	71.9	65.3	72.9
Serbia	57.1	58.8	62.7	64.7	66.1	69.9
Restricted terr.	59.1	61.2	64.8	67.0	67.7	71.4
Kosovo	48.6	45.3	57.1	55.5	64.6	66.5
Vojvodina	58.3	62.1	63.6	68.3	66.0	72.1

¹⁾ The average number of years to be lived by a live-born child.

MEAN AGE OF THE POPULATION¹⁾

	1953		1961		1971	
	males	females	males	females	males	females
SFRY	27.7	29.5	28.6	30.7	30.2	32.3
Bosnia & Herz.	23.4	25.0	24.0	25.8	25.8	27.7
Montenegro	26.1	28.7	26.3	28.6	27.4	29.8
Croatia	29.3	31.9	30.8	33.5	32.2	35.1
Macedonia	26.2	26.7	26.4	26.9	27.6	28.1
Slovenia	29.8	32.2	30.6	33.1	31.5	34.8
Serbia	28.6	30.0	29.6	31.5	31.2	33.0
Restricted terr.	28.5	29.9	30.4	32.0	32.5	34.1
Kosovo	24.2	25.7	23.8	25.2	23.2	24.0
Vojvodina	30.3	32.3	30.9	33.1	33.2	35.4

¹⁾ The average age of the overall population according to the census results.

PERSONS EMPLOYED

Annual average

Thousands

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	3 850	4 034	4 210	4 306	4 513
Social sector	3 765	3 944	4 115	4 213	4 422
Private sector	85	90	95	93	91
Economic activities	3 198	3 351	3 496	3 563	3 735
Manufacturing	1 454	1 531	1 614	1 665	1 754
Agriculture	243	242	246	249	260
Forestry	67	68	68	67	69
Construction	355	365	370	363	387
Transport & communications	269	280	292	298	305
Trade and catering	439	480	514	540	573
Arts and crafts	254	263	266	254	255
Public utility	117	122	126	127	132
Non-economic activities	652	683	714	743	778
Culture & social welfare	477	501	525	545	568
Social activities & state agencies	175	182	189	198	210
Bosnia and Herzegovina	518	546	572	589	629
Economic activities	428	451	472	484	518
Montenegro	78	85	91	93	98
Economic activities	62	68	73	75	79
Croatia	966	1 003	1 047	1 060	1 100
Economic activities	817	848	884	892	925
Macedonia	259	274	292	302	317
Economic activities	210	223	239	246	259
Slovenia	547	573	594	615	644
Economic activities	468	490	507	524	548
Serbia	1 482	1 553	1 614	1 647	1 725
Economic activities	1 213	1 271	1 321	1 342	1 406
Restricted territory	976	1 022	1 061	1 083	1 136
Economic activities	800	836	869	884	928
Kosovo	100	107	116	120	129
Economic activities	73	79	86	88	95
Vojvodina	406	424	437	444	460
Economic activities	340	356	366	370	383

¹⁾ Provisional data.EMPLOYED WOMEN¹⁾

Annual average

Thousands

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	1 207	1 283	1 371	1 446	1 545
Social sector	1 169	1 245	1 332	1 407	1 506
Private sector	38	38	39	39	39
Economic activities	855	911	977	1 030	1 096
Manufacturing	450	478	514	545	577
Agriculture	44	45	48	51	55
Forestry	5	5	5	5	5
Construction	27	29	31	32	35
Transport & communications	35	37	40	42	44
Trade and catering	195	214	234	251	272
Arts and crafts	59	64	65	63	66
Public utility	40	39	40	41	42
Non-economic activities	352	372	394	416	449
Culture and social welfare	274	289	306	322	345
Social act. & state agencies	78	83	88	94	104
Bosnia and Herzegovina	126	138	151	163	177
Economic activities	81	90	100	108	116
Montenegro	22	23	25	27	29
Economic activities	15	16	17	19	20
Croatia	340	356	379	395	418
Economic activities	249	261	278	289	306
Macedonia	64	71	77	83	93
Economic activities	43	48	53	58	63
Slovenia	226	238	252	264	277
Economic activities	173	182	193	202	211
Serbia	429	457	487	514	551
Economic activities	294	314	336	354	380
Restricted territory	284	303	323	341	367
Economic activities	194	207	222	234	253
Kosovo	18	19	21	24	27
Economic activities	10	11	12	14	16
Vojvodina	127	135	143	149	157
Economic activities	90	96	102	106	111

¹⁾ Provisional data.

EMPLOYED PERSONS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT¹⁾

At 31st December 1972

Thousands

	Total	Noschool and 1-3 classes of primar.sch.	4-7 class. of prim. school	Primary school
Total	4 168	281	1 092	813
Economic activities	3 396	254	960	698
Manufacturing	1 631	102	498	356
Agriculture	237	32	78	45
Forestry	66	14	26	11
Construction	355	42	114	63
Transport and communications	292	16	80	78
Trade and catering	509	22	86	87
Arts and crafts	207	11	47	40
Public utility	99	15	31	18
Non-economic activities	772	27	92	115
Culture and social welfare	537	22	71	60
Social activities & state agencies	235	5	21	55

(continued)

	School for highly skilled and skilled workers	Secondary school	Higher school	High school, faculty and academy
Total	1 020	616	168	218
Economic activities	975	359	61	89
Manufacturing	452	154	28	41
Agriculture	41	26	4	11
Forestry	7	6	0,3	2
Construction	86	34	5	11
Transport and communications	69	37	7	5
Trade and catering	213	73	13	15
Arts and crafts	88	17	2	2
Public utility	19	12	2	2
Non-economic activities	45	257	107	129
Culture and social welfare	34	172	83	95
Social activities & state agencies	11	85	24	34

¹⁾ Social sector.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

At 31 December 1972

Thousands

	Total	Professional education			
		high	higher	second-ary	lower
Total	4 168	218	178	629	297
Economic activities	3 396	90	64	366	200
Manufacturing	1 631	42	29	155	74
Agriculture	237	10	4	27	17
Forestry	66	2	0,4	5	4
Construction	355	12	5	35	15
Transport & communications	292	5	7	42	32
Trade and catering	509	15	14	73	42
Arts and crafts	207	2	3	17	9
Public utility	99	2	2	12	7
Non-economic activities	772	128	114	263	97
Culture and social welfare	537	93	88	172	44
Social activities & state agencies	235	35	26	91	53

(continued)

	Highly skilled workers	Skilled workers	Semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers
Total	285	1 083	566	912
Economic activities	270	1 048	539	819
Manufacturing	119	464	311	437
Agriculture	11	59	40	69
Forestry	2	19	14	20
Construction	34	108	58	91
Transport & communications	37	102	30	37
Trade and catering	45	190	45	85
Arts and crafts	20	84	26	46
Public utility	5	22	15	34
Non-economic activities	15	35	27	93
Culture and social welfare	12	28	24	76
Social activities & state agencies	3	7	3	17

¹⁾ Social sector.

**PERSONS EMPLOYED ACCORDING
TO LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
FOR WORK ON WORKING POST¹⁾**

At 31 December 1972 Thousands

	Total	Professional qualifications			
		high	higher	second- ary	lower
Total	4 168	280	220	693	175
Economic activities	3 396	135	94	415	115
Manufacturing	1 631	65	42	174	44
Agriculture	237	13	6	33	9
Forestry	66	2	0,4	7	2
Construction	355	16	8	36	11
Transport & communications	292	10	12	52	18
Trade and catering	509	23	20	82	21
Arts and crafts	207	3	4	18	6
Public utility	99	3	2	13	4
Non-economic activities	772	145	126	278	60
Culture and social welfare	537	101	95	172	33
Social activities & state agencies	235	44	31	106	27

(continued)

	Highly skilled workers	Skilled workers	Semi- skilled workers	Un- skilled workers
Total	403	1 228	618	551
Economic activities	387	1 194	590	466
Manufacturing	182	561	354	209
Agriculture	14	76	37	49
Forestry	2	31	13	9
Construction	45	116	63	60
Transport & communications	46	101	30	23
Trade and catering	64	197	45	57
Arts and crafts	28	88	28	32
Public utility	6	24	20	27
Non-economic activities	16	34	28	85
Culture and social welfare	12	28	26	70
Social activities & state agencies	4	6	2	15

¹⁾ Social sector.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS ACCORDING
TO SEX AND AGE¹⁾**

As of 31 December 1972

	Employed persons			Youth	
	total	women	all	males	females
Total	4 168	1 368	936	382	307
Economic activities	3 396	954	819	307	177
Manufacturing	1 631	526	433	177	12
Agriculture	237	45	33	12	1
Forestry	66	5	7	8	
Construction	355	31	81	10	
Transport & communicat.	292	41	54	77	
Trade and catering	509	235	134	18	
Arts and crafts	207	53	60	4	
Public utility	99	18	17	75	
Non-economic activities	772	414	177	59	16
Culture & social welfare	537	316	85	16	
Social activities & state agencies	235	98	32	55	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	579	155	143	42	
Economic activities	469	100	123	6	
Montenegro	88	24	15	5	
Economic activities	70	16	14	95	
Croatia	1 016	370	224	78	
Economic activities	842	265	199	20	
Macedonia	294	78	50	17	
Economic activities	235	53	44	77	
Slovenia	592	252	165	65	
Economic activities	499	191	148	129	
Serbia	1 599	489	339	100	
Economic activities	1 281	329	291	85	
Restricted territory	1 060	326	226	67	
Economic activities	852	219	198	8	
Kosovo	114	23	28	5	
Economic activities	81	13	20	36	
Vojvodina	425	140	85	28	
Economic activities	348	97	73		

¹⁾ Social sector.

AVERAGE NET PERSONAL RECEIPTS Dinars

	1971		1972		1973		1974 ¹⁾		1973-1974 ¹⁾	
Total	1 432	1 676	1 938	2 484	116	128				
Economic activities	1 390	1 626	1 893	2 421	116	128				
Manufacturing	1 364	1 592	1 874	2 417	118	129				
Agriculture	1 247	1 510	1 803	2 365	119	131				
Forestry	1 339	1 486	1 778	2 488	120	140				
Construction	1 364	1 636	1 879	2 362	115	126				
Transport & communicat.	1 556	1 817	2 093	2 625	115	125				
Trade and catering	1 525	1 738	1 950	2 465	112	126				
Arts and crafts	1 322	1 568	1 809	2 264	115	125				
Public utility	1 376	1 608	1 876	2 314	117	123				
Non-econ. activities	1 654	1 937	2 164	2 796	112	129				
Culture & social welfare	1 614	1 889	2 108	2 706	112	128				
Social activities and state agencies	1 756	2 060	2 310	3 023	112	131				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 368	1 580	1 863	2 382	118	128				
Montenegro	1 271	1 472	1 689	2 191	115	130				
Croatia	1 563	1 840	2 083	2 620	113	126				
Macedonia	1 185	1 416	1 647	2 098	116	127				
Slovenia	1 643	1 936	2 242	2 806	116	125				
Serbia	1 347	1 574	1 828	2 403	116	132				
Restricted territory	1 349	1 573	1 831	2 391	116	131				
Kosovo	1 179	1 399	1 617	2 245	116	139				
Vojvodina	1 380	1 622	1 871	2 468	115	132				

¹⁾ Estimate on the basis of movement of personal incomes for the period January-September 1974.

INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL RECEIPTS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total	106	105	100	97	106
Economic activities	106	105	100	97	106
Manufacturing	105	105	100	98	107
Agriculture	105	112	103	99	109
Forestry	121	106	95	100	116
Construction	110	104	103	96	104
Transport & communicat.	108	105	100	96	104
Trade and catering	107	105	97	93	105
Arts and crafts	106	106	102	96	104
Public utility	105	103	100	98	102
Non-econ. activities	107	104	100	93	107
Culture & social welfare	107	105	100	93	107
Social activities and state agencies	107	103	100	93	106
Bosnia & Herzegovina	108	105	90	98	105
Montenegro	104	105	99	94	107
Croatia	107	107	100	95	105
Macedonia	107	102	100	95	103
Slovenia	108	103	101	97	101
Serbia	105	105	101	97	108
Restricted territory	104	103	101	97	107
Kosovo	105	105	101	97	113
Vojvodina	105	109	102	97	111

¹⁾ Estimate.

**LEVEL OF AVERAGE NET PERSONAL RECEIPTS
ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL QUALI-
FICATIONS FOR WORK ON WORKING POST 1972**

Total average = 100

	Total ave- rage	Professional qualifications			
		high level	higher level	second, lower level	level
Total	100	183	133	105	81
Economic activities	100	193	152	111	84
Manufacturing	100	194	150	113	82
Agriculture	100	187	139	108	88
Forestry	100	200	148	126	97
Construction	100	213	158	124	86
Transport & communications	100	185	131	95	79
Trade and catering	100	188	158	108	83
Arts and crafts	100	203	175	123	79
Public utility	100	200	155	121	88
Non-economic activities	100	156	106	89	71
Culture & social welfare	100	156	105	91	74
Social activities & state agencies	100	156	113	84	66

(continued)

	Highly skilled workers	Skilled workers	Semi- skilled workers	Un- skilled workers
Total	128	90	75	69
Economic activities	128	92	77	69
Manufacturing	132	93	79	70
Agriculture	114	96	85	76
Forestry	122	98	82	72
Construction	130	95	75	65
Transport & communications	118	94	73	64
Trade and catering	121	88	76	71
Arts and crafts	134	94	71	71
Public utility	134	102	84	69
Non-economic activities	105	81	61	54
Culture and social welfare	106	83	63	55
Social activities & state agencies	102	80	57	51

**WORKERS ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF NET
PERSONAL RECEIPTS¹⁾, March 1974 Percentages**

	Under 1201 1200 din.		1601 to 2000	2001 to 2500	2501 to 3500	Over 3500 din.
	Total	7.1	20.0	24.9	21.0	18.2	8.8
Economic activities	7.7	21.7	25.9	20.2	17.2	7.3
Manufacturing	6.9	20.5	26.0	21.3	18.4	6.9
Agriculture	11.6	25.8	25.7	16.6	12.7	7.6
Forestry	5.8	23.4	29.9	18.6	15.7	6.6
Construction	11.3	24.7	24.8	17.1	14.9	7.2
Transport & communicat.	4.4	18.2	27.7	23.5	20.2	6.0
Trade and catering	6.1	21.2	26.5	20.0	17.2	9.0
Arts and crafts	12.0	23.9	23.2	18.0	16.2	6.7
Public utility	9.8	26.7	24.9	18.2	14.2	6.2
Non-economic activities	5.1	13.1	20.0	24.6	22.2	15.0
Culture & social welfare	5.9	13.8	20.8	25.1	21.7	12.7
Social services & state agencies	3.3	11.1	18.0	23.3	23.4	20.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7.5	20.9	25.2	21.0	17.6	7.8
Economic activities	8.1	23.0	26.2	19.4	16.8	6.5
Non-economic activities	5.7	12.2	21.0	27.4	20.6	13.1
Montenegro	13.4	25.7	25.0	18.6	12.6	4.7
Economic activities	14.6	29.4	26.7	15.6	10.6	3.1
Non-economic activities	9.5	12.3	18.9	29.3	20.1	9.9
Croatia	4.5	17.7	24.9	23.1	20.4	9.4
Economic activities	4.9	18.8	26.8	22.2	19.3	8.0
Non-economic activities	2.9	12.2	16.8	26.9	25.2	16.0
Macedonia	15.0	27.7	25.7	15.7	11.2	4.7
Economic activities	15.9	30.3	25.1	14.8	10.4	3.5
Non-economic activities	11.1	16.5	28.4	19.5	15.0	9.5

¹⁾ Total numbers employed=100.

Detailed data published in Information of the Federal Institute for Statistics, № 270/74.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF NET PERSONAL RECEIPTS¹⁾

March 1974

Percentages

	Under 1200 din.	1201 to 1600	1601 to 2000	2001 to 2500	2501 to 3500	Over 3500 din.
Slovenia	1.0	11.5	23.7	26.3	25.7	11.8
Economic activities	1.1	11.6	25.7	27.1	24.2	10.3
Non-economic activities	0.7	10.3	14.0	22.2	33.2	19.6
Serbia	9.0	22.3	24.7	19.2	16.2	8.6
Economic activities	9.7	24.4	25.6	18.1	15.3	6.9
Non-economic activities	6.0	13.9	21.5	23.6	19.7	15.3
Restricted territory	8.8	22.1	22.4	19.3	16.6	8.8
Economic activities	9.6	24.3	25.4	18.2	15.7	6.8
Non-econ. activities	5.6	13.1	20.6	23.6	20.7	16.4
Kosovo	15.0	27.3	25.4	15.4	11.6	5.3
Economic activities	18.0	30.0	22.6	13.9	11.4	4.1
Non-econ. activities	7.7	20.9	32.0	19.1	11.9	8.4
Vojvodina	7.7	21.4	25.4	20.1	16.4	9.0
Economic activities	7.9	23.3	26.8	18.8	15.4	7.8
Non-econ. activities	6.4	13.1	19.4	25.5	20.6	15.0

¹⁾ Total numbers employed = 100.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PAID HOURS OF WORK

March 1974

Percentages

	Total	hours paid for		
		Under 160	160 to 200	Over 200
Total	100	6.6	88.6	4.8
Economic activities	100	7.3	87.3	5.4
Manufacturing	100	7.8	86.6	5.6
Non-economic activities	100	3.7	94.1	2.2

Detailed data published in the Information of the Federal Institute for Statistics, No. 270/74.

GENERAL DATA ON DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

million dinars

	Total population in thousands	Employed in social sector ¹⁾ in thousands	Fixed assets of work organizations ²⁾	Social product in current prices	National income		Net personal incomes ³⁾
					in current prices	in constant prices ⁴⁾	
1960	18 402	2 903	46 940	28 868	26 859	60 595	11 226
1961	18 612	3 169	54 667	33 653	31 099	63 978	13 114
1962	18 819	3 250	71 608	37 726	34 704	66 522	14 636
1963	19 029	3 320	78 991	45 804	41 992	74 752	17 356
1964	19 222	3 535	89 630	61 001	55 878	83 337	23 729
1965	19 434	3 583	97 810	79 515	73 573	84 476	33 001
1966	19 644	3 491	179 744	99 052	91 740	91 733	44 088
1967	19 840	3 466	186 804	103 710	94 426	94 014	46 877
1968	20 029	3 487	200 975	111 973	101 573	97 692	50 126
1969	20 209	3 622	185 250	131 960	119 690	107 856	59 173
1970	20 371	3 765	206 416	157 207	142 835	114 269	70 798
1971	20 572	3 944	357 180	204 476	186 138	123 993	89 229
1972	20 772	4 115	393 910	245 395	220 959	129 588	107 113
1973	20 956	4 213	436 536	306 326	275 549	135 995	128 304
1974	21 155	4 422 ⁵⁾

¹⁾ Covering employed persons in work organizations in economic and non-economic activities.

²⁾ Active fixed assets at purchase value. Data by years are not fully comparable due to insignificant differences in coverage and revaluation of fixed assets.

³⁾ 1966 prices.

⁴⁾ Data derived from computation of the national income of productive activities. They cover net personal incomes and other personal receipts of persons employed in work organizations in economy as well as a part of income of individual producers disposable for personal consumption after the allocation for accumulation.

GENERAL DATA ON DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

Million dinars

	Personal consumption	General consumption ^{b)}	Gross investments in fixed funds		Ex-ports ^{c)}	Im-ports ^{c)}
			total ^{d)}	in producing funds		
1960	14 920	3 138	9 362	6 690	9 624	14 048
1961	17 550	3 629	11 660	8 010	9 670	15 475
1962	19 500	4 000	13 331	8 700	11 738	15 091
1963	23 050	4 392	15 848	10 130	13 435	17 962
1964	29 005	5 183	20 378	13 200	15 183	22 494
1965	40 168	6 079	21 788	13 094	18 556	21 894
1966	50 510	8 137	26 616	17 823	20 741	26 782
1967	56 897	10 008	30 283	21 911	21 278	29 024
1968	61 921	11 689	35 044	25 289	21 482	30 545
1969	71 706	13 409	41 049	30 021	25 065	36 274
1970	86 305	14 689	51 723	36 304	28 544	48 857
1971	110 514	17 508	64 651	45 684	30 845	55 283
1972	137 025	21 286	73 977	50 455	38 033	54 957
1973	168 877	26 708	85 420	57 567	48 494	76 689
1974	...	...	...	...	63 800 ^{e)}	127 300 ^{e)}

^{a)} Excluding regress and grants to the economy.

^{b)} Total gross investments from social and individual sector of ownership.

^{c)} Exports and imports data shown by the parity of 1 USA \$ = 17.00 din.

^{d)} Estimate.

^{e)} 270/74.

SOCIAL PRODUCT

Current prices

Million dinars

	Social product	Depreciation	National income		
			total	net personal receipts ¹⁾	accum. and funds
1969	131 960	12 270	119 690	59 173	60 517
1970	157 207	14 372	142 835	70 798	72 037
1971	204 476	18 338	186 138	89 229	96 909
1972	245 395	24 436	220 959	107 113	113 846
1973	306 326	30 777	275 549	128 304	147 244
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2030

¹⁾ Net personal incomes and other personal receipts.

²⁾ See note on page 46.

NATIONAL INCOME

By establishment principle — current prices

Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
SFRY	119 669	142 909	186 192	221 102	275 557
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14 039	17 317	22 543	27 101	33 194
Montenegro	2 233	2 817	3 532	4 271	4 930
Croatia	31 769	38 673	49 903	58 076	72 459
Macedonia	6 337	7 398	9 893	12 400	15 686
Slovenia	18 402	22 973	29 291	35 642	43 680
Serbia	46 889	53 732	71 030	83 611	105 608
Restricted territory	31 128	35 750	46 322	55 580	68 680
Kosovo	2 314	2 844	3 617	4 417	5 666
Vojvodina	13 447	15 138	21 092	23 614	31 262

STRUCTURE

SFRY	100	100	100	100	100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.0
Montenegro	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Croatia	26.5	27.0	26.8	26.3	26.3
Macedonia	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7
Slovenia	15.4	16.1	15.8	16.1	15.9
Serbia	39.2	37.6	38.1	37.8	38.3
Restricted territory	26.0	25.0	24.9	25.1	24.9
Kosovo	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Vojvodina	11.3	10.6	11.3	10.7	11.3

^{a)} Data by activities, socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces shown by establishment principle and they differ from data shown in the first part of the table, presented by organizational principle, what caused the differences shown.

EXPENDITURE FOR INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS BY END USE

Current prices

Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 ¹⁾
Total investment	34 843	43 446	52 559	58 798	64 429
SFRY	4 322	6 311	7 601	9 093	10 753
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 084	1 566	2 153	2 477	2 201
Montenegro	8 731	10 890	11 962	13 825	14 703
Croatia	2 401	2 567	3 358	4 178	4 102
Macedonia	4 356	5 918	8 056	8 348	11 525
Slovenia	13 948	16 193	19 429	20 876	21 145
Serbia	9 544	11 485	12 906	13 730	13 570
Restrict. territory	1 430	1 167	1 753	1 859	2 061
Kosovo	2 974	3 541	4 771	5 288	5 514
Vojvodina					
Economic investment	28 761	34 876	42 782	46 706	50 618
SFRY	3 538	4 679	6 048	7 262	8 325
Bosnia & Herzegovina	944	1 421	1 944	2 163	1 865
Montenegro	7 146	8 724	9 812	10 849	11 377
Croatia	1 977	1 998	2 922	3 372	3 430
Macedonia	3 672	4 907	6 542	6 563	9 149
Slovenia	11 485	13 148	15 514	16 497	16 472
Serbia	7 732	9 355	10 274	10 800	10 263
Restrict. territory	1 280	976	1 491	1 504	1 732
Kosovo	2 473	2 817	3 748	4 193	4 477
Vojvodina					
Non-economic investment	6 082	8 570	9 777	12 091	13 811
SFRY	785	1 631	1 552	1 831	2 428
Bosnia & Herzegovina	140	146	208	314	336
Montenegro	1 585	2 166	2 151	2 976	3 326
Croatia	424	570	436	806	672
Macedonia	684	1 011	1 514	1 785	2 376
Slovenia	2 463	3 045	3 915	4 379	4 673
Serbia	1 812	2 130	2 631	2 930	3 307
Restrict. territory	151	190	262	355	329
Kosovo	501	725	1 022	1 095	1 037
Vojvodina					

¹⁾ Social sector.

²⁾ Provisional data.

EXPENDITURE FOR INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS BY ACTIVITIES AND TECHNICAL STRUCTURE¹⁾

Current prices Million dinars

End use of investment	Total	Technical structure		
		construc-tional works	equip-ment	other
1969	34 843	16 491	15 906	2 446
1970	43 446	22 041	19 097	2 308
1971	52 559	26 569	23 498	2 493
1972	58 798	30 135	26 200	2 462
Manufacturing & mining	24 443	8 798	14 556	1 089
Agriculture	2 700	1 110	1 179	410
Forestry	402	193	115	94
Construction	2 563	785	1 592	186
Transport & communications	9 628	5 303	4 118	207
Trade and catering	6 464	4 220	2 071	173
Arts and crafts	506	295	204	7
Housing and public utility	6 082	5 581	367	133
Culture and social welfare	4 537	2 954	1 457	126
Social activities & state agencies	1 472	896	540	36
1972²⁾	64 429	31 194	29 844	3 394
Manufacturing & mining	26 251	9 339	15 513	1 399
Agriculture	2 899	1 047	1 245	606
Forestry	635	274	192	170
Construction	2 781	814	1 610	356
Transport & communications	12 024	4 899	6 779	346
Trade and catering	5 564	3 540	1 793	231
Arts and crafts	464	256	196	11
Housing and public utility	7 760	7 261	384	115
Culture and social welfare	4 643	3 022	1 508	114
Social activities & state agencies	1 408	739	623	46

¹⁾ Social sector

²⁾ Provisional data.

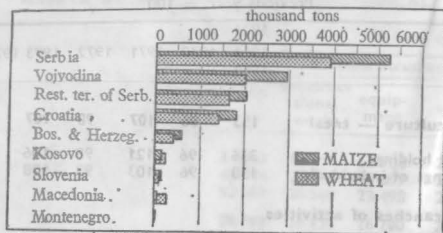
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Previous year = 100

	1974					
	1954-1963	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Agriculture — total	153	96	107	98	107	103
Social holdings	336	96	121	98	106	109
Holdings of individuals	130	96	103	98	108	102
By branches of activities						
Crop farming	160	89	112	98	108	107
Cereals	175	84	123	97	103	112
Industrial crops	182	87	104	107	117	92
Fruit growing	126	77	103	106	106	90
Viticulture	116	73	99	104	127	76
Livestock breeding	175	110	102	102	106	105
Cattle breeding	168	104	102	108	108	103
Pig breeding	154	121	104	93	99	106
Sheep breeding	98	96	99	94	109	103
Poultry breeding	278	114	100	104	110	105
Home processing	...	65	100	113	109	...
By socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	170	98	101	107	105	103
Montenegro	191	104	99	109	105	97
Croatia	149	100	106	90	111	105
Macedonia	179	107	104	99	111	96
Slovenia	140	104	100	95	113	101
Serbia	189	90	113	101	106	102
Restricted territory	188	89	111	105	104	101
Kosovo	185	102	104	91	115	105
Vojvodina	187	90	117	98	108	103

¹⁾ Provisional data.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND MAIZE 1974



STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE in 1974

	Total	Social agricult. holdings	Agricult. holdings of individuals
Number of agricultural holdings	2 601 297	1 745	2 599 552 ¹⁾
Manpower, thousands	5 421	202	5 219 ¹⁾
Social product, million dinars ²⁾	62 319	19 175	43 144
Authorized purchase, million dinars ³⁾	28 765	13 227	15 538
Tractors	120 311	24 911	95 400 ⁴⁾
Livestock head, average weight, (000's)	5 608	530	5 078
Cultivable area, thousand hectares	10 018	1 511	8 507
Land cultivated with social means, thousand hectares	2 283	1 511	772
Wheat			
Production, thousand tons	6 282	2 443	3 859
Authorized purchase, thousand tons ³⁾	2 487	1 648	839
Maize			
Production, thousand tons	7 989	1 302	6 687
Authorized purchase, thousand tons ³⁾	793	389	404

¹⁾ According to the census of agriculture 1969.

²⁾ Data for 1973.

³⁾ Authorized purchase for 10 months.

SOCIAL AGRICULTURAL WORK ORGANIZATIONS in 1973

	Work organizations	Average numbers employed	Fixed assets million dinars	Social product million dinars
Total	2 163	277 293	43 308	19 175
Agriculture	2 014	255 466	33 996	17 845
Agricult. combines, estates and farms ¹⁾	514	177 603	26 391	12 446
Agricultural co-operatives	932	66 378	6 620	4 531
Other social agricult. holdings	568	11 485	985	868
Fisheries	41	2 714	328	206
Water economy	108	19 113	8 984	1 124

STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND AUTHORIZED PURCHASE in 1973

	Wheat and rye		Maize		Author. purch.	
	pro- duction	author. purch.	pro- duction	author. purch.	fat- tened cattle	fat- tened pigs
FRY	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bosnia & Herzeg. Montenegro	6	1	9	3	4	6
Croatia	21	18	22	34	16	15
Macedonia	6	8	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	3	1	2	0	15	11
Serbia	64	72	66	62	64	66
Rest. territory	28	6	26	4	18	13
Kosovo	3	1	3	0	0	1
Vojvodina	33	65	37	58	46	52

CROP PRODUCTION

	Average		1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
	1964/73	1970				
Area harvested, thousand hectares						
Wheat	1 889	1 831	1 929	1 924	1 697	1 842
Rye	126	112	110	104	96	91
Maize	2 440	2 352	2 422	2 383	2 377	2 252
Hemp	27	18	16	12	11	10
Tobacco	57	53	49	57	57	57
Sugar beet	89	85	85	79	86	104
Potatoes	325	329	326	315	317	320
Productive trees, thousands						
Plum trees	69 520	72 316	72 170	72 419	72 668	72 920
Apple trees	15 681	16 433	17 151	18 087	18 703	19 133
Vines, millions	1 556	1 544	1 533	1 525	1 508	1 483
Production, thousand tons						
Wheat	4 482	3 790	5 604	4 843	4 750	6 282
Rye	145	127	134	120	118	120
Maize	7 327	6 933	7 443	7 930	8 253	7 989
Hemp	167	106	91	70	71	73
Tobacco	54	49	44	62	65	54
Sugar beet	3 223	2 947	2 961	3 274	3 338	4 243
Potatoes	2 857	2 964	2 952	2 406	2 974	2 914
Plums	790	896	817	972	615	628
Apples	296	277	327	309	448	378
Grapes	1 221	1 101	1 096	1 139	1 450	1 105
Yield per hectare, quintals (per tree kg.)						
Wheat	24	21	29	25	28	34
Rye	12	11	12	12	12	13
Maize	30	30	31	33	35	35
Hemp	63	59	57	60	66	74
Tobacco	9	9	9	11	12	9
Sugar beet	364	346	350	413	387	409
Potatoes	86	89	89	75	93	91
Plums	11	12	11	13	9	9
Apples	19	17	19	17	24	20

¹⁾ Provisional data.CROP PRODUCTION 1974¹⁾

	Wheat	Maize	Potatoes	Plums	Grapes
Production, thousand tons					
SFRY	6 282	7 989	2 914	628	1 105
Bosnia & Herzegovina	441	643	263	79	34
Montenegro	12	17	39	9	9
Croatia	1 416	1 828	862	91	363
Macedonia	306	85	78	24	195
Slovenia	162	187	557	7	73
Serbia	3 945	5 229	1 115	418	431
Restricted territory	1 675	2 059	616	378	329
Kosovo	265	192	67	11	33
Vojvodina	2 005	2 978	432	29	69
Yield per hectare, quintals (per tree and grapevine, kg.)					
SFRY	34.1	35.5	91	8.6	0.7
Bosnia & Herzegovina	24.7	22.1	45	6.2	1.1
Montenegro	22.0	14.6	57	7.9	1.3
Croatia	35.9	38.3	92	14.5	0.7
Macedonia	24.5	17.3	78	17.4	1.6
Slovenia	29.0	35.4	135	7.3	0.8
Serbia	36.4	38.1	102	8.3	0.6
Restricted territory	30.5	30.7	87	8.0	0.6
Kosovo	26.4	17.8	80	8.2	1.2
Vojvodina	46.3	50.2	142	14.1	0.5

¹⁾ Provisional data.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY¹⁾ Thousands

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Poultry
1969	5 261	5 093	9 730	37 142
1970	5 029	5 544	8 974	40 854
1971	5 138	6 562	8 703	44 954
1972	5 148	6 216	8 326	44 584
1973	5 366	6 342	7 774	49 206
1974	5 681	7 401	7 852	54 685
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 052	570	1 590	6 631
Montenegro	171	27	484	538
Croatia	1 054	1 590	822	13 000
Macedonia	334	133	1 859	3 954
Slovenia	551	447	23	7 233
Serbia	2 520	4 634	3 073	23 329
Restricted territory	1 701	2 471	2 348	13 920
Kosovo	355	53	382	1 621
Vojvodina	464	2 111	343	7 789

¹⁾ At 15 January.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	
Meat production					
Beef	thous. tons	233	242	233	267
Pork	"	338	384	340	308
Mutton	"	47	50	49	50
Fowl	"	142	148	144	160
Crude (fats ¹⁾ — total	"	212	238	231	210
Fish, total	tons	46 211	49 294	49 434	50 797
Milk-total	mill. lit.	2 655	2 650	2 879	3 159
Cow's	"	2 490	2 503	2 729	3 012
Ewe's	"	165	147	150	147
Wool	tons	11 953	11 381	9 617	9 551
Eggs	millions	2 781	2 937	2 964	3 201

¹⁾ Covering cattle and pig fats.

INCREASE OF LIVESTOCK Thousand tons

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Poultry
Total increase				
1968	480	636	114	145
1969	448	643	105	170
1970	492	775	97	191
1971	510	807	100	187
1972	541	754	94	200
1973	581	745	107	228
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	66	24	21
Montenegro	9	6	9	1
Croatia	138	187	10	64
Macedonia	18	14	21	8
Slovenia	75	52	0	44
Serbia	275	419	43	90
Restricted territory	152	205	34	50
Kosovo	19	7	6	6
Vojvodina	103	207	3	34

Increase on social agricultural holdings

1968	83	126	5	33
1969	67	118	4	33
1970	83	149	3	49
1971	93	173	4	63
1972	101	163	3	56
1973	122	158	3	77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	8	0	2
Montenegro	0	1	0	0
Croatia	53	48	0	28
Macedonia	3	3	2	3
Slovenia	17	12	0	35
Serbia	45	86	0	8
Restricted territory	14	23	0	6
Kosovo	0	2	0	0
Vojvodina	30	61	0	2

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED Thousand head

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Poultry
Total livestock slaughtered¹⁾				
1968	2 274	9 026	6 205	108 127
1969	2 166	7 954	6 263	127 304
1970	1 883	8 786	5 237	175 474
1971	1 954	11 025	5 530	146 456
1972	1 717	10 415	5 721	194 036
1973	1 886	10 048	4 885	215 521
Bosnia and Herzegovina	353	938	905	20 295
Montenegro	64	87	267	1 942
Croatia	374	2 074	550	61 921
Macedonia	87	181	1 283	5 387
Slovenia	179	645	10	42 019
Serbia	828	6 122	1 871	83 957
Restricted territory	442	4 116	1 487	49 822
Kosovo	109	114	233	6 027
Vojvodina	278	1 892	150	28 108

Livestock slaughtered in abattoirs

1968	1 849	3 233	2 610	17 202
1969	1 977	2 930	2 788	19 117
1970	1 512	3 710	2 443	26 049
1971	1 540	4 642	2 122	29 018
1972	1 549	4 193	2 391	29 075
1973	1 474	3 436	2 285	40 152
Bosnia and Herzegovina	256	148	289	955
Montenegro	28	7	143	—
Croatia	313	874	274	12 100
Macedonia	47	29	913	658
Slovenia	163	336	1	20 287
Serbia	668	2 043	665	6 152
Restricted territory	383	730	469	3 107
Kosovo	32	15	119	1
Vojvodina	253	1 298	78	3 044

¹⁾ Including livestock slaughtered in abattoirs and social agricultural holdings and agricultural holdings individuals.

TRACTORS¹⁾

	Social agricultural holdings			Agricultural holdings of individuals		
	1967	1969	1974	1967 ²⁾	1969 ²⁾	1973 ³⁾
SFRY	34 782	29 151	24 911	12 180	39 046	95 400
Bosnia & Herzeg.	2 053	1 624	1 145	421	1 594	6 057
Montenegro	220	140	136	12	103	280
Croatia	6 979	5 761	4 563	4 393	13 337	34 594
Macedonia	2 537	2 397	2 698	340	1 167	3 180
Slovenia	1 648	1 178	1 076	1 686	5 156	11 500
Serbia	21 345	18 051	15 293	5 328	17 686	30 789
Restricted terr.	6 658	5 208	3 876	1 958	8 721	20 389
Kosovo	1 249	1 094	845	128	583	1 400
Vojvodina	13 438	11 749	10 572	3 242	8 381	18 000

¹⁾ Beginning of the year.

²⁾ Data of communal assemblies.

³⁾ Data of the census of agricultural holdings of individuals.

⁴⁾ For SR Serbia, Slovenia and Montenegro and SAP estimated data.

CONSUMPTION OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS AND PLANT PROTECTION PREPARATIONS

	Consumption of mineral fertilizers				Consumption of plant protection preparations tons
	total	nitro- genous	phos- phatic	potasic	
thousand tons					
1969	1 822	941	681	200	← 22 502
1970	1 678	934	479	265	← 21 944
1971	1 747	1 008	468	271	← 21 708
1972	1 821	1 030	499	292	← 23 057
1973	1 919	653	46	17	1 203 24 604

FORESTRY

	SFRY		
	1971	1972	1973
Area of forests at end of year¹⁾, thous. ha.	8 847	8 947	8 937
Social forests	6 196	6 160	6 143
Private forests	2 651	2 787	2 794
Types of forests, thousand hectares			
Pure stands			
broadleaved	2 439	2 491	2 477
conifers	337	343	355
Mixed stands			
broadleaved	4 038	4 141	4 163
conifers	308	359	342
broadleaved & conifers	1 725	1 613	1 597
Forest establishment and tending, hectares			
Afforestation with			
donifers	10 603	11 014	13 470
broadleaved	5 606	4 629	6 189
Enrichment with			
conifers	2 821	1 882	1 911
broadleaved	19	374	415
Cut timber — gross stock, thous. cu.m.			
Social forests	17 850	17 315	17 430
Private forests	14 190	13 964	14 048
conifers	3 660	3 351	3 382
broadleaved	12 704	12 165	12 100
conifers	5 146	5 150	5 330
Production of forest assortments¹⁾			
Social forests, thousand cu.m.			
Sawlogs	9 899	9 988	10 115
Veneer logs & logs for peeling	4 832	4 783	5 240
Pulpwood	355	388	577
Pitwood	1 611	1 488	1 315
Fuelwood	449	423	435
Other wood	2 098	2 181	1 942
Game shot			
Deer	71/72y.	72/73y.	73/74y.
Roe	2 924	2 195	3 390
Chamois	21 714	21 884	26 526
Bear	1 323	1 373	2 019
Hog	134	171	184
Hare (000's)	4 372	4 804	5 609
	298	320	399

¹⁾ The 1961 census data supplemented with data on changes occurred due to clearing, fire and afforestation from 1961 to the end of 1973.

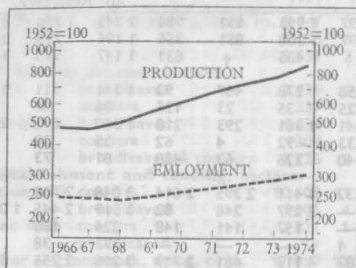
AND HUNTING

B&H	Mg	Cr	M	St	Serbia			
					all	Rest. terr.	K	V
2 267	497	1 993	851	986	2 343	1 770	432	141
1 736	497	1 508	851	356	1 196	775	284	137
531	↑	485	↑	631	1 147	995	148	4
440	58	278	467	93	1 141	911	158	72
61	25	35	23	125	86	66	17	3
1 050	241	1 361	293	218	1 000	692	244	64
116	33	92	4	62	35	28	8	0
599	140	226	63	488	81	73	5	3
2 770	232	1 411	2 395	2 614	3 048	2 700	17	331
43	—	2 297	248	82	3 519	2 445	1 009	65
1 239	—	157	141	148	226	188	—	38
38	4	—	—	—	373	38	—	335
5 846	783	4 113	681	2 789	3 218	2 255	324	639
5 417	611	3 830	598	1 416	2 176	1 367	183	626
429	172	283	83	1 373	1 042	888	141	13
3 507	443	3 487	632	1 058	2 973	2 039	299	635
2 339	340	626	49	1 731	245	216	25	4
4 329	486	2 074	405	1 840 ^{b)}	981	551	104	326
2 595	254	921	143	1 000	327	213	44	70
154	7	201	8	144	63	25	—	38
562	121	295	—	153	184	66	2	116
170	25	118	7	92	23	9	4	10
658	72	485	232	173	322	187	54	81
190	7	54	15	278	62	51	0	11
—	—	917	—	1 456	1 017	8	6	1 003
1 124	14	5 222	69	16 029	4 104	809	20	3 275
178	4	38	54	1 617	128	60	68	—
35	14	29	36	66	4	4	—	—
1 115	16	1 301	664	707	1 806	998	194	624
51	4	86	26	27	205	136	52	16

^{a)} Estimate for November and December.

^{b)} Including also private forests.

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY



INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION¹⁾

1952	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
100	474	473	593	560	611	674	727	770	853
21	100	100	106	118	129	142	153	162	180
21	106	100	106	118	129	143	154	163	180
20	94	94	100	111	121	134	144	153	169
18	85	84	90	100	109	120	130	138	152
16	78	77	82	92	100	110	119	126	140
15	70	70	75	83	91	100	108	114	127
14	65	65	69	77	84	93	100	106	117
13	62	61	65	73	79	88	94	100	111
12	56	56	59	66	72	79	85	90	100

¹⁾ Data are to be read horizontally only.

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	1974 1952	1971 1970	1972 1971	1973 1972	1974 1973
Manufacturing-total	853	110	108	106	111
By branches of economic activities					
Electric energy	1 440	113	112	105	113
Coal	236	110	100	102	104
Crude petroleum	2 311	115	101	107	110
Ferrous metallurgy	1 044	112	108	107	111
Non-ferrous metall.	582	102	111	112	110
Non-metals	1 262	112	101	105	111
Man. of metal prod.	903	108	103	108	112
Man. of elect. prod.	2 978	114	109	107	117
Man. of chemic. prod.	3 332	117	113	109	116
Building materials	576	111	109	105	112
Manufacture of wood	621	112	108	102	115
Paper	1 703	109	110	107	111
Textiles	575	107	110	106	108
Leather and footwear	543	110	111	102	101
Rubber	1 049	111	111	107	108
Food, manuf. industries	922	112	107	106	108
Tobacco	245	104	105	114	105
Groups of articles by destination					
Work instruments	881	110	107	106	111
Intermediate goods	783	110	107	106	111
Consumer goods	980	111	110	106	110
By SR and SAP					
Bosnia & Herzegovina	869	112	105	108	110
Montenegro	1 874	102	105	108	112
Croatia	742	108	107	102	110
Macedonia	1 689	111	108	110	110
Slovenia	738	110	109	107	111
Serbia	964	112	109	107	112
Restricted territory	1 076	112	109	108	111
Kosovo	819	113	121	101	113
Vojvodina	815	113	107	107	113

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1952 1972 1973 1974

Production of work instruments

	1952	1972	1973	1974	
Machinery for industry (000) t.	21	87	96	111	
Machinery for construction	1.1	28	34	35	
Machinery for agriculture	6.8	45	57	72	
Tractors	number	789	18 394	20 684	27 704
Combines	654	13 728	12 842	11 959	
Wagons, freight	210	3 345	3 791	2 141	
Rotating machines	MW	259	1 702	2 498	2 651
Power transformers	(000) kVA	413	5 605	5 897	6 188

Production of reproduction material

	1952	1972	1973	1974	
Coal (000) t.	12 098	30 941	32 451	33 583	
Coke	41	1 299	1 318	1 315	
Crude petroleum production	152	3 200	3 332	3 458	
Crude petroleum processing	517	8 097	9 055	10 000	
Iron ore	676	3 960	4 671	5 034	
Pig iron	273	1 820	1 954	2 126	
Steel	442	2 588	2 676	2 833	
Rolled goods	293	1 929	2 042	2 235	
Extruded goods	11.8	242	262	278	
Electrolytic copper	21	130 ¹⁾	138 ¹⁾	150 ¹⁾	
Lead	67	87	98	114	
Zinc	23	49	70	56	
Aluminium	2.6	73	91	147	
Mercury	t.	504	566	538	546
Rolled copper goods	(000) t.	3.0	58	71	91
Rolled aluminium goods	1.1	77	85	96	
Ferro-alloys	15	130	154	190	
Refractory material	(000) t.	81	294	270	305
Flat glass	mill.sq.m.	3.4	16	17	17

¹⁾ Including the production of secondary electrolytic copper.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1952 1972 1973 1974

	1952	1972	1973	1974	
Castings (000) t.	65	453	461	471	
Insulated conductors	3	103	111	125	
Sulphuric acid	36	849	947	926	
Calcined soda	33	117	129	143	
Manufactured fertilizers ¹⁾	70	2 180	2 343	2 207	
Plastics	3	118	126	167	
Man-made fibres	—	64	55	71	
Bricks	millions	551	2 673	2 981	3 242
Roofing tiles	190	311	303	345	
Cement (000) t.	1 313	5 750	6 206	6 646	
Sawn conifers (000) cu.m.	1 609	1 822	1 939	2 079	
Sawn non-conifers	503	1 394	1 490	1 592	
Veneer	6	192	180	210	
Plywood	14	101	95	113	
Particle boards	—	264	321	374	
Woodpulp (000) t.	15	95	90	95	
Cellulose	34	422	437	465	
Paper	42	556	585	616	
Cardboard and paste-board	13	106	108	122	
Cotton yarn	26	101	103	108	
Woolen yarn	10	42	42	40	
Sole leather	8	3	3	3	
Upper leather	mill. sq. m.	2	15	14	14
Tyres, automobile (000's)	55	3 756	4 589	4 669	
Tobacco, fermented (000) t.	24	47	57	59	

Production of consumer goods

	1952	1972	1973	1974	
Blown glass (000) t.	20	279	287	317	
Ceramics, household use	t.	1 534	9 830	9 992	10 710
Automobiles (000's)	—	110	124	166	
Motorcycles	—	74	75	483	

¹⁾ Production of manufactured fertilizers contains production of nitrogenous and of phosphatic fertilizers.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

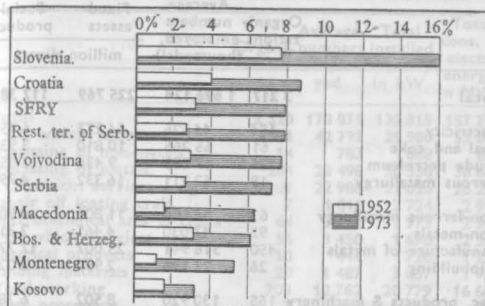
		1952	1972	1973	1974
Bicycles	(000's)	9	426	442	482
Radio-sets	"	27	146	104	155
Television sets	"	—	350	354	418
Thermic apparatus	t.	209	55 882	58 112	68 442
Washing machines, textile	(000's)	—	429	397	440
Soap ¹⁾	(000) t.	23	160	173	166
Furniture	(000) suites	50	443	460	491
Cotton fabrics ²⁾	mill.sq.m.	112	374	361	365
Wollen fabrics ³⁾	"	20	59	60	66
Rayon fabrics	"	7	36	36	35
Knitwear	(000) t.	3	21	22	23
Hosiery	mill.pairs	23	117	126	155
Ready made underwear	mill.sq.m.	13	94	113	115
Ready made outerwear	"	9	75	82	84
Leather footwear	mill.pairs	5	41	42	43
Rubber footwear ²⁾	"	8	23	24	25
Sugar	(000) t.	58	344	444	461
Confectionery	"	6	79	86	91
Fruit preparations	"	15	138	145	174
Tinned vegetable	"	2	101	103	122
Tinned meat	"	2	58	62	70
Tinned fish	"	4	27	28	32
Edible oil	"	19	165	168	179
Sweets and chocolate	"	9	78	77	83
Beer	(000) hl.	922	9 345	9 704	9 429
Non-alcoholic drinks, artif.	"	—	1 630	1 915	2 416
Cigarettes	(000) t.	12	34	37	40

¹⁾ Soap and detergents.

²⁾ Including fabrics of artificial (cellulosic) fibre.

³⁾ Including footwear made of plastic material.

PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION 1952 and 1973



INDEX NUMBERS OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY¹⁾

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ²⁾
SFRY	105.4	105.2	103.4	102.5	105.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	102.7	105.0	101.0	103.4	103.4
Montenegro	97.9	98.9	96.7	105.6	108.1
Croatia	107.1	104.0	103.1	99.8	105.8
Macedonia	110.5	102.6	100.4	103.7	103.9
Slovenia	105.2	105.0	104.8	103.1	106.4
Serbia	105.6	107.1	104.6	103.7	106.7
Restricted territory	105.1	107.5	104.7	104.8	106.5
Kosovo	108.2	101.8	113.5	95.6	105.0
Vojvodina	107.4	107.3	102.6	103.6	108.5

¹⁾ Index of labour productivity has been computed on the basis of the index numbers of production and index numbers of persons employed.

²⁾ Estimate.

INDUSTRIAL WORK ORGANIZATIONS 1973

	Average numbers employed, thousands ¹⁾		Fixed assets	Social product
	Organizations		million dinars	
Total	3 217	1 696 124	225 769	112 381
Electricity	154	44 526	54 277	6 951
Coal and coke	61	65 265	10 810	3 939
Crude petroleum	21	17 885	9 436	3 655
Ferrous metallurgy	19	62 211	16 332	4 798
Non-ferrous metallurgy	62	54 100	11 801	4 903
Non-metals	92	47 030	4 461	2 310
Manufacture of metals	450	316 941	25 007	17 770
Shipbuilding	26	27 126	2 999	2 024
Elec. products & machinery	165	130 920	8 502	6 781
Manufacture of chemicals	176	94 951	15 826	7 799
Building materials	234	58 379	7 349	4 035
Manufacture of wood	306	149 167	8 364	7 979
Manufacture of paper	45	31 618	6 449	2 102
Manufacture of textiles	394	276 415	15 634	13 775
Manufacture of leather	106	57 166	2 417	3 044
Manufacture of rubber	18	29 152	1 822	1 760
Food manuf. industries	367	146 257	18 176	10 448
Printing, publish. & all. ind.	399	57 441	3 766	4 442
Tobacco manufactures	63	17 400	1 636	3 006
Motion picture production	23	1 105	127	148
Mining explorations	17	6 370	313	357
Miscel. manufacturing indus.	19	4 699	267	355

Exclusive of data for industrial establishments of non-industrial work organizations.

¹⁾ Including annual average of employed persons in all activities of a work organization.

SOCIAL ARTS AND CRAFTS WORK ORGANIZATIONS 1973¹⁾

	Organizations	Average numbers employed	Total installed capacity in kW	Total cons. of electr. energy in MWh
	Total	2 320	178 871	135 815	157 178
Of which: services	581	42 792	35 900	53 881
Processing of non-metals	14	783	668	835
Processing of metals	284	28 498	30 356	36 682
Of which: services	201	22 980	21 026	26 288
Repair off loading craft	7	1 016	2 724	2 917
Electrotechnical arts & crafts	64	3 771	1 973	2 930
Of which: services	56	3 450	1 670	2 547
Chemical products	10	444	720	1 256
Building materials	20	1 487	3 057	1 954
Wood working	203	12 762	20 779	16 665
Paper processing	7	459	378	535
Textile products	252	19 272	8 265	13 240
Leather processing	144	6 921	3 627	4 244
Rubber processing	13	1 543	2 605	4 607
Of which: services	4	386	729	800
Foodstuffs	97	5 884	5 122	11 876
Printing works & book binderies	36	1 667	1 298	2 199
Miscellaneous products	106	5 497	4 097	6 098
Of which: services	30	979	713	1 045
Building arts and crafts	773	73 878	38 308	28 539
Personal and other services	290	14 989	11 762	23 201
Bosnia and Herzegovina	204	19 161	13 163	15 436
Montenegro	53	1 934	1 101	826
Croatia	659	46 304	34 845	40 269
Macedonia	195	17 415	8 798	12 733
Slovenia	369	24 315	29 194	34 934
Serbia	840	69 742	48 714	53 582
Restricted territory	489	48 286	27 905	39 241
Kosovo	24	1 930	659	640
Vojvodina	327	19 526	20 150	13 701

¹⁾ Exclusive of data for craft establishments of non-craft work organizations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT

Social sector

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Construction output	109	104	100	96	107
Building prices	116	120	115	114	126
Value of work done	126	124	114	109	137
Bosnia & Herzegovina	136	116	120	118	131
Montenegro	143	122	128	82	114
Croatia	130	134	107	104	138
Macedonia	113	127	115	104	127
Slovenia	134	127	122	115	158
Serbia	118	117	112	112	134
Restricted territory	113	110	111	112	134
Kosovo	113	142	113	119	162
Vojvodina	144	132	114	109	126

¹⁾ Data on the basis of results for 11 months.

CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK DONE

Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total	25 326	32 296	40 670	47 170	53 045
Social sector	19 742	24 895	30 750	35 036	38 333
Private sector	5 584	7 401	9 920	12 134	14 712
By type of construction					
Hydraulic	1 414	1 670	1 973	2 075	2 235
Transport	2 035	2 524	3 163	3 708	3 502
Ind. buildings & structures	1 889	2 628	3 106	3 729	4 017
Agricul. buildings & structures	102	132	223	592	994
Other econ. buil. & structur.	1 880	3 039	4 013	3 228	2 641
Residential buildings	9 320	11 292	14 992	19 248	23 417
Other non-economic buildings and structures	1 247	1 888	2 970	3 588	3 918
Other structures and works	7 439	9 123	10 230	11 002	12 321

COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION

	1971	1972	1973	
Economic structures in the social sector				
Dams—embankments	(000) cu. m.	9 352	5 247	2 737
Water supply canals and network	km.	1 212	1 831	1 383
Water supply reservoirs	(000) cu. m.	63	36	40
Canals and collectors	km.	316	290	292
Roads	km.	2 089	1 681	1 631
Streets and squares	(000) sq. m.	1 134	966	874
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	km.	14	16	25
Railroads	km.	88	43	71
Quays	km.	1	1	0
Power transmission lines	km.	1 443	1 251	1 773
Telegraph and telephone lines	km.	1 432	1 246	1 450
Transformer stations	(000) sq. m.	170	117	84
Industrial buildings	(000) sq. m.	1 205	1 486	1 195
Agricultural buildings	(000) sq. m.	143	168	186
Commercial buildings and storages	(000) sq. m.	440	396	284
Catering and tourist buildings	(000) sq. m.	695	296	360
Transport buildings	(000) sq. m.	114	118	105
Silos and refrigerators	(000) cu. m.	138	579	116
Non-economic structures				
Residential buildings ¹⁾	(000) sq. m.	12 180	13 115	13 334
Administrative buildings	(000) sq. m.	119	118	138
School buildings	(000) sq. m.	449	408	361
Culture & art buildings	(000) sq. m.	29	72	70
Public health buildings	(000) sq. m.	220	287	253

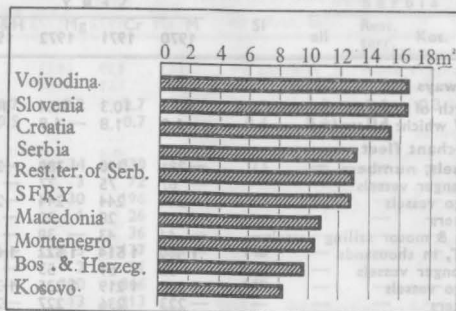
¹⁾ Including also private construction.

DWELLINGS BUILT UP in 1973

	Number of dwellings		Area, thousand sq.m.	
	social ownership	private ownership	social ownership	private ownership
SFRY	44 693	90 126	2 548	5 926
Bosnia & Herzegov.	5 406	23 734	320	1 324
Montenegro	1 226	1 440	74	99
Croatia	12 785	21 430	716	1 502
Macedonia	2 847	5 206	184	362
Slovenia	4 810	5 688	255	523
Serbia	17 619	32 628	998	2 116
Restrict. territory	14 143	20 979	799	1 267
Kosovo	433	5 663	26	412
Vojvodina	3 043	5 986	173	437

**HOUSING CONDITIONS AVAILABILITY:
OF AMENITIES in 1973** Percentages

	Elec- tricity	Water supply & sewerage	Central heating	Kitchen	Bath- room
SFRY	97.9	65.5	27.4	96.3	63.0
Bosnia & Herzegov.	94.7	39.0	15.0	95.0	39.1
Montenegro	91.8	66.4	28.7	92.5	66.8
Croatia	99.4	80.2	29.6	96.8	76.9
Macedonia	99.9	76.9	22.8	97.5	72.3
Slovenia	99.7	96.9	69.0	93.0	94.8
Serbia	98.4	62.5	25.0	97.4	59.0
Restrict. territory	99.1	63.7	28.3	97.7	55.5
Kosovo	93.1	27.8	4.4	98.5	24.9
Vojvodina	99.1	81.3	26.4	95.2	80.0

**AVERAGE AREA OF USEFUL FLOOR SPACE
PER PERSON At 31 December 1973**

HOUSING STOCKS, At 31 December 1973

	Number of dwellings (thousands)	Area of useful floor space (mill. sq. m.)	Average area of useful floor space per person (sq. m.)	Average number of persons per dwelling	% of electrified dwellings
SFRY	5 377	271	12.9	3.9	88.5
Bosnia & Herzeg.	878	38	9.8	4.4	76.1
Montenegro	119	6	10.4	4.6	79.4
Croatia	1 267	68	15.2	3.5	91.6
Macedonia	340	19	10.9	5.0	92.8
Slovenia	497	29	16.4	3.5	96.8
Serbia	2 276	112	13.1	3.8	89.5
Rest. terr.	1 472	69	13.0	3.6	90.1
Kosovo	199	11	8.3	6.7	75.3
Vojvodina	605	32	16.5	3.2	92.7

TRANSPORT

SFRY

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Railways				
Length of track in thousand km.	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4
Of which: electrified	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0
Merchant fleet				
Vessels, numbers	381	390	389	387
Passenger vessels	67	75	77	75
Cargo vessels	244	244	244	249
Tankers	26	28	30	27
Tugs & motor sailing vessels	44	43	38	36
GRT, in thousands	1 460	1 514	1 522	1 600
Passenger vessels	52	51	53	53
Cargo vessels	1 177	1 219	1 235	1 314
Tankers	223	236	227	226
Tugs & motor sailing vessels	8	8	7	7
Floating craft of river and lake shipping work organizations, number				
Passenger vessels	16	17	18	20
Tugs	148	142	136	133
Pushers	33	35	36	38
Self-propelled cargo vessels and tanks	15	19	19	19
Tanks and combined cargo vessels	126	127	130	130
Dumb barges	428	418	446	429
Tank barges and other barges	169	183	212	238
Air transport				
Aircraft, number	36	41	43	43
Gross carrying capacity, tons	532	680	949	934
Passenger capacity	2 623	3 185	3 432	3 929
Transport means of public motor transport work organizations				
Buses and trailers	7 684	8 327	8 892	9 559
Trucks	12 986	14 044	15 078	15 990
Freight trailers	5 466	5 629	6 286	6 698

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

	SFRY				Serbia			
	B&H	Mg	Cr	M	SI	all	Rest. terr.	Kos. Voj.
Goods carried, million tons	11.7	0.2	2.7	0.7	1.1	4.0	2.1	0.3
Passenger traffic, million persons	0.5	—	0.7	—	0.4	0.4	—	—
Total passenger traffic, million persons	—	34	330	—	23	—	—	—
Goods carried in domestic traffic, million tons	—	3	72	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger traffic in domestic traffic, million persons	—	30	196	—	23	—	—	—
Unloading in domestic traffic, million tons	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—
Exports, million tons	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
Imports, million tons	—	315	1 137	—	148	—	—	—
Transit, million tons	—	2	51	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas exports, million tons	—	300	866	—	148	—	—	—
Overseas imports, million tons	—	13	213	—	—	—	—	—
Volume of goods traffic, thousand tons	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Unloading in domestic traffic, thousand tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports, thousand tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imports, thousand tons	—	2	11	—	—	7	7	—
Transit in domestic traffic, thousand tons	—	—	28	—	—	105	76	29
Overseas exports, thousand tons	—	—	4	—	—	34	32	2
Overseas imports, thousand tons	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	8
Domestic passenger traffic, thousand persons	—	39	—	—	—	91	76	15
International passenger traffic, thousand persons	—	67	1	—	—	361	307	54
Foreign air traffic, thousand persons	—	30	—	—	—	208	192	16
Exports, thousand tons	—	—	7	—	—	6	30	—
Imports, thousand tons	—	—	—	—	—	128	762	762
Transit, thousand tons	—	—	22	—	—	690	2 977	2 977
Goods carried, million tons	988	348	2 819	661	1 311	3 932	2 785	336
Passenger traffic, million persons	2 617	506	3 230	1 780	2 958	4 899	3 331	86
Goods carried, million tons	1 336	356	1 446	526	1 313	1 721	1 072	51

TRAFFIC AT STATIONS, SEAPORTS, RIVER PORTS,

	SFRY			B&H
	1971	1972	1973	
Railway stations				
Passengers departed, millions	143	139	133	25
Goods loaded, mill. tons	63	61	61	18
Goods unloaded, mill. tons	67	64	64	13
Seaports				
Total passenger traffic, millions	9.3	9.4	10.5	—
Total goods traffic, mill. tons	20.8	19.5	20.9	—
Loading in domestic traffic	2.3	2.3	2.2	—
Unloading in domestic traffic	2.5	2.5	2.4	—
Exports	2.6	2.4	3.0	—
Imports	9.8	8.7	9.0	—
Transit	3.6	3.6	4.3	—
River ports				
Volume of goods traffic, thous. tons	18.5	19.9	20.2	1.0
Unloading in domestic traffic	13.9	14.7	15.1	0.7
Exports	1.0	1.6	1.4	—
Imports	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.3
Transit on the Danube, thous. tons	4.7	5.3	6.1	—
Air ports				
Total passenger traffic, thousands	2 802	3 049	3 796	75
Domestic transport — departed	975	1 171	1 468	71
Internat. transport — departed	608	655	825	2
— arrived	565	581	734	2
Foreign aircraft — departed	327	317	381	0
— arrived	327	325	388	0
Public motor transport				
Passengers carried, millions	608	684	755	58
Passenger kilometres, millions	16 691	18 500	21 146	1 847
Goods carried, million tons	72	74	74	10
Ton kilometres, millions	7 331	8 119	8 542	1 203

¹⁾ Provisional results based on data for 10 months.

AIR PORTS AND IN PUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT

Mg	Cr	M	Sl	Serbia			V	1974 ¹⁾
				all	Rest. terr.	K		
2	43	4	15	44	23	4	17	128
1.1	15	3	8	16	9	1.5	5	63
1.2	15	4	10	21	13	1.6	6	69
0.2	10.3	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	10.4
0.8	18.2	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	24.0
0.0	2.2	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	2.6
0.3	2.1	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	2.3
0.2	2.6	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	3.3
0.3	7.9	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	10.7
—	3.4	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	5.1
—	4.1	—	—	15.1	7.1	—	8.0	20.8
—	2.8	—	—	11.6	5.3	—	6.3	15.2
—	0.3	—	—	1.1	0.7	—	0.4	1.2
—	1.0	—	—	2.4	1.1	—	1.3	4.4
—	—	—	—	6.1	—	—	—	7.2
201	2 231	58	213	1 018	1 011	7	—	3 990
144	624	53	85	491	484	7	—	1 615
17	535	2	56	213	213	—	—	858
14	515	2	54	147	147	—	—	756
13	275	0	9	84	84	—	—	373
13	282	1	9	83	83	—	—	388
15	175	30	154	323	233	24	66	828
603	4 824	1 447	3 231	9 194	6 480	846	1 868	23 295
1.2	17	7	12	27	19	0.5	7	79
313	1 657	1 063	1 988	2 318	1 585	52	681	9 725

Data for SR and SAP relate to 1973.

REGISTERED ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES,

	SFRY			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Registered road motor vehicles, thousands				
Motorcycles	107.7	102.4	96.5	86.1
Passenger cars	720.9	875.4	1 001.6	1 140.5
Buses	14.9	16.4	17.7	17.8
Trucks	107.3	122.1	127.1	125.9
Traction vehicles (road tractors)	30.6	34.2	42.1	55.4
Special vehicles	10.1	11.3	12.9	14.3
Trailers	40.7	43.7	49.1	56.5
Classified roads, thousands km.	91.3	95.0	96.2	97.8
Modern surfacing ¹⁾	24.2	27.3	29.9	32.7
Macadamized	41.7	41.4	40.0	39.0
Earthen and uncut	25.4	26.3	26.3	26.1
Communications				
Post offices	3 324	3 341	3 357	3 366
Telegraph apparatus	3 754	4 678	5 407	5 849
Telephone apparatus, thousands	736	821	911	1 004

¹⁾ Asphalt, cubes, concrete, etc.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

	SFRY			B&H
	1971	1972	1973	
Letters, millions	1 279	1 302	1 288	134
Parcels posted, thousands	8 282	8 516	9 020	979
Payments made, millions	78.0	82.5	85.6	12.5
Telegrams, millions	15.0	16.0	15.5	2.0
Telegraph impulses, millions	66.3	85.2	126.0	10.0
Telephone calls, millions ¹⁾	61.1	56.1	59.1	6.7
Telephone impulses, millions ²⁾	3 348	4 152	4 730	483

¹⁾ Provisional results based on 10-month data.

²⁾ In manual and semi-automatic service where the caller is put through **subsequently**.

CLASSIFIED ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

B&H	Mg	Cr	M	SI	Serbia			K	V
					all	rest. terr.			
8.7	0.8	21.2	1.5	20.0	33.9	17.4	0.8	15.7	
191.3	18.8	286.6	70.6	228.0	425.2	292.5	19.0	113.7	
2.4	0.5	3.7	1.4	2.0	7.8	5.4	0.5	1.9	
18.9	3.1	28.9	7.7	18.7	48.6	33.0	2.4	13.2	
2.9	0.2	8.3	2.0	7.0	35.0	10.8	1.9	22.3	
2.2	0.2	3.7	0.9	2.3	5.0	3.1	0.3	1.6	
5.5	0.7	8.7	3.3	5.7	32.6	11.4	2.0	19.2	
9.7	3.2	25.5	7.0	13.9	38.5	27.2	3.8	7.5	
3.1	1.1	10.0	2.0	4.5	12.0	7.6	0.9	3.5	
3.2	1.9	13.0	1.5	8.9	10.5	8.8	1.0	0.7	
3.4	0.2	2.5	3.5	0.5	16.0	10.8	1.9	3.3	
477	105	993	183	472	1 136	672	87	377	
517	139	1 600	308	848	2 437	1 815	72	550	
106	19	287	57	143	392	295	15	82	

TRAFFIC

Mg	Cr	M	SI	Serbia			K	V	1974 ¹⁾
				all	rest. terr.				
28	333	55	201	537	432	19	86	1 268	
134	2 485	402	1 742	3 278	2 202	85	991	9 726	
2.1	22.5	4.0	11.8	32.7	20.6	2.0	10.1	88.9	
0.7	4.4	0.8	1.5	6.1	4.4	0.4	1.3	16.1	
1.7	44.0	6.0	21.7	42.6	36.7	0.6	5.3	168.9	
1.5	13.3	5.9	3.3	28.4	22.3	1.1	5.0	56.5	
127	1 334	177	727	1 882	1 365	72	445	5 351	

¹⁾ In automatic and semi-automatic service where the caller is put through **at once**.

Data for SR and SAP relate to 1973.

BORDER TRAFFIC OF ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Passenger cars-entrance in 000's				
Total²⁾	16 018	17 527	18 052	13 486
Austria ³⁾	1 142	922	1 072	1 085
Bulgaria	30	35	48	59
Fed. Rep. of Germany	1 106	1 318	1 456	1 782
France	200	173	232	212
Greece	62	80	74	99
Hungary	44	59	159	255
Italy ⁴⁾	8 931	9 805	9 528	5 061
Netherlands	136	137	185	190
Romania ⁵⁾	5	6	6	6
Switzerland	99	115	111	101
Turkey	86	82	87	143
United Kingdom	56	63	51	53
Yugoslavia ⁶⁾	3 715	3 879	4 270	3 820
Other countries	406	853	773	620

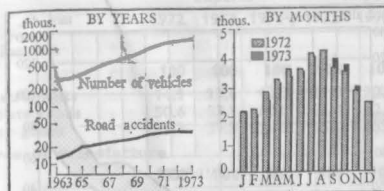
	1971	1972	1973	1974
Commercial vehicles-entrance in 000's				
Total¹⁾	234	255	289	309
Austria	24	26	32	34
Bulgaria	28	25	23	24
Fed. Rep. of Germany	6	7	7	7
Greece	9	13	18	20
Hungary	8	10	10	12
Italy	59	58	59	61
Romania	4	2	3	3
Turkey	5	6	8	10
Yugoslavia	74	91	105	112
Other countries	17	17	24	26

¹⁾ Provisional results on the basis of ten months.

²⁾ Regular and small border traffic.

³⁾ Regular, small border traffic and transit.

ROAD ACCIDENTS



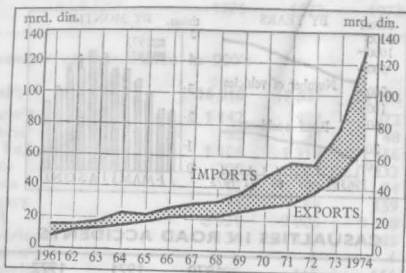
CASUALTIES IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Road accidents¹⁾	35 948	38 936	39 163	38 818
Casualties involved	53 651	58 658	58 812	58 209
Deaths	3 684	4 200	4 460	4 377
Drivers	1 338	1 665	1 730	1 738
Passengers	919	1 008	1 074	1 105
Pedestrians and others	1 427	1 527	1 656	1 534
Seriously and slightly injured persons	49 967	54 458	54 352	53 832
Road accidents¹⁾	35 948	38 936	39 163	38 818
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3 070	4 078	4 338	4 690
Montenegro	745	904	863	800
Croatia	10 376	11 344	11 105	10 711
Macedonia	1 950	2 085	2 129	2 137
Slovenia	8 300	8 672	8 413	8 500
Serbia	10 507	11 853	12 315	11 980
Restricted territory	7 834	7 645	7 795	7 361
Kosovo	737	778	837	911
Vojvodina	2 936	3 430	3 683	3 708

¹⁾ Exclusive of accidents involving only material damage.

²⁾ Provisional data.

BALANCE OF TRADE



BALANCE OF TRADE

	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports as a percentage of imports
1961	9 672	15 474	-5 802	62.5
1962	11 738	15 091	-3 353	77.8
1963	13 435	17 962	-4 527	74.8
1964	15 183	22 493	-7 310	67.5
1965	18 555	21 894	-3 339	84.7
1966	20 741	26 782	-6 041	77.4
1967	21 278	29 024	-7 746	73.3
1968	21 482	30 545	-9 063	70.3
1969	25 065	36 273	-11 208	69.1
1970	28 544	48 857	-20 313	58.4
1971	30 845	55 284	-24 439	55.8
1972	38 033	54 957	-16 924	69.2
1973	48 494	76 689	-28 195	63.2
1974	64 687	128 218	-63 531	50.4

¹⁾ Provisional data.

STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	Exports			Imports		
	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
By destination						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Work instruments	14.1	13.6	12.3	21.3	22.2	17.3
Intermediate goods	50.6	53.1	60.8	63.2	62.3	69.4
Consumer goods	35.3	33.3	26.9	15.5	15.5	13.3
By degree of manufacture						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crude articles	11.6	9.0	8.2	16.1	17.7	24.2
Simply transformed artic.	31.4	35.4	37.6	24.7	25.1	25.2
More elaborately transformed articles	57.0	55.6	54.2	59.2	57.2	50.6

¹⁾ Provisional data.

STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTIONS

	Exports			Imports		
	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	14.9	14.0	8.6	9.3	11.0	9.2
Beverages and tobacco	2.6	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crude materials	8.2	9.6	9.9	10.4	10.8	13.4
Fuels and lubricants	0.8	0.8	1.0	5.5	7.9	12.7
Animal & veget. oils & fats	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.7
Chemicals	6.4	6.2	10.0	10.8	10.0	10.6
Manufactured good classified chiefly by material	27.0	28.5	33.5	26.1	24.0	23.4
Machinery and transport equipment	24.4	24.7	22.1	31.5	31.4	26.0
Miscel. manufac. articles	15.2	13.4	12.3	4.7	4.1	3.7
Commod. and transactions not classified according to kind	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

¹⁾ Provisional data.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AND SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES**

	Million dinars			
	Exports		Imports	
	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	48 494	63 800	76 689	127 300
Unclassified	—	—	9 381	16 536
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5 429	7 844	6 507	11 191
Montenegro	961	1 407	999	1 884
Croatia	12 000	15 367	18 783	31 737
Macedonia	2 680	3 899	3 174	5 784
Slovenia	9 447	12 031	15 692	24 192
Serbia	17 977	23 252	22 153	35 976
Restrict. territory	12 950	16 848	16 972	26 061
Kosovo	768	1 536	894	1 412
Vojvodina	4 259	4 868	4 287	8 503

¹⁾ Provisional data.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

Million dinars

	Million dinars			
	Exports		Imports	
	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	48 494	63 800	76 689	127 300
Europa	37 964	47 320	60 143	93 626
Austria	1 332	1 636	3 572	6 004
Belgium	322	426	906	1 378
Bulgaria	755	1 134	773	1 299
Czechoslovakia	2 152	3 425	3 182	4 826
Fed. Rep. of Germany	5 448	6 228	14 558	22 806
France	1 352	1 456	3 451	4 634
German Dem. Rep.	1 391	2 219	2 444	2 935
Greece	1 091	630	856	1 224
Hungary	912	1 572	1 366	1 885
Italy	7 926	7 516	9 022	14 922
Netherlands	570	918	1 287	2 050
Poland	2 143	2 594	2 055	1 983
Romania	1 250	2 013	1 790	2 572

¹⁾ Provisional data.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

Million dinars

	Million dinars			
	Exports		Imports	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Sweden	725	1 132	1 006	1 478
Switzerland	809	901	2 537	3 748
United Kingdom	4 469	1 179	2 891	4 330
U.S.S.R.	6 946	10 860	6 915	12 630
Other countries	1 421	1 481	1 622	2 968
Asia	3 333	7 101	5 651	14 143
China	809	1 896	254	499
India	467	560	452	631
Iran	273	430	2 127	5 078
Iraq	108	570	413	3 351
Israel	172	222	145	251
Japan	274	870	1 047	1 792
Turkey	280	448	251	440
Other countries	950	2 105	962	2 101
Africa	1 911	2 517	2 430	4 957
Egypt	184	574	175	334
Ghana	84	115	152	356
Libya	434	871	70	329
Morocco	99	141	447	1 172
Sudan	154	137	37	211
Tunisia	93	165	20	98
Zambia	97	98	487	698
Other countries	766	416	1 042	1 759
North & Cen. Amer.	4 607	6 153	4 436	8 242
Canada	200	264	689	801
Cuba	35	83	84	387
U.S.A.	3 953	5 447	3 174	6 322
Other countries	419	359	489	732
South America	633	642	2 615	3 587
Argentina	18	115	126	360
Brazil	397	251	1 358	883
Columbia	77	112	14	132
Other countries	141	164	1 117	2 212
Oceania	46	67	1 414	2 745

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AND SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES**

	Million dinars			
	Exports		Imports	
	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	48 494	63 800	76 689	127 300
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Restrict. territory	12 950	16 848	16 972	26 061
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¹⁾ Provisional data.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

	Million dinars			
	Exports		Imports	
	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	48 494	63 800	76 689	127 300
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¹⁾ Provisional data.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

	Million dinars			
	Exports		Imports	
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United Kingdom	1 119	1 179	2 891	4 332
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Other countries	1 421	1 481	1 622	2 968
Asia	3 333	7 101	5 651	14 143
China	809	1 896	254	499
India	467	560	452	631
Iran	273	430	2 127	5 078
Iraq	108	570	413	3 351
Israel	172	222	145	251
Japan	274	870	1 047	1 792
Turkey	280	448	251	440
Other countries	950	2 105	962	2 101
Africa	1 911	2 517	2 430	4 957
Egypt	184	574	175	334
Ghana	84	115	152	356
Libya	434	871	70	329
Morocco	99	141	447	1 172
Sudan	154	137	37	211
Tunisia	93	165	20	98
Zambia	97	98	487	698
Other countries	766	416	1 042	1 759
North & Cen. Amer.	4 607	6 153	4 436	8 242
Canada	200	264	689	801
Cuba	35	83	84	387
U.S.A.	3 953	5 447	3 174	6 322
Other countries	419	359	489	732
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Argentina	18	115	126	360
Brazil	397	251	1 358	883
Columbia	77	112	14	132
Other countries	141	164	1 117	2 212
Oceania	46	67	1 414	2 745

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Million dinars

	Exports		Imports	
	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Total	48 494	63 800	76 689	127 300
Manufacturing	41 917	58 003	69 500	114 229
Electric energy	59	35	54	151
Coal and derivatives	102	197	1 110	1 832
Crude petrol. & derivat.	210	399	5 046	14 319
Ferrous metallurgy	2 328	3 696	5 703	9 506
Non-ferrous metallurgy	5 517	9 595	4 146	7 318
Non-metals	867	1 320	1 844	2 661
Manuf. of metal products	7 478	8 910	22 781	30 929
Shipbuilding	3 025	3 438	1 200	1 876
Manufacture of electrical products and machinery	3 798	5 036	3 773	5 449
Manuf. of chemicals	3 479	7 250	9 258	17 156
Manuf. of building materials	46	81	96	156
Manufacture of wood	4 671	5 476	887	1 989
Manufacture of paper	776	1 279	1 294	3 117
Manufacture of textiles	4 249	4 944	5 128	9 728
Manuf. of leather & footwear	2 708	3 274	964	1 049
Manufacture of rubber products	269	512	1 214	1 870
Food manufact. industries	1 608	1 682	4 704	4 751
Print., publish. and allied ind.	148	195	205	286
Tobacco manufactures	577	677	57	37
Motion picture production	1.8	7.2	36	49
Agriculture	5 895	4 871	6 628	12 074
Crop farming	1 202	1 631	2 467	6 582
Fruit growing	119	153	662	930
Livestock breeding	3 735	2 080	3 035	4 131
Fishing	48	97	172	231
Home processing of agricultural products	791	910	292	200
Forestry	682	926	561	997

¹⁾ Provisional data.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS

Thousand tons

	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Big livestock	41	63	9.8	3.1
Horses	40	46	38	30
Meat, fresh	80	87	69	37
Canned meat	20	20	21	13
Canned fish	9.2	11	12	12
Fresh fruit	25	43	19	22
Prunes	23	14	8.4	4.5
Hops	3.7	4.2	3.4	3.0
Wine	57	61	65	91
Tobacco	20	17	17	17
Fuelwood & pulp wood	398	352	403	511
Sawn timber	544	699	897	640
Cellulose	41	75	63	67
Magnesite	44	20	37	68
Bauxite	1 859	1 813	1 707	1 484
Plastic materials	11	14	11	22
Veneer	13	16	20	16
Cotton fabrics	16	14	11	5.9
Ferro-alloys	43	70	83	100
Rolled & extruded steel products	171	238	485	464
Pipes and fittings	77	87	127	135
Copper and alloy products	104	135	117	97
Aluminium and alloy products	31	36	41	107
Lead and lead products	51	41	42	43
Zinc and zinc products	30	32	44	46
Machines, parts and equipment (exclud. electrical)	56	73	75	71
Electrical machines, equip. and apparatus	63	80	98	93
Cables and wire	46	52	60	47
Rail and road vehicles and parts	71	89	138	90
Ships	229	249	223	207
Furniture and parts thereof	69	82	91	73
Outerwear	9.6	12	10	8.4
Footwear	15	17	14	16

¹⁾ Data for 11 months.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS

Thousand tons

	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Wheat	547	46	225	845
Rice	26	8,2	4,9	46
Tropical fruit	164	167	178	216
Sugar (refined)	90	271	376	81
Coffee	36	37	42	50
Raw hide, big	20	23	23	23
Oil seeds	51	8,7	12	14
Rubber, natural and synthetic	54	59	69	73
Cellulose	56	60	109	110
Wine	30	20	22	33
Cotton	79	86	94	104
Fibres, artificial and synthetic	14	17	23	32
Fertilizers (natural and mineral)	1 241	1 628	1 609	1 578
Coal	1 979	1 889	1 986	1 897
Coke	280	302	482	523
Crude petroleum	4 907	4 207	8 299	6 732
Organic and synthetic dyes	3,0	3,4	3,5	4,4
Plastic materials	98	128	154	163
Tyres and tubes (for transport vehicles)	21	24	25	27
Yarns, synthetic and artificial fibres	11	14	21	26
Fabrics, synthetic and artificial fibres	6,8	11	7,7	7,7
Pig and scrap iron	449	358	333	420
Rolled and extruded steel (incl. rails)	359	293	203	189
Sheets and plates	506	462	595	605
Wire	95	100	77	64
Pipes and fittings	84	82	66	64
Machines (excluding electrical.)	210	450	230	274
Electrical machines, appar. and equip.	44	39	53	72
Electrical apparatus for household use	10	9,7	6,9	7,5
Cars and buses	30	31	40	47
Trucks	15	9,1	10	15

¹⁾ Data for 11 months.

RETAIL TRADE

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Number of shops (exclusive of pharmacies)					
SFRY	64 633	68 062	71 580	72 524	74 271
Bosnia & Herzegovina	9 371	10 206	10 873	11 117	11 426
Montenegro	1 655	1 735	1 963	1 997	2 100
Croatia	15 651	16 529	17 176	17 371	17 730
Macedonia	5 365	5 625	5 921	6 124	6 380
Slovenia	6 139	6 210	6 264	6 433	6 550
Serbia	26 452	27 757	29 383	29 482	30 085
Restricted terr.	16 106	16 905	17 920	18 141	18 413
Kosovo	2 487	2 831	3 256	3 271	3 451
Vojvodina	7 859	8 021	8 207	8 070	8 221
Persons employed (end of year)					
SFRY	215 668	235 192	256 560	266 035	285 077
Bosnia & Herzegovina	27 930	30 835	34 560	36 761	39 633
Montenegro	4 961	5 651	6 066	6 117	6 420
Croatia	56 070	61 066	66 020	67 569	71 870
Macedonia	15 348	16 150	17 773	19 180	20 890
Slovenia	26 909	30 301	32 668	34 643	35 950
Serbia	84 450	91 189	99 473	101 765	110 314
Restricted terr.	55 980	60 835	65 625	67 176	72 974
Kosovo	5 084	6 354	7 328	7 798	8 750
Vojvodina	23 386	24 000	26 520	26 791	28 590
Turnover, million dinars (exclusive of pharmacies)					
SFRY	69 249	91 053	115 214	141 302	191 621
Bosnia & Herzegovina	9 070	11 902	15 042	18 956	25 727
Montenegro	1 527	1 986	2 358	2 838	3 857
Croatia	18 646	24 780	31 150	37 784	49 498
Macedonia	3 987	5 366	6 916	8 564	11 952
Slovenia	10 452	13 636	17 662	21 984	28 366
Serbia	25 566	33 382	42 087	51 175	72 222
Restricted terr.	17 106	21 949	27 906	33 884	46 968
Kosovo	1 539	2 061	2 784	3 686	5 141
Vojvodina	6 921	9 372	11 397	13 605	20 113

¹⁾ Estimate.

WHOLESALE TRADE

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Number of work organizations²⁾					
SFRY	985	971	949	969	954
Bosnia and Herzegovina	134	128	118	114	123
Montenegro	30	30	30	30	30
Croatia	246	239	222	251	238
Macedonia	103	111	104	103	106
Slovenia	136	135	141	149	149
Serbia	336	328	334	322	308
Restricted territory ¹⁾	236	228	233	223	212
Kosovo	9	12	13	13	11
Vojvodina	91	88	88	86	85

Employed persons, end of year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
SFRY	95 384	101 475	102 688	108 972	111 547
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 496	11 631	12 403	11 853	13 346
Montenegro	1 305	1 412	1 508	1 575	1 609
Croatia	22 868	24 369	25 028	27 748	27 425
Macedonia	5 888	7 337	6 943	7 060	7 259
Slovenia	17 976	18 982	17 857	20 363	20 216
Serbia	36 861	37 744	38 949	40 373	41 692
Restricted territory ¹⁾	23 967	25 174	26 934	27 880	28 867
Kosovo	711	978	1 026	1 152	1 192
Vojvodina	12 183	11 592	10 989	11 341	11 633

Turnover, million dinars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
SFRY	71 490	93 285	104 963	124 910	186 731
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 197	9 337	10 248	13 124	18 918
Montenegro	1 044	1 308	1 353	1 494	2 201
Croatia	17 134	23 047	24 972	28 339	39 975
Macedonia	4 245	6 024	6 655	7 694	11 630
Slovenia	15 338	19 654	22 362	26 565	38 960
Serbia	26 532	33 915	39 373	47 694	75 047
Restricted territory ¹⁾	19 252	24 894	28 904	35 115	54 269
Kosovo	471	624	846	1 003	1 384
Vojvodina	6 809	8 397	9 623	11 576	19 394

¹⁾ Estimate. ²⁾ Trade work organizations only.

FAIRS in 1974

	Exhibitors	Visitors
	Yugoslav	foreign (000's)
Fair "Fashion 1974"		
Ljubljana, 25. II—2. III	182	— 50
International Car Exhibition		
Beograd, 15—21. IV	177	125 238
Spring International Zagreb Fair		
Zagreb, 22—28. IV	1 016	424 300
International Agricultural Fair		
Novi Sad, 10—19. V	1 227	315 700
International Fair of Technics;		
International Fair of Chemical		
Industry, Beograd, 13—19. V	357	285 115
International Fair of Textiles and Textile		
Machinery, Leskovac, 2—9. VI	122	42 90
International Fair of Requisites		
for Hunting, Fishing and Sports		
Novi Sad, 8—16. VI	83	55 170
International Gorenje Fair of Consumer Goods,		
Kranj, 9—19. VIII	90	26 82
International Wine Fair		
Ljubljana, 30. VIII—8. IX	67	2 80
Autumn International Zagreb Fair		
Zagreb, 12—22. IX	1 300	5 000 1 500
International Fair of Fruit, Vegetable,		
Preparations, Packing Containers,		
Equipment and Mechanization		
Novi Sad, 28. IX—6. X	294	62 150
International Fair of Apparel "World Fashion"		
Beograd, 7—13. X	406	137 145
International Fair of Electronic Industry		
Products, Ljubljana, 8—12. X	48	311 45
International Book Fair		
Beograd, 28—X—3. XI	120	56 100
International Fair of Furniture,		
Equipment and Interior Decoration		
Beograd, 18—24. XI	279	114 195

BUSINESS UNITS AND TURNOVER IN CATERING

	Business units			Turnover, million dinars		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
SFRY	25 286	25 709	25 543	11 438	14 187	17 570
Bosnia & Herz.	4 189	4 181	3 892	1 267	1 530	1 934
Montenegro	521	509	376	439	520	714
Croatia	8 676	9 003	9 093	4 412	5 494	6 871
Macedonia	1 150	1 276	1 220	379	510	636
Slovenia	3 658	3 612	3 670	1 903	2 432	2 930
Serbia	7 092	7 128	7 292	3 038	3 701	4 485
Restrict. terr.	4 177	4 226	4 293	2 198	2 690	3 229
Kosovo	503	542	604	143	181	249
Vojvodina	2 412	2 360	2 395	697	830	1 007

TURNOVER BY KINDS OF CATERING SERVICES

	Million dinars					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total	6 145	7 213	8 906	11 438	14 187	17 570
Commodities						
Food and beverages	2 432	2 960	3 754	4 790	5 994	7 383
Beer	774	848	994	1 247	1 478	1 835
Wine	583	650	725	860	964	1 243
Brandy	309	336	365	424	556	703
Other strong drinks	406	450	563	731	947	1 170
Mineral and soda-water	124	150	201	258	338	377
Fruit juices	132	179	247	360	490	625
Non-alcoholic drinks	146	192	248	341	452	609
Tobacco and matches	509	525	591	679	760	839
Other	89	114	148	215	238	275
Non-commodity						
Nights spent	553	687	878	1 262	1 635	2 136
Other	88	122	193	271	335	375

TOURISTS AND NIGHTS SPENT Thousands

	Tourists			Nights spent		
	total	Yugo-slav	foreign	total	Yugo-slav	foreign
1962	5 249	4 007	1 242	22 983	17 713	5 270
1963	5 999	4 245	1 755	25 878	18 228	7 649
1964	7 234	5 007	2 227	30 539	20 454	10 085
1965	7 942	5 284	2 658	32 651	21 411	11 240
1966	8 904	5 467	3 437	35 710	20 990	14 720
1967	9 276	5 597	3 678	36 064	19 956	16 107
1968	9 864	5 976	3 887	38 300	21 091	17 210
1969	11 390	6 644	4 746	47 156	24 720	22 436
1970	11 860	7 112	4 748	48 503	25 943	22 560
1971	12 719	7 480	5 239	54 791	28 942	25 849
1972	12 942	7 802	7 140	56 244	30 429	25 815
1973	14 297	8 148	6 149	64 052	32 015	32 037
1974¹⁾	14 317	8 862	5 455	64 871	35 176	29 695
January-May	3 788	2 870	918	9 885	6 698	3 187
June	1 507	825	682	7 123	2 989	4 134
July	2 624	1 339	1 285	17 650	9 707	7 943
August	2 721	1 278	1 443	18 204	9 103	9 101
September	1 503	830	673	6 757	2 884	3 873
October-December	2 174	1 720	454	5 252	3 795	1 457
Bosnia & Herzeg.	1 240	1 005	235	2 290	1 929	361
Montenegro	765	514	251	6 389	4 251	2 138
Croatia	5 887	2 629	3 258	38 917	15 811	23 106
Macedonia	594	451	143	1 821	1 525	296
Slovenia	1 992	1 187	805	6 094	3 557	2 537
Serbia	3 839	3 076	763	9 360	8 103	1 257
Restrict. territory	3 289	2 637	625	8 410	7 355	1 055
Kosovo	161	137	24	343	297	46
Vojvodina	389	302	87	607	451	156

¹⁾ Estimate for November and December.

TOURIST RESORTS 1974¹⁾

	Tourists		Nights spent		Beds
	Yugoslav	foreign	Yugoslav	foreign	
Capitals of SR and SAP					
Sarajevo	118 526	73 766	183 345	119 519	2 869
Titograd	49 979	22 439	61 349	26 467	431
Zagreb	220 782	190 595	376 978	315 553	6 896
Skopje	100 338	68 144	161 810	108 291	3 225
Ljubljana	119 944	145 985	205 017	232 287	3 396
Beograd	1 186 322	422 948	1 566 100	739 598	16 316
Priština	15 904	4 441	46 548	16 023	326
Novi Sad	47 445	23 186	85 872	47 548	1 230
Spas					
Ilidža	32 072	34 160	54 737	50 197	1 363
Krapinske Toplice	3 710	229	36 766	2 834	—
Lipik	3 985	73	34 202	622	814
Varaždinske Toplice	9 422	189	180 174	1 337	1 133
Debarska Banja	7 355	173	64 680	429	707
Čateške Toplice	16 102	7 534	55 963	13 975	449
Dobrna	7 998	1 103	103 493	11 553	651
Dolenjske Toplice	5 423	902	39 707	6 699	416
Rogaška Slatina	16 976	13 449	146 110	102 912	1 862
Slatina Radenci	11 332	2 758	74 069	16 196	657
Arandelovac	20 995	995	113 096	3 558	676
Koviljača	17 464	1 248	104 094	1 591	2 166
Mataruška Banja	28 169	455	237 916	792	3 058
Niška Banja	29 595	332	375 497	699	3 379
Sijerinska Banja	12 131	1	152 901	15	1 926
Sokobanja	43 228	67	483 390	405	8 608
Vranjska Banja	12 122	122	76 611	280	718
Vrnjačka Banja	119 963	1 013	1 065 838	5 174	8 314
Seaside resorts					
Budva with Bečići ²⁾	78 478	68 696	799 478	682 680	19 500
Herceg Novi with Igalo and Njivice	106 654	31 785	1 239 770	347 433	21 589
Petrovac	32 055	20 236	326 546	168 813	7 350

¹⁾ Data for 10 months.

²⁾ No data for Miločer and Sveti Stefan.

TOURIST RESORTS 1974¹⁾

	Tourists		Nights spent		Beds
	Yugoslav	foreign	Yugoslav	foreign	
Sutomore	51 364	19 180	706 694	158 709	11 350
Ulcinj	48 337	32 336	460 241	403 139	12 601
Baška	8 293	15 287	91 189	161 780	3 642
Baška Voda	38 126	13 098	443 489	114 000	8 132
Biograd na moru	35 518	29 018	348 809	232 034	10 913
Bol	6 984	13 478	80 607	172 152	2 909
Brela	3 626	15 700	31 552	188 602	1 959
Cavtat	24 725	41 771	145 240	367 830	4 015
Crikvenica	56 849	61 977	461 957	384 121	11 671
Dramalj	10 004	9 146	111 638	86 484	4 208
Dubrovnik	93 380	170 432	341 323	898 514	14 549
Gradac	22 739	7 759	237 446	78 184	4 173
Hvar	16 902	29 343	196 552	341 618	6 126
Jelsa	15 617	19 434	199 967	231 604	5 704
Kaštel Stari	12 646	9 935	93 623	110 404	4 723
Korčula	9 581	27 920	96 152	215 893	2 578
Kraljevica	11 160	22 482	52 783	163 377	4 501
Kupari	29 748	17 488	225 917	62 259	2 332
Lopar	4 331	24 835	31 600	281 568	2 725
Lovran	10 176	23 594	48 608	220 343	3 295
Makarska	53 896	28 908	634 719	290 139	14 179
Mali Lošinj	17 020	40 463	148 273	407 977	8 789
Medulin	9 530	46 890	89 718	452 919	12 819
Miini	11 734	25 936	98 925	170 045	2 755
Mošćenička Draga	3 005	15 714	20 825	131 045	2 699
Murter	11 553	4 956	130 848	47 974	3 172
Novigrad (Rijeka)	32 893	21 163	288 288	201 229	8 078
Novi Vinodolski	25 738	33 347	190 129	255 093	8 260
Omiš	8 858	13 077	82 550	72 915	2 596
Opatija	48 713	129 455	277 655	748 319	7 695
Orebić	14 070	7 513	188 827	92 758	3 480
Pokoštane	5 024	12 017	53 749	152 074	2 574
Podgora	23 363	17 161	218 890	183 627	5 822
Poreč	87 442	234 507	516 357	2 441 829	34 851
Primošten	8 261	23 748	66 849	249 044	3 077

¹⁾ Data for 10 months.

TOURIST RESORTS 1974¹⁾

	Tourists		Nights spent		Beds
	Yugoslav	Foreign	Yugoslav	foreign	
Promajna	7 733	1 105	89 522	8 909	2 201
Pula	39 840	71 825	171 969	565 902	11 803
Punat	8 045	11 747	82 641	118 032	3 374
Rab	10 125	29 264	66 477	296 792	4 592
Rabac	8 978	58 646	45 647	615 158	9 367
Rijeka	73 331	79 403	151 954	206 333	4 663
Rovinj	29 805	114 579	226 952	1 138 884	21 490
Savudrija	20 548	19 194	192 077	167 617	8 024
Selce	26 745	30 750	217 687	215 385	7 192
Split	67 514	91 578	169 921	293 115	9 087
Srebreno	16 008	11 228	75 460	101 148	1 561
Stari Grad (Hvar)	11 697	12 323	144 550	162 000	3 382
Tučepi	13 601	12 542	142 446	144 919	4 759
Umag	52 290	105 684	447 297	1 057 398	16 359
Veliki Lošinj	9 098	9 457	106 186	109 737	3 261
Vodice	21 199	20 522	213 946	221 131	7 983
Vrsar	9 816	39 533	86 889	472 321	10 035
Zadar	53 458	90 831	198 960	484 029	7 555
Piran	21 946	10 253	122 907	62 423	2 981
Portorož	62 774	77 959	357 799	546 865	10 135
Mountain and other climatic resorts					
Jahorina	6 241	14	53 779	56	292
Tjentište	51 000	2 538	90 748	4 020	590
Plitvice	18 887	82 698	24 572	149 157	3 120
Ohrid	92 008	23 000	448 583	92 257	14 284
Bled	38 240	65 756	130 056	305 658	5 612
Bohinj	49 418	19 485	142 465	109 864	2 739
Jezersko	3 859	528	19 537	1 964	472
Kranjska Gora	37 298	26 212	117 314	90 585	2 721
Trenta, Bovec and Soča	15 785	9 778	30 558	30 307	1 053
Divčibare	21 405	333	156 918	2 076	1 147
Palić	13 255	10 286	22 393	13 643	340
Zlatibor	56 049	4 064	290 669	5 257	3 279

¹⁾ Data for 10 months.

RECEIPTS OF BUDGETS INCLUDING INTER-BUDGETARY TRANSFERS Million dinars

	1971	1972	1973
BY SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	37 277	50 173	59 314
Federal budget	18 456	25 527	33 012
Budgets of republics	7 933	10 375	10 870
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 126	3 717	4 149
Montenegro	475	647	726
Croatia	785	714	771
Macedonia	752	1 475	1 842
Slovenia	1 390	1 685	1 385
Serbia	2 405	2 136	1 997
Budgets of provinces	1 457	3 306	2 565
Kosovo	773	1 191	1 456
Vojvodina	684	2 115	1 109
Budgets of communes	9 430	10 966	12 867
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 259	1 499	2 146
Montenegro	199	203	265
Croatia	2 553	3 059	3 254
Macedonia	573	683	790
Slovenia	1 145	1 399	1 666
Serbia	3 701	4 123	4 745
Restricted territory	2 466	2 636	3 093
Kosovo	295	347	393
Vojvodina	940	1 140	1 259
RECEIPTS BY SOURCES	37 277	50 173	59 314
Contributions	5 326	6 065	6 379
Taxes	13 756	12 665	14 292
Stamp duties	1 019	1 006	1 221
Custom duties	7 084	10 736	13 726
Additional resources	3 339	4 035	3 194
Contributions of SR and SAP to the Federation	4 256 ¹⁾	13 603	16 475
Other receipts	2 497	2 064	4 206

¹⁾ Only for October-December.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS OF BUDGETS
INCLUDING INTER-BUDGETARY TRANSFERS**

Million dinars

	1971	1972	1973
DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS BY REPUBLICS	37 023	49 951	58 742
Federal budgets	18 449	25 491	32 878
Budgets of republics	7 796	10 376	10 837
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 126	3 717	4 143
Montenegro	474	670	724
Croatia	786	710	769
Macedonia	752	1 475	1 821
Slovenia	1 355	1 685	1 385
Serbia	2 303	2 119	1 995
Budgets of provinces	1 436	3 252	2 508
Kosovo	773	1 156	1 435
Vojvodina	663	2 096	1 073
Budgets of communes	9 341	10 832	12 519
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 263	1 494	2 078
Montenegro	200	203	263
Croatia	2 532	3 036	3 172
Macedonia	574	675	778
Slovenia	1 124	1 364	1 596
Serbia	3 648	4 060	4 633
Restricted territory	2 429	2 591	3 022
Kosovo	295	351	385
Vojvodina	925	1 118	1 226

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS

	1971	1972	1973
BY END USE	37 023	49 951	58 742
Social & public utility services	6 316	6 321	6 393
National defence	8 948	11 716	14 108
State agencies	6 831	8 025	9 940
Non-economic investments	1 659	2 405	2 657
Economic investments	5 099	8 702	10 320
Additional resources ¹⁾	5 651	10 364	11 989
State liabilities, reserves, etc.	2 518	2 417	3 335

¹⁾ Including an amount of contributions of SR and SAP to the Federation.

**EXPENDITURE OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
AND PUBLIC SERVICES—TRANSFERS EXCLUDED**

Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
BY ACTIVITIES					
Total	23 738	28 825	36 101	44 235	53 528
Culture-social activity	16 216	19 681	24 576	29 716	35 799
Schools total	5 958	7 320	9 307	11 232	13 426
Primary schools	3 238	3 930	4 949	6 042	...
Science	1 407	1 614	1 832	2 157	2 608
Culture and education	655	819	1 034	1 238	1 537
Art and entertainment	1 324	1 616	1 995	2 308	2 698
Public health	5 693	6 813	8 550	10 496	12 607
Social welfare	1 179	1 502	1 856	2 285	2 923
Social activities and state agencies	7 522	9 141	11 529	14 518	17 729
Economic chambers	148	176	191	226	271
Finance and insurance	2 110	2 745	3 599	4 765	6 299
Social security	389	482	578	773	950
Administ. & admin. of justice	4 875	5 738	7 161	8 754	10 209
BY SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES					
Total	23 738	28 825	36 104	44 235	53 528
Federal organs	658	770	867	1 111	1 304
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2 888	3 533	4 439	5 470	...
Montenegro	518	587	779	933	...
Croatia	5 659	6 947	9 025	10 935	...
Macedonia	1 404	1 667	2 053	2 566	...
Slovenia	3 501	4 534	5 239	6 530	...
Serbia	9 111	10 787	13 702	16 690	...
Restricted territory	6 340	7 507	9 355	11 546	...
Kosovo	712	830	1 141	1 242	...
Vojvodina	2 059	2 450	3 206	3 902	...

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

	Depositors thousands		Deposits million dinars	
	1972	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
SFRY	11 285	11 948	31 294	35 954
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 325	1 362	2 850	3 291
Montenegro	198	194	533	616
Croatia	2 715	2 876	7 220	8 388
Macedonia	821	779	3 458	3 809
Slovenia	1 728	1 871	4 934	5 799
Serbia	4 498	4 866	12 299	14 051

CURRENCY CIRCULATION Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
31st March	9 674	12 095	14 321	18 341	22 457	28 118
30th June	10 572	13 415	16 164	20 878	24 841	31 253
30th September	11 031	14 065	17 053	22 117	26 816	32 521
31st December	11 936	14 942	18 350	23 524	28 964	32 521 ¹⁾

CREDITS FOR WORKING ASSETS

At end of year Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
SFRY	66 597	77 689	87 687	104 477	132 386	138 774
Manufacturing	30 609	36 931	44 033	54 578	71 719	74 333
Agricult. & fisheries	6 826	8 498	9 813	11 281	14 643	13 570
Forestry	170	232	291	325	387	437
Construction	2 921	3 842	4 642	5 494	7 140	9 652
Transport	677	895	1 266	1 549	2 118	2 468
Trade & catering	19 461	21 617	22 607	25 199	30 646	32 220
Arts and crafts	861	1 032	1 166	1 303	1 831	2 207
Other domains	5 072	4 642	3 869	4 748	3 902	3 887

¹⁾ At 30 September.

MONETARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF POPULATION

Million dinars

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Receipts of population (social sector)	92 553	118 256	156 654	197 975	257 903
SFRY	10 283	13 704	17 732	22 661	32 276
Bosnia & Herzeg.	2 045	2 704	3 483	4 029	4 666
Montenegro	25 931	32 874	43 763	54 067	70 603
Croatia	5 208	6 432	8 505	10 445	13 448
Macedonia	14 945	19 205	24 799	31 549	41 740
Slovenia	34 141	43 337	58 372	75 223	95 170
Serbia	22 286	28 451	38 569	49 748	60 935
Restricted territory	1 759	2 154	2 789	3 576	5 664
Vojvodina	10 096	12 732	17 014	21 899	28 571
Expenditure of population (social sector)	89 520	113 074	150 162	186 389	233 380
SFRY	10 024	13 088	17 215	21 788	29 243
Bosnia & Herzeg.	1 908	2 526	3 371	3 844	4 283
Montenegro	25 447	32 267	42 607	51 632	64 074
Croatia	5 194	6 295	8 374	10 160	12 627
Macedonia	14 051	17 534	23 029	28 640	35 819
Slovenia	32 895	41 364	55 566	70 325	87 334
Serbia	21 883	27 517	36 900	46 903	57 362
Restricted territory	1 683	2 037	2 774	3 457	4 795
Kosovo	9 329	11 810	15 892	19 963	25 177
Vojvodina					

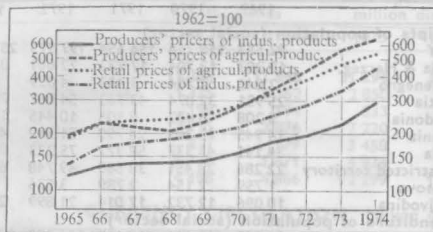
CONSUMER CREDITS

Number of credits thousands Amount of credits million dinars

	1973	1974 ¹⁾	1973	1974 ¹⁾
	SFRY	2 517	2 756	8 032	11 228
Bosnia & Herzegovina	238	289	1 268	1 463
Montenegro	40	41	132	164
Croatia	779	756	1 931	2 506
Macedonia	110	132	394	484
Slovenia	628	742	1 573	2 354
Serbia	722	796	2 734	4 257
Restricted territory	564	577	1 913	3 108
Kosovo	17	17	94	220
Vojvodina	141	202	727	929

¹⁾ At 31 October.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES



INDEX OF PRODUCERS' PRICES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Manufactured goods — total	109	115	111	113	129
By destination					
Work instruments ¹⁾	105	112	106	109	112
Reproduction material	112	113	110	113	138
Consumer goods	107	112	113	113	122
Agricultural produce — total²⁾	115	126	124	125	(113)
By branches of activities					
Crop farming	107	135	116	108	(133)
Fruit growing and viticulture	104	136	132	142	(123)
Livestock breeding	124	118	127	132	(104)
Fisheries	112	126	118	117	(120)

¹⁾ Only mass production, whereas production on order (mainly machine building) is negligible.

²⁾ Purchase prices from private agricultural producers and sales prices of social holdings. For 1974 — 11-month level.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
General index	110	115	116	119	126
Goods	110	115	116	119	126
Manufactured goods	110	114	116	118	129
Agricultural products	111	119	116	121	116
Alcoholic drinks	103	112	120	128	121
Services	106	116	110	117	120

COST OF LIVING INDEX

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
SFRY — total index	111	116	117	120	121
Food	112	117	119	122	116
Tobacco and drinks	109	116	120	118	116
Outerwear and footwear	110	113	115	121	123
Rent	104	104	108	115	117
Fuel and light	114	126	120	121	139
Furnishings	110	113	112	116	127
Hygiene and health	108	115	114	110	139
Culture and entertainment	114	116	109	118	126
Transport and PTT	106	120	118	116	125
Total index numbers for SR and SAP¹⁾					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	114	116	116	121	122
Montenegro	113	115	117	122	121
Croatia	112	117	118	119	120
Macedonia	110	117	119	122	124
Slovenia	111	115	117	120	124
Serbia	111	117	117	119	122
Restricted territory	...	117	117	120	122
Kosovo	110	116	118	120	122
Vojvodina	111	117	116	119	119

¹⁾ For 1974 — 11-month level.

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISPOSABLE AND SPENT RESOURCES PER HOUSEHOLD in 1973¹⁾

	Amounts, dinars		Structure in %	
	three -person	four -person	three -person	four -person
Disposable resources	3 537.3	3 407.9	100	100
Receipts	3 147.8	3 074.6	89.0	90.2
From regular employment	2 993.6	2 854.9	84.6	83.8
Off regular employment	86.4	77.1	2.5	2.2
From social security	31.5	89.2	0.9	2.6
Other receipts	36.3	53.4	1.0	1.6
Out of savings	233.6	188.7	6.6	5.5
Credit and loan	155.9	144.6	4.4	4.3
Investment loan	2.6	10.4	0.1	0.4
Spent resources	3 537.2	3 407.9	100	100
Expenditure	2 759.0	2 650.9	78.0	77.8
Food	1 057.2	1 110.3	29.9	32.6
Drinks	94.1	86.8	2.7	2.5
Tobacco	79.7	70.4	2.2	2.1
Outerwear	248.5	226.5	7.0	6.6
Footwear	87.9	87.1	2.5	2.6
Rent	163.1	147.5	4.6	4.3
Fuel and light	144.8	152.9	4.1	4.5
Furnishings & furniture	162.1	124.8	4.6	3.7
Hygiene and health care	103.1	95.2	2.9	2.8
Education & entertainment	165.7	164.5	4.7	4.8
Transport and services	300.3	244.4	8.5	7.2
Other expenditure	152.5	140.5	4.3	4.1
Payment of credits and loan	313.6	339.1	8.9	9.9
Outlay for dwelling	56.7	57.7	1.6	1.7
Savings	407.9	360.2	11.5	10.6

¹⁾ Data relate to 863 three-person and 954 four-person workers' (employees) households.

Disposable resources cover all monetary receipts as well as credits. Spent resources include outlays in cash and credit for personal consumption and other outlays including also savings.

SCHOOLS BY TYPES AND SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AT END OF SCHOOL YEAR 1972/73

	Pupils			Teaching staff ¹⁾
	Schools	total in schools	completed schools	
Primary schools	13 761	2 856 491	270 569	123 860
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2 722	662 369	50 777	24 333
Montenegro	655	92 262	8 565	3 997
Croatia	3 080	545 604	59 774	25 131
Macedonia	1 380	266 205	23 602	11 243
Slovenia	944	215 569	21 658	10 529
Serbia	4 980	1 074 482	106 193	48 627
Restricted territory	3 491	590 858	62 121	26 984
Kosovo	851	260 482	20 174	10 844
Vojvodina	638	223 142	23 898	10 799
Schools for skilled workers²⁾	801	288 070	88 151	4 496
Bosnia & Herzegovina	128	58 484	17 004	752
Montenegro	19	8 060	3 710	61
Croatia	234	63 619	21 954	444
Macedonia	51	20 173	4 856	388
Slovenia	126	36 474	10 544	569
Serbia	243	101 260	30 083	2 282
Restricted territory	157	62 858	18 873	1 379
Kosovo	24	8 680	2 367	210
Vojvodina	62	29 722	8 843	693
Technical and other vocational schools³⁾	712	241 503	41 066	6 627
Bosnia & Herzegovina	80	32 610	5 211	661
Montenegro	18	6 540	1 220	179
Croatia	272	61 089	8 123	1 098
Macedonia	48	17 166	3 126	545
Slovenia	68	18 099	3 522	1 171
Serbia	226	105 999	19 864	2 973
Restricted territory	135	66 796	13 139	1 881
Kosovo	34	14 927	2 194	313
Vojvodina	57	24 276	4 531	779

¹⁾ Exclusive of teaching staff of school centres numbering 21 155. ²⁾ Including also schools for other vocational cadre and schools for professional education. ³⁾ Including also general technical schools.

SCHOOLS BY TYPES AT END OF SCHOOL YEAR 1972/73

	Schools	Pupils		Teaching staff ¹⁾
		total in school	completed school	
Teacher training schools and art schools	84	14 744	3 161	2 095
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	699	105	164
Montenegro	1	72	16	16
Croatia	18	2 033	348	480
Macedonia	7	738	154	143
Slovenia	8	1 721	228	93
Serbia	44	9 481	2 310	1 199
Restricted territory	23	3 249	767	597
Kosovo	10	4 875	1 144	337
Vojvodina	11	1 357	399	265
General secondary schools	443	193 275	39 540	10 230
Bosnia and Herzegovina	79	26 382	5 289	1 088
Montenegro	15	8 266	1 577	424
Croatia	110	41 156	8 416	1 915
Macedonia	37	20 833	3 964	1 140
Slovenia	36	14 531	2 905	881
Serbia	166	82 107	17 389	4 782
Restricted territory	90	46 855	10 361	2 747
Kosovo	41	17 540	3 218	959
Vojvodina	35	17 712	3 810	1 076
Other schools⁴⁾	1 523	165 271	48 337	9 491
Bosnia and Herzegovina	142	14 664	3 571	897
Montenegro	16	1 687	216	149
Croatia	373	43 990	12 392	1 896
Macedonia	74	8 403	2 004	366
Slovenia	377	36 519	5 783	2 636
Serbia	541	60 008	24 371	3 517
Restricted territory	339	41 359	17 114	2 187
Kosovo	37	3 849	1 251	336
Vojvodina	165	14 800	6 006	1 024

⁴⁾ Special schools, schools for adult education and schools for supplementary education.

SCHOOLS OF NATIONALITIES 1972/73

	Primary schools		Vocational and other schools ¹⁾		General secondary schools	
	schools ²⁾	pupils	schools ²⁾	pupils	schools ²⁾	pupils
Total	1 541	331 021	188	29 328	78	19 859
Albanian	1 094	269 571	111	20 826	50	16 638
Bulgarian	78	4 295	1	135	—	—
Czech	14	777	—	—	1	28
Hungarian ³⁾	201	36 938	62	7 820	12	2 026
Italian	28	1 430	6	190	5	244
Rumanian	28	3 126	1	38	1	113
Ruthenian	4	1 044	1	26	1	85
Slovak	29	6 279	2	28	1	203
Turkish	65	7 561	4	265	7	522

¹⁾ Schools for skilled workers, technical and other vocational schools, general technical schools, schools for teacher training, schools for adult education and schools for supplementary education.

²⁾ A school having classes taught in the language of single nationalities has been taken as a unit.

³⁾ Including bilingual schools.

SCHOLARS 1973

	Scholars	Scholarship, monthly amount, din.
Total	62 207	411
Schools for skilled & highly skilled workers	9 657	319
Technical and other vocational schools	16 689	333
General secondary schools	4 718	331
Higher schools	3 257	501
High schools	777	583
Faculties of technical sciences	15 473	494
Faculties of medical sciences	1 694	476
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary faculty	863	532
Faculties of social sciences	8 832	478
Art academies	247	518

PUPILS COMPLETED SCHOOL

	1971/72	1972/73
Primary schools	252 404	270 569
Schools for skilled workers	85 441	87 317
Schools for other vocational training	450	517
Schools by Law on professional training	—	158
Technical and other vocational schools	38 314	40 467
Technical	15 911	18 457
Agricultural	2 235	2 073
Forestry	229	239
Veterinary	48	42
Transport	1 326	1 013
Economics	9 594	10 104
Administrative	685	733
Medical	7 150	6 694
Librarians	253	213
Hydrometeorological	1	77
For industrial design	268	259
For training the staff of the interior	543	471
For office service	71	92
General technical schools	214	599
Teaching staff training schools	4 388	2 392
Teacher-training schools	3 882	1 856
Schools for educators	370	482
For physical culture	136	54
Art schools	815	769
Schools for vocational training	187	159
General secondary schools	39 131	39 540
Other schools	46 778	48 337
Special schools	3 323	3 505
Schools for adults' education	41 022	42 787
Schools for supplementary education	2 433	2 045

ORGANIZATIONS OF ASSOCIATED LABOUR FOR CHILD CARE

	Organiz. for educ. of children of pre-school age	Pupils' and student hostels	Homes for disabled children and youth	Organiz. for emotionally maladjusted children and youth
Organizations				
SFRY	1972 2 069	332	55	54
	1974 2 225	322	56	46
Bosnia & Herzegovina	97	29	3	1
Montenegro	28	5	2	1
Croatia	487	76	19	16
Macedonia	259	31	3	3
Slovenia	382	74	17	8
Serbia	972	107	12	17
Restricted territory	390	67	8	6
Kosovo	33	13	2	—
Vojvodina	549	27	2	11
Children and youth				
SFRY	1972 160 767	79 328	6 086	5 205
	1974 179 281	79 697	6 395	5 401
Bosnia & Herzegovina	9 506	9 455	572	124
Montenegro	3 056	1 184	252	78
Croatia	41 926	17 894	2 250	3 617
Macedonia	18 203	8 449	265	219
Slovenia	34 595	15 831	1 556	549
Serbia	71 995	26 884	1 500	814
Restricted territory	36 271	17 970	1 156	485
Kosovo	2 809	4 249	141	—
Vojvodina	32 915	4 665	203	329

Detailed data are published in Statistical bulletin "Social care of children and youth, 1972".

SCHOOL MEALS in 1972/73

	Kitchens serving milk meals		Kitchens serving full meals	
	kitchens	pupils taking meals	kitchens	pupils taking meals
In primary schools	2 959	785 596	1 660	115 384
Bosnia & Herzegovina	197	66 399	57	10 541
Croatia	781	197 197	357	59 970
Macedonia	178	74 327	116	10 757
Slovenia	894	169 644	894	3 491
Serbia	909	278 029	236	30 625
Restricted territory	571	148 737	217	28 856
Kosovo	11	3 652	—	—
Vojvodina	327	125 640	19	1 769
In secondary schools	251	59 892	105	12 094
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15	4 472	7	1 631
Croatia	54	11 206	35	5 954
Macedonia	3	1 054	5	418
Slovenia	137	25 987	53	3 604
Serbia	42	17 173	5	487
Restricted territory	17	7 821	4	382
Kosovo	1	20	1	105
Vojvodina	24	9 332	—	—

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE

	1972			1973		
	beneficiaries	children	paid but	beneficiaries	children	paid but
	000's	mill. din.		000's	mill. din.	
SFRY	898	1 750	1 822	752	1 687	2 319
Bosnia & Herzeg.	117	315	284	117	305	336
Montenegro	27	76	63	24	62	69
Croatia	136	275	416	144	289	496
Macedonia	96	234	168	82	207	210
Slovenia	194	248	410	122	241	475
Serbia	288	603	481	263	563	731
Restricted terr.	169	313	295	163	296	489
Kosovo	47	158	89	43	158	89 ¹⁾
Vojvodina	72	133	97	57	109	153

¹⁾ Figure for 1972.

HIGH AND HIGHER SCHOOLS

Winter semester 1973/74 — final data

	Faculties and high schools					Higher schools
	total ¹⁾	of which				
		tech-nical	medi-cal	agri-cultural	so-cial ²⁾	
Schools	149	45	13	13	63	124
Bosnia & Herzegovina	26	11	1	3	9	13
Montenegro	3	1	—	—	2	2
Croatia	36	7	4	4	18	44
Macedonia	11	3	1	1	6	9
Slovenia	16	5	1	1	6	10
Serbia	57	18	6	4	22	46
Kosovo	7	1	1	—	4	6
Vojvodina	11	4	1	1	4	9
Students	234 639	59 569	19 384	11 838	141 366	93 897
Bosnia & Herzegovina	26 522	7 451	1 971	1 306	15 474	13 019
Montenegro	4 114	1 016	—	—	3 098	1 332
Croatia	42 159	9 937	4 063	2 194	25 379	23 456
Macedonia	31 643	7 945	1 537	1 351	20 810	5 317
Slovenia	19 294	6 386	920	876	10 789	5 910
Serbia	110 907	26 834	10 893	6 111	65 816	44 863
Kosovo	18 938	2 471	1 031	—	15 384	6 837
Vojvodina	18 647	3 535	1 035	1 341	12 705	9 842
Teaching staff³⁾	14 923	5 177	2 709	1 489	4 978	4 274
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 621	719	198	187	460	295
Montenegro	123	64	—	—	59	94
Croatia	3 811	1 378	730	394	1 184	1 596
Macedonia	1 158	353	225	124	456	265
Slovenia	1 581	534	254	122	541	470
Serbia	6 629	2 129	1 302	662	2 278	1 554
Kosovo	705	185	109	—	411	229
Vojvodina	1 065	319	134	180	422	325

¹⁾ Including art academies.

²⁾ Including natural history.

³⁾ Teaching staff and collaborators in teaching — total.

DIPLOMAS OBTAINED

	1971	1972	1957 to 1973
Total	33 137	37 715	421 528
Faculties	14 671	17 400	197 850
Natural Science—Mathematics	1 239	1 293	14 150
Architecture	314	430	6 794
Civil Engineering	423	460	6 980
Mechanical Engineering	1 110	1 254	12 090
Shipbuilding	17	21	224
Electrical Engineering	823	947	8 871
Mining	106	124	2 003
Geology	66	74	1 045
Metallurgy	141	152	1 224
Chemical-Technology	799	842	9 234
Food-Technology	111	156	1 378
Medicine	1 569	1 666	22 085
Dentistry	473	571	5 669
Pharmacy	267	322	3 367
Agriculture	576	702	10 827
Forestry	208	250	4 573
Veterinary	235	282	3 739
Economics	1 938	2 071	28 238
Law	1 866	2 082	25 564
Political Science	275	362	1 422
Organizational Science	—	4	4
Arts	2 004	2 871	27 583
Industrial-Pedagogy	—	228	228
For training teachers for handicapped children	—	110	110
Physical culture	111	126	448
Art academies	299	289	4 498
Academy of Fine Arts	87	48	1 103
Academy of Applied Arts	38	42	655
Academy of Music	129	115	2 182
Academy of Theatre Arts, Film, Radio and TV	45	84	558
Higher Schools	839	554	9 275
Higher Schools¹⁾	17 328	19 472	209 905

¹⁾ Including diplomas obtained for the first degree (two years of study): 1972—4546, 1973—1718 and 1957—1973—41135.

DIPLOMAS OBTAINED

	Faculties and high schools					Higher schools
	total ¹⁾	technical sciences	medical sciences	agricultural sciences	social sciences ²⁾	
1957—1973	211 623	51 042	31 121	19 580	105 382	209 905
Bosnia & Herzeg.	20 816	4 888	2 037	2 449	11 176	21 670
Montenegro	718	111	—	—	607	2 721
Croatia	58 198	14 245	9 392	4 822	28 729	49 127
Macedonia	17 518	2 522	2 203	2 249	10 559	12 959
Slovenia	18 311	7 623	2 184	1 367	6 297	22 520
Serbia	96 062	21 653	15 305	8 693	48 014	100 908
Restrict. territ.	85 679	20 683	14 621	7 371	40 607	74 053
Kosovo	2 652	88	—	—	2 564	8 512
Vojvodina	7 731	882	684	1 322	4 843	18 343
1972	15 809	3 950	2 309	1 076	8 175	17 328
Bosnia & Herzeg.	1 761	495	167	142	939	2 005
Montenegro	100	13	—	—	87	339
Croatia	4 818	1 112	835	388	2 417	5 258
Macedonia	1 040	235	59	77	669	1 301
Slovenia	1 235	511	132	57	469	2 215
Serbia	6 855	1 584	1 116	412	3 594	6 210
Restrict. territ.	5 636	1 470	1 011	327	2 679	3 957
Kosovo	522	22	—	—	500	882
Vojvodina	697	92	105	85	415	1 371
1973	18 243	4 484	2 559	1 234	9 677	19 472
Bosnia & Herzeg.	2 202	650	236	151	1 140	2 492
Montenegro	131	21	—	—	110	429
Croatia	5 109	1 073	877	400	2 707	5 561
Macedonia	1 465	276	89	123	977	1 292
Slovenia	1 459	581	155	52	627	2 652
Serbia	7 877	1 883	1 202	508	4 116	7 046
Restrict. territ.	6 285	1 700	1 113	414	2 890	4 474
Kosovo	605	54	—	—	551	926
Vojvodina	987	129	89	94	675	1 646

¹⁾ Including art academies.

²⁾ Including natural-science—mathematics.

SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH AND DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONS

	Organizations		Scientific research workers ¹⁾		Receipts from scientific-research work ²⁾ , million dinars	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Autonomous scientific-research organizations	240	240	7 246	7 237	1 434	1 781
Natural-science —						
mathematics	27	28	1 256	1 205	193	208
Technical sciences	68	68	3 142	3 046	777	950
Medical sciences	17	18	522	538	42	103
Agricultural-forestry sciences (biotechnical)	53	52	1 044	1 163	242	327
Social sciences	75	74	1 282	1 285	180	193
Scientific units incorporated by academies of scien.	39	39	183	189	18	21
Natural-science —						
mathematics	9	8	46	39	4	4
Technical sciences	2	2	5	4	2	2
Medical sciences	1	1	4	3	—	—
Agricultural-forestry sciences (biotechnical)	1	1	1	—	0	0
Social sciences	26	27	127	143	12	15
Research-developing organizations incorporated by organizations of associated labour	191	208	3 866	4 023	492	609
Natural-science —						
mathematics	4	2	43	28	8	4
Technical sciences	148	163	3 226	3 441	401	509
Medical sciences	12	12	92	91	8	9
Agricultural-forestry sciences (biotechnical)	16	16	319	340	59	75
Social sciences	11	15	186	123	16	12

¹⁾ Including scientific workers — researchers and professional and technical workers with high educational attainment with full number of working hours.

PEOPLE'S AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITIES in 1973/74

	Univer- sities	Semin. & courses		Public lectures	
		number	audi- ence- (000's)	number	atten- dance (000's)
People's universities	190	3 787	125	6 066	997
Bosnia & Herzegovina	58	471	18	1 409	100
Montenegro	4	4	1	13	1
Croatia	75	1 789	50	1 897	131
Macedonia	4	10	1	224	15
Serbia	49	1 513	55	2 523	214
Restricted territory	37	1 425	52	2 212	190
Vojvodina	12	88	3	311	24
Workers' universities	226	10 751	429	16 728	1 047
Bosnia & Herzegovina	43	1 149	50	3 077	233
Montenegro	8	63	5	374	35
Croatia	18	1 484	35	1 168	78
Macedonia	25	757	30	293	24
Slovenia	47	3 191	121	4 337	180
Serbia	85	4 107	188	7 479	497
Restricted territory	53	2 491	114	2 917	286
Kosovo	4	33	4	145	10
Vojvodina	28	1 583	70	4 417	201

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS in 1971 (three-year periodicity)

	Scientific, technical & public			School		Museums	
	libra- ries	books (000's)	read. ¹⁾ (000's)	libra- ries	books (000's)	mu- seums	visitors (000's)
SFRY	3 164	29 672	3 407	10 758	18 501	329	8 822
Bosnia & Herz.	223	3 075	413	2 411	4 166	28	406
Montenegro	31	360	74	463	594	14	220
Croatia	809	7 384	566	2 528	4 068	97	1 827
Macedonia	236	2 385	225	1 006	1 205	23	134
Slovenia	425	4 331	408	1 261	3 013	70	962
Serbia	1 440	12 137	1 721	3 089	5 455	97	1 973
Restrict.terr.	887	8 306	1 369	2 131	3 362	66	1 563
Kosovo	111	856	79	311	562	5	18
Vojvodina	442	2 975	273	647	1 531	26	392

¹⁾ Readers off libraries.

PROFESSIONAL THEATRES in 1973/74

	Theatres	Seating & standing	Performances	Audience (000 ¹) ²
SPRY	57	23 570	11 153	4 033
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6	2 318	1 192	427
Montenegro	1	422	103	34
Croatia	9	4 479	2 169	929
Macedonia	9	2 477	1 181	358
Slovenia	8	3 081	1 590	514
Serbia	24	10 793	4 918	1 771
Kosovo	1	466	126	27
Vojvodina	6	2 838	1 369	390

¹) Including visits in the country and abroad.

RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING in 1974
(estimate)

	Radio stations	Transmitters		Programme		Licensed sets	
		number	power kW	gramme (000's) hours	thousands	inhabitants per 1 receiver	
Radio	200	450	7 000	290	3 800	6	
Bosnia & Herzeg.	32	63	880	32	430	9	
Montenegro	1	12	140	6	82	7	
Croatia	71	130	1 700	82	1 068	4	
Macedonia	27	45	1 300	36	260	7	
Slovenia	18	60	700	26	480	4	
Serbia	51	140	2 280	108	1 480	6	
Kosovo	3	8	170	6	50	27	
Vojvodina	24	30	500	38	530	4	
Television	8	400	5 300	12.5	2 700	8	
Bosnia & Herzeg.	1	80	170	1	300	13	
Montenegro	1	45	100	0.5	50	11	
Croatia	1	55	570	2	700	6	
Macedonia	1	31	70	2	200	9	
Slovenia	1	108	630	3	340	5	
Serbia	3	81	3 760	4	1 110	8	
Kosovo	1	2	64	0.5	32	42	
Vojvodina	1	3	84	0.5	328	6	

²) According to the data on sold radio receivers for the last ten years, it could be estimated that there were approx. 6.5 million radio receivers in use in 1974.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS (average circulation in thousands)

	Published in		1973	1974
	Language			
Večernje novosti	Beograd	Serbian-Croatian	357	348
Politika	Beograd	Serbian-Croatian	261	258
Večernji list	Zagreb	Croatian-Serbian	202	202
Politika ekspres	Beograd	Serbian-Croatian	177	178
Sportake novosti	Zagreb	Croatian-Serbian	109	131
Vjésnik	Zagreb	Croatian-Serbian	97	93
Delo	Ljubljana	Slovenian	92	92
Sport	Beograd	Serbian-Croatian	62	76
Oslobođenje	Sarajevo	Serbian-Croatian	55	72
Večer	Maribor	Slovenian	51	57
Novi list	Rijeka	Croatian-Serbian	56	56
Glas Istre	Rijeka	Croatian-Serbian	↑	↑
Ljubljanski dnevnik	Ljubljana	Slovenian	48	53
Slobodna Dalmacija	Split	Croatian-Serbian	47	48
Mađar so	Novi Sad	Hungarian	35	32
Nova Makedonija	Skopje	Macedonian	32	32
Dnevnik	Novi Sad	Serbian-Croatian	25	25
Večernje novine	Sarajevo	Serbian-Croatian	24	20
Borba	Beograd	Serbian-Croatian	15	20
Borba	Beograd	Croatian-Serbian	13	14
Rilindja	Priština	Albanian	17	18
Večer	Skopje	Macedonian	10	13
Privredni pregled	Beograd	Serbian-Croatian	9	12
Glas Slavonije	Osijek	Croatian-Serbian	10	11
Narodne novine	Niš	Serbian-Croatian	6	5
La voce del popolo	Rijeka	Italian	4	4

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF NATIONALITIES in 1973

	Newspapers		Periodicals	
	number	circ. (000's)	number	circ. (000's)
Albanian	18	7 289	12	1 492
Bulgarian	—	—	3	58
Czech and Slovak	7	635	2	64
Hungarian	21	14 130	14	1 362
Italian	2	1 086	4	108
Rumanian	3	313	3	194
Ruthenian	5	5	1	1
Turkish	3	386	2	14

CINEMAS in 1974 (estimate)

	Cinemas	Seating capacity		Perform. (000's)		Attend. mill.	
		(000's)	total	Yugosl. films	total	Yugosl. films	
SPRY	1 500	490	550	50	90	11	
Bosnia & Herzeg.	187	50	81	10	13	2	
Montenegro	32	11	12	2	2	1	
Croatia	392	132	135	12	23	2	
Macedonia	76	28	40	3	7	1	
Slovenia	203	59	65	4	10	1	
Serbia	610	210	217	19	35	4	
Restrict. territory	315	105	118	11	20	2	
Kosovo	39	14	15	2	4	1	
Vojvodina	256	91	84	6	11	1	

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY in 1973

	Books and pamphlets		News-papers	Pe-riodicals	
	total	Yugoslav authors			foreign authors
Number	10 110	9 024	1 086	2 024	1 046
Bosnia & Herzegovina	705	627	78	201	59
Montenegro	71	71	—	40	9
Croatia	2 034	1 839	195	442	280
Macedonia	761	674	87	88	59
Slovenia	1 719	1 445	274	405	165
Serbia	4 820	4 368	452	848	474
Restrict. territory	3 885	3 568	317	619	400
Kosovo	302	219	83	27	11
Vojvodina	633	581	52	202	63
Circulation, thous.	52 768	45 299	7 469	9 777¹⁾	8 129¹⁾
Bosnia & Herzegovina	5 294	4 813	481	561	356
Montenegro	144	144	—	100	11
Croatia	13 405	11 925	1 480	2 102	2 470
Macedonia	3 471	3 062	409	330	239
Slovenia	6 376	5 181	1 195	1 803	968
Serbia	24 080	20 176	3 904	4 882	4 085
Restrict. territory	20 028	17 083	2 945	4 088	3 815
Kosovo	2 063	1 596	467	102	86
Vojvodina	1 988	1 497	491	692	184

¹⁾ Average circulation of all newspapers — periodicals per number during a year.

WORKERS' HEALTH INSURANCE Thousands

	Active insurants	Pensioners			Other insured persons ¹⁾
		disable-ment	old-age	survi-vors'	
1972	4 969	421	443	315	8 276
1973	5 114	436	467	330	8 678
1974 ²⁾	5 255	443	482	340	8 935
Bosnia & Herzegovina	749	63	50	54	1 714
Montenegro	122	14	12	9	289
Croatia	1 241	139	134	94	1 911
Macedonia	372	17	28	15	859
Slovenia	715	50	95	51	771
Serbia	2 056	160	163	117	3 391
Kosovo	155	16	6	8	535
Vojvodina	531	52	49	37	773

¹⁾ Temporarily off regular employment and family members estimated on the basis of issued medical-care booklets.

²⁾ Average January-September; data on pensioners as of 30 September.

TEMPORARY CERTIFIED INCAPACITY DUE TO SICKNESS AND SICK-LEAVE Thousands

	Number of cases due to			Days of incapacity due to		
	sick-ness	indus-trial accident	other rea-sons	sick-ness	indus-trial accident	other rea-sons
1972	3 523	266	321	58 039	5 727	2 539
1973	3 620	257	407	56 629	5 727	3 276
1974 ¹⁾	2 516	180	291	40 171	4 057	2 719
Bosnia & Herzeg.	423	34	35	6 083	713	248
Montenegro	50	5	2	756	104	86
Croatia	635	47	98	11 378	1 116	625
Macedonia	128	7	11	1 412	140	108
Slovenia	468	35	84	5 700	644	369
Serbia	812	52	61	14 842	1 340	1 283
Kosovo	155	12	7	535	65	24
Vojvodina	166	2	3	3 472	332	265

¹⁾ Data for the period January-September.

EXPENDITURE OF COMMUNITIES OF WORKERS' HEALTH INSURANCE AND PENSION AND DISABLEMENT INSURANCE Million dinars

	1972	1973	1974 ¹⁾
Communities of workers' health insurance			
SFRY	11 751	14 353	12 821
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 465	1 812	1 613
Montenegro ²⁾	228	277	245
Croatia	3 185	3 909	3 409
Macedonia	618	713	533
Slovenia ³⁾	1 886	2 518	2 287
Serbia — Restricted territory	2 880	3 341	3 178
Kosovo	334	377	301
Vojvodina	1 155	1 406	1 255

Communities of pension and disablement insurance

	1972	1973	1974
SFRY	18 243	21 152	19 470
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 106	2 407	2 255
Montenegro	531	626	546
Croatia	5 549	6 347	5 889
Macedonia	727	839	777
Slovenia	3 026	3 696	3 393
Serbia — Restricted territory	4 149	4 577	4 278
Kosovo	319	399	379
Vojvodina	1 836	2 261	1 953

Principal expenditure of communities

	1972	1973	1974
Health care	9 106	10 922	9 820
Pensions	14 750	16 787	15 513

¹⁾ Data for the period January—September. ²⁾ Health insurance of workers and agriculturists. ³⁾ Including health insurance of agriculturists of the community Titograd.

ORGANIZATIONS OF ASSOCIATED LABOUR FOR SOCIAL WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

		Homes for children deprived of parents' care		Homes for seriously disabled children and youth	
		homes	inmates	homes	inmates
SFRY	1970	42	3 730	19	3 220
	1972	43	3 791	30	4 224
Bosnia & Herzegovina	5	594	5	933	
Montenegro	1	112	1	41	
Croatia	20	1 609	3	615	
Macedonia	5	299	3	608	
Slovenia	3	197	10	486	
Serbia	9	980	8	1 541	
Restricted territory	7	808	5	1 071	
Kosovo	1	71	—	—	
Vojvodina	1	101	3	470	

ADULTS¹⁾

	Organizations		Inmates	
	1970	1972	1970	1972
SFRY	173	167	20 310	20 248
Bosnia & Herzegovina	11	11	958	949
Montenegro	2	2	149	133
Croatia	52	52	7 726	7 748
Macedonia	9	12	834	935
Slovenia	55	46	6 579	5 914
Serbia	44	44	4 064	4 569
Restricted territory	21	22	1 589	1 960
Kosovo	3	3	472	371
Vojvodina	20	19	2 003	2 238

¹⁾ Including also organizations for professional rehabilitation. Detailed data for 1970 are published in Statistical Bulletin No. 723.

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND GRADUATED PHARMACEUTISTS

	Physicians and dentists			Graduated pharmacists		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
SFRY	25 280	26 927	28 376	3 829	3 912	4 060
Bosnia & Herzeg.	2 904	3 234	3 439	269	270	276
Montenegro	496	540	558	61	61	65
Croatia	6 190	6 560	6 890	1 261	1 245	1 343
Macedonia	1 770	1 853	2 040	163	166	145
Slovenia	2 749	2 874	3 107	467	490	503
Serbia	11 171	11 866	12 342	1 608	1 660	1 728
Restricted terr.	7 852	8 405	8 773	1 170	1 215	1 261
Kosovo	582	605	629	53	54	55
Vojvodina	2 737	2 856	2 940	380	391	412

HOSPITALS 1973

Type of hospital	Beds	Physicians	Hospital days (000's)
General hospitals	78 896	8 317	25 493
Special hospitals	35 357	2 040	12 267
Of which:			
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9 181	436	3 101
Orthopaedic	2 573	150	913
Psychiatric	11 028	452	4 238
Rehabilitation	6 926	277	2 097

By socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces

Bosnia & Herzegovina	15 088	1 275	5 510
Montenegro	3 663	233	1 086
Croatia	29 428	2 770	10 081
Macedonia	8 739	675	2 668
Slovenia	13 289	1 243	4 461
Serbia	44 046	4 161	13 954
Restricted territory	29 672	3 016	9 337
Kosovo	3 354	228	1 044
Vojvodina	11 020	917	3 572

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS, POLYCLINICS AND DISPENSARIES 1973

Type of service	Physicians	Med. staff with higher, second, & lower qualific.	Attendances, thousands
General medical & specialist	5 107	9 262	63 869
For safeguarding women health	545	1 303	4 130
For safeguarding pre-school children health	1 165	2 558	8 637
For safeguard. school children health	708	1 143	6 319
Dental	3 888	10 006	20 901
For protection against tuberculosis	417	1 402	3 366

ATTENDANCES 1973

Thousands

	Type of service					
	gener. medic. & specialist	for women health	for pre-school children health	for school children health	dental for prot. against TBC	
SFRY	63 869	4 130	8 637	6 319	20 901	3 366
Bosnia and Herzeg.	8 261	670	1 248	964	3 368	650
Montenegro	1 141	83	216	137	588	92
Croatia	16 382	676	1 706	1 465	4 297	900
Macedonia	4 457	316	999	471	1 571	126
Slovenia	6 414	248	645	548	2 573	233
Serbia	27 211	2 137	3 823	2 734	8 504	1 365
Restricted terr.	16 701	1 554	2 531	1 855	5 737	818
Kosovo	2 164	114	496	183	496	137
Vojvodina	8 346	469	796	696	2 271	410

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND GRADUATED
**LAW COURTS, JUDGES, LAY ASSESSORS
 AND LAWYERS, 1973**

	Ordinary courts of law		Economic courts		Law- yers ²⁾		
	courts	judges	courts	judges			
	lay asse- sors	lay asse- sors	lay asse- sors	lay asse- sors			
FRY	461 ¹⁾	3 756 ¹⁾	52 297 ¹⁾	44 ¹⁾	389 ¹⁾	5 503 ¹⁾	3 414
Bosnia and Herzeg.	76	477	5 843	5	44	477	279
Montenegro	17	110	750	2	18	216	51
Croatia	105	769	11 715	8	77	1 246	870
Macedonia	29	277	4 401	4	40	435	179
Slovenia	51	339	5 456	5	40	552	246
Serbia	182	1 760	24 132	18	163	2 513	1 795
Kosovo	22	153	1 580	3	14	205	53
Vojvodina	47	429	6 240	7	50	814	449

¹⁾ Including Federal Supreme Court and Supreme Economic Court.

²⁾ Including articulated clerks.

**ACCUSED AND CONVICTED PERSONS IN 1972
 AND LAWYERS IN 1973**

	Accused persons ¹⁾ (000's)				Lawsuits (000's)		
	total		of whom:		economic de- ced	civil insti- tuted	admi- nistra- tive decided
	adults	minors	adults	minors			
FRY	190	11	102	8	588	1 598	26 ²⁾
Bosnia and Herzeg.	23	2	13	1	90	207	3
Montenegro	3	—	1	—	15	40	1
Croatia	46	2	26	2	137	220	4
Macedonia	13	1	6	1	35	86	2
Slovenia	18	2	12	1	55	46	2
Serbia	87	4	44	3	256	999	11
Kosovo	4	—	2	—	19	51	1
Vojvodina	17	1	10	1	73	174	2

¹⁾ Persons against whom the criminal proceeding was legally decided.

²⁾ Difference relates to the lawsuits decided upon by the Federal Supreme Court.

BASIC ORGANISATIONS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

	Basic organisations		Membership thousands	
	1968	1971	1968	1971
FRY	8 577	8 650	697	848
Bosnia and Herzegovina	864	881	81	99
Montenegro	128	118	11	13
Croatia	2 379	2 122	167	156
Macedonia	716	786	57	74
Slovenia	1 316	1 092	125	119
Serbia	3 174	3 651	256	407
Restricted territory	1 601	1 831	148	222
Kosovo	223	213	21	23
Vojvodina	1 350	1 607	87	162
Athletics	95	84	10	7
Motor racing	225	186	11	17
Cycling	38	37	1	1
Boxing	42	47	2	2
Weight lifting, judo, karate & wrestling	94	136	7	12
Association football	1 735	1 873	67	79
Ice hockey and skating	20	24	1	1
Field hockey and roller skating	19	16	1	1
Kaiaik, sailing and rowing	105	92	7	5
Equestrian sports	43	43	4	4
Basket-ball and volleyball	243	302	13	15
Bowling	438	389	17	14
Hunting	1 641	1 558	125	135
Fencing	8	11	0.3	0.4
Mountaineering	288	525	86	120
Swimming and water polo	52	62	6	7
Sport fishing	148	301	23	87
Rugby	7	9	0.3	0.3
Handball	304	335	12	13
Skiing	55	67	5	6
Aeronautic sports	123	55	7	10
Table and lawn tennis	194	258	9	12
Rifle shooting	1 877	1 511	146	194
Federation for physical training "Partizan"	448	355	114	101
Chess	335	374	22	25
				123

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNES
ACCORDING TO BASIC INDICATORS

	Serbia									
	SFRY B&H	Mg	Cr	M	SI	all	Restr. territ.	Ko-sovo	Vo-	vo-

Total number of communes

31. 12. 1974.	510	106	20	114	30	60	180	114	22	44
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Communes according to total area 1974

Under 50 sq.km.	18	—	1	7	—	4	6	6	—	—
50 — 100	10	3	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
100 — 200	36	11	1	5	—	10	9	7	—	2
200 — 300	83	18	2	21	2	14	26	15	2	9
300 — 400	93	20	2	16	3	11	41	26	5	10
400 — 500	61	15	3	8	2	7	25	15	4	6
500 — 600	50	10	3	12	3	4	18	9	5	4
600 — 700	45	7	—	14	1	3	20	11	4	5
700 — 800	34	7	—	6	5	4	12	7	1	4
800 — 900	22	4	3	3	3	—	9	7	1	1
900 — 1000	15	5	1	3	2	1	3	3	—	—
1000 — 1200	24	2	1	12	2	—	7	5	—	2
Over 1200 sq.km.	20	4	3	2	7	—	4	3	—	1

Communes according to number of population 1971

Under 5 thousand	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 10	27	4	6	12	1	3	1	1	—	—
10 — 15	37	12	1	9	1	7	7	4	—	3
15 — 20	94	18	6	15	8	19	28	16	1	11
20 — 25	54	10	1	10	3	8	22	19	1	2
25 — 30	44	11	1	7	3	5	17	12	2	3

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNES
ACCORDING TO BASIC INDICATORS

	Serbia									
	SFRY B&H	Mg	Cr	M	SI	all	Restr. territ.	Ko-sovo	Vo-	vo-	dina

Communes according to number of population 1971

30 — 35	45	14	—	9	—	5	17	10	1	6
35 — 40	31	6	—	10	1	1	13	8	2	3
40 — 45	23	5	—	2	3	3	10	3	2	5
45 — 50	26	6	2	8	1	—	9	4	4	1
50 — 55	21	4	1	4	1	2	9	6	1	2
55 — 60	12	3	—	5	—	2	2	2	—	—
60 — 70	27	2	1	7	1	4	12	8	2	2
70 — 80	12	1	—	4	1	—	6	4	1	1
80 — 90	10	3	—	2	1	—	4	3	1	—
90 — 100	12	1	1	2	1	—	7	3	3	1
Over 100 thousand	32	5	—	6	4	1	16	11	1	4

Communes according to the % of agricultural population 1971

Under 10%	59	10	4	18	—	18	9	9	—	—
10 — 20	43	9	1	13	1	15	4	2	1	1
20 — 30	54	15	2	14	3	12	8	4	1	3
30 — 40	60	13	4	12	3	7	21	7	2	12
40 — 50	87	11	3	26	9	4	34	22	3	9
50 — 60	73	14	4	11	7	3	34	18	5	11
60 — 70	61	16	1	13	7	1	23	16	2	5
70 — 80	56	16	1	7	—	—	32	22	7	3
80 — 90%	17	2	—	—	—	—	16	14	1	—

**DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNES
ACCORDING TO BASIC INDICATORS**

	Serbia									
	SFRY	B&H	Mg	Cr	M	SI	all	Restr. territ.	Ko-terr.	Vojo-vo-dina
Communes according to the numbers employed in the social and private sector, at 31 March 1974										
Under 1 thousand	48	14	4	8	1	88	21	17	3	1
1 — 2	82	25	4	13	5	1	34	22	8	4
2 — 3	68	13	3	19	3	7	23	11	3	9
3 — 4	51	11	—	10	4	6	20	13	1	6
4 — 5	46	10	1	14	3	12	6	3	—	3
5 — 6	38	10	5	7	1	7	8	5	—	3
6 — 7	27	5	1	7	3	4	7	3	2	2
7 — 8	15	3	—	5	1	1	5	3	—	2
8 — 9	9	2	—	2	—	—	5	3	1	1
9 — 10	10	1	—	2	—	3	4	4	—	—
10 — 11	16	3	—	2	2	3	6	2	1	3
11 — 12	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	2
12 — 13	5	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
13 — 14	5	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
14 — 15	6	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—
15 thousand and more	71	7	1	14	3	12	34	25	2	7

Communes according to the number of foreign tourists 1973

Under 1 thousand	300	83	8	48	19	17	125	76	18	31
1 — 2	52	7	1	7	7	13	17	10	—	7
2 — 4	27	7	2	6	—	4	8	6	—	2
4 — 6	17	2	1	4	—	3	7	5	2	—
6 — 10	16	1	—	5	—	5	5	3	1	1
10 — 15	12	—	2	2	1	5	2	—	1	1
15 thousand and more	76	6	6	33	3	13	15	13	—	2

POPULATION IN URBAN LOCALITIES
31 March 1971

Thousands

SR Bosnia & Herz.		SR Macedonia		Novi Pazar	
Sarajevo	244	Skopje	313	Zaječar	28
Banja Luka	91	Bitola	65	Kraljevo	28
Tuzla	54	Prilep	48	Valjevo	26
Zenica	51	Kumanovo	46	Vranje	26
Mostar	48	Tetovo	36	Paraćin	22
Bijeljina	25	Titov Veles	36	Prokuplje	20
Brčko	25	Štip	27		
Bihać	24	Ohrid	26		
Prijedor	22	Strumica	23	SAP Kosovo	
				Priština	77
				Kos. Mitrovica	42
SR Montenegro		SR Slovenia		Peč	42
Titograd	55	Ljubljana	174	Prizren	42
Nikšić	29	Maribor	97	Đakovica	30
		Celje	31	Uroševac	22
		Kranj	27	Gnjilane	21
SR Croatia		SR Serbia		SAP Vojvodina	
Zagreb	566	Restrict. territ.		Novi Sad	141
Split	153	Beograd	746	Subotica	89
Rijeka	132	Niš	128	Zrenjanin	60
Osijek	95	Kragujevac	71	Pančevo	54
Karlovac	48	Leskovac	45	Sombor	44
Pula	47	Šabac	42	Kikinda	38
Zadar	43	Šmederevo	40	Vršac	34
Slav. Brod	39	Čačak	38	Sr. Mitrovica	32
Sisak	38	Titovo Užice	35	Bečej	27
Varaždin	34	Požarevac	33	Senta	25
Dubrovnik	31	Kruševac	30	Ruma	24
Vukovar	30	Šibenik	29	Vrbas	22
Šibenik	30	Vinkovci	29	Bač. Palanka	21
Bjelovar	29	Bor	29		

TOWNS¹⁾ 1974

	Banja Luka	Ber- grad	Bitola	Celje	Dub- rov- nik
Area ²⁾ , sq. km.	26	184	7	16	29
Population ³⁾ (000)	91	746	65	31	31
Dwellings ⁴⁾ (000)	26	247	15	12	9
Area of dwellings ⁵⁾ , thous. sq. m.	332	12 001	82	631	533
Area of streets ⁶⁾ , hectares	91	915	51	71	49
Shops ⁴⁾	493	4 266	414	173	345
Turnover ⁴⁾ , million dinars	1 235	13 335	628	1 044	757
Beds available at hotels ⁴⁾	187	5 310	72	...	5 744
Tramcars and trolleybuses ⁴⁾	—	186	—	—	—
Buses ⁴⁾	67	680	—	—	21
Passengers carried ⁴⁾ , millions	21	318	—	—	8
Water supply network ¹⁾ , km.	123	1 024	92	115	90
Consumpt. of water ¹⁾ , mill. cu. m.	7	90	3	5	4
Sewerage-system ¹⁾ , km.	49	549	70	57	42
Consumpt. of elec. ¹⁾ , mill. kWh	122	1 687	59	126	53
Primary schools ⁴⁾	16	110	8	6	5
Pupils ⁴⁾ (000)	14	87	8	4	3
Vocat. and general sec. schools ⁴⁾	7	51	6	6	5
Pupils ⁴⁾ (000)	5	40	3	3	1
People's and workers' univer. ⁴⁾	1	11	1	1	1
Radio-subscribers ⁴⁾ (000)	22	177	14	10	8
Theatres ⁷⁾	2	20	1	2	1
Chinemas ⁸⁾	4	49	5	3	5
Attendance ⁴⁾ (000)	714	6 905	570	461	281
Hospitals ⁴⁾	2	38	1	1	1
Hospital beds ⁴⁾	1 720	11 787	703	1 273	468
Pharmacies ⁴⁾	8	68	3	4	4

¹⁾ "Urban territory", covering, besides city proper, also suburban localities.

²⁾ 1965. ³⁾ 1971. ⁴⁾ 1973. ⁵⁾ 1972.

TOWNS¹⁾ 1974

	Karib- vac	Kragu- jevac	Ljub- bljana	Mari- bor	Mo- star	Za- Nikšić	Za- Niš	Novi Sad ²⁾
Area ²⁾ , sq. km.	19	154	49	78	11	23	54	
Population ³⁾ (000)	48	71	174	97	58	29	128	
Dwellings ⁴⁾ (000)	15	30	68	35	17	7	38	
Area of dwellings ⁵⁾ , thous. sq. m.	772	1 239	3 871	1 816	852	316	1 790	
Area of streets ⁶⁾ , hectares	141	94	339	132	49	48	176	
Shops ⁴⁾	357	402	924	526	361	229	612	
Turnover ⁴⁾ , million dinars	765	1 293	5 102	2 299	898	(371)	1 633	
Beds available at hotels ⁴⁾	343	387	...	...	291	150	599
Tramcars and trolleybuses ⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Buses ⁴⁾	12	25	112	50	50	—	86	
Passengers carried ⁴⁾ , millions	3	9	69	22	11	—	27	
Water supply network ¹⁾ , km.	225	110	490	234	70	55	223	
Consumpt. of water ¹⁾ , mill. cu. m.	6	7	22	8	5	4	10	
Sewerage-system ¹⁾ , km.	38	60	429	76	33	12	114	
Consumpt. of elec. ¹⁾ , mill. kWh	76	162	534	...	98	32	238	
Primary schools ⁴⁾	9	9	37	24	16	6	19	
Pupils ⁴⁾ (000)	5	8	22	13	10	7	17	
Vocat. and general sec. schools ⁴⁾	7	5	24	10	3	3	10	
Pupils ⁴⁾ (000)	2	4	11	5	3	2	7	
People's and workers' univer. ⁴⁾	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	
Radio-subscribers ⁴⁾ (000)	15	13	69	34	17	(000)	22	
Theatres ⁷⁾	—	1	7	3	2	—	2	
Chinemas ⁸⁾	6	3	17	7	2	2	7	
Attendance ⁴⁾ (000)	427	728	2 385	996	563	241	1 244	
Hospitals ⁴⁾	1	1	7	1	1	2	15	
Hospital beds ⁴⁾	538	793	4 228	1 468	1 123	527	1 367	
Pharmacies ⁴⁾	4	7	12	7	3	1	9	

¹⁾ Technical and other vocational schools and general secondary schools. ²⁾ Professional, children, and amateur theatres.

³⁾ Organizational units for hospital treatment.

TOWNS¹⁾ 1974

	Osijek	Pri- ština	Pula	Rijeka	Sara- jevo
Area ²⁾ , sq. km.	24	13	23	37	155
Population ³⁾ , (000)	95	70	47	132	244
Dwellings ⁴⁾ , (000)	29	15	15	39	79
Area of dwellings ⁵⁾ , thous. sq.m.	1 470	682	895	2 287	3 817
Area of streets ⁶⁾ , hectares	...	49	46	123	231
Shops ⁴⁾	532	405	396	872	1 178
Turnover ⁴⁾ , million dinars	1 526	727	865	2 074	3 101
Beds available at hotels ⁴⁾	291	260	1 134	912	1 115
Tramcars and trolleybuses ⁴⁾	22	—	—	—	72
Buses ⁴⁾	12	22	5	59	153
Passengers carried ⁴⁾ , millions	59	8	3	30	81
Water supply network ¹⁾ ⁸⁾ , km.	174	135	164	201	459
Consumpt. of water ¹⁾ ⁸⁾ , mill. cu. m.	6	7	7	21	22
Sewerage-system ¹⁾ ⁸⁾ , km	115	30	46	122	350
Consumpt. of elec ²⁾ ⁸⁾ , mill. kWh	198	93	109	...	429
Primary schools ⁴⁾	18	9	11	31	54
Pupils ⁴⁾ (000)	11	14	6	15	41
Vocat. and general sec. schools ⁴⁾ ⁹⁾	14	8	6	11	21
Pupils ⁴⁾ , (000)	4	6	2	5	14
People's and workers' univer. ⁴⁾	1	1	1	1	4
Radio-subscribers ⁴⁾ (000)	30	6	15	40	77
Theatres ⁴⁾ ⁷⁾	2	2	1	3	6
Cinemas ⁴⁾	5	4	5	6	19
Attendance ⁴⁾ (000)	945	936	838	1 372	2 598
Hospitals ⁴⁾ ⁸⁾	1	1	1	3	10
Hospital beds ⁴⁾ ⁸⁾	1 276	971	890	1 568	4 087
Pharmacies ⁴⁾ ⁸⁾	8	3	3	9	17

¹⁾ "Urban territory" covering, besides city proper, also suburban localities.

²⁾ 1965. ³⁾ 1971. ⁴⁾ 1973. ⁵⁾ 1972.

TOWNS¹⁾ 1974

	Skop- pje	Split	Subo- tica	Tito- grad	Tuzla	Za- greb	Ze- nica	Zre- njanin
169	36	39	18	21	283	28	20	
313	153	89	55	54	566	51	60	
72	...	33	14	20	184	17	23	
525	...	1 677	736	931	9 436	772	1 169	
372	158	355	42	54	1 152	46	427	
1 298	738	399	315	380	2 324	379	296	
2 775	2 363	1 102	(750)	885	9 169	788	774	
1 642	1 697	172	407	146	2 937	169	236	
—	—	24	—	—	319	—	—	
245	45	72	34	120	188	37	75	
88	21	17	9	20	248	7	12	
470	213	140	94	60	808	55	135	
20	34	4	7	4	61	6	4	
425	57	53	16	51	539	28	51	
368	483	146	131	139	1 108	77	106	
62	25	17	9	21	95	11	10	
48	21	10	10	16	55	13	7	
21	17	6	5	10	50	4	8	
13	6	3	4	5	19	3	4	
2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	
74	27	28	18	20	194	20	20	
4	3	2	3	1	9	2	3	
18	12	6	3	5	28	5	5	
2 206	1 498	944	411	907	5 809	816	583	
18	2	1	3	1	17	2	2	
2 945	1 091	831	588	1 346	7 499	929	942	
27	15	11	4	6	41	5	8	

⁸⁾ Technical and other vocational schools and general secondary schools. ⁷⁾ Professional, children and amateur theatres.

⁹⁾ Organizational units for hospital treatment.

Year	Population	Area	Population Density	Population Growth	Population Change	Population Density	Population Growth	Population Change
1972	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1971	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1970	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1969	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1968	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1967	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1966	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1965	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1964	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1963	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1962	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1961	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1960	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1959	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1958	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1957	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1956	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1955	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1954	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1953	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1952	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1951	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1950	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1949	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1948	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1947	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1946	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1945	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1944	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1943	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1942	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1941	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1940	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1939	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1938	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1937	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1936	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1935	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1934	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1933	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1932	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1931	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1930	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1929	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1928	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1927	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1926	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1925	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1924	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1923	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1922	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1921	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1920	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1919	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1918	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1917	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1916	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1915	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1914	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1913	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1912	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1911	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1910	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1909	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1908	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1907	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1906	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1905	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1904	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1903	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1902	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1901	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0
1900	100	100	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	0

Item	Value	Unit
Mean distance between the Sun and the Earth	149,597,870	km.
Mean distance between the Earth and the Moon	384,400	km.
Volume of the Earth	1,083,211,370	cu. km.
Surface area of the Earth	510,111,900	sq. km.
Equatorial semi-diameter of the Earth	6,378	km.
Polar semi-diameter of the Earth	6,357	km.
Circumference of the Earth at the Equator	40,075	km.
Circumference of the Earth at the Poles	40,008	km.
Area of the Earth	510,111,900	sq. km.
Population of the Earth	3,200,000,000	
Population density of the Earth	6.2	per sq. km.
Area of the Earth	510,111,900	sq. km.
Population of the Earth	3,200,000,000	
Population density of the Earth	6.2	per sq. km.

INTERNATIONAL TABLES

The data have been obtained from the statistical publications of the United Nations, publications of the specialized international organizations and official statistical publications of certain countries. In major number of tables, the choice and ranking of the countries has been carried out according to the share of their production in the world production. Yugoslavia has been shown in brackets at the end of some series for the sake of comparison and not because Yugoslavia is at the bottom of the list of countries covered by the series.

Other tables show only limited number of countries owing to lack of space, and as a rule, in alphabetical order.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ON THE EARTH

Equatorial circumference	40 073 km.
Meridional circumference	40 003 "
Equatorial semi-diameter of the Earth	6 377 "
Area of the Earth	510 mill. sq. km.
Land area	149 " "
Sea area	361 " "
Cubic contents of the Earth	1 083 mrd. cu. km.
Mean distance between the Moon and the Earth	384 (000) km.
Mean distance between the Sun and the Earth	150 mill. km.

CONTINENTS AND POPULATION in 1973

	Area (000) sq. km.	Popula- tion, millions	Density per sq. km.
World	135 175	3 866	29
Europe	10 533	662	63
Asia	43 753	2 264	52
Africa	30 291	374	12
North and Central America	24 245	339	14
South America	17 795	206	12
Oceania	8 558	21	2

OCEANS

	Area (000) sq. km.	Greatest depth, m.
Pacific	179 679	10 860
Atlantic	93 800	8 525
Indian	74 917	7 455
Arctic	13 100	5 440

IMPORTANT SEAS

	Area (000) sq. m.	Greatest depth, m.
Pacific Ocean		
Bering Sea	2 275	3 950
South China Sea	2 140	5 420
Sea of Okhotsk	1 715	3 370
East China Sea	1 242	2 700
Japan Sea	980	4 018

Atlantic Ocean

Caribbean Sea	2 600	5 505
Mediterranean Sea	2 559	4 404
North Sea	570	809
Baltic Sea	412	427
Black Sea	411	2 243
Irish Sea	210	272
Aegean Sea	179	2 524
Adriatic Sea	135	1 223

Indian Ocean

Andaman Sea	790	3 970
Red Sea	449	2 360

Arctic Ocean

Berents Sea	1 400	494
Kara Sea	853	600
East Siberian Sea	849	75
Laptev Sea	641	200
White Sea	95	483

LARGEST ISLANDS

	Area (000) sq. km.	Greatest depth, m.
Greenland	2 176	225
New Guinea	806	230
Borneo	742	220
Baffin Land	611	208
Madagascar	590	203
Sumatra		425
Honshu (Nippon)		230
Great Britain		220
Victoria Island		208
Ellesmere Land		203

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Continent	Mountain	Height (m)
Europe	Mont Blanc	4 810
Asia	Mount Everest	8 882
Africa	Kilimanjaro	5 255
North America	Mc Kinley	6 188
South America	Aconcagua	7 035
Oceania	Mount Karsten	5 030

LONGEST RIVERS

Continent	River	Length (km)
Europe	Volga	3 688
	Danube	2 850
	Ural	2 534
Asia	Yantze Kiang	5 530
	Amur	4 765
	Hwang Ho	4 630
	Mekong	4 500
	Lena	4 270
	Jenisei	4 010
	Ob	3 760
	Indus	3 180
	Euphrates	3 143
	Irtish	2 969
	Brahmaputra	2 900
	Ganges	2 880
Africa	Nile	5 920
	Congo	4 800
	Niger	4 200
	Zambezi	2 660
North America	Mississippi-Missouri	6 970
	Mackenzie	4 600
	Saint Lawrence	4 250
	Yukon	3 185
	Rio Grande del Norte	2 800
South America	Amazon	6 180
	La Plata-Parana	4 700
Oceania	Murray-Darling	3 490

LARGEST LAKES

Lake	Area ((000) sq. km.)
Caspian Sea	394
Lake Superior	82
Victoria	69
Aral Sea	64
Huron	60
Michigan	58
Tanganyika	33
Baikal	31
Great Bear	31
Great Slave	28

COUNTRIES AND POPULATION 1973

Country	Area (sq. km.)	Population (millions)	Population per sq. km.	Capital
Albania	29	2.4	83	Tirana
Andorra	0	0.0	35	Andore-la-Vilille
Austria	84	7.5	89	Vienna
Belgium	31	9.8	316	Brussels
Bulgaria	111	8.6	77	Sofia
Czechoslovakia	128	14.6	114	Prague
Denmark	43	5.0	116	Copenhagen
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	248	62.0	250	Bonn
Finland	337	4.7	14	Helsinki
France	547	52.1	95	Paris
German Dem. Rep.	108	17.0	157	Berlin
Greece	132	9.0	68	Athens
Hungary	93	10.4	112	Budapest
Iceland	103	0.2	2	Reykjavik
Ireland	70	3.0	43	Dublin
Italy	301	54.9	182	Rome
Liechtenstein	0	0.0	134	Vaduz
Luxembourg	3	0.4	135	Luxembourg
Malta	0	0.3	1 019	Valletta
Monaco	0	0.0	16 779	Monaco
Netherlands	34	13.4	394	Amsterdam
Norway	324	4.0	12	Oslo
Poland	313	33.4	107	Warsaw
Portugal	92	8.6	93	Lisabon
Romania	238	20.8	87	Bucharest
San Marino	0	0.0	311	San Marino
Spain	505	34.9	69	Madrid
Sweden	450	8.1	18	Stockholm

COUNTRIES AND POPULATION 1973

	Area		Population		Capital
	(000) sq. km.	per sq. km.	per sq. km.	per sq. km.	
Switzerland	41	6.4	156		Bern
United Kingdom	244	55.9	229		London
U.S.S.R.	22 402	249.8	11		Moscow
Vatican	0	0.0	2 273		—
Yugoslavia	256	21.0	82		Beograd
Asia					
Afghanistan	647	18.3	28		Kabul
Bangladesh	143	71.6	501		Dacca
Burma	678	29.6	44		Rangoon
Cambodia	181	7.6	42		Pnom-Penh
China, P.R. of	9 561	814.3	85		Peking
Cyprus	9	0.7	77		Nicosia
India	3 045	574.2	189		Delhi
Indonesia	1 492	124.6	84		Djakarta
Iran	1 648	31.3	19		Teheran
Iraq	435	10.4	24		Baghdad
Israel	21	3.2	152		Tel Aviv
Japan	370	108.4	292		Tokyo
Jordan	97	2.6	27		Amman
Korea, P.D.R. of	121	15.1	125		Pyong Yang
Korea, Rep. of	98	32.9	336		Seoul
Kuwait	16	0.9	56		Kuwait
Laos	237	3.2	14		Vientiane
Lebanon	10	3.1	310		Beirut
Malaysia	534	11.6	22		Kuala Lumpur
Mongolia, P. Rep. of	1 565	1.4	1		Ulan Bator
Nepal	141	12.0	85		Katmandu
Pakistan	804	66.8	83		Islamabad
Philippines	22	40.2	18		Kvizon

COUNTRIES AND POPULATION 1973

	Area		Population		Capital
	(000) sq. km.	per sq. km.	per sq. km.	per sq. km.	
Saudi Arabia	2 150	8.4	4		Riyadh
Singapore	0	2.2	3 786		Singapore
Sri Lanka	66	13.3	202		Colombo
Syrian Arab. Rep.	185	6.9	37		Damascus
Thailand	514	39.8	77		Bangkok
Turkey	781	37.4	48		Ankara
Viet-Nam, D.R. of	159	22.5	142		Hanoi
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	171	19.4	113		Saigon
Yemen, 1972	195	6.1	31		Sana
Yemen, P.D.R. of	288	1.6	6		Madinat-Ash-Shab
Africa					
Algeria	2 382	15.8	7		Algiers
Angola 1972	1 247	5.8	5		Luanda
Cameroon	475	6.2	13		Yaounde
Central Afr. Rep.	623	1.7	3		Bangui
Chad	1 284	3.9	3		Fort-Lamy
Congo, Rep. of	342	1.0	3		Brazzaville
Dahomey	113	2.9	26		Porto-Novo
Egypt	1 000	35.6	36		Cairo
Ethiopia	1 222	26.1	21		Addis Ababa
Gabon	268	0.5	2		Liberville
Chana	239	9.4	39		Accra
Guinea	246	4.2	17		Conakry
Guinea-Bissau	36	0.5	14		Bissau
Ivory Coast	322	4.6	14		Abidjan
Kenya	583	12.5	21		Nairobi
Lesotho	30	1.0	33		Maseri
Liberia	111	1.7	15		Monrovia

COUNTRIES AND POPULATION 1973

	Area	Population		Capital
	(000) sq. km.	millions	per sq. km.	
Lybian Arab. R.	1 760	2.2	1	Tripoli
Malagasy Rep. (1970)	587	6.8	12	Tananarive
Malawi	118	4.8	41	Zomba
Mali	1 240	5.4	4	Bamako
Mauritania	1 131	1.3	1	Nouakchott
Mauritius	2	0.8	400	Port Louis
Morocco	544	16.3	30	Rabat
Mozambique	783	8.8	11	Laurencio Marques
Niger	1 267	4.3	3	Niamey
Nigeria	924	59.6	65	Lagos
Rhodesia	389	5.9	15	Salisbury
Ruanda	26	4.0	154	Kigali
Senegal	126	4.2	33	Dakar
Sierra Leone	72	2.9	40	Freetown
Somalia	638	3.0	5	Mogadiscio
South Africa	1 221	23.7	19	Cape Town
Sudan	2 506	16.9	7	Khartoum
Tanzania	940	14.4	15	Dar-es-Salaam
Togo	56	2.1	38	Lome
Tunisia	164	5.5	34	Tunis
Uganda	236	10.8	46	Kampala
Upper Volta	274	5.7	21	Quagadougou
Zaire	2 345	23.6	10	Kinshassa
Zambia	753	4.6	6	Lusaka
North America				
Canada	9 976	22.1	2	Ottawa
U.S.A.	9 363	210.4	22	Washington

COUNTRIES AND POPULATION 1973

	Area	Population		Capital
	(000) sq. km.	millions	per sq. km.	
Central America				
Costa Rica	51	1.9	37	San Jose
Cuba	115	8.9	77	La Habana
Dominican Rep.	49	4.4	90	Santo Domingo
El Salvador	21	3.9	186	San Salvador
Guatemala	109	5.5	50	Guatemala-City
Haiti	28	5.2	186	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	112	2.8	25	Tegucigalpa
Jamaica	11	2.0	181	Kingston
Mexico	1 973	54.3	28	Mexico
Nicaragua	130	2.0	15	Managua
Panama	76	1.6	21	Panama
Puerto Rico	9	2.9	322	San Juan
Trinidad and Tobago	5	1.1	220	Port-of-Spain
South America				
Argentina	2 777	24.3	9	Buenos Aires
Bolivia	1 099	5.3	5	Sucre
Brazil	8 512	101.7	12	Brazilia
Chile	257	10.2	13	Santiago
Colombia	1 138	23.2	20	Bogota
Ecuador	284	6.7	24	Quito
Guiana	215	0.8	4	Georgetown
Paraguay	407	2.7	7	Asuncion
Peru	1 285	14.9	12	Lima
Uruguay	187	3.0	16	Montevideo
Venezuela	912	11.3	12	Caracas
Oceania				
Australia	7 687	13.1	2	Canberra
New Guinea & Papua	462	2.6	6	Port Moresby
New Zealand	269	3.0	11	Wellington

CITIES OF MORE THAN TWO MILLION INHABITANTS

City	Country	Year	Population (000's)	
			City proper	Urban agglomeration
Europa				
Paris	France	1968	2 591	8 197
London	United Kingdom	1971	→ 7 418 ←	...
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	1972	7 151	7 300
Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	1972	3 620	4 066
Madrid	Spain	1970	→ 3 146 ←	...
Rome	Italy	1971	2 800	...
Manchester	United Kingdom	1971	542	2 387
Birmingham	United Kingdom	1971	1 013	2 369
Berlin, West	—	1970	2 122	...
Budapest	Hungary	1971	2 027	...
Asia				
Tokyo	Japan	1971	8 830	11 513
Shanghai	China, P.R. of	1970	10 820	...
Peking	China, P.R. of	1970	7 570	...
Calcuta	India	1971	3 149	7 031
Bombay	India	1971	5 971	...
Seoul	Korea, Rep. of	1970	5 536	...
Djakarta	Indonesia	1971	4 576	...
Tientsin	China, P.R. of	1970	4 280	...
Delhi	India	1971	3 288	3 647
Karachi	Pakistan	1972	→ 3 650 ←	...
Teheran	Iran	1971	3 639	...
Madras	India	1971	2 469	3 170
Osaka	Japan	1971	→ 2 939 ←	...
Shenyang	China, P.R. of	1957	2 411	...
Yokohama	Japan	1971	→ 2 342 ←	...
Istambul	Turkey	1970	2 248	...
Wuhan	China, P.R. of	1957	2 146	...
Chungking	China, P.R. of	1957	2 121	...
Singapore	Singapore	1970	→ 2 075 ←	...
Lahore	Pakistan	1972	→ 2 073 ←	...
Nagoya	Japan	1971	→ 2 052 ←	...

CITIES OF MORE THAN TWO MILLION INHABITANTS

City	Country	Year	Population (000's)	
			City proper	Urban agglomeration
Africa				
Kairo	Egypt	1970	4 961	...
Alexandria	Egypt	1970	2 032	...
North America				
New York	U.S.A.	1970	7 895	11 572
Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1970	2 816	7 032
Chicago	U.S.A.	1970	3 366	6 979
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	1970	1 949	4 818
Detroit	U.S.A.	1970	1 511	4 200
San Francisco	U.S.A.	1970	716	3 110
Washington	U.S.A.	1970	757	2 861
Boston	U.S.A.	1970	641	2 754
Montreal	Canada	1971	1 214	2 743
Toronto	Canada	1971	713	2 628
Pittsburgh	U.S.A.	1970	520	2 401
Saint Louis	U.S.A.	1970	622	2 363
Baltimore	U.S.A.	1970	906	2 071
Cleveland	U.S.A.	1970	751	2 046
Central America				
Mexico	Mexico	1970	6 874	8 590
South America				
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1970	2 972	8 353
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1970	5 187	...
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1970	4 252	...
Bogota	Colombia	1972	2 680	2 818
Santiago	Chile	1970	...	2 662
Lima	Peru	1970	...	2 541
Caracas	Venezuela	1970	...	2 175
Oceania				
Sidney	Australia	1971	62	2 725
Melbourne	Australia	1971	76	2 394

NATURAL INCREASE RATES in 1973
Per 1 000 population

Births		Deaths		Births		Deaths		
Europe								
Albania ¹⁾	33.3	8.1	Switzerland	13.6	8.9			
Austria	12.9	12.3	United Kingdom	13.9	12.0			
Belgium	13.3	12.1	U.S.S.R.	17.7	8.7			
Bulgaria	16.3	9.4	Yugoslavia	18.0	8.7			
Czechoslovakia	18.8	11.5						
Denmark	14.3	10.1	Asia					
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	10.2	11.8	Burma ²⁾	40.4	12.9			
Finland	12.2	9.3	Cambodia ¹⁾	44.6	15.6			
France	16.4	10.7	China, P.R. of ¹⁾	33.1	15.3			
Germ. Dem. Rep.	10.6	13.7	India ¹⁾	42.8	16.7			
Greece ²⁾	15.5	8.6	Indonesia ¹⁾	48.3	19.4			
Hungary	15.0	11.8	Iran ³⁾	36.7	5.0			
Ireland	20.7	7.1	Iraq ¹⁾	49.3	15.5			
Ireland	22.5	11.0	Israel ¹⁾	27.8	7.2			
Italy	16.0	9.9	Japan	19.4	6.6			
Luxembourg	10.9	12.0	Jordan ⁴⁾	47.8	5.1			
Netherlands	14.5	8.2	Lebanon	24.5	4.3			
Norway	15.5	10.1	Malaysia ¹⁾	37.9	10.8			
Poland ¹⁾	17.4	8.0	Philippines ¹⁾	44.7	12.0			
Portugal ²⁾	20.3	10.5	Sri Lanka ¹⁾	29.5	7.7			
Romania ¹⁾	18.0	9.2	Syrian Arab Rep. ⁴⁾	47.5	15.3			
Spain	19.2	8.5	Thailand ¹⁾	42.8	10.4			
Sweden	13.5	10.5						

¹⁾ 1971. ²⁾ 1972. ³⁾ 1968. ⁴⁾ 1965-70. ⁵⁾ 1966.

NATURAL INCREASE RATES in 1973
Per 1 000 population

Births		Deaths		Births		Deaths		
Africa								
Algeria ¹⁾	39.3	9.9	Guatemala	43.4	15.4			
Angola ¹⁾	50.1	30.2	Honduras ¹⁾	45.0	7.9			
Egypt ¹⁾	34.8	13.1	Jamaica	31.3	7.2			
Ghana ¹⁾	46.6	17.8	Mexico ¹⁾	44.7	9.1			
Ivory Coast ¹⁾	46.0	22.7	Nicaragua ¹⁾	46.0	16.5			
Madagascar ¹⁾	39.0	14.1	Panama	34.0	6.0 ²⁾			
Mali ¹⁾	49.8	26.6	Puerto Rico ¹⁾	24.1	6.7			
Morocco ¹⁾	49.5	16.5	South America					
Niger ¹⁾	52.2	23.3	Argentina ¹⁾	21.9	9.5			
Sudan ¹⁾	48.9	18.4	Bolivia ¹⁾	44.0	19.1			
Togo ¹⁾	50.9	25.5	Brazil ¹⁾	37.8	9.5			
Tunisia	37.3	7.5	Chile	29.6 ¹⁾	8.5 ¹⁾			
Upper Volta ¹⁾	49.4	29.1	Colombia ¹⁾	44.6	10.6			
Zaire ¹⁾	44.4	22.7	Ecuador ¹⁾	38.7	10.2			
North America								
Canada	15.7	7.4	Peru ¹⁾	41.8	11.1			
U.S.A.	15.0	9.4	Uruguay ¹⁾	20.9	9.8 ¹⁾			
Venezuela ¹⁾	36.8	6.6	Oceania					
Central America								
Costa Rica ¹⁾	31.2	5.9	Australia	31.0	4.4			
Cuba ¹⁾	26.6	7.5	New Zealand	20.5	8.5			
Dominican Rep. ¹⁾	48.5	14.7						
El Salvador ¹⁾	40.7	8.6						

¹⁾ 1968. ²⁾ 1965-70. ³⁾ 1971. ⁴⁾ 1970. ⁵⁾ 1972.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT (1963=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Europa					
Austria	101	102	105	107	111
Belgium	104	105	106	...	...
Bulgaria ¹⁾	133	138	144	150	...
Czechoslovakia	110	111	113	114 ²⁾	...
Fed. Rep. of Germany	98	99	99	99 ³⁾	99 ³⁾
Finland	100	101 ³⁾	101 ³⁾	101 ³⁾	109 ³⁾
France ³⁾	100	101	101	102	104
German Dem. Rep.	106	108	109	112 ³⁾	...
Hungary	107	109	109	110 ³⁾	...
Italy	95	95	95	93	93
Norway	109	112	...	...	...
Poland ¹⁾	122	126	130	136	138
Romania ¹⁾	126	130	137	143	...
United Kingdom	101	100	98	98	...
U.S.S.R. ¹⁾	117	119	122	124	...
Yugoslavia ¹⁾	109	113	119	124	127
Asia					
Israel	126	133	140	146	151
Japan	110	111	111	111	115
Africa					
Egypt	104	104 ³⁾	106	...	...
Zambia	147	154	163	...	...
North America					
Canada	122	124	127	131	143
U.S.A.	115	116	117	121	126
Oceania					
Australia ⁴⁾	115	119	121	122	12
New Zealand	114	117	119	120	...

¹⁾ Socialised sector. ²⁾ Provisional datum. ³⁾ 1964=100
⁴⁾ agriculture and government services. ⁵⁾ Excluding

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PRODUCT At constant prices

	Total (1963=100)				Per capita (1963=100)			
	1969 ¹⁾	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	15	141	147	153	...	129	132	135
Australia	27	138	144	148	...	123	126	127
Austria	279	131	141	149	...	127	137	143
Belgium	1 207	132	140	146	...	127	135	140
Bolivia	10.648	141	148	154	...	121	124	125
Brazil	1.3 ³⁾	139	152	...	...	117	125	...
Bulgaria ³⁾	9.350	167	179	191	206	160	170	181
Burma	9.503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	63.1	143	146	155	163	129	130	136
Chile	20.915	127	132	143	...	111	113	120
Colombia	36.1	136	146	154	164	113	117	119
Czechoslovakia ³⁾	265	138	145	152	160	133	140	146
Denmark	74.9	138	143	149	...	133	136	141
Fed. Rep. of Germany	515.8	134	142	146	150	127	133	135
Finland	40.3	133	144	148	...	130	142	145
France	803.8 ³⁾	140	148	156	164	133	139	145
German D.R. ³⁾	102.9	134	142	148	157	135	143	149
Ghana	1.8	112	116	...	...	96	97	...
Greece	197	158	171	183	202	153	165	176
Hungary ³⁾	244.2	139	146	155	163	136	142	151
Iceland	34.8	121	128	141	...	110	116	127
India ⁴⁾	192	123	129	...	...	108	110	...
Iran	698	185	207	232	264	155	169	183
Ireland	1.04	129	133	138	142	125	128	132
Israel	12.649	161	173	188	...	135	142	148

¹⁾ Thousand millions of national currency units.
²⁾ Gross national product in market prices.
³⁾ Net material product (1969 for Bulgaria and U.S.S.R. at current prices).

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PRODUCT At constant prices

	Total (1963=100)				Per capita (1963=100)				
	1969 ^{a)}	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Italy	42 082	135	142	144	149	130	136	137	140
Japan	51 059	191	210	225	245	179	195	206	221
Korea, Rep. of	2 374	180	195	214	232	156	167	178	190
Mexico	277.4	155	167	...	...	127	132	...	...
Morocco	11.4	122	128	134	140	102	104	105	106
Netherlands	107.2	143	152	159	...	133	140	144	...
Norway	79.8 ^{b)}	134	138	145	152	127	131	137	142
Pakistan	35.4 ^{b)}	100	101	101	...	100	99	97	...
Peru	219.5	102	110	117	123	99	104	106	109
Philippines	30.8	132	138	...	...	1 088	110	...	...
Poland	752.2	145	153	165	182	137	143	153	167
Portugal	127.2	141	153	163	...	134	144	154	...
Puerto Rico	2.806	152	163	176	186	140	149	158	162
South Africa	9.4	142	149	155	160	119	118	120	121
Sri Lanka	9.893	136	145	147	...	119	124	123	...
Sweden	147.1	128	134	134	137	122	126	126	128
Switzerland	51.7	124	...	...	...	115	...	...	...
Syrian Arab. Rep.	5.487	138	141	155	172	114	113	120	129
Thailand	113	163	175	185	190	139	145	149	150
Turkey ^{a)}	118.2	140	147	161	171	121	124	139	137
United Kingdom	49.1	120	122	124	127	116	117	119	121
Uganda ^{a)}	7.171	135	137	141	142	115	114	114	111
Uruguay	18.7	110	115	...	...	102	105	...	...
U.S.A.	778	132	133	137	145	124	123	125	132
U.S.S.R. ^{b)}	262	156	170	180	187	146	158	166	170
Ylet-Nam, R. of	104.8	115	122	130	...	98	102	106	...
Venezuela	46.7	135	142	148	156	109	111	112	116
Yugoslavia ^{a)}	117	145	154	167	175	136	144	155	160
Zambia	0.991	204	179	...	...	176	150	...	...

^{a)} Gross domestic product at factor cost.

^{b)} Gross material product. ^{c)} 1970.

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1970=100)

	1968	1969	1971	1972	1973
Argentina ^{a)}	86	95	107	115	122
Austria	83	92	106	115	122
Belgium-Luxembourg	88	97	103	109	115
Bulgaria ^{a)}	83	91	109	119	131
Canada	92	98	106	113	123
Czechoslovakia	88	92	116	131	131
Chile	97	101	103	99	...
Denmark	87	97	103	111	115
Fed. Rep. of Germany	83	94	102	106	113
France	84	94	104	112	120
German Dem. Rep.	88	94	106	112	120
Greece	81	91	111	126	146
Hungary	89	92	107	112	120
India	88	95	101	108	109
Italy	90	94	100	104	114
Japan	86	88	103	110	130
Malaysia	85	93	102	111	128
Mexico	85	93	103	113	123
Morocco	88	94	104	115	129
Netherlands	81	91	107	115	124
Norway	91	96	104	106	111
Pakistan	85	97	88	101	...
Poland	85	92	108	120	133
Portugal	82	90	98	113	112
Romania	80	88	...	...	...
Spain	79	91	104	122	140
Sweden	88	94	101	104	111
Switzerland	85	92	102	104	110
Tunisia	94	94	108	116	121
United Kingdom	97	100	100	102	110
U.S.A.	99	104	100	108	118
U.S.S.R.	86	93	108	115	123
Venezuela	94	95	100	97	...
Yugoslavia	83	92	111	119	127
Zambia	94	103	98	115	119

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (1963=100)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Algeria	98	91	96	93	101
Austria	107	110	105	107	105
Belgium	108	111	115	126	125
Brazil	123	131	134	141	149
Bulgaria ¹⁾	126	131	136	139	147
Canada	107	107	98	111	104
Czechoslovakia ¹⁾	123	125	126	130	135
Denmark	109	101	97	102	101
Egypt	115	120	121	124	127
F.R. of Germany	110	108	109	115	110
France	123	117	120	127	130
German D.R. ¹⁾	125	116	121	121	134
Greece	115	121	129	132	138
Hungary ¹⁾	115	123	116	126	133
India	108	113	119	121	115
Italy	118	124	125	125	119
Japan	125	122	119	116	120
Mexico	122	123	125	132	135
Morocco	146	121	134	143	142
Netherlands	116	116	127	138	137
Norway	109	103	102	104	105
Pakistan	131	136	141	144	147
Poland ¹⁾	121	115	118	122	132
Portugal	102	101	106	99	97
Romania ¹⁾	127	131	124	148	161
Spain	107	108	111	114	115
Sweden	112	97	108	109	111
Switzerland	110	113	107	113	110
Turkey	118	117	123	131	135
United Kingdom	109	110	116	120	120
U.S.A.	109	108	108	116	117
U.S.S.R. ¹⁾	137	133	146	148	140
Yugoslavia	106	116	111	119	117

¹⁾ All commodities index.

Index numbers were constructed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, except for socialist countries for which national index numbers are given.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY in 1972 Quantities of coal equivalent in kilogrammes per capita

	1968/72	1972
World	1 984	
Asia		
Australia	11.6	13.3
Afghanistan		38
Bahrain		5 117
Burma		58
Cambodia		25
China P.R. of		567
Cyprus		1 705
India		186
Indonesia		133
Iran Rep. of		954
Iraq		642
Israel		2 712
Japan		3 251
Jordan		331
Korea, Rep. of		827
Laos		79
Lebanon		889
Malaya		496
Pakistan		158
Saudi Arabia		900
Sri Lanka		146
Syrian Arab Rep.		455
Thailand		305
Turkey		564
Viet-Nam, Rep. of		287
Yemen		13
Europe		
Austria	3 608	
Belgium-Luxembourg	6 466	
Bulgaria	4 130	
Czechoslovakia	6 843	
Denmark	5 567	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	5 396	
Finland	4 928	
France	4 153	
German Dem. Rep.	5 996	
Greece	1 607	
Hungary	3 279	
Iceland	4 182	
Ireland	3 303	
Italy	2 796	
Malta	1 305	
Netherlands	5 711	
Norway	4 639	
Poland	4 556	
Portugal	908	
Romania	3 145	
Spain	1 765	
Sweden	5 739	
Switzerland	3 620	
United Kingdom	5 398	
U.S.S.R.	4 767	
Yugoslavia	1 610	

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY in 1972
Quantities of coal equivalent in kilogrammes per capita

Africa		Central America	
Algeria	533	Costa Rica	478
Angola	205	Cuba	1 168
Cameroun	100	Dominican Republic	261
Egypt	324	El Salvador	199
Ethiopia	35	Guatemala	260
Gabon	888	Honduras	231
Ghana	152	Mexico	1 318
Guinea	96	Nicaragua	408
Liberia	368	Panama	848
Madagascar	69	Puerto Rico (U.S.A.)	4 191
Morocco	223	South America	
Mozambique	144	Argentina	1 728
Nigeria	56	Bolivia	210
Sierra Leone	135	Brazil	532
Somalia	33	Chile	1 516
South Africa	2 770	Colombia	610
Sudan	119	Ecuador	296
Togo	83	Paraguay	119
Tunisia	349	Peru	622
Zaire	86	Uruguay	906
Zambia	508	Venezuela	2 473
North America		Oceania	
Canada	10 757	Australia	5 701
U.S.A.	11 617	New Zealand	2 887

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1973

Wheat thousand tons	Yield of wheat per hectare (kg)		
	1968/72	1973	
World	377 055		
U.S.S.R.	109 700		
U.S.A.	46 576		
China, P.R. of	35 000		
India	24 923		
France	17 792		
Canada	17 112		
Australia	11 500		
Turkey	10 082		
Italy	8 958		
Pakistan	7 442		
Fed. Rep. of Germany	7 134		
Argentina	6 500		
Poland	5 900		
(Yugoslavia)	4 750		
Rye thousand tons		Yield of wheat per hectare (kg)	
World	29 753		
U.S.S.R.	12 000		
Poland	8 300		
Fed. Rep. of Germany	2 574		
German Dem. Rep.	1 670		
Turkey	700		
U.S.A.	671		
Czechoslovakia	570		
Argentina	432		
Australia	430		
Canada	363		
(Yugoslavia)	118		
Argentina	13.2	13.2	13.2
Australia	15.6	15.6	15.6
Austria	32.8	32.8	32.8
Belgium	41.9	41.9	41.9
Brazil	9.2	9.2	9.2
Bulgaria	29.3	29.3	29.3
Canada	17.3	17.3	17.3
Chile	17.4	17.4	17.4
China, P.R. of	10.9	10.9	10.9
Czechoslovakia	32.5	32.5	32.5
Denmark	45.8	45.8	45.8
Egypt	27.7	27.7	27.7
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	41.5	41.5	41.5
France	38.3	38.3	38.3
German Dem. R.	39.0	39.0	39.0
Greece	17.8	17.8	17.8
Hungary	27.1	27.1	27.1
Italy	23.8	23.8	23.8
Japan	25.6	25.6	25.6
Mexico	28.2	28.2	28.2
Netherlands	45.2	45.2	45.2
Pakistan	11.2	11.2	11.2
Poland	24.7	24.7	24.7
Portugal	10.2	10.2	10.2
Romania	18.8	18.8	18.8
Spain	12.8	12.8	12.8
Sweden	39.6	39.6	39.6
Turkey	12.9	12.9	12.9
United Kingdom	40.8	40.8	40.8
U.S.S.R.	14.3	14.3	14.3
U.S.A.	20.8	20.8	20.8
Yugoslavia	24.2	24.2	24.2

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1973

Maize thousand tons		Barley thousand tons	
World	312 567	World	165 505
U.S.A.	143 344	U.S.S.R.	52 000
China, P.R.of	29 763	China, P.R.of	19 500
Brazil	15 338	France	10 844
U.S.S.R.	13 400	Canada	10 333
France	10 635	U.S.A.	9 244
Argentina	9 700	United Kingdom	9 993
Mexico	9 500	Fed. Rep. of Germany	6 622
Romania	9 000	Denmark	5 450
Yugoslavia	8 253	Spain	4 433
India	6 500	Poland	3 400
Hungary	6 000	Czechoslovakia	2 980
Italy	5 052	(Yugoslavia)	676

CONSUMPTION OF MINERAL
FERTILIZERS 1972/73

	kg. per hectare of area		kg. per hectare of area	
	agri-cult.	arable	agri-cult.	arable
Austria	106.3	246.2	Italy	87.3 124.2
Belgium	317.4	597.1	Japan	320.4 376.4
Bulgaria	107.3	143.3	Netherlands	284.8 714.6
Canada	15.5	24.3	Poland	157.6 201.7
Czechoslovakia	197.5	262.4	Romania	50.7 72.2
Denmark	229.3	254.2	Spain	40.3 67.5
F.R.of Germany	239.9	400.5	Sweden	138.0 170.0
France	161.0	278.5	Switzerland	70.9 399.6
German D. R.	257.0	333.9	United Kingdom	98.3 256.2
Greece	40.1	97.7	U.S.A.	37.0 84.0
Hungary	148.5	182.7	U.S.S.R.	22.9 54.1
India	15.2	16.3	Yugoslavia	48.7 ^{a)} 95.7 ^{a)}

^{a)} Pure content. ^{a)} 1973.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1973.

Rice thousand tons		Potatoes thousand tons	
World	321 079	World	312 635
China, P.R.of	109 400	U.S.S.R.	107 655
India	67 500	Poland	51 900
Indonesia	20 321	China P.R.of	32 427
Bangladesh	19 050	Fed. Rep of Germany	13 676
Japan	15 580	U.S.A.	13 493
Thailand	14 200	German Dem. Rep.	12 140
Burma	8 580	France	7 462
Brazil	8 200	United Kingdom	6 605
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	6 500	Netherlands	5 771
Korea, Rep. of	5 730	Spain	5 261
Philippines	5 550	Czechoslovakia	4 600
U.S.A.	4 210	India	4 473
Pakistan	3 810	Romania	3 600
(Yugoslavia)	32	(Yugoslavia)	2 974
Sugar beet 1972.	thousand tons	Sugar cane 1972.	thousand tons
World	240 246	World	580 894
U.S.S.R.	75 700	India	115 378
U.S.A.	25 876	Brazil	84 000
France	18 669	Cuba	45 000
Fed. Rep. of Germany	14 656	China, P.R. of	38 600
Poland	14 300	Mexico	34 000
Italy	10 685	U.S.A.	26 756
Czechoslovakia	7 171	Pakistan	19 961
United Kingdom	6 350	Australia	18 868
China P.R. of	6 000	Colombia	17 860
Turkey	5 600	Philippines	17 000
(Yugoslavia) (1973)	3 338	(Yugoslavia)	—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1973

Cotton thousand tons		Tobacco thousand tons	
World	13 137	World	4 796
U.S.A.	2 822	China P.R. of	856
U.S.S.R.	2 535	U.S.A.	802
China, P.R. of	1 690	India	364
India	1 160	U.S.S.R.	310
Pakistan	667	Brazil	233
Brazil	640	Turkey	164
Egypt	523	Japan	154
Turkey	520	Bulgaria	135
Mexico	340	Canada	124
Iran	201	Korea, Rep. of	96
Sudan	199	Italy	92
Colombia	150	Poland	78
Syrian Arab Republic	140	Indonesia	76
Greece	127	Pakistan	73
(Yugoslavia)	8	(Yugoslavia)	65

Coffee thousand tons		Tea thousand tons	
World	4 132	World	1 403
Brazil	1 026	India	465
Colombia	516	Sri Lanka	215
Ivory Coast	210	China, P.R. of	205
Indonesia	198	Japan	97
Mexico	195	U.S.S.R.	74
Ethiopia	180	Indonesia	67
Uganda	171	Kenya	57
El Salvador	134	Argentina	29
Guatemala	132	Bangladesh	27
Cameroon	95	Turkey	22
India	90	(Yugoslavia)	—
(Yugoslavia)	—		

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1972

Wine thousand tons		Wool, greasy 1973 thousand tons	
World	28 096	World	2 549
Italy	5 919	Australia	756
France	5 854	U.S.S.R.	419
U.S.S.R.	2 930	New Zealand	309
Spain	2 645	Argentina	194
Argentina	1 990	South Africa	108
U.S.A.	1 120	U.S.A.	79
Algeria	840	Uruguay	60
Portugal	726	Turkey	48
Fed. Rep. of Germany	686	United Kingdom	47
Romania	670	India	35
Yugoslavia	626	Brazil	33
South Africa	525	(Yugoslavia)	10
Meat thousand tons		Fish catches thousand tons	
U.S.A.	23 349	World	65 600
U.S.S.R.	13 584	Japan	10 248
Fed. Rep. of Germany	3 890	U.S.S.R.	7 757
France	3 850	China, P.R. of	7 574
Brazil	3 254	Peru	4 768
Argentina	2 914	Norway	3 163
United Kingdom	2 708	U.S.A.	2 650
Australia	2 617	Thailand	1 679
Italy	2 592	India	1 637
Canada	2 107	Spain	1 617
Poland	2 070	Denmark	1 443
(Yugoslavia)	875	Indonesia	1 268
		(Yugoslavia)	51

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LIVESTOCK 1972

Cattle thousand head		Pigs thousand head	
World	1 181 462	World	686 565
India	176 900	China, P.R. of	235 000
U.S.A.	121 990	Brazil	68 464
U.S.S.R.	104 006	U.S.S.R.	66 593
Brazil	100 500	U.S.A.	61 502
China, P.R. of	63 250	Fed. Rep. of Germany	20 311
Argentina	55 464	Poland	19 782
Australia	28 975	Mexico	12 921
Mexico	26 548	France	11 525
Ethiopia	26 450	German Dem. Rep.	10 361
Colombia	23 000	United Kingdom	8 905
France	21 902	Denmark	8 294
Sudan	15 200	Italy	7 990
Fed. Rep. of Germany (Yugoslavia)	13 890 5 148	Spain	7 456
		Viet-Nam, D.R. (Yugoslavia)	7 000 6 216
Sheep thousand head		Hens thousand	
World	1 039 220	China, P.R. of	1 196 752
Australia	140 109	U.S.S.R.	649 000
U.S.S.R.	139 086	U.S.A.	425 576
China, P.R. of	72 000	Brazil	300 000
New Zealand	69 722	Japan	222 300
India	43 300	France	190 000
Argentina	40 000	Poland	155 000
Turkey	38 806	Mexico	144 882
Iran	37 000	United Kingdom	133 214
South Africa	30 730	India	117 500
United Kingdom	28 089	Italy	110 000
(Yugoslavia)	8 326	(Yugoslavia)	40 078

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1973

Electric energy mrd. kWh		Hard coal million tons	
World	5 754	World	2 155
U.S.A.	1 947	U.S.A.	542
U.S.S.R.	901	U.S.S.R.	462
Japan	404	China, P.R. of (1971)	390
Fed. Rep. of Germany	299	United Kingdom	132
United Kingdom	282	Poland	157
Canada	262	Fed. Rep. of Germany	97
France	174	India	77
Italy	139	South Africa	62
China, P.R. of (1970)	100	Czechoslovakia	28
Poland	84	France	26
German Dem. Rep.	77	Japan	23
Sweden	77	Canada	17
Spain	76	Belgium	10
Norway	73	Spain	10
India	63	(Yugoslavia)	1
(Yugoslavia)	35		
Brown coal and lignite million tons		Crude petroleum million tons	
World	2 220	World	2 693
German Dem. Rep.	246	U.S.A.	453
U.S.S.R.	153	U.S.S.R.	428
Greece	131	Saudi Arabia	364
Fed. Rep. of Germany	119	Iran	293
Czechoslovakia	82	Venezuela	176
Poland	39	Kuwait	138
Yugoslavia	32	Libian Arab Rep.	105
Bulgaria	26	Nigeria	103
Australia	24	Iraq	99
Hungary	23	Canada	88
U.S.A.	13	China, P.R. of (1970)	24
Turkey (1972)	5	(Yugoslavia)	3

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1973

Coke oven coals 1972 thousand tons		Iron ore 1972 (Fe content) thousand tons	
World	337 900	World	433 800
U.S.S.R.	79 773	U.S.S.R.	113 800
U.S.A.	58 757	U.S.A.	45 798
Japan	36 247	Australia	39 254
Fed. Rep. of Germany	34 449	Brazil	28 628
China, P.R. of (1971)	18 000	China, P.R. of	25 300
Poland	15 874	Canada	24 387
United Kingdom	14 623	Liberia	22 543
France	11 545	Sweden	21 317
Czechoslovakia	9 073	France	16 525
Italy	7 556	Venezuela	11 089
(Yugoslavia)	1 318	(Yugoslavia)	3 960
Pig iron and ferro-alloys thousand tons		Crude steel thousand tons	
World	477 000	World	666 000
U.S.S.R.	95 904	U.S.A.	136 464
Japan	92 040	U.S.S.R.	131 004
U.S.A.	91 812	Japan	119 328
Fed. Rep. of Germany	37 092	Fed. Rep. of Germany	49 524
China, P.R. of (1972)	28 000	United Kingdom	26 652
France	20 292	France	25 260
United Kingdom	16 872	China, P.R. of (1972)	23 000
Belgium	12 660	Italy	21 000
Italy	10 272	Belgium	15 528
Canada	9 732	Poland	14 052
Czechoslovakia	8 652	Canada	13 392
Poland	8 136	Czechoslovakia	13 152
India	7 512	Spain	10 680
Australia	7 176	India	6 876
(Yugoslavia)	2 109	(Yugoslavia)	2 676

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1973

		% of Per world capita prod. kg.		% of Per world capita prod. kg.	
STEEL					
U.S.A.	19.8	646	Spain	1.6	307
U.S.S.R.	19.2	524	Romania	1.2	394
Japan	17.5	1 098	Australia	1.1	548
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	7.2	799	Brazil (1972)	1.0	66
United Kingdom	3.9	475	India	0.9	1.2
France	3.7	485	Luxembourg	0.9	17
China, P.R. of (1972)	3.7	29	German Dem. Rep.	0.9	347
Italy	3.0	382	Netherlands	0.8	417
Belgium	2.3	1 588	South Africa	0.8	236
Poland	2.1	423	Sweden	0.8	688
Canada	2.0	605	Austria	0.7	558
Czechoslovakia	1.9	905	Yugoslavia	0.4	127.7
HARD COAL					
U.S.A.	25.5	2 486	Japan	1.0	186
U.S.S.R.	21.4	1 850	Korea, P.D.R. (1970)	1.1	1 590
China, P.R. of (1971)	18.8	487	Canada	0.8	759
Poland	7.3	4 706	Spain	0.5	284
United Kingdom	6.1	2 324	Belgium	0.4	912
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	4.5	1 570	Romania	0.3	211
India	3.6	134	Hungary	0.2	326
South Africa	2.9	2 631	Turkey (1970)	0.2	134
Australia	2.8	4 547	Netherlands	0.1	126
Czechoslovakia	1.3	1 907	German Dem. Rep.	0.0	47
France	1.2	493	Yugoslavia	0.0	27.5

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1972

Bauxite 1973 thousand tons		Aluminium 1973 thousand tons	
Australia	17 808	World	11 900
Jamaika	13 488	U.S.A.	4 140
Surinam (1972)	6 780	U.S.S.R. (1972)	1 250
U.S.S.R. (1972)	4 700	Japan	1 103
France	3 132	Canada	930
Greece	2 736	Norway	620
Hungary	2 604	Fed. Rep. of Germany	533
Yugoslavia	2 167	France	359
U.S.A.	1 908	United Kingdom	252
India	1 250	Australia	207
Dominican Rep. (1972)	1 087	Italy	192
Romania	893	Netherlands	190
China, P.R. of (1972)	580	China, P.R. of (Yugoslavia)	156 91
		Chrome ore (Cr ₂ O ₃ content) thousand tons	
		World	2 778
		U.S.S.R. (1971)	765
		South Africa	662
		Turkey (1971)	352
		Albania (1971)	230
		South Rhodesia	181
		India	140
		Philippines (Yugoslavia)	124 28
		Silver (Ag content) tons	
		World	9 060
		Canada	1 508
		Peru	1 250
		U.S.S.R.	1 244
		Mexico	1 165
		U.S.A.	1 158
		(Yugoslavia)	111
		Mercury tons	
		World	8 490
		U.S.S.R.	1 724
		Italy	1 441
		Spain	1 420
		China, P.R. of	900
		Mexico	776
		Yugoslavia	566
		Canada	503
		U.S.A.	251
		Japan	178
		Gold tons	
		World	1 195
		South Africa	908
		Canada	63
		U.S.A.	50
		Japan	26
		Australia	23
		(Yugoslavia)	4

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1973

Copper thousand tons		Lead thousand tons	
World	6 208	World	3 600
U.S.A.	1 584	U.S.A.	686
Japan	871	Japan	219
Zambia	682	Australia	191
Chile (1972)	631	Canada	187
Canada (1972)	462	Mexico	160
Zaire (1972)	414	United Kingdom	145
South Africa	176	France	130
Peru	173	Belgium	113
Australia	162	Bulgaria (1972)	102
Yugoslavia	160	Spain	99
Spain	94	Yugoslavia	98
Mexico	72	Fed. Rep. of Germany	86
Sweden	62	Peru	84
		Sulphuric acid thousand tons	
		U.S.A.	28 452
		U.S.S.R.	14 844
		Japan	7 116
		Fed. Rep. of Germany	5 064
		France	4 380
		United Kingdom	3 888
		Poland	3 084
		Italy	3 036
		Canada	2 952
		Belgium	2 592
		Spain	2 316
		Australia	2 268
		Netherlands	1 548
		(Yugoslavia)	947
		Caustic soda thousand tons	
		U.S.A.	9 684
		Japan	3 156
		Fed. Rep. of Germany	2 508
		U.S.S.R.	2 016
		France	1 392
		Italy	1 176
		Canada	1 030
		German Dem. Rep.	427
		India	418
		Romania (1972)	380
		Poland	338
		Spain	329
		Czechoslovakia (Yugoslavia)	217 93

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1973

Cotton yarn thousand tons	Wollen yarn thousand tons
U.S.A.	1 392
U.S.S.R. (1972)	1 500
China, P.R. of (1969)	1 450
India	998
Japan	554
Pakistan	322
France	272
Fed. Rep. of Germany	216
Poland	215
Egypt	180
Italy	149
HongKong	134
Romania (1972)	130
Czechoslovakia	123
United Kingdom	115
Korea, Rep. of	103
Yugoslavia	101

Cellulose and woodpulp 1972 thousand tons

World	106 134
U.S.A. (1971)	39 794
Canada	16 959
Japan (1971)	9 036
Sweden	8 314
U.S.S.R. (1971)	6 642
Finland (1971)	6 246
Francuska	1 913
Norway	1 906
China, P.R. of (Yugoslavia)	1 340 527

Paper 1972 thousand tons

World	133 542
U.S.A. (1971)	46 321
Japan	13 648
Canada	11 646
U.S.S.R.	7 424
Fed. Rep. of Germany	5 855
Finland	4 965
China, P.R. of	4 550
France	4 530
United Kingdom (Yugoslavia)	4 338 667

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1973

Passenger cars ¹⁾ thousands	Trucks and buses thousands
U.S.A.	2 976
Japan	2 604
Fed. Rep. of Germany	684
France	420
Italy	396
United Kingdom	348
Canada	300
U.S.S.R.	264
Spain	132
Brazil	96
Australia	84
Sweden	72
Argentina (1972) (Yugoslavia)	60 16

¹⁾ Excluding the assembly from imported parts.

Wagons number

U.S.S.R.	71 780
U.S.A. (1971)	55 307
Poland	16 467
France	14 000
Romania	10 999
Fed. Rep. of Ger. (1971)	10 668
Czechoslovakia	5 404
German Dem. Rep.	4 663
Yugoslavia	3 791
Japan (1972)	2 968
Bulgaria	1 960
United Kingdom (1970)	1 849

Merchant fleet thousand G.R.T.

Japan	15 673
Sweden	2 517
Fed. Rep. of Germany	1 980
Spain	1 568
France	1 134
United Kingdom	1 018
Norway	1 071
Denmark	920
Netherlands	896
U.S.A.	890
Italy	754
Yugoslavia	616

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1972

Cement 1973 thousand tons		Timber thousand tons	
World	671 000	World	428 317
U.S.S.R.	109 440	U.S.S.R. (1971)	118 900
Japan	78 024	U.S.A.	91 601
U.S.A.	74 172	Japan (1971)	41 858
Fed. Rep. of Germany	41 016	Canada	33 135
		China P.R. of (1971)	15 067
Italy	36 312	Sweden	12 799
France	30 720	Fed. Rep. of Germany	9 592
Spain	22 236	France	9 580
United Kingdom	19 992	Finland	7 375
		Poland	7 075
Poland	15 552	Romania (1971)	5 538
Canada	10 056	Austria	5 463
China, P.R. of (1970)	10 000	Czechoslovakia	3 976
Belgium	7 044	Australia (1971)	3 212
(Yugoslavia)	6 376	(Yugoslavia)	3 196
Sugar thousand tons		Cigarettes milliards	
World	75 840	World	2 885
U.S.S.R.	9 674	U.S.A.	593
Brazil	6 151	U.S.S.R.	348
U.S.A.	5 494	China P.R. of (1959)	274
Cuba	4 688	Japan	256
India	3 707	United Kingdom	147
France	3 200	Fed. Rep. of Germany	137
China, P.R. of	3 150	Poland	84
Australia	2 869	Brazil	83
Mexico	2 587	France	72
Fed. Rep. of Germany	2 360	Bulgaria	67
South Africa	2 111	Italy	66
Poland	1 846	India	62
(Yugoslavia)	344	(Yugoslavia)	34

WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRIES 1973

	Imports Exports		Million US dollars	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
World	525 200	512 500		
Europe				
Austria	7 121	5 285		
Belgium-Lux.	21 925	22 399		
Bulgaria	3 266	3 301		
Czechoslovakia	6 138	6 288		
Denmark	7 802	6 249		
Fed. R. of Germ.	54 496	67 437		
Finland	4 225	3 718		
France	36 987	35 565		
Italy	27 797	22 224		
Netherlands	23 835	24 059		
Norway	6 240	4 687		
Poland	7 856	6 428		
Spain	9 538	5 162		
Sweden	10 628	12 198		
Switzerland	11 626	9 482		
Ugit. Kingd.	38 846	30 535		
U.S.S.R.	21 108	21 463		
Yugoslavia	4 775	3 024		
Asia				
Burma	89	109		
Cambodia (1972)	98	15		
India	3 066	2 940		
Indonesia	2 346	3 211		
Iraq	898	2 292		
Japan	38 321	36 971		
Malaya	2 086	2 460		
Pakistan	981	958		
Sri Lanka	421	389		
Turkey	2 049	1 317		
Africa				
Algeria (1972)	1 472	1 288		
Egypt	906	1 117		
Ethiopia	213	237		
Ghana	573	530		
Lybian Arab. Rep.	1 909	3 596		
Morocco	1 016	822		
Nigeria	1 877	3 385		
Rhodesia, South (1972)	417	499		
South Africa	5 020	3 435		
Sudan	436	450		
Tunisia	606	386		
Zambia	532	1 143		
North America				
Canada	23 302	25 301		
U.S.A.	68 656	70 223		
Central America				
El Salvador (1972)	277	278		
Mexico	4 146	2 452		
South America				
Argentina	2 235	3 266		
Brazil	6 855	6 199		
Chile (1971)	980	962		
Colombia	876	1 084		
Venezuela (1972)	2 272	3 130		
Oceania				
Australia	6 802	9 389		
New Zealand	2 178	2 597		

DWELLINGS AND POPULATION

	Households, mill.	Average size (persons per household)	Average size (rooms per dwelling)	Households per 100 dwellings	Dwellings constructed in 1972	
					thousands	per 1000 population
Algeria (1966)	2.03	5.9	1.79	2.2	113	14.2 ¹⁾
Australia (1971)	3.67	3.3	4.01	5.0	92	142.7
Austria (1972)	2.48	2.9	...	4.1	...	48.4
Belgium (1970) ^{a)}	3.23	...	...	2.9	...	53.1
Brazil (1970)	18.55	4.8	...	4.7	...	194.0
Bulgaria (1965)	2.53	3.2	2.05	3.2	123	46.5
Canada (1971)	...	...	6.29	5.4	...	232.2
Denmark (1965)	1.66	2.8	1.61	3.5	103	49.7
Fed. Rep. of Germany (1968)	20.67	2.9	20.12	4.1	103	635.8
Finland (1970)	1.51	3.0	1.46	3.1	103	49.4 ¹⁾
France (1968)	15.78	3.1	18.12	3.4	87	637.1
Germ. D.R. (1971)	6.41	2.6	6.07	2.7	106	69.55
Greece (1971)	...	...	3.08	3.0	...	152.6
Hungary (1970)	3.38	3.0	3.15	2.6	120	88.75
India (1971)	97.06	5.6	100	2.0	971	51.72 ¹⁾
Israel (1971)	0.79	3.8	...	2.5	...	22.4
Japan (1970)	26.75	3.7	...	3.8	...	1 807.6
Morocco (1971)	2.82	5.5	...	2.1	...	14.0
New Zealand (1966)	0.72	3.7	0.80	4.9	90	23.7 ¹⁾
Poland (1970)	9.38	3.4	8.39	2.9	113	203.0
Sweden (1970)	3.05	2.6	3.18	3.8	96	104.0
Switzerland (1970)	2.06	2.9	2.06	...	100	73.61
Unit. King. (1971)	16.43	2.9	...	3.7	...	330.7
U.S.A. (1970)	62.87	3.2	68.68	5.1	92	2 218.9
U.S.S.R. (1965)	50.33	3.7	61.66	3.0	82	2 233.0
Yugoslavia (1971)	5.38	3.8	5.04	2.9	107	133.9

¹⁾ 1970. ^{a)} Estimate. ^{b)} 1971.

RAILWAYS 1973

	Passenger transport passenger-km., milliards	Goods transport net-ton km., milliards	
Japan	310 728	U.S.S.R.	2 958 000
U.S.S.R. (1972)	285 792	U.S.A.	1 233 756
India	132 876	Canada	183 192
France	44 760	India	124 332
Fed. Rep. of Germany	40 260	Poland	116 448
Poland	39 648	France	73 860
Italy	36 240	Fed. Rep. of Germany	67 260
United Kingdom (1972)	33 900	Czechoslovakia	64 944
German Dem. Rep.	20 688	South Africa	59 892
Romania (1972)	20 184	Japan	58 884
Czechoslovakia (1972)	16 152	Romania (1972)	53 280
Spain	15 648	German Dem. Rep.	46 824
U.S.A.	15 084	Australia	26 580
(Yugoslavia)	10 440	(Yugoslavia)	20 448

DENSITY OF RAILWAY NETWORK 1972 km.

	Per 100 sq. km.	Per 1 000 inhab.	Per 100 sq. km.	Per 1 000 inhab.	
Austria	7.8	8.7	Hungary	9.6	8.6
Belgium	13.6	4.6	Germ. Dem. Rep.	13.3	8.4
Bulgaria	3.8	4.9	Norway ¹⁾	1.3	10.8
Czechoslovakia	10.4	9.2	Poland	8.5	8.2
Denmark	5.9	5.1	Romania	4.6	5.3
Finland ¹⁾	1.8	12.8	U.S.A.	3.6	16.0
France	6.3	6.7	Fed. Rep. of Germ.	13.2	5.5
Netherlands	6.9	2.1	U.S.S.R.	0.6	5.5
Italy ¹⁾	6.7	3.7	Spain	3.2	4.7
Japan ¹⁾	7.0	2.5	Switzerland ^{a)}	12.1	8.0
Yugoslavia	4.1	5.0	Sweden	2.7	14.9
Canada ¹⁾	0.7	33.1	United Kingdom	7.6	3.3

¹⁾ 1971. ^{a)} 1970.

MOTOR TRANSPORT 1972

Passenger cars thousands		Trucks and buses thousands	
U.S.A.	96 420	U.S.A.	20 455
Fed. Rep. of Germany	15 615	Japan	9 598
France (1971)	13 400	France	2 921
United Kingdom	12 881	Canada	2 059
Japan	12 532	United Kingdom	1 739
Italy	12 484	Italy	1 443
Canada	7 407	Fed. Rep. of Germany	1 076
Australia	4 274	Australia	1 024
Spain	3 255	Spain	852
Netherlands (1971)	2 800	Argentina (1971)	778
Sweden	2 458	Brazil (1971)	687
Belgium	2 273	Mexico	628
(Yugoslavia)	1 002	(Yugoslavia)	145

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING 1973

Unloading thousand tons		Loading thousand tons	
Japan	588 276	U.S.A.	250 188
U.S.A.	422 088	Iran (1972)	236 352
Netherlands	261 828	Venezuela (1972)	180 372
France	237 248	Australia	134 736
Italy	235 596	Libian Arab Rep.	102 396
Fed. Rep. of Germany	100 232	Canada (1972)	98 976
Belgium	62 208	Netherlands	88 116
Canada (1972)	62 028	Indonesia	77 808
Panama: Canal Zone	53 568	Panama: Canal Zone	74 568
Sweden	50 640	Nigeria (1971)	73 248
Singapore	38 736	Brazil	64 056
Denmark (1972)	32 764	Japan	55 992
(Yugoslavia)	12 336	(Yugoslavia)	3 948

COMMUNICATIONS (per 1 000 inhabitants)

	Television licensed sets		Radio licensed sets		Telephones in use	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
European countries						
Austria	213	226	290	288	207	226
Bulgaria	138	150	270	268	62	68
Czechoslovakia	220	228	264	263	146	154
Denmark	277	282	328	327	356	377
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	284	293	325	329	249	268
Finland	235	256	388	410	270	295
France	227	237	313	329	185	199
German Dem. Rep.	273	283	353	355	127	130
Greece	31	58	112	...	137	160
Hungary	187	201	245	245	84	89
Italy	191	202	223	230	188	206
Netherlands	243	...	280	...	280	299
Norway	229	241	308	313	307	320
Poland	144	157	174	175	60	63
Portugal	49	63	145	169	92	99
Romania	83	94	152	150	36	39
Spain	132	145	210	...	151	164
Sweden	323	333	361	368	557	576
Switzerland	222	239	301	305	509	535
United Kingdom	298	305	648	672	289	314
U.S.S.R.	160	162	408	404	49	53
Yugoslavia	100	113	169	171	40	44
Non-European countries						
Argentina	144 ¹⁾	155	370 ¹⁾	...	77	81
Australia	227 ¹⁾	227	212	213	324	340
Brazil	68	67	61	61	24	22
Canada	349	...	773	821	468	499
India	0	0	21 ¹⁾	23	2	3
Nigeria	222	225	614	658	282	315
Turkey	3	4	107	107	18	19
U.S.A.	449	474	1 623	1 695	604	628

¹⁾ 1970.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST TRAVEL

Thousands

Country of arrival	Code	1969	1970	1971	1972
European countries					
Austria	FH	7 842	8 867	9 588	10 252
Belgium	NH	3 920	4 171	7 276	6 953
Czechoslovakia	F	2 899	3 545	4 699	11 498
France	FH	12 100	13 700	14 700	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	H	7 022	8 467	7 604	7 565
Greece	F	1 139	1 407	1 981	2 436
Hungary	F	6 069	4 040 ¹⁾	4 170	3 618
Italy	H	9 692	10 370	10 485	10 978
Netherlands	H	2 197	2 235	2 393	2 594
Poland	FH	1 975	1 889	1 865	8 339
Portugal	FH	2 785	3 343	3 867	3 925
Romania	H	1 839	2 289	2 726	...
Spain	FH	20 339	24 105	26 758	32 507
Switzerland	H	6 259	6 840	6 920	7 131
United Kingdom	F	5 821	6 730	6 973	7 255
U.S.S.R.	F	1 799	2 059	...	...
Yugoslavia	F	4 746	4 748	5 239	5 140
Non-European countries					
Canada	F	36 289	37 688	38 992	37 148
Egypt	FH	345	358	428	541
Japan	F	609	850 ¹⁾	661	724
Mexico	F	2 066	2 250	...	...
Turkey	F	435	446	494	...
U.S.A.	F	12 434	13 167	13 595	12 885

¹⁾ Beginning 1970 revised series.

F = Frontier check. H = Hotel records. N = Nights.

STUDENTS PER 10 000 INHABITANTS

	Year	Number		Year	Number
Australia	1968	137	India	1970	37
Austria	1971	84	Italy	1972	149
Belgium	1970	78	Japan	1970	161
Bulgaria	1972	122	Netherlands	1970	177
Canada	1970	226	Norway	1969	120
China, P.R. of	1962	12	Poland	1972	110
Czechoslovakia	1972	88	Portugal	1969	49
Denmark	1970	151	Romania	1972	69
Egypt	1968	57	Spain	1970	64
F.R. of Germany	1970	81	Sweden	1970	155
Finland	1969	120	Switzerland	1969	65
France	1969	122	United Kingdom	1969	105
German D.R.	1972	90	U.S.A.	1969	389
Greece	1969	86	U.S.S.R.	1972	186
Hungary	1972	87	Yugoslavia	1973	157

PHYSICIANS PER 10 000 INHABITANTS

	Year	Number		Year	Number
Austria	1972	19.6	Japan	1971	11.6
Belgium	1971	15.9	Mexico	1970	6.9
Bulgaria	1972	19.3	Netherlands	1971	13.1
Canada	1972	15.9	Norway	1971	14.5
Czechoslovakia	1972	21.8	Poland	1972	16.0
Denmark	1971	15.1	Portugal	1972	10.4
Egypt	1971	5.5	Romania	1972	13.2
F.R. of Germany	1972	18.5	Spain	1971	13.9
Finland	1971	10.9	Sweden	1971	13.9
France	1971	13.4	Switzerland	1972	15.3
German D. R.	1972	16.8			
Greece	1970	16.2	United Kingdom	1971	12.6
Hungary	1972	20.7	U.S.A.	1971	15.4
India	1970	2.1	U.S.S.R.	1972	24.6
Italy	1972	18.9	Yugoslavia	1973	13.5

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS IN BEOGRAD

January 1975

- Afghanistan:** Embassy, Risanska 5. Tel. 643-560, 646-374.
Albania: Embassy, Kneza Miloša 56. Tel. 646-864, 645-595.
Algeria: Embassy, Maglajska 26b. Tel. 648-211.
Argentina: Embassy, Knez Mihajlova 24/I. Tel. 621-550, 623-751, 623-569, 624-159.
Australia: Embassy, Čika Ljubina 13. Tel. 624-655, 631-831.
Austria: Embassy, Kneza Sime Markovića 2. Tel. 626-955.
Bangladesh: Embassy, Kumodraška 55. Tel. 463-534, 464-376.
Belgium: Embassy, Proleterskih brigada 18. Tel. 330-016.
Bolivia: Embassy, Laze Simića 27a. Tel. 650-325.
Brazil: Embassy, Knez Mihajlova 24/II. Tel. 625-165, 625-280.
Bulgaria: Embassy, Birčaninova 26. Tel. 646-222, 646-243.
Burma: Embassy, Kneza Miloša 72. Tel. 645-420, 645-128, 644-845.
Cambodia: Embassy, Gospodar Jovanova 67. Tel. 623-176.
Canada: Embassy, Proleterskih brigada 69. Tel. 434-524.
Central African Republic: Embassy, Takovska 12/IV. Tel. 340-268.
China, P. R. of: Embassy, Kralja Milutina 6. Tel. 331-484.
Colombia: Embassy, Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije 26. Tel. 648-050.
Cuba: Embassy, Moravska 5. Tel. 434-404.
Cyprus: Embassy, Diplomatsko naselje 9. Tel. 640-685.
Czechoslovakia: Embassy, Bulevar Revolucije 22. Tel. 330-133.
Denmark: Embassy, Šekspirova 5. Tel. 647-826, 648-388.
Ecuador: Embassy, Jove Ilića 83. Tel. 327-684.
Egypt: Embassy, Andre Nikolića 12. Tel. 650-585, 651-225.
Ethiopia: Embassy, Knez Mihajlova 6/IV. Tel. 628-666, 628-966.
Finland: Embassy, Birčaninova 29. Tel. 646-322.
France: Embassy, Pariska 11. Tel. 623-555, 623-543, 623-599, 623-587, 623-822.

German Democratic Republic: Embassy, Birčaninova 19a. Tel. 642-740, 641-780, 642-130, 643-380.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Embassy, Kneza Miloša 74—76. Tel. 645-755.

Ghana: Embassy, Ognjena Price 50. Tel. 442-400, 442-445.

Greece: Embassy, Francuska 33. Tel. 626-234, 626-399.

Guinea: Embassy, Ohridska 4. Tel. 431-830, 438-692.

Hungary: Embassy, Proleterskih brigada 72. Tel. 440-472, 440-473, 440-474, 449-926.

India: Embassy, Dositejeva 26. Tel. 330-527, 330-528, 330-529.

Indonesia: Embassy, Trg Republike 5/IV. Tel. 620-766, 627-847.

Iran: Embassy, Proleterskih brigada 9. Tel. 338-782.

Iraq: Embassy, Kajmakčalanska 42. Tel. 454-943, 455-952.

Italy: Embassy, Birčaninova 11. Tel. 659-722, 657-725, 659-743, 656-137.

Japan: Embassy, Ilirska 5. Tel. 768-255, 768-266.

Jordan: Embassy, Hotel "Jugoslavija". Tel. 600-222, extension: 351, 352.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of: Embassy, Dr. Milutina Ivkovića 9. Tel. 648-739, 648-426.

Kuwait: Embassy, Generala Hanrisa 1. Tel. 443-534.

Lebanon: Embassy, Vase Pelagića 38. Tel. 651-290.

Libyan Arab Republic: Embassy, Silvija Kranjčevića 9. Tel. 450-148, 450-472.

Malaysia: Embassy, Neznalog Junaka 15a, Dedinje. Tel. 648-199, 648-994.

Mexico: Embassy, Dragorska 4. Tel. 640-736, 640-398.

Mongolia: Embassy, Generala Vasića 5. Tel. 648-536, 648-321.

Morocco: Embassy, Tadeuša Koščušskog 28. Tel. 627-675.

Netherlands: Embassy, Simina 29. Tel. 626-699.

Norway: Embassy, Terazije 45. Tel. 343-911, 343-933.

Pakistan: Embassy, Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije 62. Tel. 651-226, 647-289.

Panama: Embassy, Bulevar Crvene Armije 20/II. Tel. 451-349.
Peru: Embassy, Koste Jovanovića 82. Tel. 322-543.
Poland: Embassy, Kneza Miloša 38. Tel. 644-866, 644-843, 615-235.
Portugal: Embassy, Hotel "Metropol". Tel. 330-910.
Romania: Embassy, Kneza Miloša 70. Tel. 646-071, 646-267.
Sri Lanka: Embassy, Lepenička 10. Tel. 441-124, 443-227, 442-331, 443-604.
Sudan: Embassy, Nemanjina 4/V. Tel. 641-842.
Sweden: Embassy, Pariska 7. Tel. 626-422.
Switzerland: Embassy, Birčaninova 27. Tel. 646-899.
Syrian Arab Republic: Embassy, Mlade Bosne 31. Tel. 449-940, 430-619.
Thailand: Embassy, Filipa Filipovića 82. Tel. 458-316.
Tunisia: Embassy, Vase Pelagića 19. Tel. 651-330, 651-933.
Turkey: Embassy, Proleterskih brigada 1. Tel. 335-431, 335-432.
U.S.S.R.: Embassy, Deligradska 32. Tel. 656-724, 657-533, 658-251.
United Kingdom: Embassy, General Ždanova 46. Tel. 645-055, 645-034, 645-043, 645-087.
United States: Embassy, Kneza Miloša 50. Tel. 645-655, 645-622, 645-465, 645-383, 645-999, 645-092.
Uruguay: Embassy, Majke Jevrosime 2/III. Tel. 337-305.
Vatican: Legation, Svetog Save 24. Tel. 432-822.
Venezuela: Embassy, Zmaj Jovina 32/I. Tel. 621-140, 621-727.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Embassy, Topčiderski venac 4. Tel. 651-866, 651-534.
Zaire: Embassy, Nemanjina 21/III. Tel. 643-065.
Zambia: Embassy, General Ždanova 34/IV. Tel. 343-143.
OUN: OUN Development Programme, Svetozara Markovića 58. Tel. 645-140, 644-693, 641-292.
OUN: Information Center, Svetozara Markovića 58. Tel. 644-881, 644-280.

BRIEF INFORMATION ON TRAVEL AND STAY IN YUGOSLAVIA

Frontier formalities

For a visit to Yugoslavia a valid passport is necessary. For the citizens of the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and Zambia, Yugoslav visa is not necessary, as well as for citizens having diplomatic and official passports and passports having the clause "business" of citizens of U.S.S.R., People's Republic of Mongolia and German Democratic Republic and also for the groups of tourists from U.S.S.R. Yugoslav visa is not necessary for citizens having diplomatic, official and special passports from Ecuador as well as for person having diplomatic and official passports of DR Korea; for citizens having diplomatic passports from Greece and of Egypt, Yugoslav visa is not necessary. Yugoslavia has reached agreements with these countries of mutual abolition of visas. Citizens of other countries should have a Yugoslav visa issued by Yugoslav diplomatic and consular representations.

Visas are granted the same or the next day. They can be requested by post and in that case a passport and money for visa as well as for postage taxes for registered delivery of passport should be sent.

A visa can be obtained for one or more travels. A visa is valid for one year from the day of issuing with a three month stay in Yugoslavia from date of frontier crossing.

The validity of a transit visa is seven days.

A tourist sojourn in Yugoslavia can be prolonged if the request is made with the authorized communal organs before the expiration of the validity of stay. Extra fee is payable for the extension of the stay.

Yugoslavia has abolished visa fees with the following countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India,

Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mali (Republic), Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Zambia.

Citizens of the countries with which visa fees have not been abolished pay the following visa fees (the fees are stated in U.S. dollars and are paid in the currency of the country where the visa is issued):

- for a visa for a single trip or transit visa 1 dollar
- for a visa for more trips or a double transit visa 2 dollars
- for a visa on collective passport 3 dollars

Issuing of visas at Yugoslav frontier crossings

Citizens of all countries having diplomatic and consular relations with Yugoslavia, and having regular passports of their own country (personal, family or collective passport), can obtain Yugoslav visa at all frontier crossings opened for the international transport.

An entry-exit visa with up to 3 month stay respectively transit visa with up to 7 days for a single trip is issued at frontier crossings. For issuing these visas, a fee is payable by special tariff.

Tourist permit

Tourists can stay in Yugoslavia thirty days on the basis of tourist permit, issued at all frontier crossings open for the international transport. Tourist permit is issued on the basis of passport or identification card. The stay over thirty days can not be extended on the basis of tourist permit except in case if a person possesses a valid passport.

The tourists intending to stay in Yugoslavia over thirty days are advised to get the passport and visa.

The fee of 5 dinars is payable for the tourist permit.

Customs

Customs procedure for foreign tourists entering and leaving Yugoslavia is liberal and corresponds to the International Customs Convention.

Foreign tourists may bring into the country, duty-free, personal belongings, as well as other things intended for personal use. Foreign tourists may take out of Yugoslavia, duty-free, the souvenirs in unlimited quantities, as well as other articles, provided that he/she bought the same in Yugoslavia and paid with foreign currency.

Currency

Foreign means of payment may be brought into Yugoslavia in unlimited amounts and they have to be declared only orally to customs officials. All unspent foreign means of payment can be taken out of Yugoslavia, also if they have been orally declared to customs officials.

Foreign visitors can exchange foreign means of payment by the exchange rates established by the National Bank of Yugoslavia. The rate for 1 U.S. dollar was at the beginning of 1975 — 17.00 dinars.

It is allowed to bring into Yugoslavia in Yugoslav currency the amount up to 1.500 dinars per person and to take out of the country an amount up to 1000 dinars per person, in denominations of 100 dinars or less. The passengers are obliged to deposit with customs officials all dinar notes exceeding the stated amount or permitted denominations.

The entry of motor vehicles

Foreign tourists coming to Yugoslavia by motor vehicles (cars, motor cycles) do not need international document (Carnet, Triptyque, respectively Pink Triptyque). Foreign tourists entering Yugoslavia are not obliged to fill in the travel declaration for the motor vehicle by which they have come to Yugoslavia.

For motor vehicle drive — a national driving licence is sufficient.

Hotels and camping sites

The hotels in Yugoslavia are divided into five categories according to the international standards: L (extra), A, B, C and D, whereas the boarding houses are classified into three categories (I, II, III). The prices of full board are inclusive of the price for the room (bed), three meals daily excluding beverages. Considerable price reductions are offered in off season.

In many places, especially along Adriatic Coast, foreign tourists have at their disposal tourist settlements with comfortable hotel pavilions and bungalows. Tourist settlements are classified into the same categories as hotels.

In tourist resorts it is possible to accommodate the tourists in rooming houses (private rooms). The rooms are classified according to facilities, into four categories and price per bed depends on a category of a room and the importance of a tourist place. Considerable price reduction is granted off main season.

Camping in Yugoslavia can be enjoyed on special places earmarked for individual pitching of own tents. A special permit is not necessary for camping.

Tourists pay residential tax regardless of the type of accommodation establishment where they have been staying. This tax is paid through hotels and tourist bureaus. The tax varies depending on local regulations. In the off season, as a rule, it is lower for a half.

Travelling communications with Yugoslavia

International express and fast trains: Simplon Express, Direct Orient, fast train Venice—Zagreb, fast train Trieste—Ljubljana, Tauern Orient (Marmara Express), Tauern Express, Dalmatic Express, Mostar Express, Akropolis, Yugoslavia Express, fast train Basel—Beograd, Hellas Express, Istanbul Express, Balkan Express, Beograd Express, fast train Wien—Ljubljana, Ljubljana Express, Maribor Express, Pushkin, Meridian, Panonia Express, Express Bukuresti—Beograd, fast train Moscow—Beograd etc. operating year round. Many of these trains have during the season direct cars to the most important tourist resorts on the Adriatic Coast and within the country.

In the period from the mid-June to the mid-September operate also international seasonal trains: Adriatica, Jadran, Venice—Beograd, München—Zagreb, Trieste—Ljubljana, Rijeka Express, Adria Express, Wien—Split and also several trains for transportation of cars with passengers and special trains of travel agencies.

The Yugoslav air transport (JAT) operates regular and charter flights for transportation of passengers, goods and mail on domestic and international services. The Yugoslav air transport

(JAT) connects directly Yugoslav centers with almost all European and many non-European centers with its modern jet planes type Caravelle, DC-9 and Boeing.

The Yugoslav air transport connects important towns with the known tourist centers on the Adriatic Coast, mountains and lakes in domestic air transport by permanent and seasonal services.

The modern boats of the Yugoslav Maritime Agency "Jadrolinija" operate on the fast and express lines along the Adriatic Coast connecting thus the main tourist centers from Rijeka, Rab, Zadar, Split, Hvar to Dubrovnik, and connecting them with Venice, Bari, Corfu. "Jadrolinija" organizes by its boats, periodical or regular sea cruises on the Adriatic or Mediterranean.

Five ferryboats connect Italian and Yugoslav coast. Yugoslav ferryboats operate on the line Zadar—Ankona, Dubrovnik—Bari, and Dubrovnik—Corfu—Igoumenitsa, and on the line Bar (Montenegrin Adriatic coast)—Bari—Bar—Dubrovnik, and Italian ferryboats on the line Ankona—Dubrovnik—Bari—Dubrovnik, Split—Pescara—Primošten. "Jadrolinija" operates also regular line by ferryboat along Adriatic coast from Rijeka via Split and Dubrovnik to Corfu and Igoumenitsa in Greece.

The Islands: Krk, Rab, Cres, Lošinj, Pag, Ugljan, Pašman, Brač, Hvar, Šolta, Vis and Korčula in the season are connected with coast by ferryboats which carry automobiles and passengers.

Other information

Reduced fares for foreigners on railways.

Foreigners travelling to Yugoslavia enjoy the following reductions:

- 50%—Children from 4 to 12, as well as children under 4 who do not require a separate seat.
- 30%—Groups of pupils, students and youth of at least 10 persons.
- 30%—For special trains, for at least 300 tickets bought for the 2nd class.
- 25%—Groups of at least 10 persons.

Detailed information on travel and stay in Yugoslavia, foreign tourists can obtain from travel agencies and from the Yugoslav tourist representations abroad, and while in Yugoslavia through tourist agencies "Atlas", "Centroturist", "General-turist", "Kompas", "Kvarner Express", "Putnik", etc. as well as from tourist bureaus.

Addresses of Yugoslav tourist representations abroad:
 Yugoslav National Tourist Office,
 LONDON, W 1, 143 Regent Street. Tel. 734-5243, 734-8714

Yugoslav State Tourist Office,
 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022, 509 Madison Avenue. Tel. 753-8710.
 Office de Tourisme Yougoslave,
 PARIS 2e, 31 Boulevard des Italiens (Palais Berlitz)
 Tel. 292-10-59, 292-11-19.

Jugoslawisches Fremdenverkehrsamt,
 6 FRANKFURT am Main, Goetheplatz 7. Tel. 28-56-25, 28-51-63;
 Jugoslawisches Fremdenverkehrsamt,
 8 MÜNCHEN 2, Sonnenstrasse 14, Tel. 59-55-45, 59-55-56.

Jugoslawisches Fremdenverkehrsamt,
 DÜSSELDORF 4, Hüttenstrasse 6. Tel. 37-06-75.
 Jugoslawische Fremdenverkehrswerbung,
 1010 WIEN, Mahlerstrasse 3, Tel. 52-54-81,

Jugoslawisches Verkehrsbüro,
 8001 ZÜRICH, Limmatquai 70. Tel. (051) 34-12-70, 34-14-38,
 National Joegoslavisch Verkeersbureau voor de Benelux,
 AMSTERDAM, Vijzelstraat 4, Tel. 220-483,

Office National du Tourisme Yougoslave, 1000 BRUXELLES,
 Rue Royale, 103 c (Hotel Astoria) Tel. 292-08-95,

Yugoslav Tourist Information Bureau,
 ATHENES, (133), 4 Voukourestiou Street. Tel. 230-818, 223-675.
 Ufficio del turismo Jugoslavo,
 00187 ROMA, Via Vittorio Veneto 10, Tel. 461-455., 461-454,
 Ufficio del turismo Jugoslavo MILANO, Via Albrici 10, Tel. 867-607,
 Jugoslaviska Turistbyran,

10341 STOCKHOLM 40, Hötorgs-City, Slöjdgatan 10. Tel. 10-19-93,

Jugoslavisk Turistbureau 1614 KOBENHAVN V. Trommesalen 2.
 Tel. (01) 11-63-00, 11-68-27.

Jugoszlav Idegenforgalmi Hivatal 1052 Budapest V. Párisi u 9
 Tel. 384-354.

YUGOSLAV CURRENCY

1. The basic monetary unit in the SFR Yugoslavia is the dinar. The smaller monetary unit is the para, which is equal to 1/100 dinar, i.e. 1 dinar = 100 paras.

2. On the 31st of January 1971 the following bank-notes and coins are in circulation as legal tender:

a) **Bank-notes** in the denominations of 5,10 and 50 dinars—bigger and smaller dimensions, bank-notes of bigger dimensions are marked with the date "1 avgust 1965", and of smaller dimensions "1. V 1968", besides these a bank-note in the denomination of 100 dinars dated "1 VIII 1965", and a bank-note in the denomination of 500 dinars dated "1. VIII 1970" are also in circulation.

b) **coins** in the denominations of 1,2 and 5 dinars and 5,10, 20, and 50 paras, in circulation are also old coins in the denominations of 10, 20 and 50 old dinars which is equal to 10, 20 and 50 new paras.

1. January	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
2. February	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
3. March	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
4. April	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
5. May	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
6. June	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
7. July	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
8. August	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
9. September	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
10. October	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
11. November	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
12. December	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
13. January	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
14. February	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
15. March	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
16. April	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
17. May	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
18. June	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
19. July	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
20. August	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
21. September	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
22. October	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
23. November	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
24. December	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
25. January	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
26. February	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
27. March	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
28. April	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
29. May	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
30. June	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
31. July	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
32. August	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
33. September	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
34. October	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
35. November	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
36. December	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
37. January	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
38. February	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
39. March	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
40. April	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
41. May	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
42. June	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
43. July	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
44. August	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
45. September	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
46. October	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
47. November	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
48. December	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
49. January	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
50. February	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
51. March	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
52. April	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
53. May	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
54. June	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
55. July	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
56. August	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
57. September	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
58. October	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
59. November	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1
60. December	←	Victory Day (8)	2	1

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

Latin (Croatian-Serbian)			
Sign	Pronunciation	Sign	Pronunciation
A	a (a:)	L	l (lj)
B	b (b)	M	m (mj)
C	c (ts)	N	n (nj)
Č	č (tʃ)	O	o (o, ɔ:)
D	d (d)	P	p (p)
Dž	dž (dʒ)	R	r (r)
Đ	đ (e)	S	s (s)
E	e (ɛ)	Š	š (ʃ)
F	f (f)	T	t (t)
G	g (g)	U	u (u:)
H	h (h)	V	v (v)
I	i (i)	Z	z (z)
J	j (j)		
K	k (k)		

Cyrillic (Serbian-Croatian)

Sign	Pronunciation	Sign	Pronunciation
А	a (a:)	Н	n (nj)
Б	b (b)	О	o (o, ɔ:)
В	v (v)	П	p (p)
Г	g (g)	Р	r (r)
Д	d (d)	С	s (s)
Ђ	đ (e)	Т	t (t)
Е	e (ɛ)	У	u (u:)
Ж	ž (ʒ)	Ф	f (f)
З	z (z)	Х	h (h)
И	i (i)	Ц	ts (ts)
Ј	j (j)	Ч	č (č)
К	k (k)	Ш	š (ʃ)
Л	l (lj)		
Љ	lj (lj)		
М	m (m)		

PRINCIPAL YUGOSLAV HOLIDAYS

State holidays

- 1. January¹⁾ — New Year's Day
- 1. May¹⁾ — International Labour Day
- 4. July — Fighter's Day
- 29. November¹⁾ — Day of the Republic

Republic holidays

- 27. April — Day of "Osvobodilna Fronta" formation — Socialist Republic of Slovenia
- 7. July — People of Serbia Uprising Day
- 13. July — People of Montenegro Uprising Day
- 22. July — People of Slovenia Uprising Day
- 27. July — People of Croatia and People of Bosnia and Herzegovina Uprising Day
- 2. August — Ilinden — National Holiday of Macedonia
- 11. October — People of Macedonia Uprising Day
- 1. November — Day of the Dead — Socialist Republic of Slovenia

Principal anniversaries

- 8. March — Women's Day
- 15. April — Railway Men's Day
- 9. May — Victory Day
- 21. May — Yugoslav Air Force Day
- 25. May — Youth Day
- 16. July — Yugoslav People's Army Tank Units Day
- 9. September — People of the Istria, Trieste and the Slovene Littoral Uprising Day
- 10. September — Yugoslav Navy Day
- 7. October — Yugoslav People's Army Artillery Day
- 20. October — Beograd Liberation Day
- 24. October — United Nations Organization Day
- 7. November — The Great October Socialist Revolution Day
- 22. December — Yugoslav People's Army Day

¹⁾ Celebration for two days, excluding Sunday.

YUGOSLAV NAMES OF MONTHS

	Macedonian	Slovenian	Serbian	Croatian
I	januari	januar	januar	siječanj
II	februari	februar	februar	veljača
III	mart	marec	mart	ožujak
IV	april	april	april	travanj
V	maj	maj	maj	svibanj
VI	juni	junij	jun	lipanj
VII	juli	julij	jul	srpanj
VIII	avgust	avgust	avgust	kolovoz
IX	septemvri	september	septembar	rujan
X	oktomvri	oktobar	oktobar	listopad
XI	noemvri	november	novembar	studen
XII	dekemvri	december	decembar	prosinac

PHASES OF THE MOON in 1975

	New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter
January	13	20	27	4
February	11	19	26	3
March	12	19	26	4
April	11	17	25	3
May	10	17	24	3
June	8	15	23	1
July	8	14	22	1 & 30
August	6	13	21	29
September	4	11	20	27
October	4	11	19	26
November	2	10	19	25
December	2	10	17	24

TIME ABROAD (Yugoslavia = 12 hrs.)

	hours	hours	
Afghanistan	15.30	Italy	12
Albania	12	Japan	20
Argentina	8	Jordan	13
Australia (Eastern)	21	Korea	19.30
Austria	12	Lebanon	13
Belgium	12	Liberia	11.14
Bolivia	7	Libian AR	13
Brazil (Eastern)	8	Luxembourg	12
Bulgaria	13	Mexico	5
Burma	17.30	Netherlands	12
Canada (Eastern)	6	New Zealand	23
Chile	7	Nicaragua	5
China P.R. of (Central)	19	Norway	12
Colombia	6	Pakistan (Western)	16
Costa Rica	5	Panama	6
Cuba	6	Paraguay	7
Czechoslovakia	12	Peru	6
Denmark	12	Poland	12
Egypt	13	Portugal	11
Ecuador	6	Romania	13
Ethiopia	14	Saudi Arabia	14
Finland	13	South Africa	13
France	12	Spain	12
Germany	12	Sri Lanka	16.30
Greece	13	Sudan	13
Guatemala	5	Sweden	12
Haiti	6	Switzerland	12
Hungary	12	Syrian AR	13
India	16.30	Thailand	18.30
Indochina	18	Turkey	13
Indonesia (Java)	18.30	United Kingdom	11
Iran	14.30	U.S.A. (Eastern States)	6
Iraq	14	U.S.S.R. (Moscow time)	14
Israel	13	Venezuela	7.30

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

All time GMT

Albanian	— 14.00—14.30	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	21.30—22.00	on 340.5
Arabic	— 15.00—15.30	on 49.18, 25.56, 31.18
	17.30—18.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
Bulgarian	— 13.00—14.00	on 323.9 (Sunday only)
	14.30—15.00	on 323.9 (excepting Sundays)
	18.00—18.30	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
English	— 15.30—16.00	on 25.56, 19.69, 31.18
	18.30—19.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	20.00—20.30	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	22.00—22.15	on 236.6, 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
French	— 16.00—16.30	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	19.30—20.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	22.15—22.30	on 236.6, 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
German	— 16.30—17.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	20.30—21.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
Greek	— 21.00—21.15	on 49.18, 31.18, 41.43
Russian	— 14.30—15.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	17.00—17.30	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
	19.00—19.30	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18
Spanish	— 00.00—00.30	on 41.43, 25.56, 31.18
	01.00—01.30	on 41.43, 25.56, 31.18
	21.30—22.00	on 49.18, 41.43, 31.18

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTOMATIC AND SEMI-AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE

Up to 1 January 1975 trunk (main and transit) telephone exchanges with automatic and semi-automatic service were put into use in certain towns and places of SFRY.

By dialing the telephone number of the town and then the required telephone number from the telephone directory, the caller is connected directly with the telephone from the town required.

Telephone exchanges with automatic and semi-automatic services

Telephone number of the town	Main and transit exchanges	Telephone number of the town	Main and transit exchanges
010	Beograd	042	Plazdin
011	Beograd	043	Sljivovar
012	Požarevac	044	Sisak
013	Pančevo	045	Kutina
014	Valjevo	046	Virovitica
015	Šabac	047	Karlovac
016	Leskovac	048	Gospić
017	Vranje	049	Zabok
018	Niš	050	Dubrovnik
019	Zaječar	051	Rijeka
021	Novi Sad	052	Pula
022	Sremska Mitrovica	053	Pazin
023	Zrenjanin	054	Osijek
024	Subotica	055	Slavonski Brod
025	Sombor	056	Vinkovci
031	Titovo Užice	057	Zadar
032	Čačak	058	Split
033	Prijepolje	059	Šibenik
034	Kragujevac	061	Ljubljana
035	Svetozarevo	062	Maribor
036	Kraljevo	063	Celje
037	Kruševac	064	Kranj
038	Priština	065	Nova Gorica
039	Pač	066	Koper
041	Zagreb	067	Postojna

Telephone number of the town	Main and transit exchanges	Telephone number of the town	Main and transit exchanges
068	Novo Mesto	081	Titograd
069	Murska Sobota	082	Cetinje
070	Jajce	083	Niškić
071	Sarajevo	084	Bijelo Polje
072	Zenica	088	Mostar
073	Goražde	089	Trebinje
074	Dobož	091	Skopje
075	Tuzla	092	Štip
076	Brčko	093	Titov Veles
077	Bihać	094	Tetovo
078	Banja Luka	095	Kičevo
079	Prijedor	096	Ohrid
080	Livno	097	Bitola

If the required town has the same number of its exchange as the place from which the call has been made, the caller should not choose the telephone number of the town but only the necessary telephone number from the directory.

Semi-automatic telephone service

In case when the caller after several repeated dialings can not be put through automatically, he can call his exchange in Beograd and Niš dialing the number 902, or in other places dialing the number 900 or 90 or dialing the number on which the trunk calls are notified. Notification of call is gratis.

In automatic and semi-automatic telephone service, where the caller is put through at once, the details of the call are recorded on the telephone number together with local calls for billing purposes by impulses, whereby one impulse is charged at the price fixed for local calls.

Impulses are directed to the telephone number in intervals from 5 to 20 seconds depending on the distance by the following zones: 1) under 100 km, 2) 100—200 km, 3) 200—400 km and 4) over 400 km.

In semi-automatic telephone service, when the caller is subsequently put through, the telephone operator of the starting exchange records the details of the call in units of 1 minute for billing purposes.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Number	Name	Number

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Address	Name	Exchange	Number
		081	1000
		082	1001
		083	1002
		084	1003
		085	1004
		086	1005
		087	1006
		088	1007
		089	1008
		090	1009
		091	1010
		092	1011
		093	1012
		094	1013
		095	1014
		096	1015
		097	1016

If the required person has the same number in the exchange as the place from which the call has been made, the caller should not change the telephone number and should dial the necessary telephone number from the directory.

In case when the caller after several repeated attempts can not be reached automatically he can call his own exchange in Moscow and dial the number 902, or in other places dialing the number 800 or 90 or dialing the number on which the trunk calls are notified.

Classification of calls in great cities into automatic and semi-automatic telephone services, where the calls are not through an operator. In semi-automatic services, where the calls are recorded on the telephone number together with local calls for billing purposes by impulse, which rate of call is charged at the price fixed for local calls.

Impulses are directed to the telephone number in intervals from 5 to 10 seconds depending on the distance by the following zones: 1) under 100 km, 2) 100-200 km, 3) 200-400 km and 4) over 400 km.

In semi-automatic telephone service, when the caller is subsequently not through the telephone exchange of the exchange records the details of the call in units of 1 minute for billing purposes.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Address	Name	Exchange	Number

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Number	Name	Number

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Number	Name	Number

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Number	Name	Number

ADDRESSES

Name	Address

ADDRESSES

Name	Address

ADDRESSES

Name	Address

ADDRESSES

Name	Address

ADDRESSES

Name	Address

ADDRESSES

Name	Address

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

Name

Address

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**PUBLICATIONS OF THE FEDERAL INSTITUTE
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LET'S GO SHOPPING

BEOGRAD

WELCOME
TO
BEOGRAD

Beograd, the crossroads of the East and of the West from ancient times up to the present day, the passage station of commercial caravans in the Middle Ages, the political, cultural and commercial center of Yugoslavia, welcomes you cordially, with the wish that in its 3500 shops, stores, department stores, market centers, kiosks and specialized and exclusive shops you find everything you need, and everything you wish to buy — as a memory for your stay in it, or to buy products that you usually buy at home.

The goods you buy in Beograd shops, department stores, in the kiosks in the streets and in the exclusive shops are mostly made in Yugoslavia and they are of excellent quality.

Do not forget! Our ready-made clothing, our leather products, our folk arts and crafts products, our food products and drinks are already known on the world market, and they are in general, of the same quality as the best foreign products, which you can find in Beograd, too.

Before you begin shopping, and you want to buy something particular, you can get detailed information concerning all facts connected with shopping in Beograd, in our information centers and information agencies.

**Tourist
Association
of Beograd**

We would like to recommend you:

for women:

- leather and fur products, such as: leather and fur coats, modern leather dresses, topcoats, wind-jackets, jackets;
- leather goods: handbags, gloves, shoes, suitcases;
- linen, blouses, textile, ready-made clothing, coats, women's suits;
- folk arts and crafts clothing: blouses and dresses;
- cosmetic preparations, made in Yugoslavia, and imported ones;
- Yugoslav laces known all over the world;
- particular silver filigree jewelry;

for men:

- leather and fur products, such as: leather and fur coats, wind-jackets, etc.;
- leather goods: gloves, briefcases, suitcases, best quality leather shoes;
- ready-made clothing: socks, ties, linen, topcoats, coats;
- sports, hunting and fishing equipment;
- camping equipment;
- cigarettes of all known world producers, pipe tobacco;
- cameras and photo equipment, films;
- the best known foreign and Yugoslav drinks;
- spare parts for motor-cars of all known world producers;

for all:

- paintings, sculptures, graphics; ceramics, glass, porcelain, folk arts and crafts products, clothing, period furniture, souvenirs of all kinds, different kinds of Yugoslav and foreign candied products.

All over the world are known: our salamis »Gavrilović« and »Juhor«, our liqueurs »Maraskino«, and our weak plum brandy and strong plum brandy — the best known strong plum brandy is »Bardaklija«, »Klekoča«, is a kind of juniper brandy, »Travarica« is a kind of strong plum brandy made with husks of grapes; »Lozovača« is a kind of grape brandy.

Our best known wines are:

WHITE WINES: »Plemenka«, »Rizling«, »Graševina«, »Semjon«, »Ezerjó«, »Muškata«, »Žilavka«, »Grk«, »Rebula«, »Zlatna Rebula«.

RED WINES: »Hamburg«, »Prokupac«, »Dingač«, »Kosovski božur«, »Game«, »Plavac«, »Teran«, »Merlot«, »Merlot Rojal«, »Postup«, »Blatina«, »Ružica«, »Opovo«.

SPARKLING WINES: »Fruškogorski biser«, »Milion«.

DESSERT WINES: »Prošek«, »Suvarak«.

STRONG DRINKS: cognacs »Rubin«, »Navip«, »Badel«, »Cezar«, »Ambasador«.

On the markets and in shops for your taste there are:

dairy products:

- curdled milk (sheep's milk, cow's milk)
- different kinds of cheese (sjenički, homoljski, šarplaninski, zlatiborski, somborski)
- kajmak — Serbian salted cream (kraljevački, čačanski, zlatiborski);

smoked meat:

- smoked ham from Užice — užička pršuta (beef, pork, mutton)
- smoked ham from Dalmatia — dalmatinski pršut (pork)
- kulen — smoked meat (from Slavonia and Vojvodina)
- ham (from Vojvodina)



In supermarkets: in summer and in winter 6 a.m. — 8 p.m.; on Sundays 7 a.m. — 10 a.m.

Markets: in summer and in winter 5—12 a.m.; on Sundays 5.30—12 a.m.

The shops in the center of the town: 6 a.m. — 8 p.m., for food products: 8 a.m. — 8 p.m. for industrial products.

On Sundays the following shops are open:

Department store »Beograd«, Terazije 15—23, 8 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Department store »Beograd«, Drugstore — pedestrian passage — corner of Nušić and Moša Pijade Street, working hours: non-stop.

Department store »Kluz«, Terazije 5, 8—12 a.m.

All prices in Beograd shops are fixed.

TAKING THE GOODS ABROAD FROM THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.

All goods bought may be taken abroad in the following way: Every better shop will calculate the transport costs on the basis of the postal rates or railway rates; you shall pay this amount and the packaging costs, and your goods shall be sent to the address given by you. All goods bought in Beograd shops may be taken abroad without any limitation. If you buy arts objects and paintings, sculptures, graphics, applied art objects, ethnography objects, carpets and old music instruments, do ask the shop direction to provide for you the official agreement that you are allowed to take the things abroad. This agreement can be obtained in 24 hours from the **Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments**, which is competent to give the agreement or to prevent the articles of value and the works to be taken abroad, which articles of value and works are under the protection of the State.

The said agreement is obligatory for the things to be taken abroad.

LET'S GO SHOPPING

Either you start from Dimitrije Tucović Square, where the most important building is the building of Hotel »Slavija«, and you go along Marshal Tito Street and along Knez Mihailova Street to Kalemegdan — the largest and the most beautiful park and fortress in Beograd — or vice versa, you will be going through the Beograd City, which is the most imposing in Knez Mihailova Street and on the Square »Terazije« — the very center of Beograd.

Department stores with the largest assortment of goods:

Department store »Beograd« — Knez Mihailova 5, 41 and 45

Department store »Beograd« — Terazije 15—3

Department store »Beograd« — Masarikova 5

Department store »Beograd« — Dušanovački trg

Department store »Beograd« — Pariske komune 18, Novi Beograd

Department store »Beteks« — Požeška 42a, Banovo Brdo

Department store »Inex« — Masarikova 4

Department store »Merkator« — Palmira Toljatića 7, Novi Beograd, Textile and leather ready-made clothing (suits, topcoats, women's suits), men's, women's and children's fancy goods, woolen cloth, decoration textile, handbags, suitcases, vanity cases, gloves, shawls, ties, gadgets (refrigerators, washing machines, gas cookers and electric cookers, naphtha stoves, TV sets and wireless sets transistors, tape recorders, installation material, chandeliers), plastic goods (clothing, footwear, pieces of furniture),



smoked meat:

- smoked ham from Užice — užička pršuta (beef, pork, mutton)
- smoked ham from Dalmatia — dalmatinski pršut (pork)
- kulen — smoked meat (from Slavonia and Vojvodina)
- ham (from Vojvodina)

sausages:

- (sremske — from Srem, srpske — from Serbia, kranjske — from Slovenia)

bacon:

- (smoked bacon from Užice)

GENERAL REMARKS BEFORE SHOPPING

Rate of exchange list:

The valid rate of exchange lists are to be found in all exchange offices, banks and in hotel reception offices.

Working hours at the 24 hour duty bank: 00,00 a.m. — 12 p.m. — Vasina 20.

Yugoslav currency:

Specie

5, 10, 20 and 50 paras, 1, 2 and 5 dinars

Bank-notes

5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dinars

Foreign languages:

As a rule, where the sellers-assistants speak foreign languages, it is usually to be read in the shopwindows.

WORKING HOURS IN THE SHOPS

In winter: 9—12 a.m and 4—8 p.m.
In summer: 8—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.
In the department stores, both in summer and in winter, 8 a.m. — 8 p.m.



clothing (suits, topcoats, women's suits), men's, women's and children's fancy goods, woolen cloth, decoration textile, handbags, suitcases, vanity cases, gloves, shawls, ties, gadgets (refrigerators, washing machines, gas cookers and electric cookers, naphtha stoves, TV sets and wireless sets transistors, tape recorders, installation material, chandeliers), plastic goods (clothing, footwear, pieces of furniture), camping equipment, sports, hunting and fishing equipment, cosmetic goods, photo and motion-picture cameras, photo-material and equipment, glass, porcelain, records, folk, classical and jazz muzis records, foreign language records.

Specialized department stores:

Department store »Beograd« — Department store for women — Knez Mihailova 33

Department store »Beograd« — Department store for gadgets, tools, porcelain, Bulevar revolucije 12

»Centrotekstil« — Makedonska 6

»Centrotekstil« — Bulevar Lenjina 179, Novi Beograd

»Export-Drvo« — Bulevar revolucije 174

»Elektrometal« — Maršala Tita 1

»Elektrometal« — Knez Mihailova 14—16

»Jugoelektro« — Department store for gadgets, Obilićev venac 4

»Jugoexport« — Furniture gallery, Kolarčeva 1

»Lesnina« — Furniture gallery, Bulevar revolucije 17

»Moda« — Department store for footwear and women's leather goods, Knez Mihailova 11

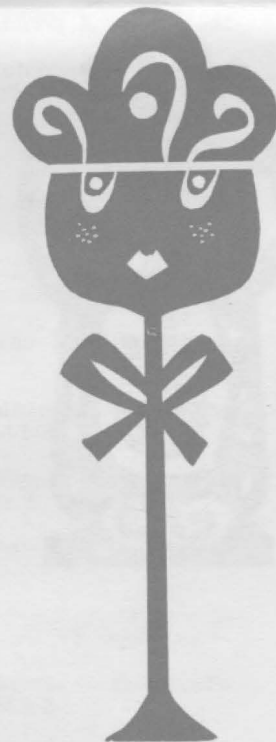
»Novi dom« — Department store for furniture and decoration textile, Bulevar revolucije 28

»Mladost« — Department store for children, 7. jula 39

»Slovenijales« — Department store for furniture, Karađorđeva 75

»Meblo« — Furniture gallery, Goce Delčeva 34, Novi Beograd

»Upin« — Department store for furniture, Bulevar Lenjina 113, Novi Beograd.



Boutiques:

»Ateks« — women's ready-made clothing and knitted goods, Makedonska 28

»Bazar« — women's ready-made clothing, Obilićev venac 28

»Beko« — men's and women's ready-made clothing, Knez Mihailova 37

»Jugoexport« — women's ready-made clothing, Terazije 7

»Jugoexport« — knitted goods, Kolarčeva 1

»Jugoexport« — women's ready-made clothing, leather goods, Knez Mihailova 10

»Jugoexport« — men's ready-made clothing, Makedonska 4

»Jugoexport« — women's linen — Terazije, pedestrian passage near »Albanija«

»Jugoexport« — boutique for children, Čika Ljubina 15

»Standard« — gentlemen's fashion world, Palmira Toljatija 5, Novi Beograd

»3 M«, boutique of the department store »Merkator« — for young people, younger and less young people, Palmira Toljatija 7, Novi Beograd.

»Nacionalni salon« — women's fashion boutique. Ready-made clothing (dresses, women's clothing) made with national motives and national folklore of all regions of Yugoslavia. There is a possibility to have pieces of clothing made to order. Clothing pieces of top Yugoslav fashion, pottery, ceramics, sashes, coasters and others, Francuska 7.

»Folk Arts and Crafts«

In the shops »Folk Arts and Crafts«, enterprise of the same name, specialized for selling mostly hand-made goods, you can buy: textile goods — woven goods, shawls, blouses, skirts (national motives), party pieces of gold, silver, forged iron, wood; engravings, printing gravures, goldsmith, silversmith products, decoration products, souvenirs, leather goods, suitcases, handbags, vanity cases, belts.

»Narodna radinost« — Folk Arts and Crafts — Knez Mihailova 2, 4, 17, 19, Kneza Miloša 17a, Terazije 27 (Bezistan), Terazije 45, Students' Square 7.

Folk Arts and Crafts — different kinds of wicker furniture, Uzun Mirkova 7 and 7. jula 20.

Souvenirs:

»Fontana«, Knez Mihailova 20

»Inex« — Kolarčeva 2, all shops of »Narodna radinost«

»Mladinska knjiga«, Maršala Tita 5.

Shops — Luxurious goods:

»Fontana« — all kinds of foreign and the best Yugoslav strong drinks, foreign cigarettes and pipe tobacco, precious pipes for collectors, gold watches, jewelry, import cigarette lighters, chocolate (Swiss production), paintings, sculptures, engravings, decoration goods, art souvenirs, photo and motion-picture cameras and equipment, the best known French perfumes, canned juice, Knez Mihailova 20.

»Amfora« — foreign and the best Yugoslav cosmetics, men's fancy goods, porcelain, specialized jewelry shop, Terazije 8

»Inex« — foreign tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, strong drinks of well known foreign producers, gas lighters, different arts of souvenirs, Kolarčeva 2

»Rapid« — jewelry, cosmetic preparations of Yugoslav and foreign firms, Russian watches and dolls, unique items of peasant costumes, samovars, pianos, Čika Ljubina 16.

Jewelry shops:

»Filigran« — goldsmith and silversmith goods, jewelry — hand-made by famous Prizren masters, Terazije 27, Bulevar revolucije 14

»Juvela« — gold and silver jewelry, jewelry goods, Knez Mihailova 26, Bulevar revolucije 52, Nemanjina 32

»Zlatarna Celje« — gold and silver jewelry, watches, Kolarčeva 3

Shop — Fine arts

»Prodajna galerija« — Fine Artists' Association — permanent sale exhibition of paintings, sculptures and graphics of Yugoslav artists, Kosančićev venac 19

Gallery of Applied Art — Sale exhibition of the Applied Artists' Association of Serbia; ceramics, dolls dressed in peasant costumes, jewelry, engravings, copper engravings, picture postcards — motives of peasant costumes and embroidery, Uzun Mirkova 12

»Srećna nova umetnost« — Happy New Arts, Selling Department of the Students' Cultural Center, M Tita 48

»Antika« — Commission store, Maršala Tita 6

»Kanton« — Dragoslava Jovanovića 12

»Fontana« — Knez Mihailova 20

Shops — books, periodicals, guide books — Yugoslav and foreign ones:

»Jugoslovenska knjiga«, Knez Mihailova 2

»Prosveta«, Terazije 26 and Knez Mihailova 10

»Prosveta« — Antique shop, Knez Mihailova 35

»Turistička štampa«, Obilićev venac 26

»Mladost« — Maršala Tita 48

»Nolit« — Maršala Tita 23
Bookshop of the National Library of Serbia, Skerlićeva 1

»Kultura«, Terazije 12 and Terazije 45

Newspapers and periodicals (foreign) — Kiosks:

Square Terazije, in front of the Hotel »Moskva«, pedestrian passage under the department store »Beograd«, Knez Mihailova near the American Reading Room; Dimitrije Tucović Square (near Hotel »Slavija«), the Main Railway Station (at the entrance and on the platform); in the shops and halls of Hotels »Jugoslavija«, »Metropol«, »Slavija«.

Reproductions (ancient masters)
»Jugoslovenska knjiga«, Knez Mihailova 2; »Nolit«, Maršala Tita 23; National Museum, Republic Square 1.

Shops — flowers: Nušićeva 5, Sremska 11, Maršala Tita 3, Njegoševa 2, Terazije, pedestrian passage — department store »Beograd«.

Drugstores and perfume shops — »Jasmin«, Terazije 26, Čika Ljubina 7; »Narcis«, Terazije 35.

»Max Faktor« — Perfume shop and drugstore, Uzun Mirkova 6

»Jugolek« — drugstore: foreign and Yugoslav cosmetic preparations — preparations for individual hygiene, complete equipment for babies, Marx Engels Square 8, Kosovska 8

Pharmacies: Knez Mihailova 27, Terazije 5, 22 and 27, Maršala Tita 9, Nemanjina 2.

Medical herb teas — Plant pharmacy, Tadeuša Koščuškog 1

»Optika« — (optical instruments), Knez Mihailova 1, Nušićeva 10, »Ghetaldus«, Balkanska 32, Jug Bogdanova 2, Maršala Tolbuhina 18.

Shops — glass and porcelain:

»Kristal-Import«, Maršala Tita 13, Terazije 37, pedestrian passage near »Albanija«

»Naše staklo« — glass, porcelain, sets of dishes — services, Knez Mihailova 9.

»Rasveta« — lamps, ceramics, porcelain, chandeliers, Knez Mihailova 24

Shops — gadgets: »Elektrometal«, Knez Mihailova 6 and 14—16, Maršala Tita 1, Moše Pijade 5; »Elektrometal«, Knez Mihailova 50; »Radioelektro«, Knez Mihailova 35, Uzun Mirkova 12

Hats — Women's hat shop, Maršala

Tita 36; Women's hat shop »Mira«, Maršala Tita 54; Hat shop »Lidija«, Francuska 5; Hat shop, Makedonska 15.

Stockings, socks — »Partizanka«, Sremska 2; »Ključ«, Makedonska 28; department stores

Decoration textiles — »Zlatibor«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Ateks«, Čika Ljubina 7; »Goblens«, Zmaj Jovina 15; »Bazar«, Kneza Miloša 17.

Children's ready-made clothing — »Dečja radost«, Knez Mihailova 21; »Beteks«, Terazije 24; »Bazar«, Maršala Tita 23; »Galičnik«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Mladost«, 7. jula 39.

Indian goods — Maharana — Bulevar revolucije 184

Intershop — Hilendarska 1

»Izbor« — gentlemen's wool fabrics, fancy goods, ties, suitcases, handbags, vanity cases, Marx Engels Square 2.

Sintelon — linen, blankets, curtains, furnishing fabrics, wallpaper, oilcloth, Bulevar revolucije 111

Leather goods — (suitcases, handbags, wallets, vanity cases), 29. novembra, Maršala Tita 22, 29; »Narodna radinost« — Folk Arts and Crafts Knez Mihailova 19, Terazije 45

Leather ready-made clothing — clothing, furs — »Konus«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Krzno« — fur, Knez Mihailova 4, Balkanska 8, Maršala Tita 3; »Krzno-Smartno«, Makedonska 29; »Jugoexport«, Knez Mihailova 10.

Footwear — »Peko«, Maršala Tita 17; »Borovo«, Maršala Tita 32, »Petar Velebit«, Knez Mihailova 29, Kneza Miloša 17; »Alpina žiri«, Maršala Tita 34; »Antilop«, Knez Mihailova 39; »Obuća«, Knez Mihailova 9; »Borovo«, Prizrenska 1.

PEDESTRIAN PASSAGES

Pedestrian passages Terazije, near »Albanija«.

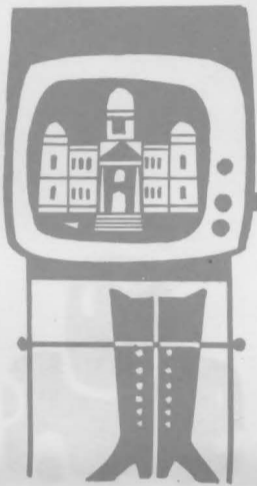
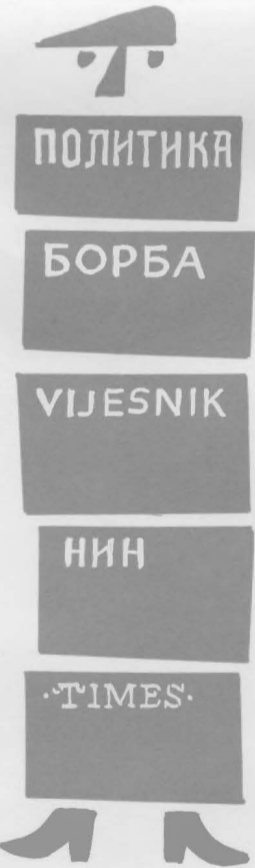
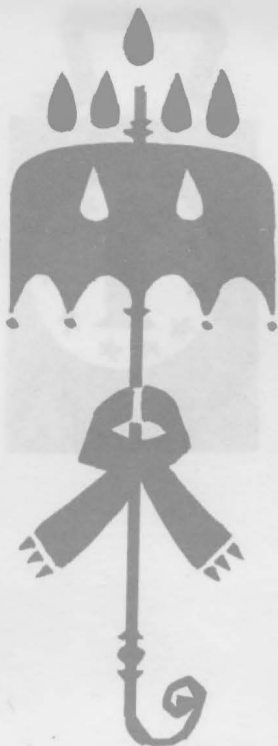
In the very center of Beograd — Terazije Square — where, at the beginning of Knez Mihailova Street, the dominant building is »Albanija«, there is the underground pedestrian passage, in which, in addition to the Tourist Information Center and the Snack Bar, there are several splendidly built and arranged shops: »Šešir« — hatshop, »Kristal-import« — porcelain and glass; »Toko« — leather goods; »Duvan« — foreign and Yugoslav cigarettes, picture postcards and toys; »Jugoexport« — women's linen shop; »Kristal-import«, perfume shop; »Rubin«, gold and silver jewelry; »Borba«, tobacco and men's perfume products and Yugoslav periodicals; »Optika«, eyeglasses (dioptr and sun eyeglasses); EI-Niš — transistors, records; »Komision«, commission store.

Pedestrian passage — Terazije:

Near the department store »BEOGRAD«, the largest and the best equipped department store in Beograd, there is the entrance into the underground pedestrian passage with the shops: »Stampa«, foreign journals and illustrated reviews, foreign and Yugoslav newspapers and picture postcards; »Petar Velebit«, footwear; »Zlatarna Celje«, jewelry; »Rasadnici« — flowers; »Šarm«, drugstore and perfume shop, lamps, decoration goods, kitchen equipment, transistors, electric razors; DEPARTMENT STORE BEOGRAD — (underground department) foreign and Yugoslav drinks, candied products, washing and cleaning means; »Oslobođenje« — Yugoslav printings and journals, foreign and Yugoslav cigarettes, picture postcards; »Boja« — painters' equipment, lacquers, dyes; »Rubin« — jewelry; »2 juli« — handbags; »Kristal-import« — jewelry, journals.

Underground pedestrian passage — Nušić — Moša Pijade streets.

Underground oasis of splendidly arranged and abundantly supplied shops which are opened non-stop (day and night), on working-days and on holidays. These shops are similar to the American drugstores — they belong to the department store »Beograd«. In this passage there are the following shops: self-service grocery (food products), the department of men's, women's and children's fancy goods, of perfume goods and the department of records, when



Jewelry shops:

»Filigran« — goldsmith and silver-smith goods, jewelry — hand-made by famous Prizren masters, Terazije 27, Bulevar revolucije 14

»Juvela« — gold and silver jewelry, jewelry goods, Knez Mihailova 26, Bulevar revolucije 52, Nemanjina 32
»Zlatarna Celje« — gold and silver jewelry, watches, Kolarčeva 3

Photo material shops:

»Cinphoto« — photo and motion-picture cameras of the best known world producers, photo material and equipment, color films, Knez Mihailova 2, Knez Mihailova 19, Makedonska 17

Fotoservis — Terazije 31

Stamp shop:

»Filatelija« — sale of all kinds of Yugoslav and foreign stamps, Takovska 7

Tobacco shops:

Sale of Yugoslav and foreign cigarettes, of pipe tobacco, of equipment — shops: »Duvan«, restaurants, department stores, foreign cigarettes: »Fontana« — Knez Mihailova 20; »Inex« Kolarčeva 2

Record shops:

»Jugoton«, Makedonska 27, »Muzička kuća RTB«, Makedonska 21, »Muzički magazin«, Terazije 12 (instruments, equipment, TV and wireless sets, tape recorders and transistors), »Jugoslovenska knjiga« — Palace »Albanija«, Record Department, »Prosveta«, Terazije 16.

HI-FI Magazin — records: Yugoslav light and folk music; foreign records of light, classic and jazz music, Obilićev venac 24.

Terazije 37, pedestrian passage near »Albanija«

»Naše staklo« — glass, porcelain, sets of dishes — services, Knez Mihailova 9.

»Pazeta« — lamps, ceramics, porcelain, chandelier sticks, Knez Mihailova 24

Shops — gadgets: »Elektrometal«, Knez Mihailova 6 and 14—16, Maršala Tita 1, Moše Pijade 5; »Elektron«, Knez Mihailova 50; »Radioelektro«, Knez Mihailova 35, Uzun Mirkova 2; »Elektrometal«, Student's Square 11; »Radioelektro«, Terazije 14; »Elektrotehna«, Knez Mihailova 24; »Radioton«, Zmaj Jovina 15, Moše Pijade 15, Terazije 29.

Dyes — for painting and for flats, Vasina 5, Terazije — pedestrian passage near the department store »Beograd«.

Sports equipment — (camps, sports, hunting, fishing) »Slovenija-sport«, Marx Engels Square 2; »Sport«, Terazije 29; »Lovac«, Generala Ždanova 34; »Jastreb«, Balkanska 10; »Fazan«, Zeleni venac 6, »Maraton«, Đure Jakšića 4a.

Shops — textile and ready-made clothing: — »Ateks«, Terazije 6; »Bazar«, Maršala Tita 29 and 33, Knez Mihailova 28; »Samoizbor«, Maršala Tita 21; »Modni magazin«, Knez Mihailova 23; »Džentlemen«, Knez Mihailova 1—3, »Svila«, Knez Mihailova 1—3; »Šantung«, Knez Mihailova 40; »Štofara«, Knez Mihailova 27; »Ateks«, Terazije 35, »Gracija«, Terazije 10; »Ateks«, Terazije 42; »Emona«, Terazije 35; »Meteor«, Terazije 10; »Kula«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Ateks«, Terazije 10; »Bazar«, Maršala Tita 23; »Varteks«, Moše Pijade 3; »Beko«, Knez Mihailova 37; Terazije 26, 35, Maršala Tita 8, 43;

»Beteks« — women's and men's fancy goods (unique items and models of small series), Terazije 26

»Trikotaža« — (textiles, wool); »Srbijateks«, Knez Mihailova 33; »Partizanka«, Sremska 2.

Underground pedestrian passage — Nušić — Moša Pijade streets.

Underground oasis of splendidly arranged and abundantly supplied shops which are opened non-stop (day and night), on working-days and on holidays. These shops are similar to the American drugstores — they belong to the department store »Beograd«. In this passage there are the following shops: self-service grocery (food products), the department of men's, women's and children's fancy goods, of perfume goods and the department of records, where you can find the whole equipment for the wireless and TV sets, cristal and porcelain as well as metal fancy goods.

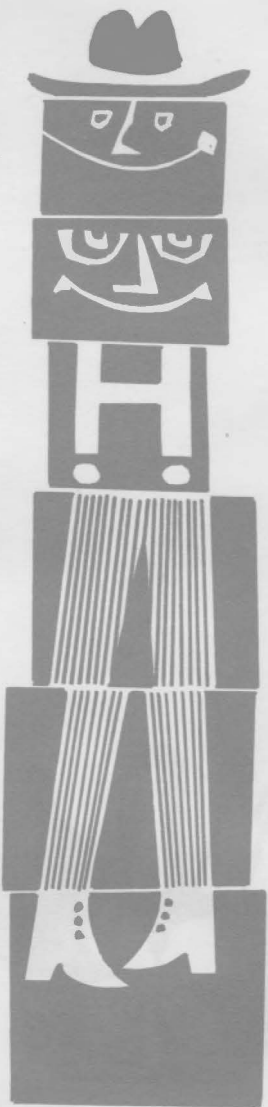
BEZISTAN

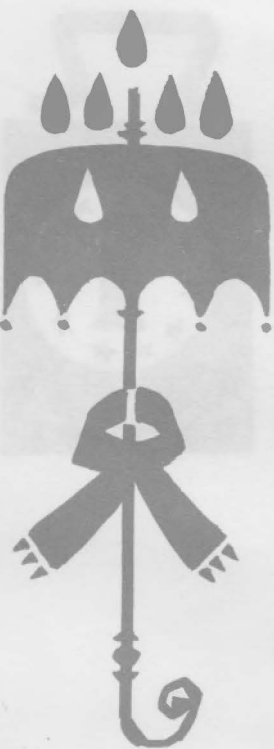
Near the hotel »Kasina«, on Terazije, we come into the passage connecting Terazije with Marx Engels Square. In this large and nicely arranged passage there is Bezistan with several small shops: »Narodna radinost« — Folk Arts and Crafts, the shop of the sweetmeat and chocolate factory »Nada Štark«, »Duvan«, flower shop — »Park«, record shop — »Metalektro«, shop for the porcelain and glass of the mine and nonmetal industry of Zaječar, and the boutique »Eva« where you can find modernly modelled and modern jewelry, and various tiny decoration goods convenient also as souvenirs. In Bezistan there is also the cinema named Kozara where premiere films are shown, as well as the garden restaurant »Kafe Terazije«.

MARKET CENTERS

MARKET CENTER — NOVI BEOGRAD, Palmira Toljatija 1—5

Shops — footwear, furniture, textile, flowers, carpets and wallpaper; bookshops, shops for men's, women's and children's fancy goods; self-service groceries — food products; the shop »Navip«; dry-cleaning shops, a beauty shop; banks — Beogradska banka and Ljubljanska banka, and a specialized Slovenian restaurant »Pri Majolki«.





Shop — Fine arts

»Prodajna galerija« — Fine Artists' Association — permanent sale exhibition of paintings, sculptures and graphics of Yugoslav artists, Kosančićev venac 19

Gallery of Applied Art — Sale exhibition of the Applied Artists' Association of Serbia; ceramics, dolls dressed in peasant costumes, jewelry, engravings, copper engravings, picture postcards — motives of peasant costumes and embroidery, Uzun Mirkova 12

»Srećna nova umetnost« — Happy New Arts, Selling Department of the Students' Cultural Center, M Tita 48

»Antika« — Commission store, Maršala Tita 6

»Kanton« — Dragoslava Jovanovića 12

»Fontana« — Knez Mihailova 20

Shops — books, periodicals, guide books — Yugoslav and foreign ones:

»Jugoslovenska knjiga«, Knez Mihailova 2

»Prosveta«, Terazije 26 and Knez Mihailova 10

»Prosveta« — Antique shop, Knez Mihailova 35

»Turistička štampa«, Obilićev venac 26

»Mladost« — Maršala Tita 48

»Nolit« — Maršala Tita 23
Bookshop of the National Library of Serbia, Skerlićeva 1

»Kultura«, Terazije 12 and Terazije 45

Newspapers and periodicals (foreign) — Kiosks:

Square Terazije, in front of the Hotel »Moskva«, pedestrian passage under the department store »Beograd«, Knez Mihailova near the American Reading Room; Dimitrije Tucović Square (near Hotel »Slavija«), the Main Railway Station (at the entrance and on the platform); in the shops and halls of Hotels »Jugoslavija«, »Metropol«, »Slavija«.

Reproductions (ancient masters)
»Jugoslovenska knjiga«, Knez Mihailova 2; »Nolit«, Maršala Tita 23; National Museum, Republic Square 1.

Shops — flowers: Nušićeva 5, Sremska 11, Maršala Tita 3, Njegoševa 2, Terazije, pedestrian passage — department store »Beograd«.

Drugstores and perfume shops — »Jasmin«, Terazije 26, Cika Ljubina 7; »Narcis«, Terazije 35

Hats — Women's hat shop, Maršala

Tita 36; Women's hat shop »Mira«, Maršala Tita 54; Hat shop »Lidija«, Francuska 5; Hat shop, Makedonska 15.

Stockings, socks — »Partizanka«, Sremska 2; »Ključ«, Makedonska 28; department stores

Decoration textiles — »Zlatibor«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Ateks«, Cika Ljubina 7; »Goblen«, Zmaj Jovina 15; »Bazar«, Kneza Miloša 17.

Children's ready-made clothing — »Dečja radost«, Knez Mihailova 21; »Beteks«, Terazije 24; »Bazar«, Maršala Tita 23; »Galičnik«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Mladost«, 7. jula 39.

Indian goods — Maharana — Bulevar revolucije 184

Intershop — Hilendarska 1

»Izbor« — gentlemen's wool fabrics, fancy goods, ties, suitcases, handbags, vanity cases, Marx Engels Square 2.

Sintelon — linen, blankets, curtains, furnishing fabrics, wallpaper, oilcloth, Bulevar revolucije 111

Leather goods — (suitcases, handbags, wallets, vanity cases), 29. novembra, Maršala Tita 22, 29; »Narodna radinost« — Folk Arts and Crafts Knez Mihailova 19, Terazije 45

Leather ready-made clothing — clothing, furs — »Konus«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Krzno« — fur, Knez Mihailova 4, Balkanska 8, Maršala Tita 3; »Krzno-šmartno«, Makedonska 29; »Jugoexport«, Knez Mihailova 10.

Footwear — »Peko«, Maršala Tita 17; »Borovo«, Maršala Tita 32, »Petar Velebit«, Knez Mihailova 29, Kneza Miloša 17; »Alpina žiri«, Maršala Tita 34; »Antilop«, Knez Mihailova 39; »Obuća«, Knez Mihailova 9; »Borovo«, Prizrenska 1.

PEDESTRIAN PASSAGES

Pedestrian passages Terazije, near »Albanija«.

In the very center of Beograd — Terazije Square — where, at the beginning of Knez Mihailova Street, the dominant building is »Albanija«, there is the underground pedestrian passage, in which, in addition to the Tourist Information Center and the Snack Bar, there are several splendidly built and arranged shops: »Šešir« — hatshop, »Kristal-import« — porcelain and glass; »Toko« — leather goods; »Duvan« — foreign and Yugoslav cigarettes, picture postcards and toys; »Jugoexport« — women's linen shop; »Kristal-import«, perfume shop; »Rubin«, gold and silver jewelry; »Borba«, tobacco and men's perfume products and Yugoslav periodicals; »Optika«, eyeglasses (diopter and sun eyeglasses); EI-Niš — transistors, records; »Komision«, commission store.

MARKET CENTER »FONTANA« — Novi Beograd, Pariske komune 13 — self-service grocery; shops — footwear, flowers, souvenirs, »Optika«, dry-cleaning shops, beauty shop, Beogradska banka, pastry shop and restaurant »Fontana«.

Within the market center »Fontana« there is also the representative cinema »Fontana« in which premiere Yugoslav and foreign films are shown.

SHOPS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

»Tržnica« — food delicacy products, Knez Mihailova 19,

»Zlatan Pobednik« — delicacy products and prizewinners »Beograd« — awarded on official degustations, Makedonska 24,

»Centar« — food delicacy products (Yugoslav and foreign salamis, tinned food, foreign and Yugoslav drinks, candied products, fruit, coffee, icecream) Knez Mihailova 1.

Self-service groceries: »Cvetni trg«, Njegoševa 2; »Sava«, Marx Engels Square 2; »Dunav«, Nušićeva 15; »Smederevka«, Maršala Tita 33 and 60; »Stari Grad«, Cika Ljubina 8; »Dorćol«, Gospodar Jevremova 41.

Markets — Zeleni venac, Kalenićeva pijaca, Bajlonova pijaca, Palilulska pijaca, Stari Đeram, Cvetkova, Market Center. If you wish to buy food products more cheaply, if you wish the greatest choice at one place, if you wish to experience the very atmosphere, and to get to know our mentality, don't miss the chance to go to see the markets we recommend you. But, you must get up early; the market working hours begin at 5 a.m. The more time you spend at the market, the more complete pleasure you will have.

Pastry shops — oriental pastry shops: »Pelivan«, Bulevar revolucije 20; »Kvarner«, Knez Mihailova 32; town pastry shops: »Beograd«, Terazije 14; »Kalemegdan«, Knez Mihailova 48; »Minjon«, Maršala Tita 13; »Žubor cveča«, Maršala Tita 31; »Kod spomenika«, Trg republike; private pastry shops: Vukašin Petrović, Zmaj Jovina 14; Veljko Stojanović, Sremska 6; Stevan Kovačević, Makedonska 34; the pastry shop of the hotels »Taš«, »Metropol«, and »Jugoslavija«; the pastry shop »Fontana«, Pariske komune 18, Novi Beograd.

SHOPS — MOTOR CAR SPARE PARTS

»Alfa Romeo« — »Kosmaj« — M. Kovačevića 6, tel. 764—899

»Austin« — IMV — Bulevar Crvene armije 17, tel. 439-656



ПОЛИТИКА

БОРБА

VIJESNIK

НИН



«TIMES»

Drugstores and perfume shops — »Jasmin«, Terazije 26, Cika Ljubina 7; »Narcis«, Terazije 35.

»Max Faktor« — Perfume shop and drugstore, Uzun Mirkova 6

»Jugolek« — drugstore: foreign and Yugoslav cosmetic preparations — preparations for individual hygiene, complete equipment for babies, Marx Engels Square 8, Kosovska 8

Pharmacies: Knez Mihailova 27, Terazije 5, 22 and 27, Maršala Tita 9, Nemanjina 2.

Medical herb teas — Plant pharmacy, Tadeuša Koščušskog 1

»Optika« — (optical instruments), Knez Mihailova 1, Nušićeva 10, »Gheldaldus«, Balkanska 32, Jug Bogdanova 2, Maršala Tolbuhina 18.

Shops — glass and porcelain:

»Kristal-Import«, Maršala Tita 13, Terazije 37, pedestrian passage near »Albanija«

»Naše staklo« — glass, porcelain, sets of dishes — services, Knez Mihailova 9.

»Rasveta« — chandeliers, table lamps, ceramics, porcelain, chandelier-sticks, Knez Mihailova 24

Shops — gadgets: »Elektrometal«, Knez Mihailova 6 and 14—16, Maršala Tita 1, Moše Pijade 5; »Elektrometal«, Knez Mihailova 50; »Radioelektro«, Knez Mihailova 35, Uzun Mirkova 2; »Elektrometal«, Student's Square 11; »Radioelektro«, Terazije 14; »Elektrotehna«, Knez Mihailova 24; »Radioton«, Zmaj Jovina 15, Moše Pijade 15, Terazije 29.

Dyes — for painting and for flats, Vasina 5, Terazije — pedestrian passage near the department store »Beograd«.

Sports equipment — (camps, sports, hunting, fishing) »Slovenija-sport«, Marx Engels Square 2; »Sport«, Terazije 29; »Lovac«, Generala Ždanova 34; »Jastrebo«, Balkanska 10; »Fazan«, Zeleni venac 6, »Maraton«, Đure Jakšića 4a.

Shops — textile and ready-made clothing: — »Ateks«, Terazije 6; »Bazar«, Maršala Tita 29 and 33, Knez Mihailova 28; »Samoizbor«, Maršala Tita 21; »Modni magazin«, Knez Mihailova 23; »Džentlemen«, Knez Mihailova 1—3, »Svila«, Knez Mihailova 1—3; »Šantung«, Knez Mihailova 40; »Štofara«, Knez Mihailova 27; »Ateks«, Terazije 35, »Gracija«, Terazije 10; »Ateks«, Terazije 42; »Emona«, Terazije 35; »Meteor«, Terazije 10; »Kula«, Knez Mihailova 47; »Ateks«, Terazije 10; »Bazar«, Maršala Tita 23; »Varteks«, Moše Pijade 3; »Beko«, Knez Mihailova 37; Terazije 26, 35, Maršala Tita 8, 43;

»Beteks« — women's and men's fancy goods (unique items and models of small series), Terazije 26

»Trikotaža« — (textiles, wool); »Srbijateks«, Knez Mihailova 33; »Partizanka«, Sremska 2.

ses); EI-Niš — transistors, records; »Komision«, commission store.

Pedestrian passage — Terazije:

Near the department store »BEOGRAD«, the largest and the best equipped department store in Beograd, there is the entrance into the underground pedestrian passage with the shops: »Štampa«, foreign journals and illustrated reviews, foreign and Yugoslav newspapers and picture postcards; »Petar Velebit«, footwear; »Zlatarna Celje«, jewelry; »Rasadnici« — flowers; »Šarm«, drugstore and perfume shop, lamps, decoration goods, kitchen equipment, transistors, electric razors; DEPARTMENT STORE BEOGRAD — (underground department) foreign and Yugoslav drinks, candied products, washing and cleaning means; »Oslobođenje« — Yugoslav printings and journals, foreign and Yugoslav cigarettes, picture postcards; »Boja« — painters' equipment, lacquers, dyes; »Rubin« — jewelry; »2 juli« — handbags; »Kristal-import« — jewelry, journals.

Underground pedestrian passage — Nušić — Moša Pijade streets.

Underground oasis of splendidly arranged and abundantly supplied shops which are opened non-stop (day and night), on working days and on holidays. These shops are similar to the American drugstores — they belong to the department store »Beograd«. In this passage there are the following shops: self-service grocery (food products), the department of men's, women's and children's fancy goods, of perfume goods and the department of records, where you can find the whole equipment for the wireless and TV sets, cristal and porcelain as well as metal fancy goods.

BEZISTAN

Near the hotel »Kasina«, on Terazije, we come into the passage connecting Terazije with Marx Engels Square. In this large and nicely arranged passage there is Bezistan with several small shops: »Narodna radinost« — Folk Arts and Crafts, the shop of the sweetmeat and chocolate factory »Nada Štark«, »Duvan«, flower shop — »Park«, record shop — »Metalektro«, shop for the porcelain and glass of the mine and nonmetal industry of Zaječar, and the boutique »Eva« where you can find modernly modelled and modern jewelry, and various tiny decoration goods convenient also as souvenirs. In Bezistan there is also the cinema named Kozara where premiere films are shown, as well as the garden restaurant »Kafe Terazije«.

MARKET CENTERS

MARKET CENTER — NOVI BEOGRAD, Palmira Toljatija 1—5

Shops — footwear, furniture, textile, flowers, carpets and wallpaper, bookshops, shops for men's, women's and children's fancy goods; self-service groceries — food products; the shop »Navip«; dry-cleaning shops, a beauty shop; banks — Beogradska banka and Ljubljanska banka, and a specialized Slovenian restaurant »Pri Majolki«.

»Austin« — IMV — Bulevar Crvene armije 17, tel. 439-656

Auto-Union »Audi« — »Autotehna« — Katanićeva 18

BMW — Tehnunion — »Mostogradnja« — Batajnica — Železnička 29

»Citroen« and »Fiat« — Kolarčeva 8—10, tel. 631-199

Auto-enterprise »Šumadija« — Obrenovački put 3, tel. 554-622

»Daf« — »Universal« — Sv. Miletića 12

»Fiat« — »Zastava« — Auto-enterprise »Zastava«, 27. marta 1—5 tel. 330-661

»Ford« — Auto-service »Sport« — Novi Beograd — Omladinskih brigada 31, tel. 692-524

»Chrysler«, — Kneza Miloša 9, tel. 340-403

»Moskvič« — Pančevački put 47 — Krnjača, tel. 764-862

»Mercedes BMS« — Auto-remont, Vojvode Stepe 352, tel. 462-255

»Moris« — Bulevar Crvene armije 17, tel. 345-114

»Hillmann-Sunbeam« — »Interkomerc«, Kneza Miloša 7, tel. 340-402

»Opel« — »Autotehna« — Bulevar Crvene armije 96, tel. 450-583

»Peugeot« — Braće Jugovića 21, tel. 323-945

»Renault« — »Kosmaj« — M. Kovačevića 6, tel. 764-899

»Rower« — »Interpromet« — Prote Mateje 45, tel. 435-895

»Simca« — Ivana Milutinovića 53, tel. 443-441

»Škoda« — »Balkanija« — Cara Dušana 84, tel. 634-148

»Trabant« — »Gradska čistoća« — Mije Kovačevića 6, tel. 440-631

»Toyota« — »Agrooprema« — Dunavska 34, tel. 633-945

»Wartburg« — »Mostogradnja« — Železnička 29, tel. 607-370, Batajnica

»Volga« — »Progres« — Pančevački put b.b. tel. 764-862

»Volvo« — »Universal« — Svetozara Miletića 12, tel. 761-760

Izdavač: Turistički savez Beograda, Moše Pijade 1

Dizajn: Vladislav Pešić, slikar-grafičar

Prevod: Lazin Đorđe

Tiraž: 30.000, jun, 1975.

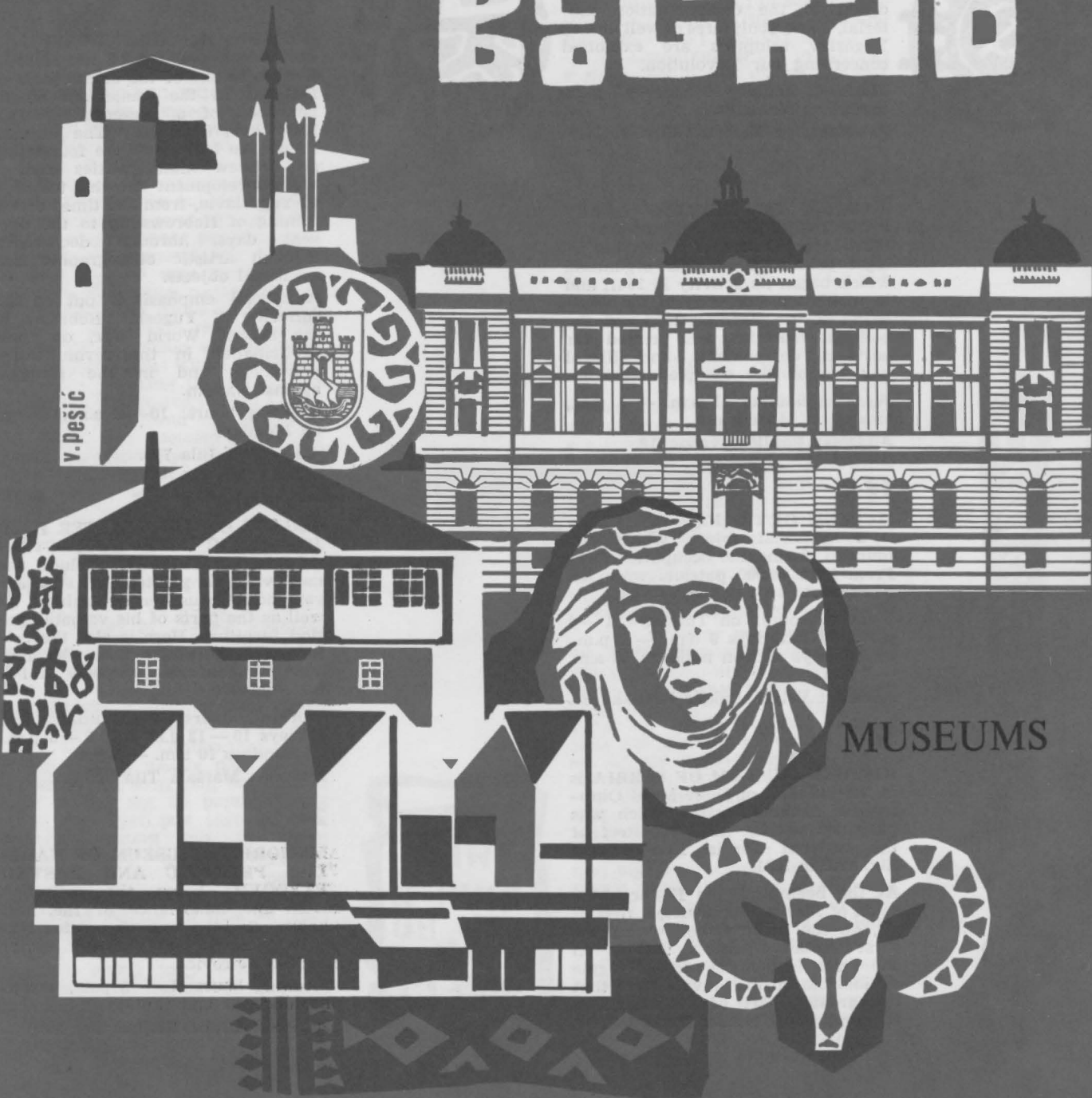
Štampa: NIP »Sportska knjiga«, Beograd, M. Birjuzova 37



beograd



BEOGRAD



V. Pešić

3. 68
W.V.

MUSEUMS

The Beograd museums, the funds of which have very rich collections, were founded in the 19th and 20th centuries. The first collections in Serbia come from the treasuries of medieval monasteries, but also some families had very rich collections — many of them are today in the museums of Beograd.

In Serbia a museum is mentioned in 1841 for the first time, when the Museum-Lyceum of Dositej Obradović was founded. Three years later, in 1844, the National Museum was founded in Beograd.

In the collections kept in Beograd museums whole epochs can be reconstructed, beginning from those that existed on our territory at the prehistoric times up to those arisen in the 19th century. In this way we can have a full insight into the genesis of styles as well as into the genesis of social and political happenings on the territory of Yugoslavia from the prehistoric days up to the present ones.

1

NATIONAL MUSEUM was founded in 1844 on the initiative of Jovan Sterija Popović, Serbian writer.

Up to 1937 it had not its own permanent building, and then it was put in the building of the new royal court; after the Second World War it got its own building, built in 1903 according to the project of Architect Nestorović; this building was adapted in 1946, and in 1965 re-adapted.

Among the objects belonging to the museum fund are those that are to be seen in the collection of pre-historic archeology, which includes the neolithic excavated objects at Starčevo and Vinča and the votive cart with the idol from Dupljaja.

It is supposed that this is the presentation of the myth which in the Greek mythology is connected with Apollo from Hyperborea. Among the objects from the classical archeology including the Greek-Illyrian material found at Trebenište, Novi Pazar and Stobi there are the gold masks from Trebenište, the bronze statue of the satyr from Stobi that are very nice, as well as the antique copy of Athena Partenos by Phidias.

In the medieval collection of the Serbian Art, in addition to the wonderful exemplaries of original frescos from the Serbian monasteries in the period of time from the 12th century to the 17th century — Đurđevi Stupovi, Gradac, Sv. Arhandel near Prizren — to the parts of frescos belonging to Morava style groupe, it is Miroslavljevo Jevandlje — Miroslav's Gospel written between 1180 and 1190 that attracts interest, as the oldest preserved Serbian handwritten book, decorated with many miniatures of Byzantin-Roman origine.

In the rich collection of foreign art many famous names of the world painting are included: Paolo Veneziano, Hieronimus Bosch, Tintoretto, Carapaccio, Rubens, Corot, Renoir, Picasso, Monnait, Van Gogh, Vla-minck, Ruo and others.



Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., on Thursdays 9 a.m. — 7 p.m., on Sundays 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Mondays closed.

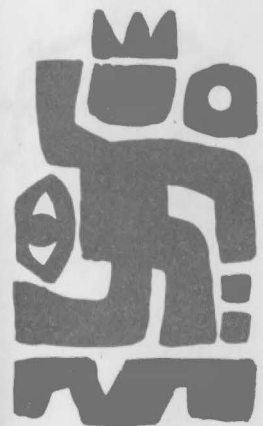
Address: Trg Republike 1a.

2

GALLERY OF FRESCOS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM was founded in January 1953, and the direct motive for it was the »Exhibition of the Medieval Art of the Peoples of Yugoslavia«, organized in Paris in 1951, on which the copies of the best medieval frescos from the territory of Serbia, Macedonia and Crna Gora, as well as the copies of stone plastics, portals and windows made in pre-roman style provoked great interest.

Today the Gallery possesses the copies of all more significant frescos and portals, but because there is no sufficient room, thematic scientific-popular exhibitions are arranged, and they represent, at the same time, a permanent exhibition. The exhibition »Medieval Frescos in Serbia, Macedonia and Crna Gora« has an anthology character. It makes the visitors acquainted with the most significant processes in the development of fresco painting on the territory of Yugoslavia in the period of time from the 12th century to the 16th century, i.e. it represents all the new important development periods from the imitations of the Byzantine painting up to the end of the 13th century and during the 14th century, when our fresco painters became original masters. Among the exhibited displays the most beautiful are: »Uspenje Bogorodice« — resurrection of mother of Jesus — from Sopoćani, one of the most monumental compositions of Middle Ages, then »Raspeće« — crucifix — from Studenica, as well as »Anđeo na grobu Hristovom« — the angel at the grave of Jesus — from the scene »Cveti« — Palm Sunday — from Mileševo.

In the Gallery there are more than 800 fresco copies.



Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., on Thursdays 9 a.m. — 7 p.m., on Sundays 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Mondays closed.

Adress: Cara Uroša 20.

3

MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART. The idea on the foundation of this institution which would have to do only with the problems of contemporary art, was born in 1951, and in 1958 the Modern Gallery was founded — this was the origin of the Museum. The Museum was put in the building, for the project of which a tender was issued, and the solution of the Architects Ivan Antić and Ivanka Raspopović was accepted. The building consists of six prisms making a whole, and the exhibition room (3.600 m²) is in several levels. The building is a significant realization of the Serbian architecture, and it is one of the rare buildings projected and built for a museum.

The exhibited material includes the modern art in Yugoslavia from 1900 up to the present days.

In the department of the Yugoslav art from 1900 up to the First World War the most important are: the works of Nadežda Petrović, Jakopić, Kraljević, Milovanović and others, and they give a clear idea on the creative process of the new art in Yugoslavia.

In the department of the art between the two wars there are two style totalities: the first one in which the influence of Paris is to be seen in the work of artists active at that time, and the second one — the art of the fourth decade, when this influence becomes poorer and our artists become independent.

At that time, excellent realizations are: Nadežda Petrović's paintings, especially »Pogreb u Sičevu« — funeral at Sičevo, and Jovan Bijelić's »Devojčica u kolicima« — the little girl in the baby carriage, Sava Šumanović's monumental composition

»Pijana lađa« — the drunken ship, Krsta Hegeđušić's »Mrtve vode« — dead waters, Marin Tartalja's »Muža« — milking, Milo Milunović's »Mrtva priroda« — dead nature, and others. New intentions are to be seen in the art in the works of Lazar Vozarević, Vlada Veličković, Dado Đurić, Mića Popović, Oto Log and others.

The collection of graphics includes leaves of the artists of Yugoslavia.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Tuesdays.

Address: Novi Beograd, Ušće.

4

TOMA ROSANDIĆ'S MUSEUM is a memorial museum in an authentic milieu, in which this famous artist—sculptor lived and worked. Many sculptures are exhibited, from monumental compositions up to tiny decorative plastics.

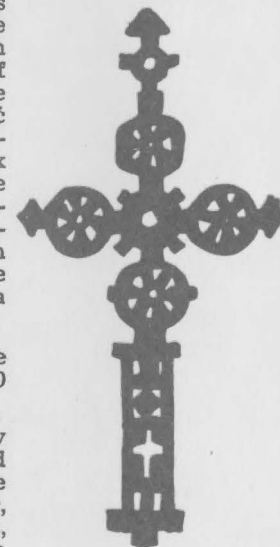
Working hours: 11 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Vasilije Gaćeše 3.

5

MUSEUM OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH includes church paintings, engravings, manuscripts, printed books, priest's garments, embroidered objects and other church objects. The collection includes objects which came into the Museum from different monasteries; it includes also the church equipment which was plundered by ustashas during the war, as well as objects from other sources.

Among the exhibited objects the most important ones are: King Milutin's mantle, the glass of the Russian Emperor Ivan Grozni, Jefimija's embroidered work, one of the nicest medieval embroidered works, the garment of the Serbian Duke Lazar, who perished on Kosovo, in the battle, which opened the way for the





Turkish invasion on the Balkan Peninsula.

Among the icons, two icons from the monastery Krušedol are the most valuable ones: the mother of Jesus with Christ and with the prophets from the 16th century and the icon of John the forerunner, painted by Metropolitan Ilarion in 1644.

Working hours: 9—12 a.m., on Sundays 11 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Mondays closed.

Address: 7 jula 5.

6

MUSEUM OF APPLIED ART was founded in 1950. One year later, a permanent exhibition was opened which shows the development of the applied art in Serbia from the 12th century to the 20th century.

The permanent exhibition shows the chronological development of the applied art and of the art handicraft on the Serbian national territory from the coming of the Slavs to the Balkan Peninsula up to the present days.

In order to be studied and understood better, the museum material is divided into several collections; the most important ones are: the ceramics collection, the porcelain collection of Emil Galle's glass, then the collection of glass produced in the glass factories of Serbia and the collection of the 19th century glass. The collection of metal has a great value; this collection includes the jewelry from the early Middle Ages to the end of the 19th century, and it represents the most complete jewelry collection in Yugoslavia. The antique gemmas and cameos, as well as the Serbian and Greek coins, and the collection of crosses from the 8th century to the 19th century, the icons made of cattail in the period of time from the 16th century to the 18th century — are very valuable and very nice. In the furniture collection, the Serbian furniture of the 19th century is very important, as well as the valuable collection of sundials



from the 17th and 18th centuries, and the collection of clocks from the 17th century to the 20th century.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 1 p.m. and 4—7 p.m., on Sundays 10 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Mondays closed.

Address: Vuka Karadžića 18.

7

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM. In the documents »The State of the Serbian National Museum 1844—1846« and »The List of Things of the Serbian Museum« from 1848 we can see that there was interest to collect ethnographical material, and in the inventory there are: jewelry, pottery, amulets, so that at that time the idea arose to separate the ethnographical collection as an individual collection. The Museum was founded in 1901 when the ethnographical collection was separated from the fund of the National Museum. The aim of the Museum was to show that Serbia, in spite of slavery of five centuries under the Turks, has had in its past and in its present times an inestimable inheritance of national creative work.


In its fund the Museum has a great collection of national products: clothing, jewelry, tools, ceramics, engravings, as well as collections of national costumes from the different parts of the country. All these things are very rare today.

As the fund has been increasing, and the exhibition room has not been sufficient, thematic exhibitions have been arranged including only one part-region.

The Museum has a rich library.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Studentski trg 13 — Students' Square 13.



MUSEUM »25 MAJ« was opened on May 24th 1962 in the building which was built for gallery exhibitions, on the day before the 70th birthday of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. On the Museum exhibition are exhibited the objects which President Tito has obtained as gifts. Among the exhibited things which are very various and of great artistic value, especially attractive is a harp which is the gift of the town Mandalay in Burma, then a Dubrovnik cannon from the 17th century, an antique vase from the 4th century B.C., then an object from Gamzigrad — large mosaic from the 4th century. The Museum is a unique one in Yugoslavia and all over the world for its collection of Yugoslav national costumes and for its collection of relay batons from 1945 up to the present days. In them there are the best wishes for the birthdays of President Tito.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 3 p.m., except on Sundays and Mondays.
Address: Botičeva 8.

9

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF BEOGRAD has displays showing the historical development of the City from the primary settlement up to the liberation of Beograd in 1944. Numerous displays were destroyed during the war or were taken by the invader.

The Museum has several departments: the archeological department, the historical department, the urbanization department, the department for culture and arts and for the technical documentation.

Now the Museum has no exhibition room but there is a project to build a new building in the immediate neighbourhood of Kalemegdan, beside the Pedagogy Museum.

Address: Zmaj Jovina 1.

10

HOMELAND MUSEUM IN ZEMUN. In a well preserved interior there is the exhibition which shows the past of Zemun from the neolithic times up to the present days. The archeological objects, the collection from the 18th and 19th centuries and the documents of the National-liberation Movement 1941—1945 have a special value.

Working hours: 9.30 — 12 a.m. and 5 — 7.30 p.m., except on Mondays.
Address: Maršala Tita 9, Zemun.

11

MUSEUM OF THE THEATER ART. The idea on the foundation of the Museum of the Theater Art arose in 1929, but it was realized in 1953 in the rooms of the house which was built in 1836, and which represents one of the rare authentic examples of the profane Serbian-Balkan architecture in Beograd. The Museum collects, studies and exhibits documents significant for the development of the theater art on the territory of Serbia from the earliest days. As it has not sufficient exhibition room for a total exhibition, it arranges thematic exhibitions. The displays for these exhibitions are the portraits and busts of actors, the costumes and scenographies, manuscripts, books, posters and various archives material.

A special significance belongs to the

fund was made mainly from the inheritance which the Serbian State bought from Vuk's daughter Mina Vukomanović, then from the things obtained from the National Museum—mainly Vuk's private thiigs.

The inheritance of Dositej Obradović was lost in 1813, and so the collection could be established in a much harder way, first of all from Irig, as well as from some individuals; this collection includes Dositej's books, one of them with his handwritten note, then his correspondence, as well as the original sketch from Dositej's monument of Sculptor Valdec — this monument is in the Students' Park not far away from the Museum building.

The material speaking on Vuk's activity, work and life is put on the first floor, and the material on Dositej is put on the ground floor. In addition to the study of the activity and work of these two Serbian giants, this Museum is busy studying the history of literature.

Working hours: 9 a.m. — 3 p.m.
Address: Gospodar Jevremova 21.

13

PEDAGOGY MUSEUM collects, keeps and exhibits the objects and the material of the history of schooling, education and pedagogy in Serbia. It was founded in 1896 as School Museum, but since 1960 it has its present name. In the two world wars it was destroyed, and then restored again. After long years without its own building, since 1969 the Museum has its own building; this was the building of a former secondary school, and here the Museum can perform its activity successfully. In addition to the permanent exhibition »Ten Centuries of the Serbian School«, where the development of the schooling is shown from the times of the coming of the Slavs to the Balkan Peninsula up to the 19th century, in a modern way, the Museum organizes periodical exhibitions, and in the Gallery for the children's fine arts creative work exhibitions are organized with the works of the pupils of primary schools in the field of fine arts. For its visitors the Museum also has a reading room and a rich library consisting of collections of pedagogical and textbook literature, as well as collections of school archives and of schooling documentation.

The printing activity of the Museum includes catalogues of exhibitions, special books in the field of the history of schooling and education, as well as printed works for the history of schooling and education.

Address: Uzun Mirkova 14.

14

MUSEUM OF THE YUGOSLAV FILM LIBRARY has the material concerning the development of the world film industry and especially concerning the development of the Yugoslav film. It organizes thematic exhibitions with photo-material used as commentary for film series, while one part of it is a permanent exhibition on the history of the film.

Address: Kosovska 11.

15

MEMORIAL MUSEUM »JOVAN CVIJIĆ« is in the house in which Jovan Cvijić lived and died; he was the leading Yugoslav geographer and a scientist known all over the world. The Museum shows his life and his work.

from their coming here in the 7th century up to the present days, better said up to the end of the liberation war against the fascist invader in 1945, when the Yugoslav National Army was created.

In more than fifty rooms the material is exhibited and it can be divided into four great basic totalities: War history of the Yugoslav States from the 6th century up to the 14th century, that is up to the times of the penetration of the Turks; the second totality concerns the Turkish rule up to the 19th century. A special totality represents the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples for the liberation from the times of the First Serbian Uprising up to the First World War in 1914—1918. The National Liberation War in 1941—1945 is a separate totality including the creation and the development of the Yugoslav National Army.

Among the exhibited objects there is the collection of the weapons of the Turkish period of time from the 14th century up to the 18th century, in which two Turkish spears and one armor of a Turkish vizier originating from the Kosovo Battle have a special value.

Outside the building, on an open space, various kinds of weapons are exhibited, especially those from the First World War and from the Second World War.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 6 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Fortress Kalemegdan.

17

MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION OF THE PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES OF YUGOSLAVIA was founded in 1960, and it collected a rich and important material for the study and for the presentation of the 50th anniversary of the revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. The permanent exhibition »Half a Century of the Revolutionary Struggle of the Yugoslav League of Communists« is put in the present Museum rooms in the building in which there was the seat of the Yugoslav League of Communists from 1948 up to 1965. The Museum exhibition is made in a very contemporary way, and it used all means known by the modern technique. It used the carousel, photographs, as well as displays, among which the most important ones are those of President Tito, and so a full insight is given, concerning the way of the Communist Party from its foundation, through its activity in illegality, up to the 9th Congress in 1969. In addition to the documentation material, some sculptures of well known Yugoslav sculptors are exhibited concerning our Revolution.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11.

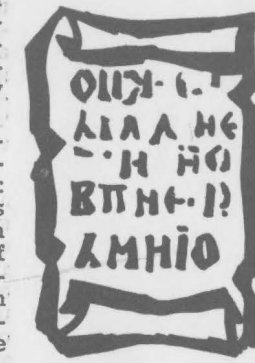
18

MUSEUM OF ILLEGAL PARTY PRINTING SHOPS was opened in 1950, in the house in which the illegal printing shop was organized, which began its activity in 1941, and in which the first copy of the »Bulletin« of the Headquarters and the political material was printed for partisan detachments and illegal workers on the occupied territory.

Working hours: 11 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Banjički venac 12.

19



part concerns the Second Uprising. The very rich Museum fund includes the individual things of the leader of the First Uprising Đorđe Petrović to whom the Turks gave the name Karadorde — Crni Đorđe. On the exhibition, his weapons, his holiday dolman, his seal and his flag from 1804, as well as similar objects of the other Uprising leaders are exhibited.

The Museum shows also the way of living in the Serbian villages between 1804 and 1833. The walls are decorated on the ground floor and on the first floor by the paintings of well known Serbian artists of the 19th century.

The most important exhibited objects are authentic: Karadorde's flag and other nice flags, two cannons from 1811 and 1812, seals, portraits and original handwriting.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Miloš's Castle on Topčider 2.

21

MUSEUM »4 JULA«. In the house which was built in 1934 by Vladislav Ribnikar, the Museum was opened in 1950 as memory concerning the day when the meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia began, on which the decision was taken on the beginning of the general national uprising in Yugoslavia, and on which the Headquarters got established with Josip Broz Tito at the head. This served, later on too, for the meetings of the party members, and President Tito had his room on the first floor. During its construction the house was prepared for illegal activity, and in the garden a shelter was built, and under a stone the property of the Party — a metal box with cold coins was kept. In 1943 the Gestapo confiscated that house and after that German officers lived in it. After the war the house was reconstructed. On the ground floor there is the room in which the historical decision was taken, arranged as it was at the time of the session. Josip Broz Tito's room has a bed, a table and several chairs, a cupboard, a medicine chest and a small radio-loudspeaker.

The Museum fund has also various documentation material, as well as the Party archives.

Working hours: 11 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije 10a.

22

HEBREW HISTORY MUSEUM is put in the building of the Hebrew Center, in one of the oldest parts of Beograd in the immediate neighbourhood of a preserved mosque from the 17th century. The Museum shows the history of the foundation of Hebrew municipalities and of their development on the territory of Yugoslavia, from the times of the coming of Hebrews up to the present days, through documents, through artistic ethnographic and memorial objects.

A special emphasis is put on the suffering of Yugoslav Hebrews in the Second World War, on their participation in the revolutionary movement and in the struggle against Nazism.

Working hours: 10—12 a.m., except on Mondays.

Address: 7 Jula 71a.

23

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Now the Museum has no exhibition room but there is a project to build a new building in the immediate neighbourhood of Kalemegdan, beside the Pedagogy Museum.

Address: Zmaj Jovina 1.

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A special significance belongs to the models of the theater in Stobi from the 3rd century A.D., of the Croatian Theater from 1612, of the National Theater from 1869, to the original portraits of the first playwrights and to the first theater poster from 1841.

Working hours: 9 a.m. — 2 p.m., except on Sundays.

Address: Gospodar Jevremova 21.

12

VUK'S AND DOSITEJ'S MUSEUM was founded in 1949, and was put in the building of the former High School, which was opened in 1808 by the great Serbian educator and first Serbian minister of education Dositej Obradović. At the time of the First Serbian Uprising this was the highest educational-cultural institution in Serbia; it was Vuk Stefanović Karadžić the reformer and creator of the Serbian literary language and one of the greatest linguists in the world who studied at this school. The building was restored in 1948 and the Museum

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Address: Uzun Mirkova 14.

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Working hours: 11 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Jelene Četković 5.

16

MILITARY MUSEUM ON KALEMEGDAN. The first Military Museum in Serbia was put in a small octagon shaped house — diameter 15 m. — from Turkish times, which was destroyed between the two wars. This Museum was opened in 1904 in the honor of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the First Serbian Uprising, which meant the beginning of the struggle of South Slavs for the liberation. Already at the beginning the Museum had a significant and rich fund but it was damaged during the two wars.

The Museum was opened in the present building within the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the National Revolution. The purpose of the Museum is to make the visitors acquainted with the military-historical happenings in Yugoslav regions

special value.

Outside the building, on an open space, various kinds of weapons are exhibited, especially those from the First World War and from the Second World War.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 6 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Fortress Kalemegdan.

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Address: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11.

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Working hours: 11 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Banjički venac 12.

19

MUSEUM OF THE BANJICA CAMP is a memorial object which was founded during the occupation 1941. From here 80.000 patriots were led to be shot.

Working hours: on Tuesdays 1—4 p.m., on Saturdays 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Sundays and on holidays 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.

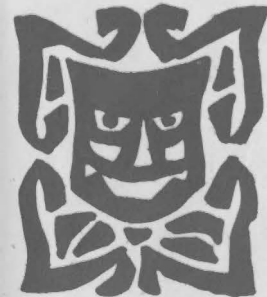
Address: Veljka Lukića-Kurjaka 33.

20

HISTORY MUSEUM OF SERBIA is in the building of Duke Miloš Obrenović's summer castle which was projected by the first architect of the restored Serbia Hadži-Nikola Živković in 1831.

At the beginning, the History Museum of Serbia was oriented, first of all, on the material concerning the First Serbian Uprising, that is on the organization of the struggle against the Turkish invaders, so that the greater part of the exhibition concerns this Uprising, and a smaller

Август
Београд
Библиотека



MUSEUM »4 JULA«. In the house which was built in 1934 by Vladislav Ribnikar, the Museum was opened in 1950 as memory concerning the day when the meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia began, on which the decision was taken on the beginning of the general national uprising in Yugoslavia, and on which the Headquarters got established with Josip Broz Tito at the head. This served, later on too, for the meetings of the party members, and President Tito had his room on the first floor. During its construction the house was prepared for illegal activity, and in the garden a shelter was built, and under a stone the property of the Party — a metal box with cold coins was kept. In 1943 the Gestapo confiscated that house and after that German officers lived in it. After the war the house was reconstructed. On the ground floor there is the room in which the historical decision was taken, arranged as it was at the time of the session. Josip Broz Tito's room has a bed, a table and several chairs, a cupboard, a medicine chest and a small radio-loudspeaker.

The Museum fund has also various documentation material, as well as the Party archives.

Working hours: 11 a.m. — 5 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije 10a.

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A special emphasis is put on the suffering of Yugoslav Hebrews in the Second World War, on their participation in the revolutionary movement and in the struggle against Nazism.

Working hours: 10—12 a.m., except on Mondays.

Address: 7 Julu 71a.

23

LEGACY OF THE PAINTER PAJA JOVANOVIĆ AND COLLECTION OF PETAR POPOVIĆ include the most valuable paintings of Paja Jovanović, famous Serbian painter, as well as the parts of his valuable period furniture. Here is also the collection of furniture from the 18th and 19th centuries, property of Petar Popović.

Working hours: on Tuesdays and Fridays 10—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m., on Sundays 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Address: Maršala Tita 21/IV.

24

MEMORIAL MUSEUM OF NADEŽDA PETROVIĆ AND RASTKO PETROVIĆ keeps the collection from the inheritance of the best known Serbian woman painter Nadežda Petrović and of the writer Rastko Petrović.

Working hours: 1 — 5 p.m., except on Mondays and Fridays.

Address: Ljube Stojanovića 25.

25

PETAR LUBARDA'S MEMORIAL COLLECTION is in the painter's atelier. In addition to the paintings of the well known painter there are also the objects that belonged to this artist.

Working hours: on Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays 10 a.m. — 7 p.m.
Address: Iličićeve 1.

26

COLLECTION OF ICONS, property of the family Sekulić; it is a valuable collection of old icons, which can be seen only after previous agreement. Group visits are impossible.

Address: Uzun Mirkova 5.

27

MEMORIAL GALLERY OF PETAR DOBROVIĆ includes 124 works of this great Yugoslav artist who was creating between the two wars.

Working hours: on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Address: 7 Jula 36.

28

ETNOGRAPHY MEMORIAL COLLECTION OF HRISTIFOR CRNILOVIĆ includes displays coming from the different regions of our country from the 19th century and from the first half of the 20th century.

Working hours: on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.

Address: Kraljevića Marka 10.

29

GALLERY »FLEGL« includes a collection of artistic objects, and that: period furniture, carpets, porcelain, decoration objects, paintings and sculptures.

Working hours: on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 — 12 a.m. and 5 — 8 p.m.
Address: Maršala Tita 21.

30

MUSEUM OF GUSLE is a private museum, unique in the country, with gusles on which the faces of known individuals of our and foreign history are engraved.

Working hours: Non-stop.

Address: Studentska 3, Novi Beograd.

31

MUSEUM »NIKOLA TESLA«, was opened in 1955, and its purpose is: collection and presentation of Tesla's individual and scientific inheritance, of his letters, books, of the sketches and models of his experiments in the field of the electronics. Different models and pictures of Tesla's inventions are exhibited, and this Museum, in addition to its memorial significance, has also the characteristics of a technical museum. In the Museum there is a reading room in which there are the books and periodicals from Tesla's private library.

Working hours: 10 — 12 a.m. and 4 — 6 p.m., on Sundays 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Mondays closed.

Address: Proleterskih brigada 51.

32

BTT MUSEUM

33

RAILWAY MUSEUM was opened in 1953, although there were suggestions for its opening even earlier, and the best occasion for its opening occurred in 1934, when on Tašmajdan »The First Yugoslav Railway Exhibition« was organized. And although the Museum was founded much later, this was the first museum of this kind in Yugoslavia; it was put in the building of Community of Yugoslav Railways.

The Museum exhibition shows the development of the railway in the world and in our country, and among the displays the following ones have a great value: a locomotive from 1861, then »Rama«, the locomotive which pulled the festive train to Sarajevo 1882, and which by a reconstruction looked like a machine from 1877. A very rare exemplary is the locomotive »Milan«, made at Majdanpek in 1882, the first locomotive made in our country.

Working hours: on Mondays Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. — 2 p.m., on Wednesdays and Thursdays 9 a.m. — 6 p.m., on Saturdays and Sundays according to agreement.
Address: Nemanjina 6.

34

MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES was founded in 1895, and it is one of the oldest cultural institutions in the country. The Museum fund is divided into four basic and museum collections: the mineralogy-petrography collection, the geology-paleontology collection, the zoology and the botany collections.

The Museum has a very rich fund of minerals, fossils, ores, rocks, plants and animals, mostly from the territory of Serbia, but there are some also from the other republics of ours.

In it there are exhibited parts of the alive and non-alive nature of our country.

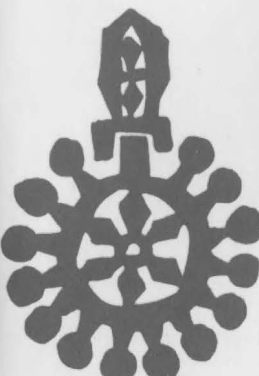
On the permanent exhibition the most important objects are the minerals from Trepča, from the lead and zinc mine; these minerals are known for their beauty and size; there are the fossil mammals from Jastrebac and Veles, unique places for this kind of fauna, then there are the mammals from low and high regions, insects, plants, water world in the water milieu and others. As the Museum has not sufficient exhibition room, mobile study exhibitions are organized; the two last ones were: »Forests of Our Regions« and »Josip Pančić and His Scientific Discoveries in the Nature«. In the Pioneer Camp there is the Pioneer Museum of Natural Sciences. For each exhibition detailed and serious catalogues are printed.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., in summer 9 a.m. — 8 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Ivana Milutinović 57 (permanent exhibition), Njegoševa 51 (building of the Museum).

35

FORESTRY AND HUNTING MUSEUM belongs to the Museum of Natural Sciences in Beograd. Its origin is a forester's collection from 1931, but in its present organization it was opened in 1957 in the house of the Headquarters of the Leader of the First Serbian Uprising Karađorđe. During the Second World War collections of major trophies,



Address: 7 Jula 36.

28

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Working hours: on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.

Address: Kraljevića Marka 10.

29

GALLERY »FLEGL« includes a collection of artistic objects, and that: period furniture, carpets, porcelain, decoration objects, paintings and sculptures.

Working hours: on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 — 12 a.m. and 5 — 8 p.m.

Address: Maršala Tita 21.

30

MUSEUM OF GUSLE is a private museum, unique in the country, with gusles on which the faces of known individuals of our and foreign history are engraved.

Working hours: Non-stop.

Address: Studentska 3, Novi Beograd.

31

MUSEUM »NIKOLA TESLA«, was opened in 1955, and its purpose is: collection and presentation of Tesla's individual and scientific inheritance, of his letters, books, of the sketches and models of his experiments in the field of the electronics. Different models and pictures of Tesla's inventions are exhibited, and this Museum, in addition to its memorial significance, has also the characteristics of a technical museum. In the Museum there is a reading room in which there are the books and periodicals from Tesla's private library.

Working hours: 10 — 12 a.m. and 4 — 6 p.m., on Sundays 9 a.m. — 1 p.m., on Mondays closed.

Address: Proleterskih brigada 51.

32

PTT MUSEUM was founded in 1923 with the purpose to show, to treat and to keep the material concerning the development of the activity of poste offices. In nine halls for gallery exhibitions which are equipped in a modern way the displays are exhibited which make the visitor acquainted with these problems. Also the means are exhibited with which the contagion of plague and of cholera could be prevented in the poste traffic. In special metal strong-boxes one part of the rich collection of stamps both of our poste and of foreign poste is exhibited, while in some vitrines the postal uniforms are exhibited.

President Tito gave as a gift to the Museum a mail-coach drawn by four horses for 16 passengers, which was used in the previous century in Istria.

Working hours: on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 9 a.m. — 3 p.m., on Tuesdays and Fridays 11 a.m. — 7 p.m., on Saturdays 9 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Address: Majke Jevrosime 13.



Wednesdays and Thursdays 9 a.m. — 6 p.m., on Saturdays and Sundays according to agreement.
Address: Nemanjina 6.

34

MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES was founded in 1895, and it is one of the oldest cultural institutions in the country. The Museum fund is divided into four basic and museum collections: the mineralogy-petrography collection, the geology-paleontology collection, the zoology and the botany collections.

The Museum has a very rich fund of minerals, fossils, ores, rocks, plants and animals, mostly from the territory of Serbia, but there are some also from the other republics of ours.

In it there are exhibited parts of the alive and non-alive nature of our country.

On the permanent exhibition the most important objects are the minerals from Trepča, from the lead and zinc mine; these minerals are known for their beauty and size; there are the fossil mammals from Jastrebac and Veles, unique places for this kind of fauna, then there are the mammals from low and high regions, insects, plants, water world in the water milieu and others. As the Museum has not sufficient exhibition room, mobile study exhibitions are organized; the two last ones were: »Forests of Our Regions« and »Josip Pančić and His Scientific Discoveries in the Nature«. In the Pioneer Camp there is the Pioneer Museum of Natural Sciences. For each exhibition detailed and serious catalogues are printed.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., in summer 9 a.m. — 8 p.m., except on Mondays.

Address: Ivana Milutinović 57 (permanent exhibition), Njegoševa 51 (building of the Museum).

35

FORESTRY AND HUNTING MUSEUM belongs to the Museum of Natural Sciences in Beograd. Its origin is a forester's collection from 1931, but in its present organization it was opened in 1957 in the house of the Headquarters of the Leader of the First Serbian Uprising Karadorde. During the Second World War, collections of major trophies, weapons, paintings and books were collected.

Today in the Museum there are rare collections of dermoplastic preparations of mammals and birds from Obedska Bara, the collection of Moša Pijade's trophies, and others.

A special value belongs to the Etruscan collection of Evgenij Demidov, then to the African collection of Dušan Kveder, Dušan Lalević and to the collection of Aleksandar Tomašević.

Working hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m., in summer 9 a.m. — 8 p.m., except on Tuesdays.

Address: Salemegdan — Stambol kapija.

Izdavač: Turistički savez Beograda, Moše Pijade 1

Dizajn: Vladislav Pešić, slikar-grafičar

Prevod: Đorđe Lazin

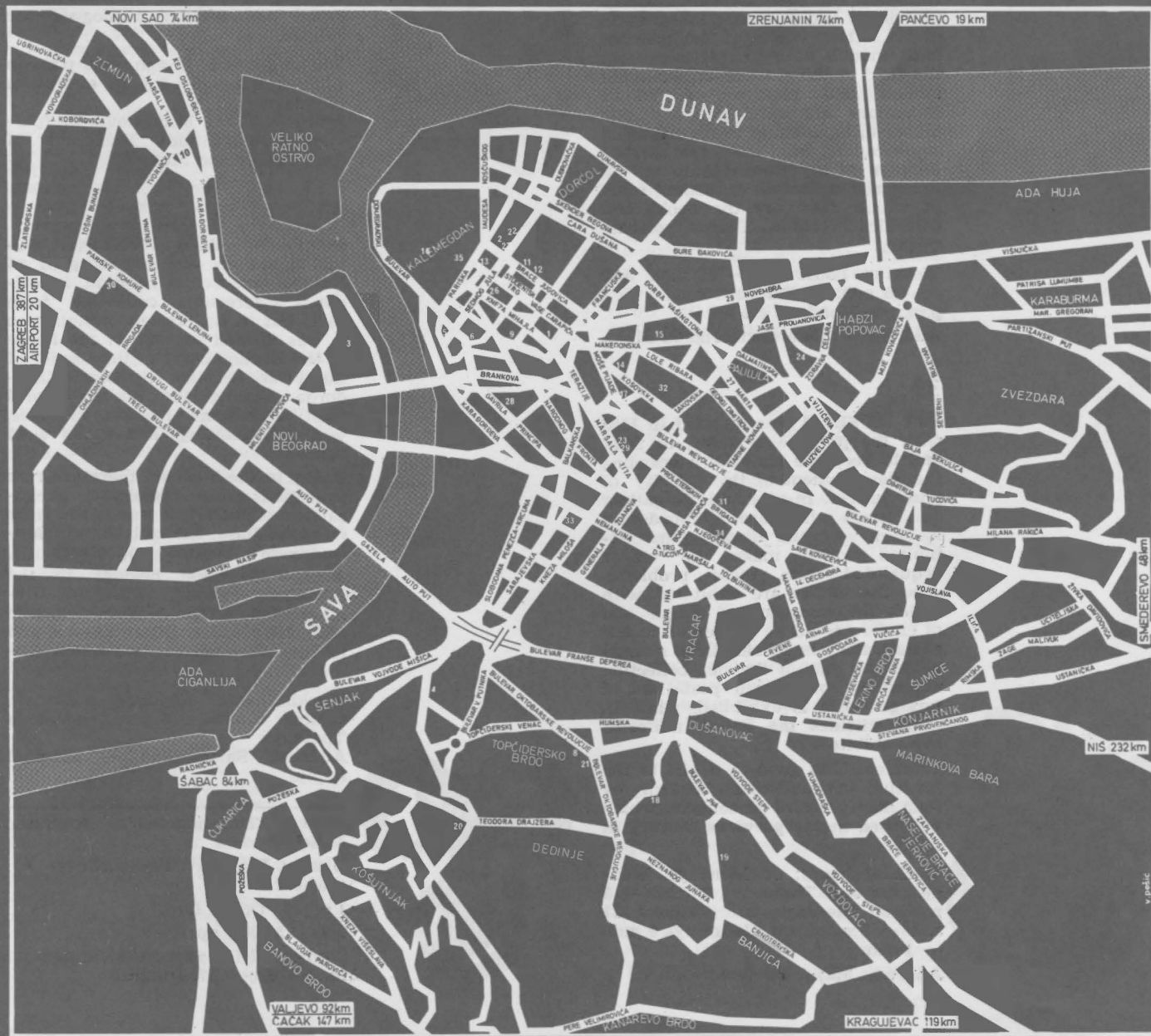
Tiraž: 50.000, april, 1975.

Štampa: NIP »Sportska knjiga«, M. Birjuzova 37, Beograd



beograd

The figures on the map denote the sequence of the museums in the text.





BEOGRAD

YUGOSLAVIA
BELGRADE

A CITY ALWAYS IN ITS YOUTH

Belgrade, a very old city, has not preserved the many visible monuments of its past other cities famous for their age can often boast. Throughout the more than two thousand years of its history, Belgrade has been destroyed many times, obliterating the traits which could have traced its development.

Conveniently situated on the confluence of the Sava River and Danube, at the intersection of nature's roads leading from north and west southwards and eastwards, Belgrade has always been attractive as an objective to many peoples and invaders. A new conquest would always find only ruins on which to build its settlement. The city would receive a corresponding new name and often the impact of even a different civilization.

Nevertheless, the far-away presence of ancient peoples in what is now Belgrade has not been completely erased from its history and present. Its original name, Singidunum, derives from the Celts and Romans. For a long time it was a stronghold on the frontiers of the Roman and Byzantine empires, and remains of its fortified castrum, stone sarcophagi, gold burial jewelry, some sculptures or altars have come down to us. Devastated during the 5th-6th centuries by the Huns and Avars, it was re-populated by the Slavs coming after them from the north. Their vanguards, seeing the white walls of the city on the heights overlooking the confluence of two rivers, called it Beograd — the White City. This name has persisted up through today, although, over the centuries, its temporary masters called it, variously, Alba Graeca, Griechische Weissenburg and Darül Cihad.

In the 15th century Belgrade was the capital for a time of the mediaeval Serbian state. Later it was held by the Hungarians. The Turks captured it in 1521 and held it, with shorter intervals, for a full 350 years. In the 17th century, the Turks built up Belgrade, turning it into their most important town in the Balkans. At the beginning of the 18th century, the Austrians, having taken the city and retaining it for a time, built a fortress on the ruins of the mediaeval stronghold. The basic contours of this structure are still clearly visible.

The Serbs re-entered Belgrade during the First Serbian Uprising, in 1806, but lost it, again, in 1813. Later, after the Second Serbian Uprising, the city enjoyed partial freedom in the Serbian state under Turkish suzerainty. The Belgrade fortress, Kalemegdan, was finally abandoned by the Turks in 1867. Since then, Belgrade, from an Oriental Turkish town, has steadily been undergoing change until its transformation, today, into a modern European city.

In more recent history, Belgrade twice suffered occupation and the devastation of war, during the First and Second World Wars. Belgrade's World-War-II liberation was won on October 20, 1944.

Today, Belgrade is the capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the centre of its political, economic and cultural life.

1

1. View of New Belgrade from Kalemegdan Park

2. Gazela the new bridge across the Sava River

3. Mediaeval gate — Kalemegdan Park

BELGRADE TODAY

Belgrade flourished in the period between the two world wars. The pace of development, however, reached its peak after World War II.

A number of modern residential districts have been built in our time, parallel with the redevelopment of the old, main body of the city. A completely new city has been growing over the postwar years on the plains across the Sava River, on its left bank: New Belgrade, with spacious boulevards and many highrises, mostly apartment buildings, but also department stores, cultural and sports centres. On this land, which was once waste, marshlands are, today, also, the modern headquarters of some of Yugoslavia's main administrative and social-political institutions and organizations, such as the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

However, the old part of the city, on the right bank of the Sava, has remained the centre of its manifold activities in all spheres of life.

The main artery runs down the central, high plateau extending from Dimitrije Tucović Square (formerly Slavija) to the Kalemegdan park. These are Marshal Tito Street, Terazije Square and Knez Mihailova Street, with side-streets intersecting or branching to form the downtown close-knit network. Side by side are tall, modern buildings and older ones protected as monuments of the past, as well as the run-down structures which disappear daily, making room for the new. This part of the city includes the seats of social-political organizations, diplomatic missions, scientific institutes, university faculties, theatres, cinemas, museums, art galleries, the editorial offices of daily newspapers, publishing houses, travel agencies, numerous shops, banks, hotels, cafés and restaurants. This is the busiest part of Belgrade, throbbing from early morning to late night, crowded with the movement of people going to or from work, shopping or simply passing by.

CENTROTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Bulevar revolucije 70

Permanent City Tours — April 1 through October 31, by bus or car, with an expert guide, 3 hours starting at 10 a.m., 6.00 U.S. dollars per person

PUTNIK Travel Agency, Belgrade, Dragoslava Jovanovića 1

Permanent City Tours — May 1 through September 30, start from Republic Square at 9:30 a.m. by bus, with an expert guide, 3 hours, 6.00 U.S. dollars per person

1

1. Belgrade City Assembly

2. Old University, built in 1863

2





ONE DAY, TWO DAYS... OR MORE, IN BELGRADE

If you are in Belgrade only one day do not pass up the chance to walk through its main, downtown streets, to feel the vitality and see some of the city's most striking buildings — the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the Belgrade City Assembly. These last two, side by side in a tree-filled park are the former Old Palace and New Palace, built late in the 19th, and early in the 20th century, respectively. There are the Hotel Moskva (1906), the National Museum, the Old University, known as the Captain Miša Building (1863), the neighbourhood of the Cathedral Church (built during the first half of the 19th century) including a number of structures from that time such as the Princess Ljubica Mansion (the court of renewed Serbia's first Prince) and the «7» Inn, the oldest in Belgrade.

Nearby is Kalemegdan park with the old fortress. If you are interested in a more recent architecture of bold forms, visit the Belgrade Fairgrounds and New Belgrade.

But for bolder, panoramic view of Belgrade, take the elevator to the top, 20th floor of Beograd Palace, on Marshal Tito Street. From this attractively conceived viewing tower you can see the length and breadth of Belgrade.

Beograd Palace includes the city's most up-to-date department store, on its first five floors. It is one of a chain of department and other large stores located, together with various shops, in the downtown centre. Belgrade has always been, and still is, an important commercial centre.

INEX Travel Agency, Belgrade, Republic Square 5
 The Fly and Drive Programme, for 1, 2, 5 and 7 day stays includes tours of the city and visits to cultural monuments in its vicinity and beyond, a boat trip on the Danube, dinners and luncheons in restaurants serving national specialties, horseback riding and tennis, transfer to the airport and rent-a-car services.

Two-day programme in L class hotel 46.00 U.S. dollars
 Two-day programme in A class hotel 42.00 U.S. dollars
 Five-day programme in L class hotel 185.25 U.S. dollars
 Five-day programme in A class hotel 160.00 U.S. dollars

The above prices include the hotel accommodation, transfer, fees and sightseeing.

PUTNIK Travel Agency, Belgrade, Dragoslava Jovanovića 1
 Six days for getting to know Belgrade, its closer and more distant surroundings

A complete programme, with an expert guide
 Price per person, 2 to 4 guests:
 L class hotel 200.00—237.00 U.S. dollars
 High B class hotel 150.00—195.00 U.S. dollars
 All local taxes included

FERIJALTURIST Youth Travel Agency, Belgrade, Bulevar JNA 56a
 One-day stay in Belgrade

City sightseeing tour, luncheon, visit to the mediaeval fortress of Smederevo, tour of sports facilities, expert guides provided
 Complete arrangement 12.00 U.S. dollars, IYHF members 10.00 U.S. dollars

Two-day stay
 Hotel accommodations, the programme as above for the first day; on the second, tour of the Petrovaradin Fortress, monasteries in the Fruška Gore hills and Novi Sad
 Complete arrangement, including all taxes, 35.00 U.S. dollars, IYHF members 24.00 U.S. dollars

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|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Terazije Square, downtown Belgrade |
| 3 | 2 Knez Mihailova Street |
| 2 | 3 Newly-built Beograd Palace, Marshal Tito Street |
| 4 | 4 Belgrade Fairgrounds |



BELGRADE AT NIGHT

A day-time tour of Belgrade will give the visitor a partial acquaintance with the face and spirit of this city. But Belgrade at night, like all other big cities, takes on a special intensity, full of pleasures and programmes distinctly its own.

So, if after a day of visiting landmarks and browsing through stores, your mood is for rest, entertainment, music or the arts, Belgrade at night offers you a wide selection.

Four professional repertory companies with eight theatres, a number of amateur groups, concert halls and dance ensembles permit the visitor to choose from programmes of drama, opera or ballet — with very frequent guest performances by world renowned musicians and singers — or special programmes of folk dance and songs.

In addition, a number of youth and student cultural centres are the focus of the less usual in entertainment and art.

Art exhibitions, whose openings are generally in the evening, are increasingly well attended by art lovers.

But, apart from cultural events, Belgrade's night life also strikes a special note in its cafés and restaurants, scattered all over the city. The statistics tell us Belgrade has about 750 restaurants, cafés and coffee-shops.

Probably the most complete experience of Belgrade at night is to be found in the Skadarlija, the old bohemian and art quarter. There was a time in Belgrade when no writer, artist or actor of any reputation could have lived his life completely detached from the inns and cafés of Skadarlija. Today, this bohemian world has disappeared, but the neighbourhood has been taken over by the young and romantic, and this in very large numbers, who walk the old cobblestoned street or crowd the inns whose names are landmarks in nostalgic reminiscences: Tri šešire (Three Hats), Dva jelena (Two Deer) etc. Here, too, street singers and poets, artists selling their works in kiosks are to be found. For this reason, Skadarlija is sometimes called Belgrade's Montmartre.

The bars in the Jugoslavija, Metropol and Majestic hotels, Lotos and Romani-tar may be recommended to the visitors seeking cabaret entertainment.

CENTROTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Bulevar revolucije 70
 Night walk and tour of the city, with dinner in the Skadarlija
 April 1 through October 1, by bus, 15.00 U.S. dollars, by car, 25.00 U.S. dollars per person

DJERDAPTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Pop Stojanova 2a
 Evening boat trips on the Sava River and Danube
 May 15 through October 15, daily from 8 to 10:30 p.m. with dinner and entertainment.
 Start from the quay in front of Hotel Jugoslavija
 11.00 U.S. dollars per person

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 Republic Square at night |
| 2 | 2 Romani-tar Gipsy restaurant |
| 3 | 3 and 4 Two scenes from Skadarlija |





HOTELS

As a final destination or in transit, Belgrade is Yugoslavia's record-holder for visitors. In 1973, more than 350,000 foreign visitors passed through its hotels. Hotels in Belgrade are, for the most part, newly built. But, even the older hotels have been completely modernized.

The Jugoslavija, on the right bank of the Danube, in Zemun, is the largest hotel in the city. This L class hotel with 810 beds is especially suitable for holding larger international congresses and other conventions.

Class A hotels provide a total of 1,150 beds:

Excelstor, Kneza Miloša 5
 Majestic, Obiljež venac 28
 Metropol, Bulevar revolucije 69
 Moskva, Balkanska 1, Terazije Square
 Palas, Topličin venac 23
 Slavija A, Svetog Save 1

Fifteen high B class hotels provide a total of 3,400 beds:

Balkan, Prizrenska 2, Terazije Square
 Beograd, Balkanska 52
 Kasina, Terazije Square 25
 Nacional, Bežanijska kosa, New Belgrade
 Novi Beograd, New Belgrade
 Park, Njegoševa 2
 Putnik, New Belgrade
 Slavija B, Svetog Save 1
 Splendid, Dragoslava Jovanovića 4
 Srbija, Ustanička 127
 Sumadija, Sumadlijski trg 8
 Taš, Borisa Kidriča 71
 Toplice, 7. jula 56
 Turiat, Sarajevska 37
 Union, Kosovska 11

Class C hotels provide 197 beds:

Astorija, Milana Milovanovića 1
 Grand, Marehal Tito Str. 31, Zemun
 Miadost — Youth Hotel, Bulevar JNA 56a

Hotels in the L, A and high B classes all have special suites and conference halls. All hotels have their own restaurants, offering European and national cuisines.

Prices for accommodation in 1974 have been, on the whole, standardized by category.

Class A hotels, 11.00 to 20.00 U.S. dollars for single rooms and 12.00 to 31.25 U.S. dollars for double rooms.

Class B hotels, 5.25 to 9.15 U.S. dollars for single rooms and 9.30 to 12.50 U.S. dollars for double rooms.

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| 1 | 1. Hotel Jugoslavija |
| 3 | 2. Hotel Srbija |
| 2 | 3. Venecija restaurant, Zemun |
| 4 | 4. *7* Inn |

RESTAURANTS, SPECIALITIES

In part because of the best traditions of the Orient, but, above all, in the desire to meet the most demanding standards of the tourist trade today, Belgrade offers its visitors a large number of cafés and restaurants distinguished for their well-known national hospitality and where the atmosphere is intimate.

In addition to restaurants in each hotel, speciality restaurants all over the city offer visitors a variety of local and European cooking. We shall mention some of these restaurants. Note is made of their specific features and services:

Tri šušira, Skadarlija, Dva Jelena, Zlatni bokal and Ima dana, the restaurants best known for their national specialities, are all in the Skadarlija (Skadarska Street) bohemian quarter of Belgrade.

Kumbara, Avalski drum, grill specialities
 Kafana kod *7*, 7. jula 8, national specialities
 Pri Majolki, New Belgrade, Slovene specialities
 Kolarac, Knez Mihailova 48, poultry specialities
 Šumadija, Kolarčeva 9, fish and venison specialities
 Venecija, Zemun, fish specialities
 Romani-tar, Terazije Square, Gipsy specialities

National and European Specialities:

Dušanov grad, Terazije Square 4
 Takovski grm, Marshal Tito Str. 7
 Sunce, Moše Pijade 1
 Madera, Bulevar revolucije 27
 Mornar, Moše Pijade 2
 Gradska kafana, Republic Square 5
 Ušće, on the left bank of the Sava River
 šest topola, at the Belgrade Fairgrounds
 Golf, in Košutnjak park

Self-Service Restaurants:

Kasina, Terazije Square 25
 Zagreb, Obiljež venac 29

INEX — Gradska kafana, Republic Square 5

This café in the city centre offers visitors, year-round specially priced menus.

Menu 1 2.00 U.S. dollars
 .. II 3.00 U.S. dollars
 .. III 4.50 U.S. dollars

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| 1 | 1. Hotel Moskva |
| 2 | 2. Zlatni bokal restaurant, interior |
| 3 | 3. Ima dana restaurant, interior |
| 4 | 4. Hotel Slavija |





THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS

Belgrade's theatre life evolves on a number of professional and amateur stages.

The oldest theatre in Belgrade is the **National Theatre**, in Republic Square, founded in 1869. It is the home of drama, opera and ballet ensembles. Attached to the National Theatre is a pocket theatre, the **Krug 101**, which specializes in experimental theatre. The National Theatre also has its theatre in Zemun.

The **Yugoslav Drama Theatre**, Marshal Tito Street 50, has two theatres: a conventional larger theatre and a smaller one known as **The Bojan Stupica Theatre**. Their repertoires are largely dramas.

The **Belgrade Theatre** also has two theatres, one at Terazije Square and the other at Crveni krst Square. The former stages light comedies and operettas, and the latter modern works by Yugoslav and foreign playwrights.

Atelje 212, Lole Ribara 21, is a modern, experimental theatre.

Belgrade also has four children's theatres — **Boško Buha**, Republic Square 1, **Little Theatre**, in Tešmajdan park, **The Biberče Puppet Theatre**, Studentaka 9, New Belgrade, and **Pinokio**, Zmaj Jovina 1, Zemun.

Two events, **BITEF** (The Belgrade International Theatre Festival) and **BEMUS** (The Belgrade Music Festival), present performances by distinguished actors, vocalists and musicians from all over the world. BITEF is particularly well known in international theatrical circles. Its programmes are characterized by vanguard tendencies and include the best theatre groups in the world.

Belgrade's foremost concert hall, **Kolarac People's University**, Studentski Square 5, and a number of new-built auditoriums — **Trade Union Hall**, Marx-Engels Square 5, **Pionir Hall**, Carli Caplina 39, and **Sports Palace**, in New Belgrade — make it possible to accommodate large audiences, at concerts and other programmes of the performing arts.

A number of amateur groups foster Yugoslavia's rich heritage of folk songs and dances. **Kolo** and **Ivo Lola Ribar** have achieved international renown for the high quality of their performances and the success they enjoyed on tours abroad.



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| | 1. National Theatre |
| | 2. A scene from Borodin's Prince Igor |
| | 3. Kolarac People's University, the Stage |
| 2 3 | 4. National handicrafts show at the Ethnographic Museum |
| 4 5 | 5. Dancers of the Kolo amateur group |

MUSEUMS

Belgrade's numerous museums, primarily of history or art, are special points of interest to visitors. The various collections include historical documentations, ethnographic exhibits representative of all of Yugoslavia's regions and from the earliest to the comparatively more recent periods.

The oldest and largest, the **National Museum**, Republic Square 1, is an all-embracing museum with archaeological and art collections of prehistory, Middle Ages and the classical period, as well as works by Yugoslav and foreign artists from the 18th to the 20th century. Of particular interest is the Mediaeval Art Section with its rich collections of icons and other works of art.

The **Fresco Gallery** of the National Museum, Cars Uroša 20, houses a large collection of faithfully executed copies of mediaeval frescoes from Serbia and Macedonia.

The **Ethnographic Museum**, Studentski Square 13, has collections of folk art, especially woven and embroidered examples of the folk crafts from the many different regions of the Balkans. The Museum's department at **Manaki House**, Gavrilca Principa 7, has a fine ethnographic collection bequeathed by the collector Hristofor Crnilović.

The **Military Museum**, in Kalemegdan park, exhibits documents and displays related to the Yugoslav peoples' freedom struggle. The sections illustrating the liberation struggles of the First and Second World Wars have been particularly well arranged.

The **Museum of the Revolution of the Peoples of Yugoslavia** organizes topical expositions on the revolutionary past of the peoples and the nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The **25. Maj Museum** houses and displays the many gifts received by the President of the Republic.

The **City of Belgrade Museum**, Zmaj Jovina 1, records the more distant and modern history of Belgrade.

The **Modern Art Museum**, on the left bank of the Sava River, is a new and highly functional structure and original contribution to museum architecture. Its permanent exhibition features a highly representative collection of works of 20th-century Yugoslav painting and sculpture.

Other museums and collections also deserve a visit from enterprising tourists. Notable among these are the **Museum of Applied Arts**, Vuka Karadžića 18, the **Theatrical Arts Museum**, Gospodar Jevremova 19, the **Vuk and Dositej Museum**, Gospodar Jevremova 21, the **PTT Museum**, Majke Jevrosime 13, the **Museum of the Sculptor Toma Rosandić**, Vasilja Gaćeše 2 the **Legacy of Paja Jovanović** and the **Flegl Collection**, Marshal Tito Street 21.

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| | 1. Modern Art Museum |
| | 2. National Museum |
| | 3. Military Museum, Kalemegdan Park |





PUBLIC LIBRARIES ART GALLERIES

One of the most important cultural and educational institutions in Belgrade is the new **National Library of the SR of Serbia**. It is located at a certain distance from the city centre, on the Svetosavski plateau, Skerlićeva 1. The old National Library, with its entire collection of valuable books, including a large number of manuscripts from the Middle Ages, burned to the ground during the April 6, 1941 bombing of Belgrade. Since the war, the new National Library has been able to reconstitute its collection, so that today it constitutes a real treasury of Serbian and Yugoslav writing and literature.

Figuring prominently in the cultural life of Belgrade are also the **University Library**, Bulevar revolucije 71, and the **Library of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts**, Knez Mihailova 35; both are oriented largely to the collection of scientific literature. The **City of Belgrade Library**, Zmaj Jovina 1, has, on the whole, Yugoslav and foreign general literature.

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Belgrade is one of Yugoslavia's biggest art centres, with its more than 150 group or one-man exhibits presented annually.

The October Salon is the biggest single art event, held each year as part of celebrations commemorating the World-War-II liberation of Belgrade.

The most important art galleries are the **Cvijeta Zuzorić Art Pavilion**, in Kalemegdan park, the **Art Gallery of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts**, Knez Mihailova 35, the **Salon of the Modern Art Gallery**, Pariska 8, the **Art Gallery of the Cultural Centre**, Knez Mihailova 6, the **Art Gallery of the Association of Artists of Serbia**, Vuka Karadžića 10, and the **Art Gallery of the Student Cultural Centre**, Marshal Tito Str. 48.

In addition to these, there are also galleries where the original works on display may always be bought and export permits obtained. These are the **Gallery of the Association of Artists**, Kosačićev venac 19, the **Gallery of the Association of Artists of Applied Arts**, Uzun Mirkova 3, and the **Art Gallery at the Theatre**, Dostojevjeva 1.



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| 1 | 1. The new National Library |
| 2 | 2. Museum of the First Serbian Uprising, Topčider park |
| 3 | 3. Toma Rosandić Museum, interior |
| 4 | 4. Princess Ljubica Mansion |

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Sports, in Belgrade, have developed as the city has grown and the number of its inhabitants increased. Soccer is the favourite sport in Belgrade — as it is, for that matter, in most of the world today — and some of Belgrade's, and Yugoslavia's, top soccer teams have gained an enviable international reputation. Two large stadiums — the Yugoslav People's Army and the Red Star — can each seat 50,000 spectators.

Belgrade has lately obtained a number of recreation centres with swimming pools, gymnasia and other sports facilities intended for practice or the holding of major competitions. Hence, it is not surprising that it has been host to two European and three world championships in various sports over the past two years.

The **25. Maj Sports and Recreation Centre**, on the Danube, with an indoor and several outdoor swimming pools, and spectator stands seating about 800 people.

The **Ada Ciganlija Recreation Centre**, on the Sava River, with a large man-made lake for rowing competitions and outdoor swimming pools able to accommodate some 40,000 bathers.

The **Tašmajdan Sports and Recreation Centre**, with an indoor Olympic swimming pool, and three outdoor pools, one for adults and two for children, an outdoor winter skating rink and summer theatre suitable for concerts and a large variety of entertainment or sports events, a games room, a complete beauty treatment centre, a dance hall, disco club, sauna, additional practice facilities, and a 90-bed hotel.

The **Banjica Sports and Recreation Centre**, with two indoor and four outdoor swimming pools (seating capacity: 3,000 spectators), an indoor gymnasium (seating capacity: 3,000 spectators), a cycling track (seating capacity: 17,000 spectators) and additional practice field.

The **Košutnjak Sports and Recreation Centre**, with an indoor and five outdoor swimming pools, including one Olympic pool, fields for all sports, a gymnasium and additional facilities.

The **Pionir Sports Palace**, whose main hall (30x60 m. arena), especially planned for boxing, basketball and other indoor competitions, can seat 7,000 spectators. The Palace offers every up-to-date technical facility, such as a medical centre with a sauna, a TV centre, a Press centre with 36 reporter booths, a restaurant for 2,000 guests, and a small art gallery.

The following travel agencies specialize in handling the organization of large international sports events:

CENTROTURIST, Belgrade, Bulevar revolucije 70

Special departments for the organization of big events and competitions, with complete arrangements for the stay of competitors and visitors; and

INEX, Belgrade, Republic Square 5

A special department for the organization of one or several days' recreation, including tennis, bowling, horseback riding and swimming. Arrangements including special weight-losing treatment at saunas, special exercises and gymnastics, under constant medical control. The all-inclusive price depends on the category of accommodation and the number of days for recreation and covers all services and taxes.

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|--|-----|
| 1. Tašmajdan Sports and Recreations Centre | 1 |
| 2. 25. Maj Sports and Recreations Centre | 2 3 |
| 3. Banjica Sports and Recreation Centre | |
| 4. A view of Belgrade's hippodrome | 4 5 |
| 5. A view of the Sava River | |





EXCURSION PLACES NEAR BELGRADE

The surroundings of Belgrade, both nearby and more distant attract excursionists in all seasons. Small towns, spas, woods and extensive orchards and vineyards form a broad belt encircling Belgrade and bring nature close to the urban centre, constituting together with it one tourist whole.

In addition to the nearest Belgrade excursion grounds, the wooded parks of Topčider and Košutnjak, a particular favourite is Mt. Avala (520 m. alt.) 20 km. south of Belgrade. At its top is the Tomb of the Unknown Hero, the work of the sculptor Ivan Meštrović. High on the nearby TV Tower is a restaurant offering a fine panorama of Belgrade and its vicinities.

Farther south is Mt. Kosmaj (550 m.) with a magnificent monument commemorating the Šumadija partisans. At the foot of Mt. Bukulja (696 m.) is Arandjelovac, a tourist resort and spa with the natural springs from which the famous »Krnjz Miloš« mineral water is bottled.

Down the Danube, 28 km. east of Belgrade, set in a vineyard and orchard area, is Grocka. Farther east is Smederevo, with Europe's largest mediaeval plainlands fortress. Farther still is the entrance to the Danube's Iron Gates gorge, in which the famous prehistoric settlement, Lepenski Vir, was discovered about ten years ago. Here, too, is the recently built large hydro-electric power plant.

In the Fruška Gora hills north of Belgrade are Cortanovci, a popular excursion site overlooking the Danube, and Sremski Karlovci, a small, historical town in well-preserved 18th-century architecture. On the slopes of Fruška Gora above the Danube, across from Novi Sad is the Petrovaradin Fortress. Its ramparts and old buildings house a number of cultural institutions and artists' studios, as well as a luxury hotel, the Varadin.

All these places can be reached by good asphalt roads, and almost all offer fine, modern hotels.

PUTNIK Travel Agency, Belgrade, Dragoslava Jovanovića 1

Monastery Tour

A four-day tour with visits to the mediaeval monasteries of Ziča, Sopoćani, Gračanica, the Church of the Holy Saviour in Skopje, Mediana, the Roman Imperial Palace near Niš, the Ravanica Monastery and the Smederevo Fortress.

The tour price includes transportation, accommodations in A and B class hotels, guides and all local taxes.

The price ranges from 206.00 to 654.00 U.S. dollars, depending on the number of passengers in a car. Larger groups enjoy special reductions. Tourists using their own cars are entitled to a 35% reduction.

CENTROTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Bulevar revolucije 70

Eight-Day Monastery Tour

Visits to the Morava and to the Ibar River valley monasteries and monasteries near Priština, Peć, Prizren and Skopje. All-inclusive tour: 179.00 U.S. dollars per person

Excursion by hydrofoil to the Iron Gates:

One-day trip: 28.00 U.S. dollars

Two-day trip, including visit to Turnu Severin, Romania, and overnight accommodations: 54.00 U.S. dollars

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1. Monument of the Unknown Hero, Mt. Avala
 2. Iron Gates dam, a view of the locks
 3. Tower in Zemun
 4. Monument on Mt. Kosmaj
 5. Arandjelovac
 6. Resavska Cave

CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN VICINITY OF BELGRADE

The areas surrounding Belgrade, aside from their natural beauty, have the added attraction of many cultural landmarks from the past, most of which can be visited in one day trip.

About a dozen monasteries, built over the period between the 15th and 17th centuries, are scattered through the Fruška Gora hills. Although extensively damaged by the turbulent events of history, and especially during World War II, they are each a highly valuable and interesting complex, owing to their architecture and frescoes, and the complement of their natural settings. The best known Fruška Gora monasteries are Hopovo and Krušedol.

Manasija Monastery (15th century), about 150 km. south of Belgrade, is the closest of the many great monuments of Serbian mediaeval art: **Ravanica** (14th century), 160 km.; **Kalenić** (15th century), 170 km.; **Ziča** (13th-14th centuries), 175 km.; **Ljubostinja** (14th century), 200 km.; **Studenica** (13th-14th centuries), 230 km.; and **Sopoćani** (13th century), 290 km.

Manasija was the last large undertaking of mediaeval Serbian art and architecture. Completed in 1420, its fortified walls and towers are still in an excellent state of preservation. A visit to Manasija and Ravanica, the most important representatives of the Morava School in architecture and painting, will permit at least a general picture of the treasures of other monasteries at a greater distance from Belgrade.

From Manasija, it is easy to reach the **Resavska Cave**, an underground cavern recently discovered and opened to the public.

On the same trip, one can visit the **Gallery of Naive Art** at Svetozarevo which has a collection of works by naive painters from all of Yugoslavia. Some villages near Svetozarevo (Oparić) and Belgrade (Uzdin and Kovačica) have become real centres of naive painting.

FERIJALTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Bulevar JNA 56a

Two-Day Monastery Tour

Belgrade — Topla (the Church on Oplenac hill) — Ziča Monastery — Vrnjaska banja (spa) — Ljubostinja Monastery — the Church of Lazarica in Kruševac — Ravanica Monastery — Manasija Monastery — the Resavska Cave — Belgrade.

The all-inclusive price, with transportation, accommodations, meals, and expert guide, is 95.00 U.S. dollars. IYHF members, 90.00 U.S. dollars, for groups of 30 to 45 persons.

INEXTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Republic Square 5

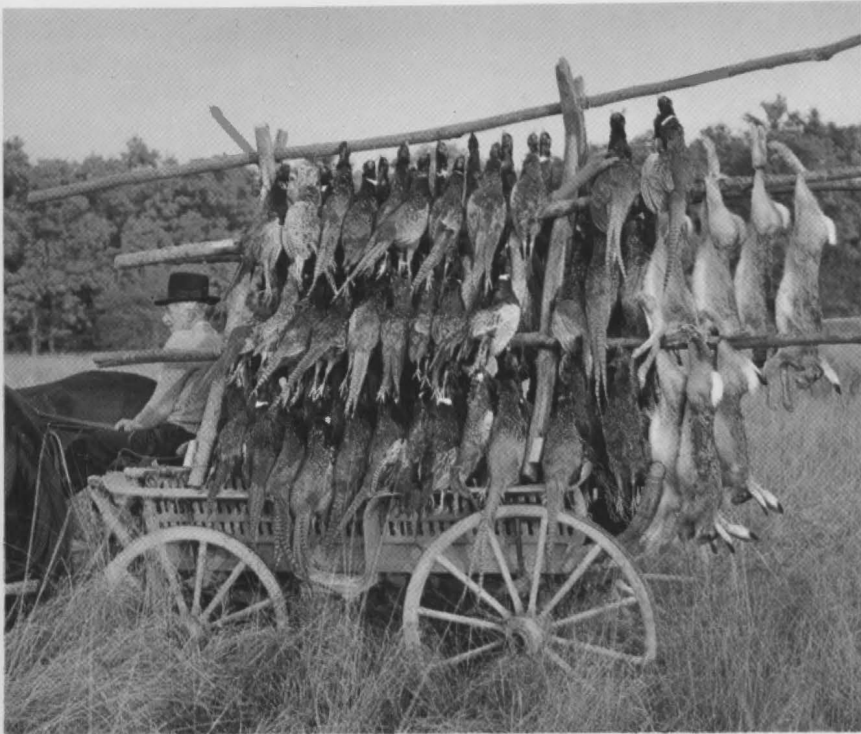
Two-Day Monastery Tour

Visits to Oplenac, the monasteries of Ziča, Studenica, Sopoćani, Gračanica, Dečani, Nerazi and the Skull Tower in Niš

The full itinerary of the Fly and Drive Programme includes visits to the monasteries whose mediaeval frescoes and architecture are most highly valued.

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1. Smederevo Fortress
 2. Gallery of Naive Art at Svetozarevo
 3. Petrovaradin Fortress
 4. Manasija Monastery





HUNTING AND FISHING

Belgrade travel agencies have included in their programmes many forests, game preserves and hunting grounds in all parts of Yugoslavia, offering them to foreign sportsmen as part of their arrangements.

In the area near Belgrade, big game can only be found in preserves. However, there is an abundance of small game, especially wild-fowl, in mountain hunting grounds and those of the plains. Particularly convenient for hunting are the grounds in Banat and Srem regions, north and west of Belgrade, respectively.

The Danube and the Sava, as well as their tributaries, offer a wide variety of fish to challenge even the most demanding sport fishermen.

CENTROTURIST Travel Agency, Belgrade, Bulevar revolucije 70, organizes the following hunting tours:

Two-Day Hunting Tour — complete arrangements including all taxes, insurance and a shoot of up to 40 wild-fowl. Hunting season August—September. Programme A: 100.00 U.S. dollars.

Two-Day Hunting Tour — complete arrangements and a shoot of up to 12 wild-fowl. Hunting season September, October, November and December. Programme B: 132.00 U.S. dollars.

Two-Day Hunting Tour — complete arrangements and a shoot of up to 10 heads of game. Hunting season November—December. Programme C: 132.00 U.S. dollars.

The Wild Boar Hunting Tour — with all taxes and services for a party of 5—10 persons. Programme G: 300.00 U.S. dollars per day. Rates per wild boar shot range from 70.00 to 1,880 U.S. dollars, depending on the number of points.

INEX Travel Agency, Belgrade, Republic Square 5

Hunting grounds 20—40 km. from the city

Game rates:
 mouflon: 250—1,800 U.S. dollars
 fallow-deer: 210—9,500 U.S. dollars
 waterfowl, pigeon and quail: 1.00 U.S. dollars
 wild duck: 8.00 U.S. dollars.

Fishing waters 10—15 km. from the city. Travel agencies provide 48-hour licenses and equipment rental.

Fishing and hunting rates include all taxes.

Travel agencies will be glad to provide prospective hunters with complete hunting and fishing programmes including price lists for game shot.

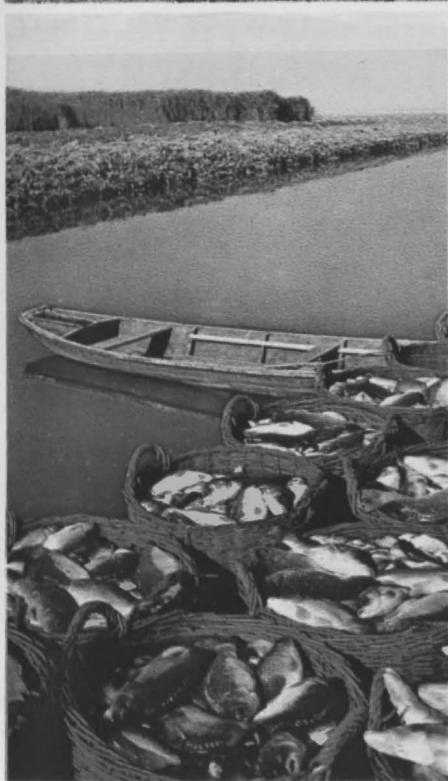
INFORMATION

The prices quoted for tours and various services in this booklet were those for 1974. Increase or decreases may be expected in 1975, depending on world monetary trends and the floating exchange rate of various national currencies.

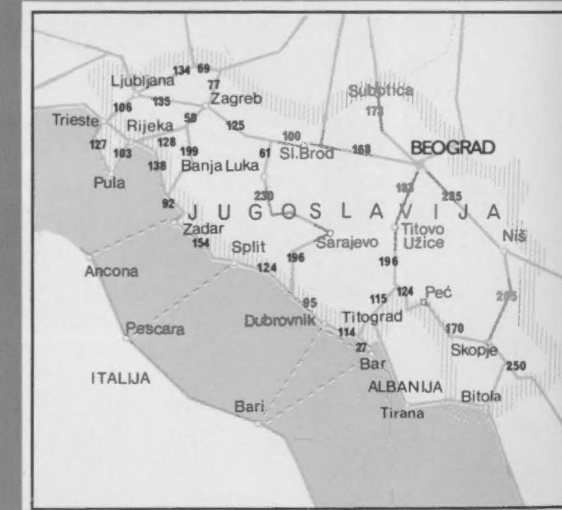
All information about Belgrade and free publicity material are available at the **Information Centre of the Tourist Union**, underground passage near the Albanija building, Terazije Square.

All printed programmes are available at travel agencies.

At the request of individuals or groups, these agencies also organize special excursions and handle all other arrangements connected with cultural, sports, recreational or hunting events or activities.



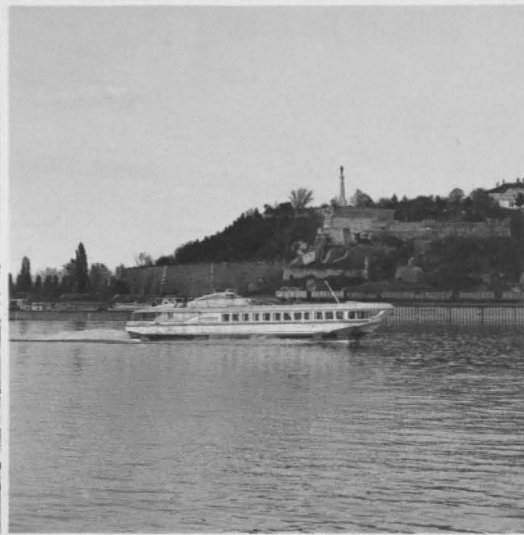
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| 1 | 1. After the hunt |
| 2 | 2. Fish catch on the Danube |
| 3 | 3. Japanski cvet restaurant |
| 4 | 4. Deer in the Fruška Gora hills |



Published by the Tourist Union of Belgrade
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Front cover:
 The Assembly of the SFRY

Back cover:
 The cloverleaf at former Mostar Square
 A view of the Beograd airport at Surčin
 A hydrofoil on the Sava River at Kalemegdan





IDENTITY CARD OF BEOGRAD 1974

Beograd is the capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

HISTORY

According to the found archeological excavated objects, it is supposed that on the area of the city of Beograd of today there was the first settlement already in the Younger Stone Age.

In the third century B.C., the Celtic Tribe – the Scardiscs – founded the town of Singidunum.

At the beginning of the times A.D., the Romans conquered the town of Singidunum and stayed in it for four centuries.

From the 5th up to the 13th century, Beograd was under the reign of the Gepidae, Sarmatians, Avars, Franks, Bulgarians, Hungarians and Byzantines.

Beograd got this name in the 9th century when Singidunum was mentioned for the first time as Alba Graeca – White Town – Beograd.

In the second half of the 13th century it belongs to the Serbian state.

It was conquered by the Turks in 1521, and they stayed in it, with shorter breaks, to 1867.

During the First World War, from 1915 to 1918, it was under the occupation of Austria – Hungary.

During the Second World War, from April 15th 1941 to October 20th 1944, it was under the occupation of Fascist Germany.

Due to the bombardments during the Second World War, 50% of industry capacities were destroyed. 13.000 Buildings of the total number of 30.000 buildings were demolished, and before that War Beograd had 30.000 buildings. The railroad network was completely destroyed, and the pier installations were demolished. The tram-line network was ruined for 80%, 95% of tram-cars and buses were destroyed, as well as 25% street-space.

During its existence of twenty-three centuries, Beograd was destroyed and rebuilt for about forty times. In 1974 it is celebrating, for the first time in its history, thirty years of freedom, without occupation and without war.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Beograd is situated on the 44th degree and 40' east geographical longitude and on the 20th degree and 28' geographical latitude – Greenwich.

COMMUNAL NETWORK AND CONSUMPTION

Length of the water pipe network (in km)	1.500
Water production (in 000 m ³)	126.461
Water consumption per one inhabitant, in a year, in m ³	134
Length of the sewerage system network in km	720
Consumption of the electric current in mid. kWh	2,1
In households in mid. kWh	1,2

The consumption of the electric current in Beograd in 1973 was double as high as the total production of this current in the prewar Yugoslavia.

The enterprise »City Sanitation Department« has 212 vehicles to remove the garbage and to keep the City clean.

62.000 apartments are heated by the large heating plant in Novi Beograd and by 7 larger heating plants in the City.

In the City there are 2.435,9 hectares green areas (50 parks) — 24 m² green area per one inhabitant. The largest parks are: Kalemegdan, Topčider, Zvezdara and Hajdpark.

THE LARGEST MARKETS are: »Kalenič« (11.500 m²), »Skadarlija« (7.300 m²), »Zemun« (7.000 m²), »Smederevski djeram« (6.600 m²), »Zeleni venac« (5.500 m²).

TRANSPORTATION

City transportation — number of vehicles	866
Streetcars	151
Trolleybuses	35
Buses	680
Passengers transported in 1973 (in millions)	317,6
by streetcars	58,0
by trolleybuses	10,8
by buses	248,8
Passengers transported, in a year, by one vehicle (in 000)	366,8

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

Passengers transported in 1973	50 millions
Goods transported in 1973 (in tons)	33 millions

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Passengers transported	1,196.048
Goods transported in kg.	7,896.788

RIVER TRAFFIC

Goods transported in tons	4,682.583
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In Beograd 193.062 motor vehicles were registered; among these 193.062 there were 168.187 private motor-cars.

STREETS AND ROADS

In Beograd there are 1.805 streets — area 9,195.850 m². The length of third class roads amounts to 406,7 km., and the length of fourth class roads amounts to 552,6 km.

In the streets, on the crossroads and on the roads of Beograd there are 123 semaphores, 12.500 different traffic signs, 205 light pillars, 910 pedestrian crossings, 130 km. lengthening lines, 183 light road signs and 172 simple road signs, as well as 1200 light signs.

The streets of Beograd — length: 309 km, as well as the roads — length: 273 km are cleaned from the snow by 185 specialized vehicles.

HARBOR »BEOGRAD«

It disposes of 14 cranes — capacity: 3 to 5 tons, of 176.571 m² closed, 223.288 m² open storehouse area, and of 231.735 m² operation area.

By the construction of the Rhine-Main-Danube System and of the Beograd — Bar Railroad, as the regulation of the river traffic has already been completed within the hydroelectric power station »Djerdap«, Beograd will become the harbor of three seas and the center of the exchange of goods between the East and the West.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

In Beograd 17 health centers are active, as well as 6 special hospitals, 3 clinic hospitals, 15 clinics, 1 medical center, 3 institutes for health care, 23 special institutes, 85 pharmacies, 14 dispensaries for medicine of work and 2 military health institutions. In the hospitals there are 12.000 beds. In the health institutions about 4.000 physicians and about 17.000 other health workers are active.

The institution for the daily stay of children (nurseries, children's nurseries and institutions for the lengthened stay) have 42.000 places.

There are 1.148 places in the homes for the aged.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

In Beograd there are 167 elementary schools with 292 schoolbuildings, 128.422 pupils and 6.428 teachers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Beograd has 102 secondary schools with 63.923 pupils and 4.488 secondary school teachers. Within the 102 secondary schools there are 19 high schools — gymnasiums, 24 technical schools, 6 economic schools, 2 administration schools, 1 librarian school, 4 art schools, 33 schools for skilled workers, and 6 special schools for skilled workers.

UNIVERSITY IN BEOGRAD

With 23 faculties, 19 advanced schools and 70.836 students (schoolyear 1972/73), the Beograd University is the largest one in Yugoslavia and one of the largest ones in the world.

CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS

LIBRARIES. — In Beograd the library network includes the Library of the City of Beograd and 15 basic municipality libraries with more than 300 bran-

ches. In these libraries there are 1,234.397 books. The National Library of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which is in Beograd, has 1,500.000 books and publications.

THEATERS. — In Beograd there are 13 theaters and there are 5.270 seats. In addition to professional theaters, in Beograd also 8 amateur theater ensembles are active.

CULTURAL-ART ASSOCIATIONS. — There are 55 of them. The largest ones are: »Abrašević« (1.100 members), »Ivo Lola Ribar« (500 members), »Branko Krstanović« (500 members), »Gradimir Mihajlović« (450 members), »Branko Cvetković« (360 members).

CONGRESS AND CONCERT HALLS

Labor Union Cultural Center (small and large hall) total seats	2.182
Kolarac's Adult Education Center	1.097
Youth Center of Beograd	1.200
Hotel »Yugoslavia« (Congress hall)	1.500
Hall »Pionir« (depending on the performances)	5—7.000

MOVIES. — Beograd has 62 movies and three gardens with 280 seats.

There are 268.973 TELEVISION SUBSCRIBERS and 221.059 RADIO SUBSCRIBERS.

MUSEUMS. — In Beograd there are 37 museums, galleries and collections.

FESTIVALS. — Each year, in Beograd, the following festivals take place: FEST (International Film Festival), BEMUS (Beograd Music Festival), BITEF (Beograd International Theater Festival), JOY OF EUROPE (International Festival of Children's Cultural Creativity).

SPORTS FIELDS. — In addition to the stadiums of the Yugoslav National Army, of »Crvena zvezda«, and to the Youth Stadium, which have 180.125 places, there are also some other stadiums and sports fields.

During the recent years, in addition to 5 municipal sports centers for mass physical training, the following structures were built: Sports Palace in Novi Beograd and Hall »Pionir« (structures for mass sports).

Ada Ciganlija provides rest and recreation for 80.000 Beograd inhabitants. Its area amounts to 284 hectares.

ZOO. — In the Beograd Zoo there are 470 animals.

TOURISM. — Beograd has 26 hotels, in which there are 5.421 beds, and 1.005 cafés, and restaurants. The largest hotels are: »Jugoslavija«, »Slavija«, »Metropol«, »Srbija«, »Moskva«.

In 1973 Beograd was visited by 351.539 foreign and 462.124 home tourists.

The average height above sea level - 132 m. (maximum - 235, minimum - 66,6 m.)

The temperature difference (average temperature) in January 1,7 degrees centigrade, in August 22,6 degrees centigrade.

Area: the settlement Beograd: 35.217 hectares, the wider region of the City: 322.185 hectares.

POPULATION

Inhabitants in 1940	320.000
Inhabitants in 1944	270.000
Inhabitants - census in March 1971	1.209.361
men	590.352
women	619.009
Inhabitants at the end of 1974	1.293.000
Natural increase per a year (1973)	10.357
Mechanical increase per a year (1973)	12.640

National structure of the population: Serbians - 1.018.857, Montenegrins - 29.659, Croats - 29.354, Macedonians - 16.106, Slovenes - 7.789, Albanians - 9.484, Moslems - 7.259, Hungarians - 4.511, Slovaks - 3.676, Bulgarians - 3.185, and Rumanians - 2.186. In Beograd there are also: Czechs, Italians, Ruthenians, Turks, Austrians, Greeks, Jews, Germans, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Vlachs and Roms.

Workers:	
- industry workers and craftsmen	150.386
- workers in the trade, in the hotel and catering trade and in other service activities	73.493
- experts	91.880
Farmers:	77.521
- farmer workers	4.312
Pupils and students	264.000
Pensioners	106.477

In Beograd are active: 124.394 members of the League of Communists, 700.000 members of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, more than 400.000 members of the Federation of Labor Unions and 74.000 fighters.

SELF-MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY

Beograd is a city community of municipalities and a special social-political community. It includes 16 municipalities: 10 city municipalities and 6 suburb municipalities. City municipalities: Stari Grad (80.800 inhabitants and 600 hectares), Sovski venac (61.600 inhabitants and 1.579 hectares), Vračar (82.400 inhabitants and 297 hectares), Zvezdara (121.000 inhabitants and 3.080 hectares), Voždovac (156.000 inhabitants and 14.835 hectares), Palilula (134.500 inhabitants and 44.736 hectares), Čukarica (117.100) - Rakovica (56.200 inhabitants and 18.450 hectares), Novi Beograd (107.600 inhabitants and 4.096 hectares) and Zemun (153.000 inhabitants and 43.818 hectares). Suburb communities: Obrenovac, (55.200 inhabitants and 40.995 hectares), Grocka (36.400 inhabitants and

28.924 hectares), Sopot (20.900 inhabitants and 27.079 hectares), Barajevo (16.800 inhabitants and 21.312 hectares), Mladenovac (47.500 inhabitants and 33.846 hectares) and Lazarevac (45.000 inhabitants and 38.351 hectares).

The top authority and social self-management organ in the municipality is the municipal assembly consisting of three councils: Council of Associated Labor, Social-political Council and Council of Local Communities. In all the 16 municipal assemblies, in the councils of associated labor there are 1.113 delegates, and in the councils of local communities and in the social-political councils there are 633 delegates in each of them. The delegates of the municipality assembly councils are elected for a period of time of four years.

The authority and social self-management top organ is the Assembly of the City of Beograd. The Assembly consists of three councils with 310 delegates: the Council of Associated Labor - 150 delegates, the Municipality Council (5 delegates from each municipality), and the Social-political Council - 80 delegates, elected within the delegate system, on the elections - each fourth year.

The delegates of the assemblies of the municipalities and of the City Assembly were elected by 552.178 working people and by 916.195 citizens. 4.709 delegations of associated labor were elected with 66.522 delegation members, as well as 278 delegations of local communities with more than 6.500 members. The election bodies of the social-political organizations practising the delegation function have altogether 13.658 members, and that: the delegations from which the delegates are elected into the social-political councils of the municipality assemblies have 12.520 members, and the delegations from which the delegates of the Social-political Council of the City Assembly are elected have 1.188 members.

The President and the Vice-president are elected by the City Assembly from its ranks. The City Assembly councils elect their own presidents. The City Assembly appoints the President of the Executive Council, the Secretary of the City Assembly and 13 City secretaries - heads of the City Administration. The Executive Council is a body consisting of 13 City secretaries and 5 members who are not the heads of City administration organs.

GENERAL AND COMMON COSTS

	Plan for 1974
Budget of the City	948.796.000
Budgets of the municipalities	559.837.000
Education	982.914.000
Culture	158.834.000
Physical training	53.295.000
Social and children's protection	265.670.000
Health care	1.962.000.000
Employment	97.650.000
City funds	385.888.000

EMPLOYMENT

March 1974 - total 431.452

ECONOMY - total	333.103
Industry	120.287
Trade, hotel and catering trade, tourism	72.468
Civil engineering	49.169
Traffic	39.396
Handicrafts	28.844
Communal activity	11.763
Agriculture and forestry	11.176

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES - total	98.349
Cultural-social activities	66.579
Social and governmental organs and services	31.770

SOCIAL PRODUCTION OF THE CITY

	Mld. din.
Social production in 1973	26,0
Social sector	24,4
Individual sector	1,6
Income per one employed inhabitant (in USA \$) more than	1.000

SOCIAL INCOME PER ECONOMIC BRANCHES (Social sector)

	Mld. din.
Industry	7,6
Trade, hotel and catering trade, tourism	6,7
Traffic	2,9
Agriculture and forestry	1,3
Civil engineering	3,9
Handicrafts	1,1
Housing-communal activity	0,777

LARGEST WORKING ORGANIZATIONS

- industry: Machine Factory »Ivo Lola Ribar«, Motor Factory »21 maj«, Motor and Tractor Factory in Novi Beograd, Motor industry - Rakovica, Precision Mechanics.

- agriculture: Agricultural Combine »Beograd«
- civil engineering enterprises: »Komgrape«, »Rade«, »Ivan Milutinović«, »Partizanski put«

- trade: Department stores »Beograd«, »Centrotekstil«, »Centroprom«

TRADE AND TRADE NETWORK

Total sale area in m ² (data from 1974)	310.000
Shops	4.341
Supermarkets	222
Sale area of the supermarkets with their storehouses in m ²	59.943
Department stores (more than 600 m ²)	47
Sale area of the department stores with their storehouses in m ²	78.603
Total turnover - Mld. din.	37,5

LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES

The department stores in the palace »Beograd«, on Terazije and in Novi Beograd - Enterprise of the Department Stores »Beograd«; department stores of »Centrotekstil« in Makedonska Street and in Novi Beograd; department store »Inex«; »Merkator« etc.

EXPORT OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE INDUSTRY OF BEOGRAD IN 000 DIN.

On the basis - 1 USA \$ = 17,00 din. 2,067.398

More than 80% of the foreign trade turnover of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and about 34% of the Trade of Yugoslavia is carried out through the foreign trade enterprises of Beograd. The top exporters are: the metal industry (558.711 din.), food industry (380.789), textile industry (349.506) and chemistry industry (250.019), as well as the shipbuilding (151.105 din.)

Beograd Fair - 13 halls, total covered area 67.000 m², from this 48.000 m² exhibition area and 45.000 m² non-covered, arranged exhibition area.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

In 1973 the civil engineering of Beograd completed works, the value of which amounted to 5,6 milliard dinars. The Beograd civil engineering enterprises participate - with 80% - in the construction of investment structures in Beograd, with 44,5% in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and with 14,6% in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The value of the works completed abroad amounted, in 1973, to 3,9 milliard dinars (on the basis - 1 USA \$ = 17,00 din.)

The largest building sites in Beograd: Rail Center, Clinic Center, apartments - Novi Beograd (30%), Konjarnik, Karaburma, »Braće Jerković«, Miljakovac, Kanarevo brdo, Julino brdo, Kijevo - Kneževac, Zemun - 9th and 10th local communities.

HOUSING AND COMMUNAL FUNDS

Housing fund of the settlement Beograd:	
Number of apartments in 1940	105.395
Number of apartments in 1944	89.663
Number of apartments in 1973	281.728

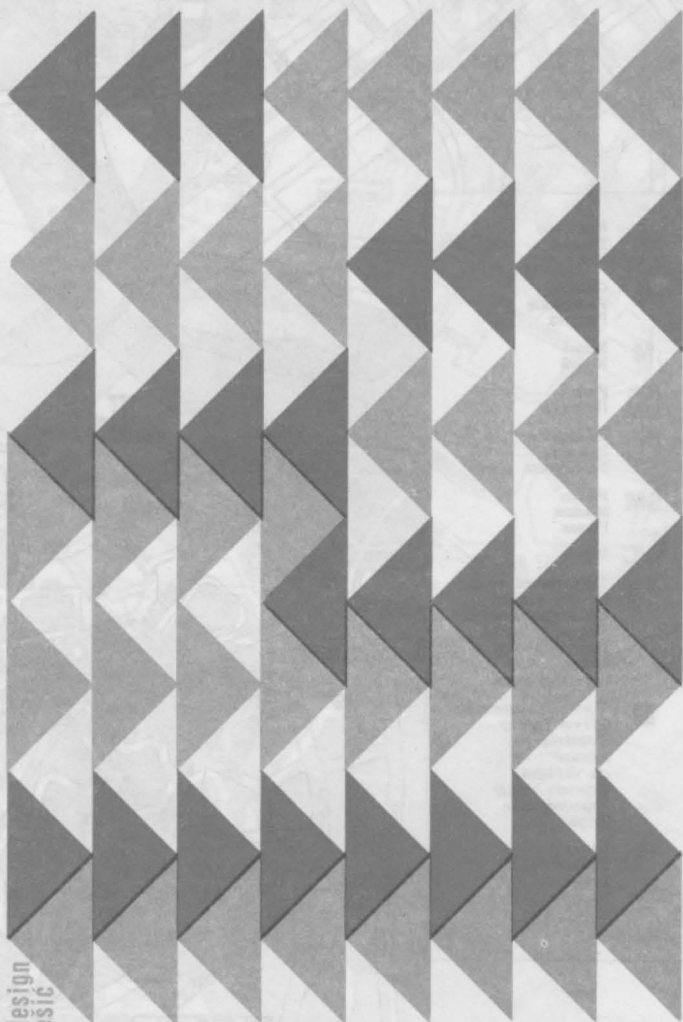
In the postwar period of time (to the end of the first half of 1974 inclusive), 149.603 apartments, with an area of 8.021.866 m², were completed. In the last 12 years more than 105.000 apartments were completed. In the average, in a year, about 10.000 apartments are being completed. The apartment area, per an inhabitant, increased, in a year, from 10,1 m² in 1954 to 14,3 m² in 1973. In Beograd, in a year, 7,3% apartments of the total apartment construction in Yugoslavia are built.

In the apartment construction activity, for the workers 5.800 apartments (planned 9.500) were built. 7.000 Apartments were built for the fighters (planned 10.000). Also 4.882 beds were built in single person hotels (by solidarity action 988 places have been provided in single person hotels - planned 1.500).



ORIENTACIONI PLAN
ORIENTATION PLAN
ORIENTIERUNGSPLAN
PLAN D'ORIENTATION
PLAN DI ORIENTAZIONE
ОРИЕНТИРОВОЧНЫЙ ПЛАН

beograd





BEograd BANK
Counter open for 24-hour service from 0 a.m. to 12 p.m. Vasina 20 — 632-131
Beogradaka banka — Beograd Bank works incessantly
You can perform all banking operations in the following business units of the First Basic Bank

BEograder BANK
Diensthabender Schalter Von 0 bis 24 Uhr Vasina 20 — 632-131
Beogradaka banka — Beograder Bank arbeitet ununterbrochen
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II Bulevar 103-105, N. Beograd 690-531
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Pariske Komune 13 604-820
Batajevo, Miodraga Vukovića 2 806-142
Batajevo, Maršala Tita 1 882-181
Grocka, Bulevar Oslobođenja 22 864-277
Železnik, Svete Milutinovića 2 571-172
Padinska Skela 769-094
Sopot, Kosmajaka 6 861-566
Surčin, Maršala Tita 2 014/22-188
Valjevo, Karadorčeva 56 032/89-888
Ivanjica, Milinka Kušića 18 013/75-010
Kovačica, Maršala Tita 48 013/45-810
Pantevo, Petra Drapšina 1a 013/45-810

DOBRO DOŠLI U BEograd!
Za sve informacije o Beogradu obratite se Informativnim centrima: **INFORMATIVNI CENTAR TURISTIČKOG SAVEZA BEogrADA**, pešački prolaz kod »Albanija«, tel. 629-522 — **TURISTIČKE INFORMACIJE NA GlAVNOJ ŽELEZNIČKOJ STANICI**, tel. 644-054 — **TURISTIČKI BIRO AERODROMA »BEograd«**, tel. 602-326.
SKADARLIJA, stari boemski deo Beograda. Program: stare gradske pesme i muzika, recitatori, prodavnice suvenira, ambijent starih boemskih kafana: »Zlatni bokal«, »Dva jelena«, »Tri šesira«, »Ima dana«, »Skadarlija«. **ŠETNJA KROZ KALEMEGDAN, TVRBAVU, PARK**, pogled na Ušće Save u Dunav — na Novi Beograd i Zemun. **Skulpture: »Pobednik«** i Spomenik zahvalnosti Francuskoj, Grobnica narodnih heroja Jugoslavije i biste srpskih pesnika i književnika — Vojni muzej i Muzej šumarstva i lova — Zoološki vrt — Dečji zabavni park.
ŠETNJA KROZ BEograd XIX VEKA — Trg Republike: Narodni muzej, Narodno pozorište, Spomenik Mihailu Obrenoviću — Studentski trg: Kapetan Mišino zdanje, Kolarčev narodni univerzitet, Etnografski muzej — Vukov i Dositejev muzej — Galerija fresaka Narodnog muzeja — Pariska ulica. Salon muzeja savremene umetnosti — Saborna crkva, Patrijaršija, kafana kod »7«, Konak Knjeginje Ljubice — Knez Mihajlova ulica, trgovački centar Beograda — Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti, Muzej primenjene umetnosti.
ŠETNJA KROZ CENTAR BEogrADA — Terazije — centar grada: hotel »Moskva« — Ulica Maršala Tita; Skupština grada Beograda, Robna kuća »Beograd« — vidikovac, Jugoslovensko dramsko pozorište — Trg Dimitrija Tucovića — Park »Tašmajdan«, Sportski centar — Glavna pošta — Skupština SFRJ — Trg Marksa i Engelsa.
ŠETNJA KROZ ZEMUN — Trg JNA, gradski park — Ulica Maršala Tita, Spirtina kuća, Ičkova kuća — kuća kod »Belog medveda« — Nikolajevska crkva — Karamatina kuća — restoran »Venecija« — Dunavski kej.

WELCOME TO BEograd!
For all tourist information about Beograd please apply to the information centers: **INFORMATION CENTER OF THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION OF BEograd**, Subway near »Albanija«, phone 629-522 — **TOURIST INFORMATION AT THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION, »BEograd«**, phone 602-326. **SKADARLIJA**, the old bohemian part of Beograd. Program: old city songs and music, reciters, souvenir shops, specialties, a lovely atmosphere of the old bohemian cafés: »Zlatni bokal« — gold pitcher, »Dva jelena« — two deer, »Tri šesira« — three hats, »Ima dana« — there are days, »Skadarlija«. **THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION OF BEograd RECOMMENDS:** For individual sight-seeing in the City: **WALK THROUGH KALEMEGDAN, FORTRESS — PARK**, look at the mouth of the Sava River into the Danube, at Novi Beograd and Zemun. **Skulptures: »Pobednik«** — victor and the Thankfulness Monument to France, Mausoleum of the National Heroes of Yugoslavia and Busts of the Serbian Poets and Writers — Military Museum and Museum of Forestry and Hunting — sports fields — Zoo — Children's Amusing Park.
WALK THROUGH BEograd OF THE 19TH CENTURY — Republic Square: National Museum, National Theater, Monument of Mihailo Obrenović, Press Center — Students' Square: Captain Miša's Building, Kolarčev Adult Education Center, Students' Park, Ethnographical Museum — Sheik Mustafa's Mausoleum — Vuk's and Dositej's Museum — Gallery of the Frescos of the National Museum — Pariska ulica — Paris Street. Gallery of the Museum of Contemporary Art — Cathedral, Patriarchate Building, Café »7«, Castle of the Princess Ljubica, Knez Mihajlova ulica — Prince Michael Street — trade center of Beograd — Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Museum of Applied Art, Republic Square.
WALK THROUGH THE CENTER OF BEograd — Terazije — center of the City: Tourist Information Center, Hotel »Moskva« — Marshal Tito Street: Assembly Building of the City of Beograd, Department Store »Beograd« — Yugoslav Dramatic Theater — Dimitrije Tucović Square — Park »Tašmajdan«, Saint Mark's Church, Sports Center — Main Post Office Building, Parliament Building of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia — Marx Engels Square.
WALK THROUGH ZEMUN — Yugoslav National Army Square, Park — Marshal Tito Street, Spirta's House, house with the sundial — Ičkova House — House »Kod belog medveda« — Nikolajevska Church — Karamata's House — Restaurant »Venecija« — Danube Quay.
RESTAURANTS IN THE CITY — »Dušanov grad« — Dušan's Castle, Terazije 4, »Sumatovac«, Makedonska 29, »Madera«, Bul. revolucije 43, »Sest topola« — six poplars, Bul. Vojvode Mišića 14, »Ušće« — mouth, Mouth of the Sava River, »Dva ribara« — two fishers, Narodnog fronta 21, »Venecija«, Kej oslobođenja, Hunters' Home, Prole Mateja 7, »Romantiar«, Terazije 27.
RESTAURANTS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF BEograd — »Vino-gradi« — vineyard (25 km — Smederevo Road), »Golf«, Košutnjak, Kneza Višeslava 25, »Kumbara« (12 km — Avala Road), »Romanjica« (33 km, road to Bojfińska wood).

WILLKOMMEN IN BEograd!
Um alle touristischen Informationen über Beograd wenden Sie sich, bitte, an die Informationszentren: **INFORMATIONSZENTRUM DES FREMDENVERKEHRSVERBANDES BEogrADS**, Fußgängerdurchgang bei »Albanija«, Fernruf: 629-522 — **TURISTISCHE INFORMATIONEN AM HAUPTBAHNHOF**, Fernruf: 644-054 — **FREMDENVERKEHRSBÜRO DES FLUGHAFENS »BEograd«**, Fernruf: 602-326.
SKADARLIJA, das alte Bohemenviertel von Beograd. Programm: alte Stadlieder und Musik, Rezitatoren, Souvenirverkaufsstellen, Spezialitäten, herrliche Stimmung der alten Bohemekaffehäuser: »Zlatni bokal« — Goldkrug, »Dva jelena« — zwei Hirschen, »Tri šesira« — drei Hüte, »Ima dana« — es gibt Tage, »Skadarlija«.



DER FREMDENVERKEHRSVERBAND BEOGRADS EMPFIEHET IHNEN: Für individuelles Besichtigen von Sehenswürdigkeiten der Stadt: **SPAZIERGANG DURCH KALEMEGDAN, FESTUNG — PARK, Ausblick auf die Mündung der Save in die Donau, auf Novi Beograd und Zemun. Skulpturen:** »Sieger« und Dankbarkeitsmonument an Frankreich, Mausoleum der Nationalhelden Jugoslawiens und die Büsten der serbischen Dichter und Schriftsteller — Militärmuseum und Museum der Forstkunde und der Jagd — Sportterrains — Tiergarten — Kindervergnügungspark. **SPAZIERGANG DURCH BEOGRAD VOM NEUNZEHNTEN JAHRHUNDERT — Republikplatz:** Volksmuseum, Volkstheater, Mihailo Obrenović Monument, Pressezentrum — **Studentenplatz:** Kapitän Miša's Gebäude, Kolarac Volksuniversität, Studentenplatz, Etnographisches Museum — Scheik Mustafas Mausoleum — Vuk und Dositej's Museum — Freskengalerie des Volksmuseums — Partiska ulica — Pariser Strasse: Salon des Museums der modernen Kunst — Kathedrale, Patriarchenhaus, Kaffeehaus »?«, Schloss der Fürstin Ljubica, Knez Mihajlova ulica — Fürst Michael Strasse, Handelszentrum von Beograd — Serbische Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Künste, Museum der Angewandten Kunst, Republikplatz.

SPAZIERGANG DURCH DAS ZENTRUM BEOGRADS — Terazije — Stadzentrum: Touristisches Informationszentrum, Hotel »Moskva« — Marschall Tito Strasse: Volksversammlung der Stadt Beograd, Warenhaus »Beograd«, Jugoslawisches Schauspieltheater — **Dimitrije Tucović Platz:** Park »Tašmajdan«, Sankt Marks Kirche, Sportszentrum — Hauptpostamt, Volksversammlung der Sozialistischen Föderativen Republik Jugoslawien, Marx Engels Platz.

SPAZIERGANG DURCH ZEMUN — Platz der Jugoslawischen Volksarmee, Stadtpark — Marschall Tito Strasse, Spirtas Haus, Haus mit der Sonnenuhr — Ičko's Haus — das Haus »bei dem Eisbären« — Nikolajevka Kirche — Karamatas Haus — Restaurant »Venecija«, Donaukai.

RESTAURANTS IN DER STADT — »Dušanov grad« — Dušan's Schloss, Terazije 4, »Sumatovac«, Makedonska 29, »Madera«, Bul. revolucije 43, »Šest topola«, — sechs Pappelbäume, Bul. Vojvode Mišića 14, »Ušće« — Mündung der Save, »Dva ribara« — zwei Fischer, Narodnog fronta 21, »Venecija«, Kej oslobođenja, Jägerheim, Prote Mateje 7, »Romanitar«, Terazije 27.

RESTAURANTS IN DER UMGEBUNG VON BEOGRAD — »Vinogradi« — Weingärten (25 km. — Smederevo Weg), »Golf« Košutnjak, Kneza Višeslava 25, »Kumbara« (12 km. — Avala Weg), »Romantika« (33 km. — in der Richtung von Bojčinska šuma).

SOYEZ LES BIENVENUS A BELGRADE!

Pour tous renseignements touristiques sur Belgrade veuillez vous adresser aux Centres d'Information suivants: **CENTRE D'INFORMATION DE LA FEDERATION TOURISTIQUE DE BELGRADE**, passage pour piétons près du palais »Albanija«, tél. 629-522 — **INFORMATIONS TOURISTIQUES A LA GARE PRINCIPALE**, tél. 644-054 — **TOURISTE-BUREAU DE L'AEROPORT »BEOGRAD«**, tél. 602-326.

SKADARLIJA, vieux quartier bohème de Belgrade. Programme: vieux chants de ville et musique, récitants, magasins de souvenirs et de spécialités, ambiance magnifique de vieux cafés bohèmes: »Zlatni bokal«, »Dva jelena«, »Tri šešira«, »Ima dana«, »Skadarlija«.

LA FEDERATION TOURISTIQUE DE BELGRADE VOUS RECOMMANDE — si vous faites des visites de la ville individuellement:

PROMENADE A KALEMEGDAN — CITADELLE ET PARC, vue sur le confluent de la Save et du Danube, sur la Nouvelle Belgrade et sur Zemun — sculptures »Le Vainqueur«, »Le Monument de la Reconnaissance à la France«, Bustes funéraires des héros nationaux de Yougoslavie et bustes des écrivains et des poètes serbes — Musée militaire et Musée des eaux et forêts — terrains de sport — Jardin zoologique — Parc d'attraction pour enfants.

PROMENADE A TRAVERS LA BELGRADE DU XIXÈME SIECLE — Place de la République: Musée national, Théâtre national, Monument du prince Michel Obrenović, Maison de la Presse — Place des étudiants: Fondation de Kapetan Miša, Université populaire de Kolarac, Parc des étudiants, Musée ethnographique — Turbé du Cheik Mustapha — Musée de Dositej et Vuk — Galerie des fresques du Musée national — Rue de Paris. Salon du Musée d'art moderne — Cathédrale orthodoxe, Patriarchie, Café au »?«, Palais de la princesse Ljubica, rue Knez Mihajlova, centre de commerce de Belgrade — Académie serbe des sciences et des arts, Musée des arts décoratifs, Place de la République.

PROMENADE A TRAVERS LE CENTRE DE LA VILLE DE BELGRADE — Terazije — centre de la ville: Centre touristique d'information, hôtel »Moscou« — rue du maréchal Tito: Hôtel de Ville, Grand Magasin »Beograd« — belvédère. Théâtre yougoslave de drame — Place de Dimitrije Tucović — Parc »Tašmajdan«, Eglise Saint-Marc, Centre des sports — Poste principale — Parlement de la R.S.F.Y. — Place Marx — Engels.

PROMENADE A TRAVERS ZEMUN — Place JNA, parc municipal — Rue Maršala Tita, Maison de Spirta, maison au cadran solaire — Maison de Ičko — Maison »A l'ours blanc« — Eglise de Nikolajevka — Maison de Karamata — restaurant »Venecija« — Quai du Danube.

RESTAURANTS DANS LA VILLE — »Dušanov grad«, Terazije 4, »Sumatovac«, Makedonska 29, »Madera«, Bul. revolucije 43, »Šest topola«, Bul. Vojvode Mišića 14, »Ušće«, Ušće Save, »Dva ribara«, Narodnog fronta 21, »Venecija«, Kej oslobođenja, »Dom lovaca«, Prote Mateje 7, »Romanitar«, Terazije 27.

RESTAURANTS DANS LES ENVIRONS DE BELGRADE — »Vinogradi« (25 km, direction de Smederevo), »Golf«, Košutnjak, Kneza Višeslava 25, »Kumbara« (12 km, direction d'Avala), »Romantika« (33 km, direction de Bojčinska šuma).

BENVENUTI A BEOGRAD!

Per tutte le informazioni turistiche Vi preghiamo di rivolgervi ai Centri informativi: **CENTRO INFORMATIVO DI FEDERAZIONE TURISTICA DI BEOGRAD**, passaggio sotterraneo presso il palazzo «ALBANJIA», tel.: 629-522. **INFORMAZIONI TURISTICHE ALLA STAZIONE CENTRALE FERROVIARIA**, tel.: 644-054 — **UFFICIO TURISTICO ALL'AEROPORTO «BEOGRAD»**, tel.: 602-326.

SKADARLIJA — La vecchia parte alla «bohémienne» di Belgrado. Programma: vecchie canzoni cittadine e musica, recitatori, vendita oggetti di turismo (souvenirs) e specialità nazionali, il meraviglioso ambiente di ristoranti e caffè alla «bohémienne», «Zlatni bokal», (Boccale d'oro), «Dva Jelena» (Due cervi), «Tri šesira» (Tre cappelli), «Ima dana» (Vengono i giorni), «Skadarlija» (Ambiente di Scutari).

FEDERAZIONE TURISTICA DI BELGRADO VI RACCOMANDA: Per le visite individuali alla città: **PASSEGGIATA PER KALEMEGDAN:** Giardino — Fortezza, vista panoramica allo sbocco del Sava e Danubio, Belgrado nuova e Zemun (Novi Beograd i Zemun). Sculture: «Vincitore» e Monumento riconoscenza alla Francia, Sepolcri degli eroi nazionali di Jugoslavia e biste dei poeti e scrittori serbi. Museo Militare, Museo di Silvicultura e Caccia, Terreni sportivi, Giardino zoologico, Giardino per divertimento di bambini «Luna-Park».

PASSEGGIATA PER BELGRADO DI XIX SECOLO — PIAZZA DELLA REPUBBLICA, Museo nazionale, Teatro nazionale, Monumento al Mihajlo Obrenović, Casa della stampa, Piazza di studenti, Fondazione «Kapevan Mišino Zdanje», Università nazionale di Kolarac, Giardino di studenti, Museo Etnografico, Sepolcro dello Scicco Mustafa, Museo di Vuk Karadžić e Dositej Obradović (letterati serbi). Salone di Affreschi del Museo Nazionale — via Pariska, Salone del Museo delle arti moderne — Cattedrale ortodossa, Patriarcato della Chiesa Ortodossa. Caffè «7». Alloggio della Principessa Ljubica — via Knez Mihajlova, Centro commerciale di Belgrado. Accademia delle scienze e belle arti di Serbia. Museo delle arti applicate, Piazza della Repubblica.

PASSEGGIATA PER CENTRO DELLA CITTÀ: Terazije — Centro della città: Centro informativo turistico. Albero «Moskva», Viale di Maresciallo Tito. Assemblea cittadina. Grande Magazzino «Beograd» — Vidikovac (Vista panoramica). Teatro Nazionale Jugoslavo, Piazza di Dimitrije Tucović. Giardino «Tasmajdan», Chiesa di San Marco, Centro sportivo, Posta centrale. Assemblea SFRJ, Piazza di Marx e Engels. **VISITA A ZEMUN** — Piazza JNA, Giardino cittadino, Viale di Maresciallo Tito, Casa di Spirita, casa son orologio solare, Casa di Ičko, Casa «Kod Belog Medveda» (Casa di Orso Bianco). Chiesa Nikolajevska, Casa di Karamata, Ristorante «Venecija», Lungofiume di Danubio.

RISTORANTI IN CITTA: «Dušanov grad», Piazza Terazije 4, «Šumotovac», via Makedonska 29, «Madera», Bul. revolucije 43, «Šest topola», Bulevar Vojvode Mišića 14, «Ušće», Ušće Save, «Dva ribara», Narodnog fronta 21, «Venecija», Kej oslobođenja, «Dom lovaca», Prote Matije 7, «Romanitar», Terazije 27.

RISTORANTI AI DINTORNI DI BELGRADO — «Vinogradi» (25 km. alla strada verso Smederevo), «Golf», Kneza Višeslava 25, «Kumbara» (12 km. verso Avala), «Romantika» (33 km. verso Bojićinska šuma).

ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ В БЕОГРАД!

Желаним да добијете туристичке информације о Београду, просим вас да се обратите у Информационе центре: **ИНФОРМАЦИОНИИ ЦЕНТР ТУРИСТИЧЕКОГ СОЈУЗА БЕОГРАДА:** подземни пролаз у зградни «Албанија», тел. 629-522 — **ТУРИСТСКИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ НА ГЛАВНОЈ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОЈ СТАНИЦИ:** тел. 644-054 — **ТУРИСТ-БЮРО НА АЕРОДРОМЕ «БЕОГРАД»:** тел. 602-326.

СКАДАРЛИЈА — это старинная часть Београда. Программа: старинная музыка и песни, декламаторы, специально приготовленные блюда и продажа сувениров, чарующая обстановка старинных «кафан» ресторанов: «Златни bokal», «Два Јелена», «Три шешира», «Има дана», «Скадарлија». **ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИЙ СОЮЗ БЕОГРАДА РЕКОМЕНДУЕТ ВАМ:** При самостоятельном осмотре города: **ПОСЕТИТЬ И ОСМОТРЕТЬ КАЛЕМЕГДАН, КРЕПОСТЬ И ПАРК** — откуда открывается вид на слияние рек Савы и Дуная, на Новый Београд и Земун, где находятся скульптуры: «Победитель» и Памятник Признательности Франции, Гробница Народных Героев Югославии и бюсты — памятники сербских поэтов и писателей, здесь находится Военный Музей, Лесоводческий и охотничий Музей, спортивные площадки, Зоологический сад, детский рекреационный парк.

ПРОГУЛКА ПО БЕОГРАДУ XIX ВЕКА: Плошад Републики: Народный Музей, Народный Театр, Памятник Михаилу Обреновичу, Дом печати — Студенческая площадь: Здание Капелана Миши, Народный Университет им. Коларца, Студенческий парк, Этнографический Музей — Музей Вука Караджича и Доситея Обрадовича — Галерея фреск Народного Музея. Парижская улица. Салон Музей современного искусства — Собор, Патриархия, «кафана» — ресторанчик — «?» — «Коняк» — дворец Книжника Любичи, Кнез Михайлова улица, торговый центр Београда — Сербская Академия Наук и искусства, Музей прикладных искусств.

ПРОГУЛКА ПО ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ ЧАСТИ ГОРОДА — Плошад Terazije: — это центр города — Туристический информационный центр, гостиница «Москва» — Улица Маршала Тито: Скупщина города Београда, Универмаг «Београд» с площадкой — «видиокава» — для обозрения города и окрестностей, Югославский драматический театр — Плошад Димитрия Туцовича — Парк «Ташмајдан», Собор Св. Марка, Спортивный центр, Почта — Скупщина СФРЈ — Плошад Маркса и Энгельса.

ПРОГУЛКА — ОСМОТР ЗЕМУНА — Плошад Югославской Народной Армии, городской парк — Ул. Маршала Тито, Дом Спирты, дом с солнечными часами — дом Ичкова — дом «у Белого Медведя» — Николаевская церковь — дом Караматы — ресторан «Венеция» — Дунайская набережная.

РЕСТОРАНЫ В БЕОГРАДЕ — «Душанов Град» — Terazije 4, — «Шумотовац» — Маведонская ул. 29, «Мадера» — Бувлар Революции 43, «Шест топола» — Бувлар Воеводы Мишича 14, «Ушце» — Устье реки Савы «Два рибара» — ул. Народного Фронта 21, «Венеция» — Набережная Кей Ослобожденя, «Дом ловца» — ул. Проте матея 7, «Романитар» пл. Terazije 27.

Reino priiskanite, River pier, Fluss-shafen, Port fluviale, Porto fluviale, Рецна прпштна

Rivafski bezen, Schwimmbecken, Piscine, Piscina, Плавателишти Басени

Нала спотова, Спортбалл, Sportball, Спортишале, Centre des sports, Centro sportivo, Планира спортно

Service, Service, Kundendienst, Station-service, Servizio assistenza, Авто-заправочна станица

Sportski center, Sport center, Sportszentrum, Centre des sports, Centro sportivo, Спортништити центр

Autobuska stanica, Bus stop, Bushaltestelle, Station d'autobus, Stazione corsiera, Станица автобусна

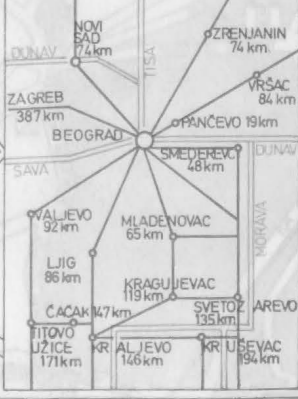
Benzinista pumpa, Gas station, Tankstelle, Poste d'essence, Servizio benzina, Бензопомпона



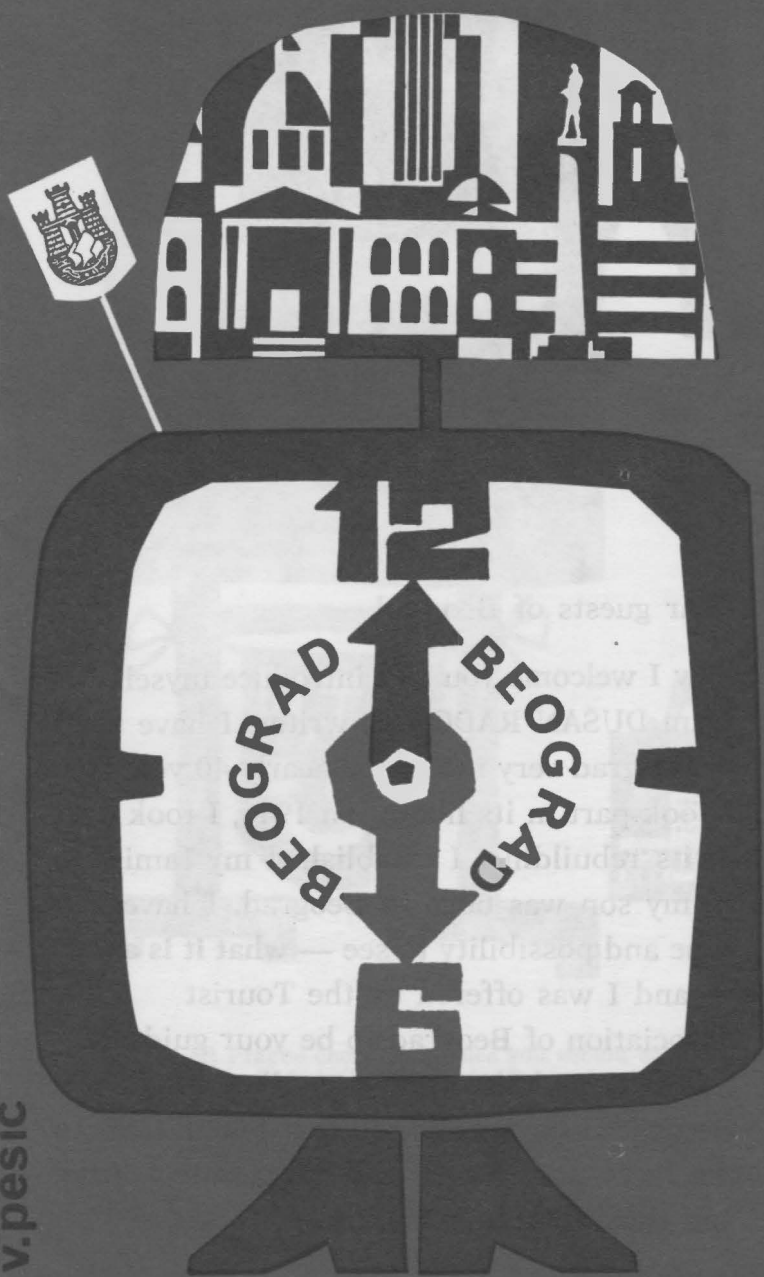
beograd
SAOBRAĆAJNI PLAN
TRAFFIC PLAN
VERKEHRSPLAN
PLAN DE CIRCULATION
PIANTA DI CIRCOLAZIONE
ПЛАН ДВИЖЕНИЯ

- Hotel
Гостиница
- Taxi
- Information center
Information center
Information center
Centro d'Informazione
Informazioni
Информационный центр
- ST
Zeljeznička stanica
Railway station
Eisenbahnhof
Gare
Stazione ferroviaria
Железнодорожная станция
- ▲ Camp, Камп
- P
Parking
Стоянка автомашин

design: v. pešić



IF YOU ARE
IN BEOGRAD
FOR 6 HOURS





Dear guests of Beograd,

May I welcome you and introduce myself. I am DUŠAN RADOVIĆ, writer. I have lived in Beograd very nicely for nearly 40 years. I took part in its liberation 1944, I took part in its rebuilding, I established my family in it, my son was born in Beograd. I have had time and possibility to see — what it is about — and I was offered by the Tourist Association of Beograd to be your guide in this first and short, short walk through Beograd. I have promised that I shall stick to the facts, and that I shall exaggerate a little, and that when it is especially needed.



Dear guests,

in the opinion of Beograd people, Beograd is a large and very nice city. Anyway you have arrived at the right moment: Beograd has never been larger and nicer than it is today.

And we have been waiting for you to come... More than 7.000 years — and you have not come. We have been building roads and bridges, and you have not been here. We have been building hotels, and you have not come. We were saving as for schools and hospitals, and we built the airport. We have been waiting for you, but you have not come.

This is not right. Look at how large and good Beograd is. If London were nicer, we would live in it, and not here. More than one million people, intelligent people who are full of taste, have chosen, among all European and World towns, just Beograd for their residence.

In addition to you, all other invited and uninvited people have wished to come just to Beograd. If we express our opinion in a freer way, we can say that the siege of Beograd has lasted since its foundation. Willy-nilly all have wanted more and more to come to Beograd.

The name Beograd means — white town. Because Beograd is white, especially in winter. It happens that it becomes also golden when, late in the afternoon, the western sun gilds it on the slope facing the Sava River. Especially in autumn, and particularly in some patriotic poems.

It is not hard to find Beograd. As soon as you have found Yugoslavia, also Beograd is somewhere there. At the mouth of the Sava River into the Danube, there where it has always been.

You can come to Beograd by train, by car, by boat, by bicycle or on foot. Fairies and spirits are allowed even to come to Beograd flying, sirens may come to Beograd even swimming. We offer you the reason, it is completely up to you to choose the way.

The ancient Beograd is situated on the high and safe shore, it began its existence on a good and safe place. New Beograd is situated in the plain, on the left shore of the Sava River, young and new and arisen only after the Second World War.

In addition to the Sava River and the Danube, one of the characteristics of Beograd is also Avala. It is not so high to be a mountain, but it is high enough to be the pedestal for the impressive monument to the UNKNOWN WARRIOR (Ivan Meštrović's work) and for the high and attractive television tower.

IF YOU ARE IN BEOGRAD FOR SIX HOURS ONLY — it is too short. But it is enough to »taste« it, and, if you get to like it, to come again for a longer time or forever.

The center of Beograd is still in the ancient part of the town, in the triangle between the hotels MOSKVA, BALKAN AND KASINA. This plateau is called TERAZIJE; in our language it means — scale. On this scale you can experience, in a pretty exact way, the color, the spirit and the atmosphere of Beograd.

Here, for the first time, Beograd went under the ground, building underground pedestrian passages, dreaming about a subway. In one of these passages under ALBANIJA you will find the Information Center of the Tourist Association of Beograd. In addition to all this I am telling you, there they can tell you something you are really interested in.

In the center of Beograd you will see many idle, goodtempered Beograd people. They will be very thankful, if you

ask them for anything. In a language which you do not understand, they will explain, by gestures, where PRINCE MICHAEL STREET is.

Do go into this street, do walk a little in this still picturesque and attractive center of Beograd. Here Beograd people buy and sell things. I do not know what you could sell us, but you can buy everything — from Chinese antiquities up to French fashion magazines, from Scotch whiskeys, Swiss watches up to nice and exclusive products of the Yugoslav industry and folklore. Do buy something here, as memory of the first six hours, spent in Beograd.





In Prince Michael Street is situated the impressive building of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. In it there are the ANTIQUE SHOP of ancient and foreign books — arranged in a modern way, and one of the most respectable and of the most interesting exhibition GALLERIES in Beograd.

Along Prince Michael Street you will come to the Park and Fortress called KALEMEGDAN.

KALEMEGDAN is one of the largest and most beautiful tourist attractions of Beograd. When there are no tourists, Beograd people enjoy it most.

In the past it was the whole Beograd. On the hill, surrounded by high and thick walls, fortified, ready to defend itself from armed tourists and adventurers arriving from all sides.

But, the wars, the tourists and adventurers are not any more as they were in the past... The large fortress still exists as an attractive memory, a monument, a museum — in the liberated large city.

KALEMEGDAN is too large for the short time you have devoted to Beograd. That is why you should choose and make up your mind:

Either you will only run through the ancient fortress, collect some first impressions about its dimensions and its beauty.

Or, from its large plateau you will have some fast tourist looks at the mouth of the Sava River into the Danube, on the other shore, at the large space on which Novi Beograd — New Beograd is rising.

Or you will stay at the Military Museum — which is very large and very rich — to see who and with which intentions and sequences has come to Beograd.

Or, through the park, you will go to the ZOO to see the crocodiles, the lions, the bears and the camels in Beograd.

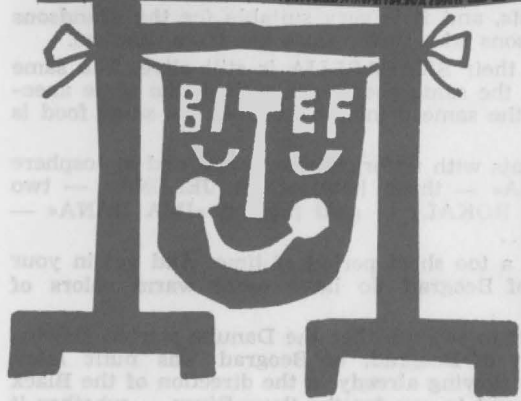
Or you will be sitting at the restaurant, in the fortress itself to eat and to drink something, and to read what I think about Beograd.

Or you will sit down or lie down on the first bench in the large and beautiful park, and think, with nostalgia, of your homeland, or of somebody in it.

Anyway you must do something during this short period of time on this large Kalemegdan.

If you come back, along the same street, from Kalemegdan, turn a little to the left and to the right from Prince Michael Street. These short and narrow streets can lead you to a museum, to a gallery, to a faculty, to a monument, to a new park, to a new restaurant.

From these 6 hours, these short 6 hours spent in Beograd, you should devote at least one hour to our national cuisine. In Vienna you should eat breaded veal outlet, in Prague you



should eat Prague chops, in Naples you should eat spaghetti, the very borshth in Russia... In Beograd ask for Serbian culinary specialities.

Some memories are kept in the eyes, some in the ears, some in the heart, and some in the blood and under the skin.

If you are interested in such an unforgettable »souvenir« from Beograd, do look for it at the restaurants: »KOD ZNAKA PITANJA«, »GRČKA KRALJICA«, »PARK«, »STARI GRAD«, »DUŠANOV GRAD«...



Or do visit the old bohemian oasis, the preserved milieu and spirit of ancient Beograd — SKADARLIJA.

This small, narrow street paved with cobble-stones has been and still is the last good refuge of all artists, of several generations of Beograd people, who have known how to live — to tell spiritfull and long stories, to sing nicely, to drink and to eat much...

The founders of SKADARLIJA, of its atmosphere and of its destination are not alive any more.

But it still exists, and it is very suitable for the grandsons and greatgrandsons who suffer from the same illnesses.

They died, but their SKADARLIJA is still alive. The same songs are sung, the same poems are recited, the same anecdotes are told, the same drinks are drunk, the same food is eaten...

At the restaurants with unforgettable names and atmosphere — »TRI SEŠIRA« — three hats, »DVA JELENA« — two deer, »ZLATNI BOKAL« — gold pitcher, »IMA DANA« — there are days...

SIX HOURS is a too short period of time. And yet in your tourist sketch of Beograd do have more warm colors of Skadarlija.

Today it is hard to say whether the Danube started flowing in the direction of Beograd, or Beograd was built later, beside the river flowing already in the direction of the Black Sea. It is also hard to say for the Sava River — whether it wanted to empty into the Danube, or the founders of Beograd had found it so.

Anyway Beograd has been situated on to great rivers for a very long time. However, through many centuries the two rivers were for Beograd, first of all, its protection and its border.

Because of these and such historical circumstances, Beograd went down to its rivers very late. On the temperature of time and of happenings Beograd »boiled over« and went across the two rivers to new shores.

If you are in Beograd only for 6 hours, it would be good, both for Beograd and for you, to see what is happening on the new shores of Beograd.

Do swim across the Sava River, or go on the bridge to the other shore. Turn once more to see, in sinemascope, the panorama of the ancient town.

Then, as much as you have time and energy, make with your eyes or with your camera some frames of Novi Beograd.

At the shore itself there is the MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY YUGOSLAV ART.

There is, in black and white and in colors, the cardiogram of our heart, on paintings and sculptures of our fine arts.

Before or after you have seen this, do go to the Restaurant »UŠĆE« (mouth), opposite the Museum. Sit down there, at a table on the shore, and think of anything you want. Maybe about it whether it is good that you are just here or it would be better if you were somewhere else. These are the chronic dilemmas of all passengers having a period of time of 6 hours only.

A little further away, upstream for the Danube, downstream for the Sava River, is situated on the shore the large, modern, comfortable hotel »YUGOSLAVIJA«. If you have time and reason, go into one of the several nice restaurants of this Hotel. If you are tired of your walks or of impressions, you can even sleep there. At the table, or in a room.

IF YOU ARE IN BEOGRAD FOR 6 HOURS, and you have a car, do find on the map the widest Beograd boulevards, and then slowly, from traffic light to traffic light, from traffic policeman to traffic policeman — look a little to the right, a little to the left, maybe you will be able to understand — why more than on million people have chosen to build here their homes, their garages, hospitals and cemeteries.

One good direction: one part of highway passing through Beograd. On both sides you can see the exhibition of the modern Beograd architecture. From Novi Beograd across the elegant and popular bridge »GAZELA«, through the large and modern traffic junction »PETLJA«, you come to ancient Beograd.

The other good direction: PRINCE MILOŠ STREET, and, farther on, VOJVODA MIŠIĆ BOULEVARD. Along these streets you can come to the beloved excursion places of Beograd people and to the tourist camps — in TOPČIDER and KOŠUTNJAK.

The third good direction: from the center, along REVOLUTION BOULEVARD, through the green surroundings of Beograd, to GROCKA, fine excursion place on the shore of the Danube.

Dear guests and friends,

are for you enough 6 hours only, you have devoted to Beograd this time?

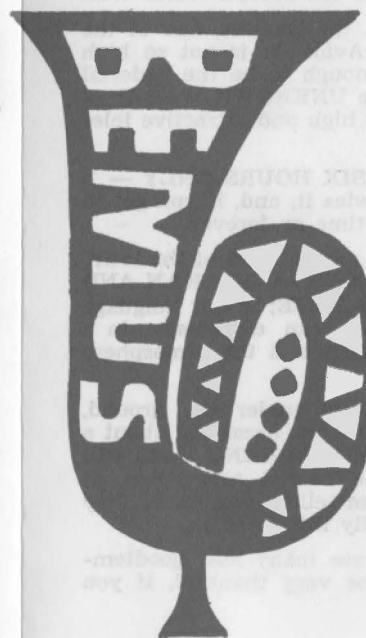
If they are not enough, listen on. Waiting for you in vain, looking for the reasons for your not-coming to Beograd, we have built and completed our Beograd in order to be pleasant and attractive for everybody.

Yesterday it would have been early, but today we can boast that we built an exceptionally beautiful and important monument for books and culture. We built the new NATIONAL LIBRARY, in which we keep the most precious proofs of our spiritual pedigree and identity.



The last thing we did, a little for us and very much for you, was the construction of large sports-recreation centers. That is what Beograd is proud of and what it would like to show you. On TAŠMAJDAN, on ZVEZDARA, on BANJICA, in KOŠUTNJAK, in DORČOL, on the shore of the DANUBE... Open and indoor pools for bathing, swimming and presentation, large recreation halls — equipped in a modern way... Very nice to be seen, much nicer to be used.

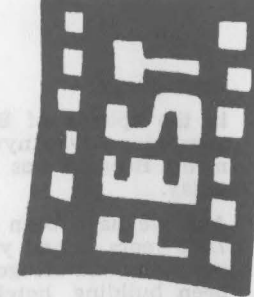
Excuse me, but for 6 HOURS IN BEOGRAD ONLY, this is enough information for you to see where Beograd is and what it is. If, by chance, you go astray, you will see even more, even what we have not wanted to show you.



Dear guests,

You don't know what my fellow townsmen are like. If you don't like anything in Beograd — I shall be guilty for that. They will say that I have not known to point the way to the very places, and to convince you, by means of proper words, of the charms and beauties of Beograd.

That is why I ask you to leave Beograd with unforgettable impressions and to come again. Then you will get a new guidebook — SIX DAYS or SIX MONTHS IN BEOGRAD. Come to be our guests when we have FAIRS; we want to show you where the world and Yugoslav economy exhibit, buy and sell. Come to be our guests during the great theater performances — BITEF. Do be our guests during the FILM FESTIVAL OF FESTIVALS — FEST, the Beograd premieres of films prized on other world festivals. Dress yourself nicely and come to BEOGRAD MUSIC FESTIVITIES — BEMUS. Do send your children to the Traditional Meeting of the Children of Europe — JOY OF EUROPE.

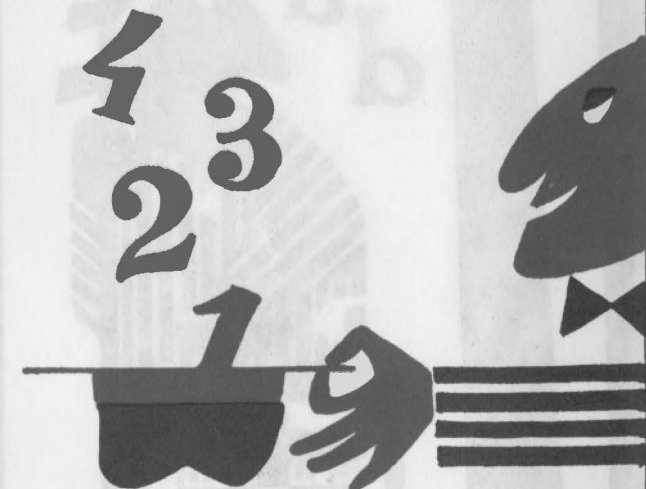


Do be our guests on frequent international sports competitions. Beograd is, if you haven't known it, in chess better than London, in boxing it is better than Paris, in basketball more successful than Rome, in football better known than New York, in waterpolo always among the bests all over the world.

In the name of the Tourist Association of Beograd and of Beograd people I welcome you warmly.

When you return to your nicest town, give my regards to your people, and do write me.

Yours
Dušan Radović
1050 Beograd
Tone Tomšića 6



Izdavač: Turistički savez Beograda, Moše Pijade 1.
Tekst: Dušan Radović, književnik.
Dizajn: Vladislav Pešić, slikar-grafičar.
Prevod: Đorđe Lazin.
Tiraž: 50.000, april, 1975.
Štampa: NIP »Sportska knjiga«, M. Birjuzova 37, Beograd.

Yugoslavia

in brief



social system · politics · economics · education · culture · law · science · social system ·

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is situated in the Balkan Peninsula and is the ninth largest country in Europe covering an area of 255,804 square kilometers. It is bounded by Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and the Adriatic Sea whose highly indented coastline is over 2,000 kilometers long.

Mountains (highest peak Mount Triglav — 2,863 m), plateaus, highland forests and pastures cover about 71 percent of the total surface area, while plains and lowlands account for the remaining 29 percent.

CLIMATE

Yugoslavia has three distinct climatic zones: Continental in the northern and north-eastern parts of the country, temperate continental in the central regions and Mediterranean in the coastal belt. Mean average temperatures in January range from +9°C on the island of Hvar to —3°C in the Vojvodina region in the north-eastern part of the country.

POPULATION

According to the latest population census (March 1971) Yugoslavia has 20,522,972 inhabitants of whom 45 percent are economically active. A total 4,423,275 persons were employed in the social sector of the economy in 1974, of whom 1,756,755 in industry and mining; 256,291 in agriculture and fishery; 68,634 in forestry; 374,470 in building and construction; 305,636 in transport and communications; 562,253 in retail trade and catering; 106,224 the urban services and public utilities; 212,583 in the skilled crafts; 569,678 in culture and the social services; 210,751 in public administration and government.

The capital of Yugoslavia is Belgrade — with 746,000 inhabitants in the city proper and 1,204,271 in the broader metropolitan area. The capitals of the socialist republics are as follows: Sarajevo (244,000 inhabitants) capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina; Zagreb (566,000) capital of Croatia; Titograd (55,000) capital of Montenegro; Skopje (313,000) capital of Macedonia; Ljubljana (174,000) capital of Slovenia and Belgrade capital of Serbia. Novi Sad (141,000) and Priština (77,000) respectively are the capitals of the autonomous socialist provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo which form part of the Socialist Repu-

blic of Serbia. (All data according to census of March 1971).

The Yugoslav peoples are as follows: Montenegrins (508,843), Croats (4,526,782), Macedonians (1,194,784), Moslems (1,729,932), Slovenes (1,678,032) and Serbs (8,143,246). The most numerous nationalities living in Yugoslavia are: Albanians (1,309,523) and Hungarians (477,374) followed by Turks, Slovaks, Romanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Rumanians, Ruthenians, Wallachians and Italian. (According to census of March 1971).

Two alphabets (scripts) the Latin and Cyrillic are used. All languages of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities enjoy equal status.

The Church and State are separated.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) consists of six socialist republics: Bosnia-Herzegovina (3,746,000 inhabitants), Montenegro (530,360), Croatia (4,426,000), Macedonia (1,647,000), Slovenia (1,727,000), Serbia (8,447,000) and two autonomous socialist provinces, — Vojvodina (1,953,000) and Kosovo (1,244,000) which form part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. (Data according to census of March 1971).

Yugoslavia is a socialist republic, a federal state of voluntarily united and equal peoples and their socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. It is a self-managing socialist community based on the rule of the working people and on self-management as the basis of overall social relations. According to the Constitution, each republic is granted the prerogatives of a "state based on the sovereignty of the people and on the rule and self-management of the working class and all working people..."

The basic functions of the federal state are as follows: to safeguard and assure the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the country in international relations; foreign policy; the assurance of the unity of the Yugoslav market; preparation and approval of the social development plan; extension of assistance to the economically under developed regions; national defence; state security.

A delegate system of self-managing government power from highest to lowest level, i.e. from the organisations of associated labour, the local communities and communities of interest over the communes, provinces and republics to the Federation has

been established in Yugoslavia. In this manner the working people and citizens take a more direct part and on a far broader scale in management and decision making on all public affairs. The Assembly of the SFRY is the supreme body of government and social self-management within the framework of the federation. The state is headed by the Presidency of the SFRY.

As an exception, and in view of his historical merits, Josip Broz-Tito has been entrusted with the office of President of the Republic.

The Assembly of the SFRY consists of two chambers: The Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The Federal Chamber is composed of delegates of the self-managing organisations and communities and of the socio-political organisations in the republics and autonomous provinces. Each republic sends 30 delegates to the Federal Chamber and each autonomous province 20. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces consists of 12 delegates from each republican assembly and 8 from the assemblies of each autonomous province. The Federal Executive Council (Government) is the executive body of the Assembly of the SFRY.

The socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces have their own assemblies, presidencies and executive councils (governments). All self-managing forums and other federal bodies are constituted according to the principle of parity (equal representation) of the republics and provinces.

The Yugoslav flag is a blue, white and red tricolour with a red five pointed star in the middle. The state coat of arms: Six torches merging into a single flame surrounded by corn spikes. A red five pointed star is placed between the tops of the spikes.

The means of production and other means of socially organised labour, as well as mineral wealth and other natural resources are socially owned. The right to the pursuit of private business is also guaranteed under conditions precisely stipulated by the law.

Freedom of the press and other information media, freedom of association, freedom of speech and public address, freedom of assembly and other public gatherings are guaranteed in Yugoslavia.

The right and freedom to work are guaranteed by the Constitution. All citizens of 18 years of age and over enjoy universal and equal suffrage.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (about 1,200,000 members) is

the leading political organisation of the Yugoslav self-managing society. The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (8,575,000 members) is the most numerous socio-political organisation and broadest platform for the development of the self-managing socialist society.

FOREIGN POLICY

Yugoslavia's foreign policy is guided by the principles of active peaceful coexistence, non-alignment and co-operation on the basis of equality with all countries and peoples regardless of differences in social or political system. Yugoslavia is promoting all-round cooperation with other countries on the basis of equality of rights, respect of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non interference in the internal affairs of others. Yugoslavia is striving for equal participation of all countries in the settlement of the crucial problems of the international community, while attaching great importance to the United Nations Organisation in this respect. Yugoslavia is represented in various bodies and specialised agencies of the United Nations and maintains diplomatic relations with over 115 countries.

THE ECONOMY

On the eve of the Second World War Yugoslavia was a country with low productivity levels in agriculture and an under-developed industry. Natural resources, industry, transport, banks, and wholesale trade were nationalised immediately after the war and an agrarian reform carried out in the meantime.

Yugoslavia has abundant water power resources (potential power is estimated at over 66 billion kWh), forests (9 million hectares) and mineral wealth.

It is characterised at present by a high economic growth rate and rapid transformation of its social structure. (The agrarian population accounted for 75 percent of the total population in 1939 as compared to 39,5 percent in 1974). National income which was less than 150 dollars per capita before the war, averaged 800 dollars per capita in 1974.

Industrial production increased twelvefold in the post war period, a particularly rapid and continuous rise having been noted since 1950. Output of electric power for example reached 37.400 billion kWh in 1974 against 1.173 billion in 1939; crude oil — 3,420.000 tons against 1,100 tons in 1939; iron ore — 5,000,000 tons against 667,000 tons; steel — 2,800.000 tons against 235,000 tons in 1939. Yugoslavia is one of the foremost countries in Europe in terms of copper, lead, antimony, bismuth and silver production.

The chemical and food processing industries are developing vigorously. Output of artificial fertilizer for ex-

ample amounted to only 100,000 tons in 1939 while reaching 3,000,000 tons in 1974.

The economic reform instituted in 1965 stepped up the modernization of industry while notably enhancing its competitive power in the world market.

Agriculture. Cultivable surfaces account for 10.1 million hectares of a total 14.9 million hectares of farmlands. According to the latest census (March 1971), 1,813 farm holdings in the socialist sector cultivated about 23 percent of total agricultural surfaces with their own means and yielded about 67 percent of total marketable farm surpluses.

Yugoslavia is a major producer of beef, veal and pork. Wheat yields on the socially owned holdings averaged 40 metric centners per hectare, maize 57 metric centners, sugar beet 350 metric centners. Yugoslavia also figures prominently on the world list of leading maize producers.

Over three fourths of all villages in Yugoslavia are connected to the electric power supply system.

Foreign Trade. In 1974 Yugoslavia maintained trade relations with virtually all countries of the world, the European countries having been the foremost partners. Yugoslavia is exporting to the Afro-Asian market and to some countries of North and Latin America. Machinery and equipment, timber and the products of the timber processing industry, copper, meat and tobacco are the principal export headings. Petroleum and derivatives, steel, machinery and equipment and various consumer goods are the main articles imported.

Tourism. The number of foreign tourists increased from 850,000 in 1960 to 5,500,000 in 1974. Over 21,000,000 travellers crossed the Yugoslav frontier in 1974 while 14,000,000 Yugoslavs travelled abroad in the meantime. Foreign exchange receipts from tourism amounted to about 700 million dollars in 1974. The scenic beauty of the Yugoslav coast, mountains and lakes and its open frontiers have contributed largely to the rapid development of tourism. Visas have been abolished on a reciprocal basis with 34 countries; foreign citizens may obtain visas at the frontier check points. There are 126 maritime, mainland and air frontier check points at present.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Yugoslav People's Army was created in the course of the People's Liberation struggle waged from 1941 to 1945 during the Second World War. Military service is compulsory.

The defence of Yugoslavia's national independence and sovereignty is based on the principle of total national defence which consists of the Yugoslav Army units and territorial formations. According to the Constitution, no one has the right to sign or recognize the surrender or occupation of the country on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Virtually the entire population is covered by various social security and health care schemes. There were over 15,000,000 insurance beneficiaries in 1974. Farmers are entitled to partial health insurance. All children under five years of age are entitled to full medical care.

The most important rights in this sphere: a 42 hour work week; 180 days paid maternity leave for women during pregnancy and after childbirth, and a four hour work day during the next eight months; free choice of doctors; a paid annual vacation ranging from 18 to 30 work days.

EDUCATION

Eight year primary education is compulsory for all children upon reaching seven years of age. After finishing primary school, boys and girls can continue their education in secondary schools and later at university level; 4.7 percent of national income is appropriated for education.

A total 210,250 students were enrolled at 133 faculties (university departments), colleges and academies during the 1974/75 academic year; 32,000 highly trained experts of all professions are graduated from these institutions every year. There are also 425 adult education and culture centres engaged in the promotion of mass culture and overall educational standards.

CULTURE

The first printing press on Yugoslav soil was founded in 1493. About 9,720 books and paperbacks in a total 60,000,000 copies were published in 1974. Besides, 255 works by Yugoslav writers were translated and published in about fifty countries during the past twenty years. Ivo Andrić was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

Yugoslav artists — painters, sculptors, opera and ballet companies, actors — are highly esteemed abroad and obtained many important international awards. Dušan Vukotić won an Academy Award (Oscar) for his animated film.

There are 330 museums, 1,400 scientific and technical libraries and over 12,000 public and school libraries, 58 professional theatres, 99 amateur companies, 28 children's theatres and 12 permanent opera companies and philharmonic orchestras in Yugoslavia.

Twenty four dailies are published in Yugoslavia with an average circulation of 2,000,000 copies per issue.

In 1974 the radio and TV studios in all republics and provinces (about 200 local radio stations, 8 central radio stations and 6 TV studios) broadcast programmes in the languages of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. There were approximately 4,000,000 radio and 3,000,000 TV sets (an average of 5 inhabitants per radio and 7 inhabitants per TV set).



turistički
savez
beograda

tsb

dobro došli
welcome
soyez les bienvenus
willkommen
добро пожаловать
benvenuti

izdavač:
turistički
savez
beograda
moše pijade 1
design:
v. pešić
photo:
i. eterović
štampa:
sportska knjiga
makedonska 19
beograd

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BELGRADE

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, Novi Beograd

Fine collection of outstanding Yugoslav artists

(Hours of operation: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

GALLERY OF THE SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

Kneza Mihajlova #35

(Hours of operation: 10 to 1 and 4 to 8)

FRESCO GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

Cara Urosa #20

Hours of operation: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

COMMERCIAL GALLERY "FONTANA,"

Kneza Mihajlova #20

Sale of paintings and sculptures and ceramics of Yugoslav artists

(Hours of operation: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Vasina #1

Exhibition of the drawings of the Serbian fine artists of the 19th Century

(Hours of operation: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

GALLERY OF THE CULTURAL CENTER

Kneza Mihajlova #8

(Hours of operation: 10 to 2 and 4 to 8)

ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Studentski Trg 13

(Hours of operation: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Mondays)

SERBIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY

Skerljecva #1

FreSCO Gallery
Cara Urosa #20



BELGRADE SIGHTSEEING, CONT'D.

✓ KALAMEGDAN PARK (weather permitting) (Fortress)

LOCAL MARKET PLACES

✓ SELLING GALLERY, Kosancicev Venac 19

Military Museum of The Yugoslav
People's Army 9AM-8PM (not Mondays)
-Kalemegdan-

✓ Artists' Village

JOSIP BROZ TITO

Tito is, without a doubt, the most outstanding figure to emerge from the recent history of the Yugoslav nations. For 35 years he has been the guiding influence in the country's social and political life and in its domestic and international relations.

He was born on May 25, 1892 in the Croatian village of Kumrovec, the seventh of twelve children in a poor peasant family. He trained to be a locksmith and finished a school for apprentices. He worked in locksmith and mechanics shops in Zagreb, in metal and machine factories in Slovenia, Bohemia, Germany and Vienna, where he was employed as a test driver for the Daimler car plant. He perfected his trade and learned Czech and German. While serving in the Austro-Hungarian army he completed a non-commissioned officer training course and became a sergeant. As soon as he learned his trade he joined the trade union and the Socialist Party. Tito's entire life has been devoted to the workers' movement.

At the outbreak of World War I, Josip Broz was a sergeant in the 25th Croatian regiment. As a socialist, he was in prison for a brief spell for alleged antimilitary propaganda. He was badly wounded by a lance and captured during an offensive by the Cossack-Circassian cavalry while fighting in the Carpathians on the Russian front. As a Russian prisoner of war, Tito spent a long time recuperating in a hospital and then in prison camps along the Urals. He learned Russian, read Russian literature, became acquainted with the Russian workers' movement and fought for prisoners' rights. After the February revolution in 1917, he escaped to St. Petersburg, where he took part in the July demonstrations, was imprisoned in the Peter-Paul fortress and deported to Siberia. On the way, he escaped and fled to Omsk where he joined up the International "Red Guard" and the Bolshevik Party.

Tito returned to Yugoslavia in 1920, found a job in Zagreb as a worker and took part in the then very lively revolutionary workers' movement.

When the Proclamation banning the movement was issued towards the end of 1920, he took his family to the small town of Veliko Trojstvo, where he worked as a machinist and was active in the now illegal Communist Party. Three of his four children died and he lived the hard and poor life of a worker. The police were frequent visitors to his home, searching, interrogating and imprisoning. He left Veliko Trojstvo to work in other towns, where he organized trade union and illegal party organizations, only to again lose his job, be sent to jail and tried.

In 1927, he became the leader of the Zagreb party organization, the largest in the country at the time. In 1928, however, he was imprisoned and sentenced to a five year term for his political activities. The annals of the history of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement record important moments in Tito's activity at this time : the wiping out of factions in the Party and orienting it towards broadbased political work, his excellent political conduct at the trial and his exemplary behaviour and political activity in prison.

After having served his sentence, Tito was exiled to his native village of Kumrovec. He went to Zagreb, however, to continue his illegal political work and it is then that he assumed the name of Tito. He then went to Vienna, which was the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and in 1934 becomes its member. He illegally crossed into Yugoslavia several times, and in 1935 he went to Moscow where he worked in the Balkan section of the Comintern and was Georgi Dimitrov's associate. He attended the Comintern's 7th Congress and at the end of 1936 returned home as the organizational secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Central Committee. Once back, he organized wide-spread activity, renewing old and setting up new party organizations, expanding the youth and trade union movements, and orienting the Party towards the struggle for democracy, equality and national freedom. He organized volunteers to fight in the Spanish Civil War.

At the end of 1937 and beginning of 1938, Tito took over the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, formed a new Central Committee within the country and strengthened its political independence. Under his leadership, the still illegal Party grew, on the eve of World War II, into a broad-based

anti-fascist movement. When Yugoslavia faced the direct threat of fascist aggression, Tito led the movement into a struggle for the country's independence and defence.

When Hitler's Germany and Italy attacked Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941, the regime and its army quickly capitulated. Tito then turned to organizing the national liberation struggle. Partisan units were rapidly set up throughout the country, later to grow into the National Liberation Army. As Commander of the Supreme Headquarters, Tito worked out a strategy for partisan warfare. He assumed direct control over the Operative Group, the army's core. Liberated territories grew in number, the massive organization of the National Liberation Front was enlarged and old forms of government were replaced by new national committees. The Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) was elected and in 1943 it formed the National Committee which assumed the role of a national government. And so, in occupied Yugoslavia, Tito succeeded in setting up an army, free territories, a broad-based political organization, national rule and government.

Tito's great authority among the people grew after the country's liberation, for they trust and love him. He was the only one who could continue to be the Party's leader, President of the National Front, President of the new government and commander of its army, and later President of the Republic. Tito became the true leader of the Yugoslav nations.

After the war, under Tito's leadership, the country was reconstructed, a new state and social system was set up, industrialization began to pull the country out of economic backwardness. When centralized state management began to hamper the further economic development of socialism and began to show signs of bureaucratism, Tito laid down the foundations in 1950 for workers' self-management in enterprises, which then developed into social self-management and democratization of social life. The democratic and human traits of socialism are emphasized and the interests and rights of the working people are safeguarded. In 1965, he gave the initiative for the economic and social reform in the desire to promote the economy and develop self-management. The Party adapted to all of these changes and it modified its role and system of functioning.

As Commander of the Army and President of the Council of National Defence, Tito modernized the Yugoslav Army, and then introduced the concept of allpeoples defence, whereby the defence of the country became the concern not only of the regular army but also of all working people in the country. They, in case of a war, become soldiers, organize territorial defence and thus assume their responsibility to the country.

Before, during and after the war, Tito played an important role in building the unity of the community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. He achieved this on the basis of national rights and equality of nations, and on democratic relations, thereby preserving the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the country's independence. Tito himself, the great authority he wields and his yugoslavism are important factors for the unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

New Yugoslavia built its international relations and foreign policy under the direct leadership of Tito. This policy is based on Yugoslavia's status as an independent, non-aligned and socialist country and on the principle that in a united and interrelated world, each nation and country has the right to freedom, independence and its own internal development. Tito is the architect of the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. He has consistently adhered to the principle of independence, equality, democracy and international cooperation. He is one of the organizers and initiators of meetings among the non-aligned countries and of their cooperation, and he has become one of the most outstanding leaders of non-alignment. He greatly esteems the role of the United Nations and the principles laid down in its Charter, seeing it as an irreplaceable instrument for international cooperation.

After the war, President Tito paid visits to many countries and received a large number of guests, contacting with heads of state and political leaders. He has taken part in numerous international conferences and consultations in the desire to find solutions to international problems and to promote Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Tito has become a statesman of the modern world and an outstanding international political figure.

Due to the great historic role of Josip Broz Tito and in accordance with the wishes of the working peoples of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia elected him in May 1974 President of the Republic for life and at the Tenth Congress of the LC of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the unanimous request of the communists of Yugoslavia, he was elected President of the LC of Yugoslavia with unlimited tenure.

President Tito is an honorary member of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Belgrade, the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb, the Slovenian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Ljubljana and the Bosnian-Herzegovinian and Macedonian Academies of Arts and Sciences in Sarajevo and Skopje respectively. He has received honorary doctorates from the Universities of Rangoon, Bandung, Santiago de Chile, Algiers, Addis Ababa, Ulan Bator, Halifax and Warsaw.

His writing and speeches as a revolutionary soldier and statesman are contained in twenty-two books.

He is the holder of two Orders of the National Hero of Yugoslavia, for war and peacetime merits for people, and of many high-ranking Yugoslav orders. Tito is also the holder of many foreign decorations. In 1973, he was awarded the Nehru Award for International Understanding, and received the Charter of the Peoples of Yugoslavia for his extraordinary merits in constructing the country and promoting the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

JOVANKA BROZ, nee BUDISAVLJEVIĆ

Jovanka Broz was born in 1924, at Pećani in Lika, a region in the southern part of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Her father, Mićo Budisavljević was a peasant and like many other people from this area, had to go abroad to make a living. He spent a long time working in the United States and returned home just before the Second World War. The education of Jovanka Broz was brought to an end by the war. After the liberation of the country, she graduated from a secondary school in Belgrade.

After the occupation of Yugoslavia by the German, Italian and other fascist troops in 1941, Lika was among the leading regions in the people's uprising against the fascist. Jovanka Budisavljević joined the People's Liberation Movement in 1941, and was actively engaged in the antifascist youth organization. In 1942, she joined the People's Liberation Army. She was first a fighter of the First Youth Detachment, formed in her native Lika, in the third Battalion of the Second Brigade of the Sixth Division as well as in other units, taking part in battles against the invaders. She also was the commissar of the surgical hospital of the First Army. In the course of the war, Jovanka Broz lost her father, mother and two brothers. When the war ended in 1945, she held the rank of lieutenant. She remained in the Army until 1952, when she was demobilized as a major of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Jovanka Budisavljević married Josip Broz Tito in 1952. In addition to her regular social and public obligations, as the wife of the Head of State, Jovanka Broz shows a great interest in the activities of women's organizations and societies as well as in the problems of education and protection of children, social welfare and economic development. She is very often a sponsor of many actions and events, receives the representatives of different women's organizations and others.

Jovanka Broz is particularly interested in culture and art. She loves flowers and one of her main hobbies is the cultivation of all kinds of flowers as well as the art of flower-arrangement. Due to her constant care, the President's house is always beautifully decorated with flowers.

Together with President Tito, she has visited many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Jovanka Broz holds numerous war and peacetime awards and decorations.

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Dr. VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ

Dr. Vladimir Bakarić, Vice-President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was born in 1912 in Velika Gorica near Zagreb. He completed the Law School in Zagreb in 1935 and two years later earned his L.D. He joined the revolutionary workers' movement as a student and in 1933 was admitted to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Before the war he was arrested and persecuted for his revolutionary activities. In 1940 he was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia.

Between 1941 and 1945 he held a number of military and political positions : political commissar of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Croatia, member of the Presidency of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) and was one of the founders of the Croatian ZAVNOH, and a member of the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia.

Between 1945 and 1954 he was Prime Minister in the Government of the People's Republic of Croatia, and President of the Croatian Assembly until 1963. He has also been a member of the Central Committee of the LCY, Political Secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and of its Executive Bureau.

He has been a deputy to all the post-war sessions of the Federal Assembly and the Croatian Assembly. He is a member of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and the Arts,

He holds the Order of the National Hero, the Partisan Memorial Badge and other high Yugoslav and foreign decorations.

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the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Secretary of the LCY Central Committee (1958-1966). Since 1966 he has been a member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY.

Throughout this entire period, Kardelj has made many theoretical studies. His major works include "The Path of New Yugoslavia", "Problems in the Building of Our Socialism", in nine volumes, "Problems of Socialist Policy in the Countryside", "Socialism and War", "Notes on Yugoslav Social Criticism", "Socialist Ownership in Contemporary Socialist Practice", "The Reasons for the Constitutional Amendments and Their Intention".

He holds the Order of the National Hero and many Yugoslav and foreign decorations.

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EDVARD KARDELJ

Edvard Kardelj, Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was born in 1910 in Ljubljana. He became involved in the workers' movement at a very early age, becoming a member of the Communist Youth League of Yugoslavia (SKOJ) in 1926 and of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1928. His first arrest occurred after graduation from high school and when arrested the second time in 1930 he was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour. In 1932 he entered the Provincial Committee of the CPY and was active in recruiting new members to the party organizations in Slovenia. In 1934 the Central Committee of the CPY decided to send him to Moscow, where he completed Lenin's School and was later a lecturer at this school and at the Communist University of Western Minorities. Early in 1937 he became a member of the new Party leadership led by Tito and became a member of the Politburo.

From 1941 onwards Kardelj was one of the organizers of the National Liberation War along with Tito and other Party leaders. He was a member of the Supreme Headquarters of the National Liberation Army and the Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia. At the First Session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) he was elected Vice-President of the Executive Committee and at the Second Session was elected Vice-President of the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia set up as the provisional government. He played an important part in organizing the new popular government.

After the war he held a number of leading government and political posts : Vice-President of the Federal Government from 1945 to 1953, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (1948 to 1953), Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council (1953 to 1963), President of the Federal Assembly (1963 to 1967), member of the Council of the Federation (1963 to 1974), and member of the Presidency of the SFRY as of 1974. At the same time he held leading offices in the LCY. From 1945 to 1952 he was a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPY, from 1952 to 1966 was member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of

DŽEMAL BIJEDIĆ

Džemal Bijedić, President of the Federal Executive Council, was born in 1917. Entered the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (now the League of Communists) in 1939. As a law student, joined the progressive student movement while at University. Before the war Bijedić was Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Youth League for Herzegovina.

Fought in the National Liberation War from 1941 and held responsible posts.

After the liberation Bijedić was secretary of the Mostar District Committee, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Deputy Minister for the Interior, secretary general in the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, member of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Herzegovina and member of the Federal Executive Council. President of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1967, and Federal Prime Minister since 1971.

Bijedić has been awarded many high decorations and is also a holder of the 1941 Partisan Service Order.

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MILOŠ MINIĆ

Miloš Minić, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1914 in Čačak, Serbia. Graduated from Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. Worked in law office up to the war. Married (wife is political activist and research worker), two children.

In Yugoslav revolutionary movement since youth. Member of League of Communists of Yugoslavia since 1936. One of organizers of National Liberation War in 1941, in western Serbia. During war held responsible political posts.

After war, held prominent government and political posts. Was Public Prosecutor of Serbia, Minister in the Government of Serbia, President of the Executive Council (Government) of Serbia, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, President of the Assembly of Serbia, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly, and since December 15, 1972, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Also member of the Council of the Federation and of the Standing Section of the Conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.- At the X Congress of the LC of Yugoslavia, he was elected member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Has been elected a number of times to the post of deputy in the Assembly of Serbia, and in the Federal Assembly.

Author of a number of specialized, political and theoretical works and articles, largely in the field of constitutional law and the political system of Yugoslavia.

"Order of the Partisan Star 1941" and other decorations.

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THE BELGRADE AIRPORT

On May 17, 1960, President Josip Broz Tito laid the corner stone of the main terminal building of the Belgrade Airport, which was opened two years later, on April 28, 1962.

The airport was designed by a group of architects and engineers headed by Miloš Lukić.

It has a concrete runway two miles long and 200 feet wide, capacity 45 aircraft per hour, day and night.

The airport has two concrete aprons, size approximately 1,000 x 300 feet and 1350 x 260 feet, and a hangar platform size 1,000 x 260 feet.

The latest navigational and telecommunication systems, ILS, PAR, SRE, VDF, VOR, NDB, ensure absolute safety during take-off and landing.

The terminal building was at the time an architectural feat. As the air passenger approaches the main gate of the terminal, the doors open up hospitably and introduce him into the business part of the terminal - reception desks, luggage weighing bays, money exchange bureau, tourist offices, shops, etc. The glass walls allow visitors to enjoy the view of the Vojvodina plain. There is a pleasant cool fountain, and the snack bar and the restaurant offer well-known Yugoslav specialities.

The Belgrade Airport is host to twenty airlines - PAN-AM, AEROFLOT, AIR ALGERIE, AIR FRANCE, AUSTRIAN AIRLINES, ALITALIA, BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS, CSA, INTERFLUG, KLM, LUFTHANSA, LOT, MALEV, SABENA, SWISSAIR, JAT, etc.

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THE PALACE ON DEDINJE HILL

At the very top of the loveliest hill in Belgrade, Dedinje, which rises gently along the city's south side, stands the Palace constructed in 1929 for the royal family. Later, up to 1941, it was used by the king himself as his official residence.

The Palace was under construction from 1925 to 1929 on the basis of plans drawn up by the architects Nikolaj Krasnov and Lukomski. Execution was entrusted to Zivojin Nikolić.

The Dedinje Palace was designed in the Serbian-Byzantine style and contains many elements found in the Serbian monasteries.

The Palace contains a significant collection of works of art by Yugoslav and foreign painters and sculptors.

The internal wall decoration of the subterranean area was modelled on the frescoes of the imperial apartments in the Kremlin using the "Firebird" theme.

During World War II, the Palace was damaged by bombs. A few minor adaptations were made after reconstruction.

The Palace is surrounded by a large park and terraces on the model of Versailles, while the landscaping itself is largely English in inspiration.

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THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL - THE SEAT
OF YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

The building of the Federal Executive Council began in 1947, following the design by the late architect Potočnjak of Zagreb, with the participation of youth brigades from all parts of Yugoslavia. After a part of the reinforced concrete skeleton was constructed, work was discontinued in 1948.

The construction was resumed in 1955 following a new design by our well-known architect, Mika Janković of Belgrade, and was completed and fully finished by 1958.

The building contains 1,000 offices. The total area under the roof is about 620,000 square feet. In addition to the offices, there is also a large reception hall taking up an area of about 10,000 square feet, as well as a score of smaller reception and conference rooms.

The special office of the President of the Republic has a hall for the presentation of credentials by foreign ambassadors.

The big reception hall has a large star-shaped chandelier 56 feet across, made from small glass crystals. This chandelier, designed by the main architect, was made in Vienna.

The entire building is made from Yugoslav materials and is faced with marble and white stone from the island of Brač.

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THE PARK OF FRIENDSHIP IN NEW BELGRADE

At the time of the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in 1961, the idea of setting up a park of friendship was mooted following a proposal by the Movement of Young Tree Lovers.

The Park of Friendship was designed as a permanent symbol of friendship among peoples. What is characteristic about it is that many trees in it have been planted by eminent personalities from the whole world who have been to Yugoslavia on a friendly visit.

The Park of Friendship is open to the public and is one of the largest parks in New Belgrade. It extends over an area of 35 acres and contains many cultural facilities.

At the moment the Park of Friendship is under reconstruction and when completed it is expected to be one of the most beautifully arranged parks in the city.

Since 1961 it has been the custom for all high-ranking visitors to plant a tree in the Park of Friendship.

The President of the USA, Mr. Richard Nixon, planted a Tree of Friendship here on October 7th 1970.

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A V A L A

Mt. Avala (1,700 ft high), a popular picnic spot ten miles from Belgrade, has been known since 1439 when the Turks, during their siege of Belgrade, built a fort on it.

The TV tower at the top of Avala offers a wonderful view of Belgrade, the Danube, Smederevo, the mountains of Kosmaj and Rudnik, and the rolling hills of Šumadija, "the heart of Serbia", provided, of course, the weather is clear.

Monument to the Unknown Soldier

At the very peak of Mt. Avala stands the Monument to the Unknown Soldier, erected in 1938 in commemoration of the soldiers fallen in the wars 1912-1918.

The monument was designed by the greatest Yugoslav sculptor, Ivan Meštrović (1887-1962) and executed in black marble from Jablanica. Its location and architecture rank it among the most magnificent monuments in Yugoslavia.

The monument takes up an area of 7,000 square feet. Its most outstanding details are the caryatids, which represent typical figures of women in folk costumes from various parts of Yugoslavia. Each figure is hewn out of a single block of granite, weighs 15 tons and is over 13 feet tall.

The Telecommunication Tower

The telecommunication tower, jointly designed by a group of prominent Belgrade architects, Bogunović, Janjić and Krstić, was opened to the public in July 1966.

Its base is in the shape of a tripod, and the height of the tower (including the antenna pillar) is 650 feet. It took more than 250,000 cubic feet of concrete and 234 tons of steel armature to build the tower. A restaurant is located at the height of 420 feet, and a terrace is perched 13 feet higher.

The hotel AVALA, the lodges Mitrovićev Dom and Čarapićev Brest and Panorama, and the newly opened restaurant at the foot of the tower provide popular facilities for numerous excursionists from Belgrade.

THE BELGRADE FORTRESS AND KALEMEGDAN PARK

The geopolitical development of the Balkan Peninsula determined the strategic significance of the Belgrade area at the very beginning of European history. In contrast to most European cities situated at important intersections of communications, whose development depended on economic considerations and above all on the need to develop trading networks, Belgrade began its history as a military fortification, in spite of the fact that its position is excellent also from all other points of view. The political constellation of neighbouring states was such that the settlement, enjoying all objective conditions making for economic and cultural prosperity, remained subordinated to the needs of its system of fortifications until the mid-fifteenth century. It would therefore be safe to say that the history of Belgrade from its very earliest beginnings and up to the first few decades of the fifteenth century is the history of the fort of Belgrade.

Established as a Celtic fortification in the prehistoric period, Belgrade in the first century A.D. was one of the strongholds in the defense system of the ancient world against the onslaughts of the barbarians. The final settlement of the Balkan Peninsula and plains of Pannonia by the Slavs and Ugars made the fort of Belgrade an object of ceaseless conflict between the newly-formed states of Hungary and Bulgaria, and somewhat later also of Serbia. After the Turks penetrated into Europe and the center of the Serbian state moved northward, Belgrade became the capital of a Despotate and also its strongest fortification. In the relatively brief interval when it was under Serbian control, between 1403 and 1427, Belgrade experienced full economic and cultural prosperity. After this period of short but intensive and allround development, Belgrade was again relegated exclusively to the position of a military fortification. It was hoped that the Fortress of Belgrade would stand firm in the teeth of Turkish advances and prevent their breakthrough into Central Europe. After a number of unsuccessful sieges, the Turks conquered

Belgrade in 1521, thus eliminating the principal obstacle to their progress northward. For the two centuries that it remained deep in the rear of the new Turkish state, Belgrade lost its importance as a fortified city and developed into a commercial center of no mean significance. However, towards the close of the 17th century, the Austro-Turkish wars restored its former military strategic importance to Belgrade. The store which the two sides, Austria and Turkey, laid by Belgrade as an important military stronghold in the 17th and 18th centuries is demonstrated by their frantic efforts, when they were in possession of the town, to reconstruct and modernize the fortifications, that the Fort of Belgrade remained significant even at the beginning of the 19th century is borne out by the fact that the Serbian insurrectionists considered their conquest of it in 1807 as one of their greatest achievements in the war against the Turks. After it was taken by the Serbs in 1867, it lost its former defensive role and came to be venerated only as a historical monument attesting eloquently the city's tumultuous history.

As seen today, the fort is an entity that took shape between the 1st and the 18th centuries. Throughout this long period, it evolved from a Roman castrum to a Byzantine and Serbian medieval town, and then a Baroque European fortress of the 18th century. In tracing the historical development of the fortress, it is clear that the complex in its entirety is a historical mosaic that emerged from successive and different periods of construction. Apart from making it possible to follow the historical development of the town itself, the Fortress of Belgrade, more than any other monument in Yugoslavia, enables us to trace the development of fortifications through several historical periods. Today, it is one of the richest treasurehouses of the material remains of the past, without which no study of the town's development would be complete.

background NOTES

Yugoslavia

department of state * july 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

GEOGRAPHY

Yugoslavia, located in southeastern Europe, is bordered by Italy and the Adriatic Sea on the west; Austria,

Hungary, and Romania on the north; Bulgaria on the east; and Greece and Albania on the south.

The country can be divided into two topographical sections: (1) hills

and plains and (2) mountainous areas.

Lowland hills and plains comprise about one-third of the area and form a rough oval that extends from Zagreb in the northwest to Nis in the east. A few minor mountain ranges interrupt these lowlands, which contain the major part of Yugoslavia's commercial agricultural land. Mineral, metal, and timber exploitation, as well as sheep raising, are important activities in the mountainous areas of the lowlands.

The remaining two-thirds of the country is mountainous, except in the northeast. The chief mountain chain, the Dinaric Alps, runs parallel to the Adriatic coast.

An extensive transportation network connects the lowland region with the northwest and southeast by mountain passages. Yugoslavia therefore controls the most important land routes from central and western Europe to the Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits. The Danube River—the most important water route from central and western Europe to the Black Sea—flows through most of eastern Yugoslavia.

Along the Adriatic coast the climate is hot in summer and mild and rainy in winter. In the interior the climate is moderate with seasonal variations, comparable to the U.S. east coast between Virginia and Rhode Island.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 99,000 sq. mi. (about two-thirds the size of California). **CAPITAL:** Belgrade (pop. 845,000). **OTHER CITIES:** Zagreb (602,000), Skopje (389,000), Sarajevo (292,000), Ljubljana (258,000).

People

POPULATION: 21.3 million. **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 1.1%. **DENSITY:** 207 per sq. mi. **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Serbs, Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrin Serbs, Albanians, Hungarians, and Bosnian Muslims (regarded as a separate ethnic group). **LANGUAGES:** Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, and Hungarian. **LITERACY:** 85%. **RELIGIONS:** Eastern Orthodox (Serbian and Macedonian), Roman Catholic, and Islam. **LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 66.

Government

TYPE: Federal Republic. **INDEPENDENCE:** December 1, 1918. **CONSTITUTION:** New constitution promulgated in Feb. 1974. **BRANCHES:** *Executive*—Chief of State—President of the Republic (elected to unlimited term); Head of Government: Premier (President of the Federal Executive Council); Cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the Federal administration. *Legislative*—Federal Assembly (bicameral). *Judicial*—Constitutional Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: League of Communists of Yugoslavia. **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over age 18.

FLAG: Blue, white, red (horizontal) with a 5-pointed red star edged in yellow at the center.

Economy

GNP: \$30.7 billion (1974). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 6%. **PER CAPITA GNP:** \$1,462 (est.). **PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE:** 5%.

AGRICULTURE: 58% of land, of which two-thirds is cultivatable. *Products*—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets. *Labor* 48%.

INDUSTRIES: Wood and food processing. *Products*—nonferrous metals, machinery, textiles. *Labor* 52%.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Bauxite, timber, antimony, chromium, lead, and zinc.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$3.8 billion (1974): timber, nonferrous metals, machinery and metal products, textiles, iron, and steel. *Partners*—U.S.S.R., Italy, F.R.G., U.S. *Imports*—\$7.5 billion (1974): machinery and metal products, chemicals, textiles, iron, petroleum, and steel. *Partners*—F.R.G., Italy, U.S.S.R., Austria.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: Fluctuates around 17 dinars to the dollar.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and its specialized agencies, GATT, IBRD, IMF, IAEA, CEMA (observer status), EEC, and OECD.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total*—\$5 billion. *U.S. only*—\$2.9 billion, including \$700 million in grant military assistance. U.S. economic aid ceased on January 1, 1967.

PEOPLE

Yugoslavia's population has the greatest ethnic and religious diversity in Eastern Europe, an area noted for



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such diversity. The country came into existence on December 1, 1918, after the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Borders of the new nation—then called the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—enclosed five principal South Slav groups and an additional 17 minorities, which are still distinguishable today. The population came from the former empire and the independent Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro.

The 1971 census gives the primary nationality groups as: Serbs 40 percent, Croats 22 percent, Slovenes and Bosnian Muslims 8 percent, Macedonians and Albanians 6 percent each, Montenegrin Serbs and Hungarians 2 percent, and Turks 1 percent.

Religious groups largely follow ethnic lines. The 7 million members of the Orthodox Church include most

Serbs, Montenegrin Serbs, and Macedonians. There are more than 5 million Roman Catholics, including the great majority of Croats, Slovenes, and Hungarians. A considerable portion of the population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Turkish minority, and most Albanians combine to total more than 2 million Muslims.

The main language is Serbo-Croatian. The draft of the new constitution states that the languages of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia (i.e., Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, and Hungarian) are in official use.

HISTORY

The internal history of Yugoslavia between the wars was largely a story of antagonism between the Serbs, who with their political allies, the Slovenes

and Bosnian Muslims, dominated the highly centralized government at Belgrade, and the Croats, who pressed for a federated Yugoslavia. Ethnic and religious tensions, which climaxed in internecine strife and reprisals during World War II, have survived under Communist rule despite attempts to moderate them.

Between the two World Wars Yugoslav internal politics were dominated by these nationalistic conflicts. Adoption of the Vidovdan constitution of June 28, 1921, had placed all parts of the country under a centralistic system based on the French system. A political struggle ensued between Serbs and Croats, who wanted a federal structure granting a certain amount of regional and ethnic autonomy. The struggle erupted violently in 1928 when a Montenegrin Serb stood up in Parlia-

ment and shot the Croatian leader, Stjepan Radic, for insulting the Serbs. The Croats withdrew from Parliament in protest, and King Alexander established a royal dictatorship whose policies downplayed regionalism and nationalism and espoused "Yugoslavism." The continuing internal struggles finally resulted in 1939, on the eve of World War II, in the "agreement" or Sporazum, granting to Croatia a considerable degree of autonomy.

The pro-French foreign policy of King Alexander, assassinated by extremists at Marseille in 1934, was abandoned by his successor, Prince Paul, the Regent, for one which resulted on March 25, 1941, in Yugoslavia's adherence to the German-Italian-Japanese tripartite pact. Pro-Allied Serb military elements, aware of wide public opposition to this move, staged a successful coup d'état, and replaced Prince Paul with the 17-year-old King Peter. Beginning April 6, 1941, the armed forces of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria invaded Yugoslavia and forced the royal family and the government into exile.

During the war, resistance forces in Yugoslavia were split into the "Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland" (popularly known as Chetniks), which had close ties to the exile government, and the National Liberation Army (Partisans) led by Josip Broz Tito and the Communist Party. This led to a complicated internal situation which resulted in tragic strife among various groups. The Partisans developed the broader and more active resistance to the invaders and established their own government in the areas they controlled in late 1943. The Allies recognized the Partisans' effectiveness by sending military missions to Tito's headquarters in mid-1943 and by gradually allocating to his forces rather than to those of Mihajlovic's Chetniks the bulk of supplies and equipment available for the resistance effort. The Partisans' increase in power was facilitated in part by the fact that they acquired control of considerable territory and arms at the time the Italian forces surrendered to the Allies.

Allied pressure induced formation of a coalition government in 1945, but Communist-controlled elections produced a Provisional Assembly which

proclaimed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on November 29. On January 31, 1946, a Soviet-type constitution was adopted, and Yugoslavia officially became a "people's republic."

The Communist rise to power was followed by a foreign policy which voluntarily tied Yugoslavia to the Soviet alliance system until June 1948, when the U.S.S.R. made public its strong disapproval of policies and practices in Yugoslavia. The issue was whether Yugoslavia could remain in the Soviet bloc while pursuing policies decided upon by its own leaders instead of by Moscow. Stalin decided this degree of independence was unacceptable, and the Yugoslav Party was expelled from the Soviet-dominated Cominform. This expulsion was followed by an active but unsuccessful Cominform campaign to subvert the Tito government and replace it with a regime subservient to Moscow.

Since 1948 Yugoslavia's effort to maintain its independence has led to a foreign policy characterized by three motifs. First, isolated and under the pressure of Soviet bloc hostility in the first years after the break, Yugoslavia developed ties with the United States and other Western countries based on trade, aid, and discussions on its defense in the event of aggression by the Soviet bloc. Second, its search for an independent base produced efforts in the mid-1950's to identify itself as a leader of nonaligned nations, avoiding proximity to either the Soviet or the Western military bloc. Its role in organizing the 1961, 1964, 1970, and 1973 nonaligned conferences, the Cairo Conference on Economic Development of 1962, and the 1964 U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), underlined this latter course. Third, following the strengthening of other ties, Yugoslavia has displayed interest in approaches made by the Soviet Union, provided they have been on Yugoslav terms.

Yugoslavia has found it easier to get along with the Soviet Union since the latter's repudiation of many of Stalin's policies, but relations between the two countries have followed an irregular course, alternately improving and deteriorating. The Yugoslavs have made clear, however, their disapproval of the

Soviet doctrine of "limited sovereignty" within the Socialist "commonwealth" and have emphasized that Soviet-Yugoslav relations must be based on the principle that "questions of internal organizations, of different social systems, and of different forms of social development are solely the concern of the individual countries."

Economic and military assistance contributed by the United States and its Western allies after the break in 1948 helped Tito to maintain Yugoslav independence despite Cominform pressure. The rigid Cominform economic blockade in 1949-53 led to a reorientation of Yugoslav foreign trade toward the West, and during the same period Yugoslavia broadened its contacts with the free world in political and cultural fields as well. Its economic ties with the West have resulted in varying degrees of involvement with world economic organizations.

GOVERNMENT

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) is composed of six republics—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro—and two autonomous provinces within Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo. Each republic has a government modeled on that of the Federal Republic, with a constitution, parliament, presidency, executive council (cabinet), judiciary, and administrative agencies.

The new Constitution adopted in February 1974 is designed to codify accumulated changes and provide guidelines for the further development of the Yugoslav Communist system. It delegates more powers and functions to local communities and especially to the working class, whose influence is alleged to have been stunted by technocratic-managerial forces. The original deadlines for implementing various constitutional provisions, such as those on the harmonization of federal laws with the new Constitution and putting into operation the revamped workers' councils ("Basic Organizations of Associated Labor"), have been extended.

According to the Constitution the supreme executive and policymaking body in the government is the collec-

tive SFRY Presidency, headed by President Tito (Chief of State). The collective Presidency includes a representative of each republic and province and the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). Their term of office is 5 years. The election and composition of the Presidency is promulgated formally by the SFRY Assembly in joint session. In addition to representing the federation in the country and abroad, the SFRY Presidency is supposed to harmonize the common interests of the republic and provinces, adopt positions on foreign policy, and protect the constitutional system. Tito, as President of the Republic, is also President of the SFRY Presidency. In 1974 the SFRY Assembly elected Tito President of the Republic "for life." In February 1975 new protocol procedures made the Vice President cohost, with the President, for visiting foreign heads of state and delegated all protocolary duties during such visits to the Vice President. It relieved the aging Tito of the ceremonial chores that have burgeoned as Yugoslavia has become one of the main crossroads of the world for visiting statesmen.

The Yugoslav Parliament is the SFRY Assembly, which is bicameral, composed of a Federal Council and a Council of the Republics and Provinces. The Federal Council is a corporate chamber of 220 delegates, 30 from each republic and 20 from each province. The delegates are elected indirectly; they are selected by the Party from local assemblies elected by secret ballot from factories and institutions, including government and armed services. Individual peasants and artisans also have the right to elect their delegates. The Council of the Republics and Provinces is composed of 58 delegates: 8 delegates from the parliaments of each republic and 5 delegates from the parliaments of each province. The bicameral SFRY Assembly thus has a total of 278 delegates, none of whom can be elected twice in succession.

Through this system of delegated democracy, in contrast to the former representative democracy, the direct producers, i.e., the workers, are supposed to become the actual rulers of their states. A chief aim of the new

system—in addition to strengthening the voice of the working class at the expense of the managerial class and other middle strata—is to strengthen the role of the LCY in Yugoslav life and society.

The Federal Executive Council (Cabinet) is the executive and administrative arm of the Assembly. It is presided over by a President (Head of Government), who is proposed by the SFRY Presidency and is elected by the two chambers of the Assembly. The members of the Federal Executive Council are elected "in accordance with the principle of equal representation of the republics and corresponding representation of the autonomous provinces." Members are elected for 4-year terms; if they are delegates in the Assembly, they must give up their seats.

The Constitutional Court, created in 1963 and unique among Communist political systems, consists of a president and 13 judges. They are nominated by the SFRY Presidency and duly elected by the Assembly for a term of 8 years. One of the Court's duties is to rule on disputes between the Federal Government and a republic, or between republics.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Until 1948 the Communist Party of Yugoslavia outwardly appeared to be solidly committed to the Soviet system of alliances and the Moscow-dominated Cominform. In 1948, however, mounting differences between Yugoslav and Soviet leaders over the preservation of Yugoslavia's independence and sovereignty culminated in the expulsion of the Yugoslavs from the Cominform. Tito's resistance produced the first fissure in the seemingly monolithic Soviet bloc. The success of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in escaping an unequal relationship with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has had far-reaching implications for Yugoslavia's internal and external policies.

Since the early 1950's Yugoslav leadership has pursued a pragmatic policy that has produced a relatively open and liberalized society. It has, in many important respects, moderated the harsher features of a Communist dictatorship while extensively develop-

ing its own interpretation of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Although it refuses to tolerate organized opposition, the regime has decreased the power of the police, abandoned forced collectivization (85 percent of arable land is privately owned), stopped compulsory deliveries in agriculture, and lifted onerous restrictions on religious freedom. It has decentralized the oversized Federal Government, giving more power and prerogatives to the republics, provinces, and local communities. A notable Yugoslav innovation has been the introduction of self-management, i.e., workers' councils in factories and other institutions. Of great importance too has been the freedom of Yugoslav citizens to travel and have contact with foreigners. This policy has resulted in the employment of as many as a million Yugoslavs in the West and has promoted the influx of tourists into Yugoslavia.

The reforms gathered increasing momentum in the early 1960's, especially in the years following Tito's dramatic ouster in 1966 of his heir-presumptive, Vice President Aleksandar Rankovic, a conservative from Serbia. In a landmark speech in September 1970, Tito endorsed constitutional reform, intended to produce a genuine federalism that would satisfy all the republics and nationalities so that none could be accused of exploiting its fellows. However, decentralization and liberalization led to the reassertion of regional nationalism. This, in turn, led to political differences and exacerbated regional economic disputes. The rise of nationalist feeling was particularly evident in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where it sometimes contained overtones of separatism.

The absence of consensus among the republics stalemated the decision-making process on a number of important issues. At the same time, the decentralized League of Communists of Yugoslavia Party (LCY) also found it difficult to act decisively. Meanwhile, the country was faced with spiraling inflation, lack of coordination in development planning, large trade deficits, and a growing tendency toward regional autarky.

Toward the end of 1971 President Tito intervened taking actions which resulted in the expulsion of nationalist

Croat Party leaders, and in October 1972 liberal Serb Party leaders, for persisting in their deviations from his concepts of unity and democratic centralism. Tito's policy was embodied in his Action Program, which called for restoration of LCY authority. The program also revived Marxist teaching, stressed the role of the workers, and called for their increased enrollment in the Party, and demanded the elimination of embezzlers and those of the new middle class—the so-called dinar billionaires—who had enriched themselves illegally. In mid-1973 Tito described the internal situation in Yugoslavia as good; he informed the population that he would devote more time to foreign affairs, especially to the nonaligned movement—an indication that he considered the domestic crisis to be over.

The LCY has undergone some important hierarchical changes. The Executive Bureau, created by Tito at the Ninth Party Congress in March 1969 to include the most important personage from each of the republics and autonomous provinces, was renamed the Executive Committee at the Tenth Congress in May 1974. The Executive Committee is staffed with one representative from each of the republics and provinces and one member from the armed forces. Although Tito presides over the Committee, it is staffed with younger men than the other leading Party and state organs. This body meets often and sets forth Party policy guidelines. The post of Secretary of the Executive Bureau was originally to have rotated among its members. However, Slovene Stane Dolanc was reelected to this post in May 1973 and elected Secretary of the new Executive Committee immediately following the Tenth Congress of May 1974. Some observers have concluded that President Tito has found a colleague to whom he can confidently delegate some of his Party functions.

The Party Presidency (Presidium) which was increased from 39 to 48 members in February 1975, has continued intact. It is composed of Tito, 5 members from each republic (30), 3 from each province (6), 3 from the armed forces, and, ex officio, the Presidents of the 6 republic and 2 province

Party Presidencies. The Party Presidency is elected by the 166-member Central Committee, which was revived by the Tenth Congress.

LCY membership reportedly reached a new peak of some 1.2 million in 1974, or 5.6 percent of the population. The principal mass organization, comprising most salaried employees, is the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia. This organization is a faithful instrument of the Party, despite the fact that it shows more independence than similar front organizations in other Communist states.

Principal Government Officials

President of the Republic—Josip Broz Tito
 Vice President, State Presidency—Vladimir Bakaric
 President, Federal Executive Council—Dzermal Bijedic
 Vice Presidents, Federal Executive Council—Anton Vratusa, Dobroslav Culafic, Berislav Sefer, Milos Minic
 President, Constitutional Court—Nikola Sekulic
 President, Federal Assembly—Kiro Gligorov
 Ambassador to the U.S.—Toma Granfil
 Ambassador to the U.N.—Jaksa Petric

Federal Secretaries

Foreign Affairs—Milos Minic
 National Defense—Gen. Nikola Ljubicic
 Foreign Trade—Emil Ludviger
 Internal Affairs—Franjo Herljevic
 Market and Prices—Imer Pulja
 Finance—Momcilo Cemovic
 Justice, Organization of the Federal Administration—Ivan Franko

Selected Chairmen of Federal Committees

Energy and Industry—Dusan Ilijevic
 Agriculture—Ivo Kustrak

ECONOMY

Although it is endowed with considerable natural resources—agricultural land, nonferrous metals, timber, hydroelectric power potential, natural gas, and oil—and is relatively underpopulated by European standards, Yugoslavia has been held back in its economic development by wars and conquest. After World War II, aided by large grants from the United Na-

tions Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), the war-devastated economy began reconstruction under a Soviet-type regime. But after Yugoslavia's expulsion from the Cominform, the country scaled down its grandiose investment program, which had received large quantities of aid from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, and dismantled its economic planning and administrative structure. The United States, the United Kingdom, and France cooperated in an assistance program aimed at keeping Yugoslavia from yielding to bloc economic pressure and at advancing the country's economic development.

In 1950 Yugoslavia began a far-reaching program of experimentation with workers' self-management, decentralization of investment decisions, and freer markets, but retained social ownership of capital goods. Forced collectivization in agriculture was abandoned when it became apparent that much of the mountainous country was not suited to extensive cultivation. Today much of the prime agricultural land remains in the hands of agricultural enterprises, which are the successors to state farms.

During the 1950's and early 1960's Yugoslavia had a high rate of economic growth, and industrialization of the country proceeded. Neither process, however, solved a nagging balance-of-payments problem or leveled out sharp regional contrasts, as, for instance, between highly developed Slovenia and Croatia and less developed Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo. Indeed, many of the investments in the underdeveloped regions were economically dubious. Nor was the economy ever as free of central direction and Communist Party control in fact as it was in theory.

Agriculture and Industry

Efforts were made in the late 1950's to strengthen Yugoslavia's agriculture and to make it less vulnerable to the severe droughts which have struck the country on the average of once every 4 years over the past 100 years. These efforts included increasing the availability of fertilizer, introducing more productive and drought-resistant grain varieties, and improving livestock

bloodlines and agricultural land. These measures met with success. Today Yugoslavia, though it has a greatly expanded urban population that consumes a large volume of food products, is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products. It is able to export substantial quantities of high-grade fresh and canned meats as well as perishable market crops. While Yugoslavia's grain production remains vulnerable to drought, improved production methods and greater storage facilities have enabled some stockpiling of reserves against the lean years.

Attention has also turned to tourism, today one of Yugoslavia's principal sources of hard-currency earnings. Each year millions of visitors come from Western Europe and other areas of the world. The picturesque Adriatic coast, which has many islands and a Mediterranean climate, is the prime area for tourism.

In 1965 Yugoslavia began to convert an essentially command-type, centrally controlled economy into a decentralized market-oriented economy. The dinar was devalued to 1,250 to US\$1. A new dinar was established which converted at the rate of 12.5 to 1 which was subsequently changed again in early 1971 to the rate of 15 to 1. (The dinar-dollar exchange rate currently fluctuates around 17 to 1.)

National policy shifted toward increasing consumption at expense of investment and toward concentration of resources on enterprises which could prove their viability in competition with foreign producers. Tariffs were lowered and export subsidies were abolished; central control of investments was replaced by granting greater authority to local banks; and governmental levies on enterprises were reduced. Individual Yugoslav enterprises were able to deal directly with foreign concerns without the approval of central authorities.

The reform, which raised questions about the nature and scope of the Communist Party and about government control over the operation of the economy, met with considerable opposition. Tito, however, has supported the reform resolutely and has defended it against attacks from the Soviet Union. These attacks reflected Soviet displeasure with Yugoslavia's

condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as well as Yugoslavia's support of the liberalizing economic reforms begun in Czechoslovakia in January 1968. The Soviets described the Yugoslav economic reform as out of step with socialism and therefore doomed to failure.

Western countries, together with the IMF, have given Yugoslavia considerable support. Assistance has sometimes taken the form of extension-of-payment periods for Yugoslav debts; at other times additional credits have been made available.

The effect of the reform internally has been a steep rise in prices and unemployment. The latter phenomenon, which has plagued the country in proportion to the amount of freedom given enterprises to lay off surplus labor, has been mitigated by the movement of nearly 1 million Yugoslav workers to Western Europe, notably the Federal Republic of Germany, for temporary employment. Externally, the country in 1965 balanced its accounts for the first time since 1946. The reason, however, was a surplus in trade with the East European Communist countries.

Trade

Although earnings from tourism and remittances from Yugoslav workers in Western Europe have helped compensate for negative trade balances in hard-currency areas, balance-of-payments deficits in these areas have been a recurrent problem.

In 1971 the Yugoslavs instituted a stabilization program designed to correct balance-of-payments difficulties and combat inflation. These measures included wage and price controls, import taxes and other fiscal measures, a 17 percent dinar devaluation, and a tightening of bank credit and money supply. By the end of 1972 this program had succeeded in bringing Yugoslavia's balance of payments out of the red.

From 1970 to 1972 the increase in imports averaged only 5 percent per year, reaching a total of \$3.2 billion for 1972. In this same period exports increased by 30 percent, amounting to \$2.2 billion. More than \$1 billion from tourism and remittances from Yugoslavs abroad enabled Yugoslavia

to achieve a balance-of-payments surplus of about \$300 million in 1972.

A combination of events including the dramatic rise in petroleum prices, the economic recession in Western Europe, and a high rate of domestic inflation caused problems in 1974 and led to a balance of payments deficit of about \$1 billion. These problems are continuing during 1975 and the Yugoslav Government has felt obliged to take measures to restrict imports by imposing import surcharges and requiring import licenses for many categories of goods.

Yugoslav trade is heavily oriented to the industrial West and such trade accounted for over 50 percent of total trade in 1974. Trade with the European Common Market alone amounted to 36 percent. Other Communist countries accounted for close to 30 percent of the total, while the Third World trade came to about 15 percent.

Yugoslavia's trade with the United States grew from about \$186 million in 1969 (\$93 million in imports and \$93 million in exports) to about \$579 million in 1974 (\$268.4 million in imports and \$310.4 million in exports). Principal U.S. exports include industrial goods and agricultural machinery. Imports include nonferrous metals, wood products, wine, tobacco, and canned meats.

The transition is not easy from underdeveloped to developed status, and the process in Yugoslavia has been additionally handicapped by natural disasters, ranging from recurrent droughts to the earthquakes which devastated Skopje in 1963 and Banja Luka in 1969.

Yugoslavia has moved far from the Soviet model of a command economy. After a period of centralized direction of the economy in the immediate post-war years, Yugoslavia adopted the concept of workers' self-management in the early 1950's and from that time has gradually modified its system of economic organization toward an economy guided mainly by market forces (a "Socialist market economy"). In this process, the responsibility for determining output, investment, prices, and incomes has been increasingly shifted from political bodies to enterprises.

Yugoslavia has enjoyed a consider-

ably higher standard of consumer welfare than other Communist states, as well as a noticeably higher degree of personal freedom. Per capita GNP in 1973 was estimated at approximately \$1,000 in current prices but varies widely among the different regions of the country. GNP in 1973 was estimated at \$26.1 billion.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

For most of the two decades beginning in 1948 the Yugoslavs have had to cope with external pressures and hostility, stemming from vigorous pursuit of Tito's ambition, voiced back in May 1945, that "everyone shall be master of his own house." Since 1971, Yugoslavia has largely succeeded in achieving one of its main foreign policy objectives: friendly relations with all states irrespective of social systems—including the member countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

In the mid-1950's, following a reconciliation with the major Western powers and the post-Stalin Soviet bloc, Yugoslavia began a foreign policy of nonalignment, which involved cultivating ties with the newly independent countries of the "third world." These efforts resulted in Tito's close and long association with other nonaligned leaders, including Nasser, Nehru, Haile Selassie, and Sukarno.

Tito's identification with the non-aligned world was made clear in June 1967 when he strongly supported Nasser at the time of the Arab-Israeli hostilities. Yugoslavia broke diplomatic relations with Israel. Tito flew to Moscow to urge Soviet and other Communist leaders to support the Arabs.

In the Arab-Israeli conflict of October 1973 Yugoslavia gave both diplomatic and material support to the Arabs and granted overflight rights to Soviet cargo aircraft which helped resupply the armed forces of Egypt and Syria.

On the diplomatic front, Yugoslavia, as a nonpermanent member of the U.N. Security Council in 1973, played an important role in the formulation and passage of the resolution creating the U.N. Emergency Force.

Changes in Soviet policies after Stalin's death in 1953 led to friendlier relations between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. In June 1956 Tito visited Moscow, where Soviet leaders acknowledged the Yugoslav doctrine of "many roads to socialism" and expanded bloc credits. Yugoslavia's attitude toward the Polish and Hungarian outbreaks in 1956, however, cut short the rapprochement and led to a postponement of Soviet credits. Efforts during 1957 to patch up the relationship were only partially successful, and a new series of mutual remonstrances finally led to cancellation of Soviet credits. Although Tito had recognized East Germany in October 1957 following resumption of Soviet credits, Yugoslav representatives refused to sign the Moscow Declaration of Communist Parties later that year. In April 1958 the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) adopted a new program reaffirming Yugoslavia's nonalignment policy.

In 1962 the Soviet Union again took initiatives to improve relations with a visit by Chief of State Leonid I. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. In return Tito went to the Soviet Union. Thereafter, bloc criticism of Yugoslav "errors" subsided.

The second rapprochement was symbolized by a series of top-level visits between Yugoslavia and all the bloc countries, highlighted by Khrushchev's August 1963 trip to Yugoslavia, and the Khrushchev-Tito meeting at Leningrad of June 1964. The severity of attacks on Tito by the Chinese and their supporters in Albania served to bring Yugoslavia closer to the Soviets in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

Yugoslavia sought to maintain leverage with each of the members of the Soviet bloc during the evolution of looser relationships between Moscow and East European governments. In September 1964 Yugoslavia accepted limited association with the Communist bloc's Council on Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and inaugurated a Danube River Iron Gate hydroelectric and navigation project, in collaboration with Romania, which was put into operation in May 1972.

Some speculation arose at the time of the 1967 Arab-Israeli hostilities

that Yugoslavia might be changing its course of nonalignment and moving toward closer association with the Soviet world. However, Yugoslavia's subsequent opposition to the Soviet-promoted World Communist Conference and its disagreement with Moscow over Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia reemphasized Yugoslavia's traditional posture as an independent, nonaligned state.

The 1968 Czechoslovak invasion had a strong impact on Yugoslav foreign relations. Above all, it completed Yugoslavia's reconciliation with Western Europe. President Tito established friendly personal contacts with important West European governments. The Yugoslav economy became more strongly oriented toward the West. The Common Market's share of Yugoslav foreign trade reached record peaks, and a new 5-year trade agreement went into operation in September 1973. Yugoslavia continued to receive financial aid from many of its Western trading partners for its development and stabilization program. In 1969 the People's Republic of China and its ally, Albania, ceased their hostility toward Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav and Chinese Governments were reconciled.

Soviet leader Brezhnev's visit in 1971 produced the third Yugoslav-Soviet reconciliation. Meeting with him in Belgrade in September 1971 and in Moscow in June 1972, Tito appeared satisfied that Soviet leadership had recognized that Socialist Yugoslavia is free to forge its own policies. The Soviets and Yugoslavs signed an agreement for a \$540 million Soviet developmental credit (which has been only minimally drawn against). An additional credit for \$450 million, to have been contracted in spring 1973, has been delayed. CEMA's share of Yugoslavia's total foreign trade is just under 30 percent. A Tito-Brezhnev meeting in November 1973, shortly after the renewed armed conflict between the Arabs and Israelis ended in a ceasefire, produced a communique warmer in tone than any others in recent times.

In 1972 and 1973 Yugoslavia's flourishing relationship with Western countries was temporarily marred by

Yugoslav attacks against certain governments for allegedly failing to curb emigré terrorist activity directed against Yugoslavia. Over the past several years Austria and Italy—particularly Austria—have been charged with discrimination against Yugoslav minorities. Belgrade has also shown considerable sensitivity to Western press reports alleging that Yugoslavia was retreating to Stalinism and veering toward the Warsaw Pact.

U.S.—YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

The United States has sought to offer Yugoslavia alternatives to dependence on the Soviet Union and the East European Communist States and to assist Yugoslavia in establishing its independence firmly and irrevocably. Grant military assistance of about \$700 million was provided from 1951 to 1959, and economic assistance (including grants, loans, and concessional sales) of about \$2 billion was supplied between 1950 and 1967. Economic aid to Yugoslavia came to an end on January 1, 1967, when U.S. legislative action precluded further concessional sales of surplus agricultural commodities.

The United States actively seeks to promote economic relations with Yugoslavia, which is accorded most-favored-nation treatment under U.S. tariff schedules. Since 1968 foreign firms have been permitted to invest up to 49 percent in a joint equity venture with a Yugoslav partner.

In 1972 President Nixon signed a national interest determination permitting the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to operate insurance and other facilities in Yugoslavia. The OPIC standard operating agreement has been approved by Yugoslavia's constituent republics, and a number of American corporations have submitted applications for OPIC facilities. As of mid-1975 eleven American firms had invested approximately \$13 million in joint ventures insured by OPIC. Several other noninsured investments have been made in Yugoslavia by U.S. firms. In addition to OPIC, the Export-Import Bank has been active in Yugoslavia during the

past several years and by mid-1975 had approved loans and guarantees amounting to about \$900 million.

At present, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) programs have replaced concessional sales of agricultural products previously made to Yugoslavia under PL-480. Over \$250 million worth of U.S. agricultural products have been sold to Yugoslavia under CCC programs in the 1971-73 period. On two occasions, in 1948 and 1964, Yugoslavia concluded agreements on financial claims of U.S. citizens for their nationalized property. It has also reached agreement with the New York-based representatives of holders of pre-war Yugoslav bonds denominated in dollars.

In 1961 Yugoslavia and the U.S. concluded an agreement providing for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of American reading rooms. In 1970 this was followed by an agreement setting up a U.S. Information Center in Ljubljana. A second center was opened in Skopje in July 1973 and a third is scheduled to be opened in Sarajevo in 1974.

In 1964 the United States and Yugoslavia signed a Fulbright Agreement for educational exchange, the only such agreement with a Communist country. In 1973, 29 Yugoslav students and 15 research scholars studied in the United States with whole or partial U.S. Government sponsorship. Several hundred more attended U.S. universities under private auspices. About a dozen American professors lecture annually at Yugoslav universities, and a number of American scholars are doing research in Yugoslavia.

On September 30, 1970 President Nixon became the first U.S. President to visit Yugoslavia. At the conclusion of his talks with President Tito, a joint communique was issued which stated, in part, that the two Presidents noted with satisfaction the growth of good and friendly relations between their two countries.

President Tito paid a state visit to the United States in October 1971. Presidents Nixon and Tito discussed international issues, the further development of bilateral relations in all fields,

and the need for continuing regular consultations. In a joint statement they called attention to the importance of guaranteeing peace and stability by adherence to the principles of independence, mutual respect, and the full equality of sovereign states—regardless of similarities or differences in their social, political, and economic systems. President Nixon reaffirmed U.S. interest in the independence and nonaligned position and policy of Yugoslavia. The two Presidents agreed to base Yugoslav-American cooperation and relations on lasting foundations in accordance with the understanding and principles reflected in the joint statement.

The high-level dialogue with Yugoslavia has been continued through visits, including those of Secretary of State Kissinger to Belgrade in November 1974 and Prime Minister Bijedic to Washington in March 1975.

Despite differences of view on a number of significant foreign policy issues, U.S. policy continues to be based on a strong and continuing interest in Yugoslavia's independence, integrity, and economic well-being. Bilateral relations are conducted in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect and have been marked by regular consultations and high-level exchanges of visits.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Laurence H. Silberman
 Counselor of Embassy—Dudley W. Miller
 Counselor for Public Affairs (USIS)—Terrance F. Catherman
 Counselor for Economic Affairs—Charles T. York
 Counselor for Political Affairs—Robie M. Palmer (Aug. 1975)
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