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SERBIAN PRESS AGENCY "SRNA"

СРНА

Београд, 21. августа 1993. г.
83-342; 783-216; 783-164; Телефакс 071/783374; 783-442

Pale, August 21, 1993

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11/3 1993 FOR

Sarajevo Airport - mixed military groups

MUSLIMS DO NOT RESPECT AGREEMENT!

SERB SARAJEVO, August 21 (SRNA) - Today, in the afternoon, at the Sarajevo Airport, the meeting of mixed military commissions of the warring sides in the former BH was finished. The talks were about the realization of the cease-fire agreement, the opening of humanitarian corridors from Sarajevo towards Mostar and Zenica and vice versa, as well as about the evacuation of wounded persons and the exchange of POWs - informed us SRNA's reporter from the spot.

The Croatian delegation led by Slavko Zelic, the HVO president for Sarajevo, left the negotiations dissatisfied with the behaviour of the Muslim side regarding the realization of the agreement on the evacuation of wounded.

"It would be illusory to negotiate about something what had been agreed to at the last meeting", said Zelic and reminded that the Muslim side promised to evacuate 160 heavy wounded Croats from the hospital in Nova Bila near Vitez, but this has not been done yet.

"This is the main reason for our today's leaving of the negotiations. We hope that the Muslims will finally show some reasonableness", added Zelic.

The Serb delegation was led by Colonel Radivoje Tomanic, who stated to SRNA that the Muslim side uses every occasion to avoid the agreed-to.

"The same thing happened also this time. The Muslims came to the meeting, but they did not fulfill the agreement on the supply of some Serb parts in Sarajevo with electricity", said Tomanic.

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СРПСКА ПОВИШКА АГЕНЦИЈА

Бр. 29529-05

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Pale, August 20, 1993

Датум 20.08.1993 год.

Cratian - Moslem war in Former Bosnia and Herzegovina (B-H)

FIGHTS AROUND BORNJI VAKUF CONTINUE

BRDOBRAN, AUGUST 20 /SRNA/ - The attacks of Moslem forces upon Croatian civil inhabitants and the members of Croatian Defense Council (HVO) in the Uskoplje region (Croatian name of Bornji Vakuf) have been continuing even today, and the strongest fire was opened upon the village Balcica, informed on Friday the Croatian Radio Uskoplje.

The same source said that Moslem Units are returned at their beginning positions with great casualties.

During the last day, in the region of Trnovaca, Moslem artillery opened fire, while antiaircraft machinegun acted upon the settlement Zdrinci.

The Radio Uskoplje added that the settlements Rajac and Bilic Polje were exposed to the fiercest sniper fire.

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Бр. 2531-05

Датум 20.08.1993 год

Pale, August 20, 1993

ПАЛЕ
USA - campaign - New York Times

SAME PICTURE - DIFFERENT EXPLANATIONS

BERB SARAJEVO, AUGUST 20 /BRNA/ - The American daily "The New York Times" in its issue of August 7, published a photograph from Posusje (W Herzegovina), and a text, which expressed its demonisation of Serb people in USA in the extreme manipulative way.

This photograph published by "The Washington Times" and "The New York Times" on the same day, showed a tearstained woman dressed in black and a tearstained young man, standing by a coffin. The text below the photograph taken in Posusje vicinity, explained that the mother and the son were crying by the coffin of her second son, Croat, who was killed by Muslims, according to "The Washington Times", whereas, the Croat soldier is the victim of Serb attack, according to "The New York Times."

The author of "The New New York Times" must know several facts - the war between Serbs and Croats in former B-H has not been waged for several months, that the nearest Serb positions are about 40km away from Posusje and that Croatian young men from that part of the western Herzegovina fight against Muslims on the wide front from Mostar, Jablanica over Prozor and Bugojno to Gornji Vakuf.

Such neglecting of arguments, shows that the media demonisation of Serb people become so non selective according to its victims and therefore, it is possible to publish the same photograph with two different accompanied texts in two respectable newspapers.

However, hope remains that an average reader of American lies at least can think about such illogical information when two contradictory texts appear below the same photograph.

BT



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б: 783-164; Телефакс 071/783374; 783

бр. 29455-05

20.8.1993

Paris, August 20, 1993

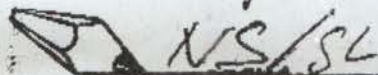
"B-H Exclusive" - Fruer - interview

PEACE IN BOSNIA - AT THE END OF SUMMER

BERG SARAJEVO, AUGUST 20, /SRNA/ - Nobody can perform air strike upon Former Bosnia and Herzegovina /B-H/ until the units of UNPROFOR are placed on the Former Yugoslav Republic, for nobody of us wants to lose its life from so called friendly fire, stated for the latest issue of pro-Muslim "B-H Exclusive" spokesman of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo Barry Fruer.

"I hope we will never come into situation to ask help from air, what is being politicized fiercely everywhere", said Fruer, underlining that it matters especially for the countries which, as he said "lazy, and without any initiative were following what was going on in Bosnia".

As the matter of the end of the war in the Former B-H, Fruer thinks that in spite of "unbearable nervousness at the moment", there are possibilities for signing the final Peace Agreement, which will, as he said, start to begin at the end of summer, yet.



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Бр. 29487-05

Pale, August 20, 1993

Датум 20/8 1993 год

UNHCR humanitarian aid

CONVOY LEFT FOR TUZLA

ZVORNIK, AUGUST 20 /SRNA/ - UNHCR convoy containing more than 60 tons of food and hygienic means for the Moslem inhabitants in Tuzla, crossed today, about 1000 hrs, the border from FR Yugoslavia to Republic of Srpska RS, at the border crossing Karakaj, and after shorter inspection, continued its way to Tuzla - informs us SRNA's correspondent from Zvornik.

The arrivals of three UNHCR convoys were announced for today. They contain humanitarian aid for Sokolac, Vlasenica, and for the Moslem enclave at E RS - Srebrenica.



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Pale, August 20, 1993

Sarajevo front

BROKEN CEASE-FIRE AT ALL CONFRONTATION LINES

SARB SARAJEVO, AUGUST 20 /SRNA/ - On Friday at 16.30 hrs the Muslim armed formations carried out a heavy infantry attack trying to take over the Serb positions in Sarajevo settlement Aerodrom, in the airport vicinity which is under UNPROFOR control, but they were disabled, informed the press center of Sarajevo-Romanija Corps of the Army of the Republic of Srpska (ARS).

Muslim units carried out an attack from Dobrinja, neighboring settlement under Muslim control, using all sorts of infantry weapons.

Muslim forces, from Vojnicko Polje, opened strong infantry fire upon the settlement Nedjarici, and on that occasion set fire to two houses by incendiary ammunition. The fire was brought under control very soon.

From their positions on the hill Mojnilo, Muslim snipers acted upon the settlement Lukavica using occasionally Browning machine guns.

The actions of Muslim snipers were also noted upon Serb settlements Grbavica and Rajlovac, in the central, i.e. western part of Sarajevo.

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Бр. 09456-88

Датум 20.8.1993 год.

Pale, August 20, 1993

П Б А
Geneva - Krajisnik - statement

WITH IZETBEGOVIC ONE CAN EXPECT EVERYTHING

SERB SARAJEVO, AUGUST 20. /SRNA/ - Miroslav Krajisnik, the President of the National Assembly of Republic of Srpska /NRS/, stated yesterday night for Radio of RS - studio "B", at Pale, that the agreement at Peace Conference at Geneva cannot be regarded as finite until all three sides do not put signature on it, and according to, up to now, experience with Alija Izetbegovic, one can expect everything from him.

Krajisnik pointed out that it is clear to the all members of talks in Conference, that "the Former B-H is divided long time before, and that the present agreement is only verified situation from before", for, according to his words, "the same way B-H was accepted, at force and formally, so, the same way it is gone from the international stage".

"Without legal solution for all three people, a real peace cannot be achieved", said Krajisnik and added that the Muslim people must understand that International Committee, Croatian and Serb Governments "made a great concessions to Muslim people by letting them to form Muslim state at the territory of the Former B-H".

"The Muslim delegation in Geneva wants to bargain, what is very indecent", added President of NRSB, underlining that Izetbegovic have led the war upon unreal base, and that he is not in the situation to dictate the conditions.

While speaking of Sarajevo status, Krajisnik explained that the Coordinative Body which consists of Serbs, Croats and Muslims will govern the city. The Body will make decisions by consensus which will protect all rights of Serbs in Sarajevo. According to the Agreement, town's municipalities will have complete autonomous rights, that is to say, their government, legislature and police.

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SERBINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PRESIDENT

PROF. M.D. JOVAN RASKOVIC

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Belgrade,

London
Economist

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833 KIRKHAM ST 415 566
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MARTINOVICH'S LAYER IS
PRESIDENT OF NEWLY FORMED
PARTY: SELJAČKA SRPSKA STRANKA?

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(one paragraph removed from today's Bulletin)

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HOME NEWS

MUSLIM FORCES IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA THREATEN TO USE POISON GAS

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - muslim forces in the war-torn former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina have positioned cisterns with poisonous chlorine gas around gradacac (in northern bosnia-herzegovina) 'which will be dispersed if the serbs bombard the area,' said croatian radio.

croatian radio (of the former yugoslav republic of croatia) cited a letter by ambassador of muslim bosnia-herzegovina to the united nations muhamed secirbej to president of the u.n. security council jean-bernard merimee.

in the letter, secirbej cautions that in the event of a new attack on gradacac, the cisterns could explode and the poisonous gas would enter the atmosphere.

the u.n. and international organizations have not yet reacted to the muslim forces' threats, which are in fact, threats of using banned poisonous chemicals.

radio bosnia-herzegovina which is controlled by the muslim authorities, carried an announcement by the muslim forces' command in tuzla announcing the positioning of the cisterns in gradacac.

the amount of chlorine in question is not known, even though the muslim forces command in tuzla says that the explosion would have 'grave consequences in northern bosnia.'

serbian and muslim-croatian forces have been fighting for days in northern bosnia-herzegovina. serbian forces are around gradacac and according to information from the field, the muslim units are in a very difficult situation. (end) vp-bm/sr

YUGOSLAV DOCUMENTARIES AT INTERNATIONAL FESTIVALS

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - invitations have come for two yugoslav documentaries to participate in the international film festivals in denver, u.s.a., and sao paulo, brazil.

the documentary 'crime and punishment,' directed by zelimir gvardiole, will be shown in both denver and sao paulo in mid-october, and the documentary 'we are the way we are,' directed by radomir vucinic and zelimir gvardiole, only in sao paulo.

'crime and punishment' has well been received at a number of festivals this year, producer radomir savic has said. (end) vp-bm/sg

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: RELATIVELY QUIET ON NORTHERN FRONT

sarajevo, oct 13 (tanjug) - the situation in the north of the war-battered former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina was comparatively quiet on tuesday.

no fighting was reported at gradacac, and serb sources said the fighting also abated in the area of maglaj. on the front south of maglaj and along the spreca river valley between doboj and tuzla, only minor moslem provocations were recorded, the sources added.

bosanski brod, from which the serbs have recently expelled the moslem and croat troops, was also quiet. tanjug learns from serb sources that the town center was not seriously damaged.

attacks on serb positions at brcko in the northeast continue. moslem forces shelled several serb-populated villages between brcko and lopari, the bosnian serb army said.

the situation was also relatively calm in the bosnia-herzegovina capital sarajevo. over the past three days, 36 planes bringing humanitarian aid and four u.n. planes landed at sarajevo airport, tanjug learns at the belgrade headquarters of the u.n. protection force.

in the herzegovina battlefield, croat troops occasionally opened fire on serb positions. the frontline has not moved and no casualties have been reported.

the herzegovina corps command said its units were soon expected to join with those of the sarajevo-romanija corps, establishing a link between central bosnia and eastern herzegovina. (end) vp-bm/kd

PROPORTIONAL ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO

podgorica, october 13 (tanjug) - the yugoslav republic of montenegro will in future elect the president of the republic in place of the presidency and will have a proportional electoral system.

the novelties were introduced under several laws passed by the republican parliament on tuesday.

the proportional system is to enable the equality of all political parties which have candidates running in local elections and elections for the republican and federal parliaments.

an individual wishing to run for president of the republic will have to collect the signatures of at least 2,000 voters in order to put up his candidacy. bm/sg

POLICE STOPS AGGRESSIVE ETHNIC ALBANIAN PROTESTERS IN KOSMET

pristina, oct 13 (tanjug) - ethnic albanians in serbia's southern province of kosovo-metohija (kosmet) on tuesday again protested against ethnic albanian students being allegedly prevented from attending classes in albanian. the demonstrations were not so massive as on monday, but police nevertheless dispersed them.

the protest on monday passed without any incidents, but the organizers said ethnic albanian students and profes-

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sions would try on tuesday to enter 'vacant premises of schools and faculties.'

on tuesday, just as on monday, most protesters rallied outside the faculty of philosophy in the kosmet capital pristina. several thousand ethnic albanians -- mostly students and professors -- tried to approach the building cordoned off by police.

when the cordon was broken, police had to use batons and tear gas to stop the most aggressive protesters.

the demonstrators threw stones at the police, but their aggressiveness started to slacken after one p.m. local time and only the most persistent remained.

ethnic albanians, who are the majority population in kosmet, have been boycotting classes for the past two years only because instruction in kosmet schools is carried according to programmes of the republic of serbia. the ethnic albanian separatist movement, which wants to annex kosmet to neighbouring albania, does not recognize serbia's jurisdiction in the field of education.

that, albanians also rallied in some secondary schools in pristina. their delegations met with school principals who told them they had to accept the programmes of the serbian education ministry, which they flatly rejected.

protest rallies were also reported elsewhere in kosmet, but on a smaller scale than on monday. police dispersed a rally in lipijani without using force. in kosovska kupa, a group of protesters forced their way into the local secondary school.

in arrosevac, several thousand protesters -- much less than on monday -- were very loud and persistent. despite police warnings, police did not intervene and the protesters dispersed at 5 p.m. local time in pouring rain.

no casualties were reported in any of the protest rallies. (end) mb-hm/sr

ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO AND METOHJA ABANDON PROTEST

pristina, october 13 (tanjug) - the organizing committees of the movement of ethnic albanians in the serbian provinces of kosovo and metohija urging for 'schools in the albanian language' said on tuesday that 'ethnic albanians were abandoning further protests.'

the committee's representative agim hiseni told a press conference in pristina (capital of kosovo and metohija) that they would probably not organize any protests until monday, the day when the yugoslav government's answer to the request for the opening of schools in the albanian language was expected to arrive.

ethnic albanians staged demonstrations because of the alleged prevention of classes in the albanian language. in several towns in kosovo and metohija on monday and tuesday.

ethnic albanian pupils and professors in kosovo and metohija where ethnic albanians are the majority population, have refused to attend classes for two years because the

curriculum follows that of the republic of serbia which does not recognize their separatist movement.

the committee assessed that the demonstrators had behaved according to a scenario, claiming that the police 'in spite of the demonstrators' peaceful behaviour had applied force and tear gas, and fired in the air.'

hiseni said that the army had intervened in kosovska mitrovica.

the serbian ministry of the interior organs in pristina said that according to their data, 3,000 demonstrators gathered in the square in front of the faculty of philosophy on tuesday. about 100 militant demonstrators urged the others to break through the police cordon in spite of being warned against such an action.

'we used tear gas only after they pelted us with stones,' said a police spokesman, adding that talk of the army intervening in kosovska mitrovica were sheer lies. (end) mb-hm/sr

YUGOSLAV PRIME MINISTER PANIC WILL ASK OF MILOSEVIC TO ENABLE EARLY ELECTIONS IN SERBIA

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - yugoslav prime minister milan panic on tuesday said early federal elections would be held for sure and he would press serbia's president slobodan milosevic to enable early elections in that yugoslav republic, too.

panic told a news conference that he was counting on the public in serbia to press for the dissolution of the republican parliament and early elections.

the last sunday's referendum in serbia on a revision of the republican constitution to enable early elections turned out negative, according to unofficial figures, so that the only way to have the early elections is to have the republican parliament dissolved. serbia's parliament cannot be dissolved by either the federal president or the federal prime minister, but only by the republican president.

'i will put pressure for that to happen,' panic said and added that he would confer with milosevic 'for another six hours' if necessary.

the russian news agency novosti on sunday quoted reliable sources as saying that panic had a heated six-hour discussion with milosevic, during which novosti said panic urged the president of serbia to resign.

panic did not give a reply when directly asked what he had talked about with milosevic. when the question was reworded and he was asked whether it would be easier to ensure the lifting of the u.n. sanctions against yugoslavia if milosevic was to resign, panic replied in the affirmative.

panic invited the leaders of political parties in serbia to a consultative meeting in the afternoon. the participants in the meeting are to reach an accord on the pre-requisites for the calling of early elections.

panic said the campaign for voters to turnout for the sunday referendum was not conducted well.

October 14, 1992

panic and yugoslav president dobrica cosic, just as the ruling socialist party of serbia, had urged voters to cast their ballots in the referendum.

most of the opposition parties were against the referendum, insisting that early elections could be held in a simpler and cheaper way -- if milosevic was to dissolve the republican parliament and resign.

the decision on the referendum was taken by the republican parliament last week. ns-bm/sg

REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA GOVERNMENT ACCUSES YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES OF SERVING U.S. INTERESTS

knin, october 13 (tanjug) - the government of the republic of serbian krajina, proclaimed by the serbs within croatia's administrative borders in territories where they are the majority population, accused the federal republic of yugoslavia authorities of working 'for american interests.'

'direct opposition, and a treacherous stand towards overall serbian interests have clearly unmasked the intentions of the official yugoslav authorities as serving u.s. interests,' said the republic of serbian krajina government statement.

the republic of serbian krajina government said that 'this and such a yugoslavia has no right to represent the interests of the people in the republic of serbian krajina.'

the statement followed after the holding of the first meeting of the inter-state committee of yugoslavia and croatia in zagreb on monday, which was agreed on by yugoslav president dobrica cosic and croatian president franjo tudjman in geneva two weeks ago.

concerning the meeting in zagreb, the serbian government expressed regret on monday because the federal government was ignoring the fact that the croatian authorities were continuing with the expulsion and abuse of serbs and avoiding to withdraw its army from bosnia-herzegovina where it was fighting on the side of the muslims against the serbs.

the yugoslav government said in its answer to the serbian government that 'negotiations and not guns' would bring freedom and the respecting of the national integrity of the serbian people outside the federal republic of yugoslavia.

the yugoslav government also said that it had no intention of trading with the vital interests of the serbian people in territories under the protection of the united nations, such as the republic of serbian krajina. (end) ns-bm/sr

PRIME MINISTER PANIC URGES ETHNIC ALBANIANS TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS PEACEFULLY

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - federal prime minister milan panic on tuesday urged the yugoslavs of albanian

origin in serbia's kosovo province to deal with all problems in a peaceful way.

'i am ready for such a way of dealing with problems and we have a promise from the conference on security and cooperation in europe that it will help us in this respect,' panic told a press conference calling it a 'public appeal to the citizens of kosovo for peace.'

tens of thousands of ethnic albanians rallied in several towns in kosovo on monday and tuesday to protest against the alleged prevention of ethnic albanian students from attending classes in albanian.

for two years already, ethnic albanian students have been refusing to attend albanian-language classes and teachers to teach on the grounds that the instruction is evolving according to programmes of the republic of serbia. ethnic albanians, who are the majority population in kosovo, also refuse to participate in political life of serbia and yugoslavia while advocating kosovo's secession from them and annexation to albania.

the government of prime minister panic last month offered to ethnic albanians a 12-point plan for solving the school problem which they rejected. ethnic albanians want the status of a people while panic insists that they are yugoslavs of albanian origin, equal to all other citizens of yugoslavia.

panic stated he would do everything to include yugoslavs of albanian origin into political life of yugoslavia and said he was planning to go to pristina on thursday.

he hoped that in pristina, he would meet with leader of kosovo's ethnic albanians ibrahim rugova and start the process of negotiation.

'i will try to change their opinion by political means. i will do all i can to explain to them that it is better for them to be albanians in yugoslavia than in albania. economically, it is ten times better in yugoslavia even under the sanctions,' said panic.

he hoped that ethnic albanians would accept the helping hand he extended to them. (ktwo qk((/#. 23:9.3 &99d 67&9')-=' a new prime minister should be elected,' said panic.

he told journalists it had been agreed with co-chairmen of the conference on yugoslavia cyrus vance and lord owen that they should go with him to kosovo on one of next occasions and help him in his talks with ethnic albanians.

yugoslavia conference representatives on minority rights and representatives of the federal government, the government of serbia and kosovo ethnic albanians met behind the closed door in pristina on tuesday to discuss problems of albanian-language schools.

also on tuesday, the municipal committee of the ruling socialist party of serbia in pec, a town in kosovo, accused panic of having inspired the demonstrations of ethnic albanians in the province by his 'tactless and controversial statements' on their right to self-determination

October 14, 1992

4

and on an 'albanian university in the middle of serbia.' end
nz-nm/s

OPPOSITION ACCUSES SERBIAN AUTHORITIES OF TRYING TO PROVOKE CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL LEADERSHIP

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug)- the opposition democratic party of serbia (dss) and democratic party (ds) on tuesday accused the authorities of the yugoslav republic of serbia of 'irresponsibly trying to provoke conflicts with the federal leadership,' conflicts which the two parties said could spark off dramatic developments.

on monday, when the first meeting of the yugoslav-croatian inter-state committee was held in the croatian capital of zagreb, the serbian government said it regretted that the federal government was overlooking the fact that the croatian authorities were persecuting and maltreating serbs and that they were not withdrawing their regular army units from bosnia-herzegovina, where they were fighting in the side of the muslims against serbs.

the federal government replied that 'negotiations and no guns' could bring freedom to serbs outside the federal republic of yugoslavia and respect for their integrity.

democratic party leader zoran djindjic told a news conference that serbia's president slobodan milosevic was one of the protagonists of the instigation of conflicts with the federal leadership.

'milosevic's grave and unargued accusations that the federal leadership is a puppet leadership herald a fierce conflict,' djindjic said.

djindjic warned that the 'fabrication of conflicts between serbia and the federal state can in fact place in question the serbian national interests and in a month's time escalate into dramatic developments.'

djindjic said that the serbian authorities, which he said had accepted specific international agreements, were now trying to present themselves as the sole authentic protectors of the national interests while qualifying those who were implementing the respective agreements as compromisers and traitors.

the democratic party of serbia statement said that the 'rejection and condemnation of dialogue with representatives of the new states which have emerged from the former yugoslavia will no doubt be interpreted in the world as the stance on a war option.'

the dss described as 'absurd' the formulation that negotiations are not possible because of the position of serbs in croatia and stressed that the position of serbs is in fact why dialogue should be opened at all levels. (end)
nz-nm/s

ROUND TABLE BETWEEN FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND OPPOSITION TO CONTINUE ON THURSDAY

belgrade, oct 13 (tanjug) - a round table between the yugoslav authorities and opposition, discussing necessary political and legal conditions for early elections, will continue on october 15, tanjug has learned.

the latest session on saturday, attended also by yugoslav prime minister milan panic and president dobrica cosic, failed to reach accord on the number of electoral units in serbia.

however, it was agreed that montenegro, one of yugoslavia's two republics, should be one constituency.

the federal government has formed a three-member group of experts which is to propose the division of serbia into electoral units according to demographic and statistic criteria. the group was formed at the initiative of president cosic after the round table failed to reach a compromise on saturday.

the session on thursday is to end the table. president cosic asked the federal government and the parties in parliament to complete all consultations by friday, prepare the election law and submit it to the federal assembly for adoption so that the elections could be held by the end of the year.

the federal government has proposed that serbia should be divided into eight electoral units, but the ruling socialist party of serbia (sps) insists on 12. the opposition parties on their part agreed on maximum six units, with the serbian radical party calling for ten.

the opposition says the sps, by insisting on 12 electoral units in serbia, is turning the proportional election system into a majority system.

at the session on thursday, the participants in the round table are to sign a joint declaration. (end) nz-nm/st

REFERENDUM 'COMPLETE FIASCO', SERBIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES SAY

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - most opposition parties in serbia on tuesday described the referendum on changes to the republican constitution, which were to have paved the way for the calling of early elections in serbia by the end of the year, as a 'complete fiasco'.

according to official results, announced by the serbian electoral commission, sunday's referendum failed because only 45.55 percent of the 6 977 000 registered voters went to the polls, and 43.58 voted for the constitutional changes and 1.63 percent against. in order for the referendum to have been successful, 50 percent plus one of all registered voters were to have voted for the changes.

most opposition parties were against the holding of a referendum in the first place, urging conditions for early elections to be created more quickly and safely by dissolving

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the republican parliament and the resignation of serbian president slobodan milosevic.

the serbian renewal movement (spo), the strongest opposition party in the serbian parliament, said that even less citizens than was officially announced voted in the referendum, claiming that the 'ruling socialist party of serbia (which wanted the referendum) adjusted results as it suited its purposes.'

the outcome of the referendum is the victory of those who wanted to undermine it, but it is no one's defeat, said zoran djindjic, a leader of the democratic party (ds). he blamed the serbian authorities for the failure of the referendum because they did 'everything to attach as little importance to it as possible.'

vojislav kostunica, the leader of the democratic referendum seriously brought into question elections at the federal level. 'without elections in serbia, federal elections would be only a partial solution,' kostunica said, noting it was now up to the serbian authorities to 'find a way out of this impasse.'

the non-parliamentary serbian national renewal (sno) announced that 'unless the serbian president dissolves the parliament and resigns, he must be compelled to do so by non-parliamentary pressure coming from the public.'

the referendum is an obvious sign of a rapid decline of the serbian regime and the defeat of the serbian president's policy, believes new democracy - movement for serbia.

the serbian liberal party (sls) said that 'those parties which had said the referendum was not only unnecessary but it also represented a gross abuse of this democratic institution' had been right.

the leader of the social democratic party of serbia, cedomir mirkovic, said the referendum had been organized as an improvisation, and unconvincingly announced. he believes it is now obvious that referendum was superfluous and that there had been other, more effective ways to create conditions for the holding of elections.' (end) mb/bm - bz

SLOVENIA AND CROATIA TO SIGN AGREEMENT ON FRIENDSHIP

brdo kod kranja, oct 13 (tanjug) - slovenia and croatia will soon sign an agreement on friendship and start negotiations on all the outstanding questions, slovenian and croatian presidents milan kucan and franjo tudjman agreed on tuesday.

the presidents of the two former yugoslav republics, who met in brdo kod kranja (slovenia), agreed that the slovenian-croatian relations were on the lowest level in the recent history.

tudjman and kucan told reporters after the talks the two delegations had reached an accord on many disputed and 'almost conflicting' questions of the mutual relations.

tudjman said they agreed on the principles for future friendly relations and that all the open questions, such as

the issue of borders, should be resolved 'with respect for mutual interests.'

kucan said the talks had 'justified expectations' and 'confirmed the necessity of resolving the open questions in keeping with the principles of modern democracy.'

the outstanding questions between the two states include the fishing in the border waters.

slovenia and croatia seceded from yugoslavia last year. (end) sp-nm/st

SLOVENIA AND CROATIA SET CONDITIONS FOR RECOGNITION OF YUGOSLAVIA

brdo kod kranja, oct 13 (tanjug) - croatian president milan kucan said croatia would recognize the federal republic of yugoslavia only if croatia was recognized within its administrative borders, and slovenian president milan tudjman conditioned the recognition on an agreement on the equal succession of the former yugoslav federation.

tudjman told a news conference, following the talks with kucan in brdo kod kranja (slovenia), yugoslav president dobrica cosic had expressed readiness to recognize croatia within its administrative borders.

if cosic's stand is confirmed by the parliaments of yugoslavia and its two republics serbia and montenegro, conditions will be created for the normalization of relations and the recongition of yugoslavia, tudjman added.

serbia and montenegro, two of the six federal units of the former yugoslavia, now make up the federal republic of yugoslavia. slovenia and croatia forcibly seceded from yugoslavia last year.

kucan said the f.r. yugoslavia would be recognized only if all former yugoslav republics participated in the succession of the former federation on an equal basis.

kucan said slovenia 'does not rule out or rejects a dialogue with the peace-oriented forces in the f.r. yugoslavia,' implying federal prime minister milan panic.

the talks on the normalization of the croatian-yugoslav relations opened in zagreb on monday, as agreed between cosic and tudjman in geneva on september 30. on tuesday, slovenia welcomed the talks, saying they could contribute to the normalization of relations between the f.r. yugoslavia and slovenia. (end) sp-nm/st

REFERENDUM IN SERBIA FAILS

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - the amendment to the serbian constitution which would have enabled the holding of early elections in the republic by the year's end has not been approved at sunday's referendum, the president of the republican electoral commission, caslav ignjatovic, said on tuesday.

of the 6,977,081 registered voters, 45.55 percent (3,178,086) went to the polls. of them, 43.58 percent (3,040,911) voted for the constitutional amendment, 1.63

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percent (114,048) against and 0.69 percent of the ballots (21,000) were invalid.

The amendment would have been accepted and the republican parliament would have called early elections had more than half the registered voters cast their ballot for the amendment.

The referendum was not held in only one of the 190 municipalities in Serbia, in Opolje, a municipality in the province of Kosovo with a predominantly ethnic Albanian population which, as it was said, has not yet been formed.

The necessary number of voters did not turn out in Belgrade as well. The lowest turnout was in the suburb of Zvezdara, 36.23 percent, and the highest in another Belgrade suburb, Grocka - 51.13 percent.

The republican electoral commission said the referendum cost 179,600,000 dinars (1 US dollar = 200 dinars).

The president of the electoral commission could not say what would happen now that the referendum has failed, pointing out the commission's task was to ensure regularity of voting and that the rest was up to the republican parliament. (end) nz/nm - bz

POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO, SAYS YUGOSLAV EDUCATION MINISTER

Pristina, October 13 (Tanjug) - The talks on the problem of education in the Albanian language, which representatives of Yugoslav and Serbian authorities had with representatives of ethnic Albanians in the Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija, should create possibilities for a dialogue with ethnic Albanians about other issues, Yugoslav education minister Ivan Ivic said on Tuesday.

The Yugoslav government is vitally interested in these talks. If they start off well, they will create conditions for Yugoslav prime minister Milan Panic to visit Kosovo and Metohija and meet with representatives of ethnic Albanians, said Ivic, a member of the federal and republican government delegation.

Panic told a news conference in Belgrade on Tuesday he was going to Pristina, the capital of Kosovo and Metohija, on Thursday.

The first meeting of representatives of the Yugoslav and Serbian government with representatives of political parties and associations of educational workers which rally ethnic Albanians were held behind closed doors and were mediated by representatives of the working group for ethnic and national communities and minorities within the framework of the international conference on Yugoslavia, held in Vienna and Peter Hall, as well as representatives of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Ivic said the federal government had come out with a proposal for the settlement of education in the Albanian language last month, but it was rejected by representatives of ethnic Albanians who had set out their own proposal.

Several tens of thousands of ethnic Albanians demonstrated on Monday and Tuesday, saying they were allegedly not allowed to education in the Albanian language.

Ivic said ethnic Albanians obviously staged demonstrations ahead of the talks in Pristina and the arrival of representatives of the Geneva conference, in order to exert additional pressure.

Ethnic Albanian students and teachers have been refusing to attend in classes in Albanian for two years, because the curriculum in use is that of the Republic of Serbia.

Ethnic Albanians, a national minority in Serbia and Yugoslavia but the majority population in Kosovo and Metohija, also refuse to take part in the political life of Serbia and Yugoslavia, urging for Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia and its annexation to Albania.

The Serbian government said on Monday that mass demonstrations of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija were a way to resume exerting pressure to achieve separatist goals, while Yugoslav prime minister Milan Panic on Tuesday called on Yugoslavs of Albanian origin living in Kosovo and Metohija for a peaceful settlement of all problems.

Ethnic Albanians want to the status of nation which would give them the right to demand the secession of Kosovo and Metohija, while Panic insists they can only be Yugoslavs of Albanian origin and have equal rights as all other citizens of Yugoslavia. (end) nz/nm - bz

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY: GOVERNMENT MEASURES STRONGLY CRITICIZED

Belgrade, Oct 13 (Tanjug) - A government proposal containing measures for easing the effects of the U.N. sanctions was on Tuesday strongly criticized by the opposition in the Serbian assembly.

The opposition deputies said that the measures do not aim to help solve the problems, but additionally burden the population.

Due to the criticism and suggestions, the proposal, which was put forward by the board for foreign economic relations, has so far not been adopted and should be reviewed and reconsidered during the day.

The government measures, it was said, give no concrete answers on how to resolve problems such as the supply of food, fuel and heating.

The U.N. Security Council in late May stopped economic and political sanctions against the federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its alleged involvement in the war in the ex-Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. (end) bdm/dm, mh

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POLICE PREVENTS NEW GATHERING OF ETHNIC ALBANIANS

pristina, oct 13 (tanjug) - police on tuesday prevented a new gathering of ethnic albanians in pristina, capital of serbia's kosovo province populated mainly by ethnic albanians.

a little before noon several thousands of people tried to gather on the plateau in front of the pristina philosophy faculty, but were stopped by the police.

the group tried to break through the police cordon and stoned the policemen, who were forced to use tear-gas and batons.

the area in front of the faculty building was cleared in ten minutes, but there are indications that the albanians will make more attempts to gather there.

thousands of ethnic albanians gathered on monday in pristina, urosevac, pec and other kosovo towns. the demonstrators in pec stoned the policemen, who did not intervene.

the protests were organized by the association of albanian school teachers to protest the alleged preventing of albanian pupils and students from attending school classes in the albanian language.

ethnic albanians, however, do not accept the educational programmes of the republic of serbia, but wish to introduce a schooling system in line with educational plans of neighbouring albania.

such an orientation is supported (and created) by a strong separatist movement in kosovo, whose leaders favour kosovo's secession from serbia and yugoslavia and its annexation to the so-called greater albania.

estimates are that the real reason for tuesday's gathering is, in fact, the announced arrival in pristina of the representatives of the geneva conference on yugoslavia ~~where~~ where the ethnic albanians want to stage the already tested scenario showing that their national status is jeopardized. (end) vp-dm/bf

RUPEL ANNOUNCES NEW SLOVENIAN POLICY TOWARDS YUGOSLAVIA

ljubljana, oct 13 (tanjug) - the zagreb meeting between the delegations of the federal republic of yugoslavia and the ex-yugoslav republic of croatia will also affect the policy of the former yugoslav republic of slovenia towards new yugoslavia which will in the future have to be more indulgent, slovenian foreign minister dimitrij rupel told slovenia television.

rupel described the yugoslav-croat talks, held in zagreb on monday, as 'the beginning of the detente, i.e. the easing of tensions.' the agreement between yugoslavia and croatia will clearly affect 'the establishment of new relations in the balkans and central europe,' he said.

'in question is the start of the recognition of the federal republic of yugoslavia by croatia,' rupel said and

added that the current situation no longer binds slovenia to unreservedly support the croatian policy. this situation will also influence the events in bosnia-herzegovina, he said.

the slovenian foreign minister believes that in the new circumstances 'a different response is to be expected to a letter by yugoslav premier milan panic to slovenian president milan kucan.' a more positive answer is being prepared than if the zagreb talks had not taken place, he said. end jsg/bm/mb

CROATIAN AMBASSADOR TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

zagreb, october 13 (tanjug) - the daily novi vjesnik of zagreb, capital of the former yugoslav republic of croatia, on tuesday said that croatia's ambassador to the federal republic of yugoslavia would be dr. zvonimir markovic, an eminent member of the ruling croatian democratic union (hdz).

the daily gave no other details, except for saying that it got the information from unofficial sources.

markovic was a hdz deputy from the adriatic port-city of split in the previous croatian parliament at the time when the hdz was being formed and the hdz leadership was calling for croatia's secession from the former yugoslavia. markovic was a close associate of franjo tudjman, current croatian president and hdz leader.

the report published in novi vjesnik is linked to the accord reached by presidents dobrica cosic of the federal republic of yugoslavia and franjo tudjman of croatia in geneva at the end of september on the opening of talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

in keeping with the cosic-tudjman accord, the first meeting of the inter-state committee of the federal republic of yugoslavia and the republic of croatia was held in zagreb on monday.

markovic participated in the monday talks as an adviser in the croatian delegation.

novi vjesnik said that croatia had picked the right man for its ambassador in belgrade. (end) mb-bm/sg

EVEN PRIME MINISTER PANIC FAILS TO WORK OUT AGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES ON RULES FOR EARLY ELECTIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

belgrade, october 13 (tanjug) - the leaders of political parties in the yugoslav republic of serbia on tuesday failed to reach an agreement on the number of constituencies for early parliamentary elections at the federal level, to be held by the end of the year, even though the meeting was mediated by yugoslav prime minister milan panic.

the federal information ministry issued a statement saying that party leaders were acquainted with a proposal of a group of experts, engaged by the federal government, who said that serbia should be divided into eight constituencies.

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according to the proposal, the smallest constituency would have 650 inhabitants who would elect 10 deputies, and the biggest constituency - belgrade - with 1,253,000 voters would elect 19 deputies to the federal parliament.

in the 'several-hour debate', the leaders of most opposition parties did not budge from their stand that serbia be a single constituency, or divided into four constituencies at the most.

serbian parties such have the majority in the federal parliament - the serbian socialist party of serbia and the serbian radical party - demanded that serbia be divided into 12 or 13 or 10 constituencies, respectively.

most serbian opposition parties are not represented in the federal parliament since they boycotted federal elections in 1990.

these parties want as few constituencies as possible, as possible, writing experts who say that more than 100 constituencies would mean the replacement of the

proportional system by the majority system, which suits the ruling party.

there are no such disputes in the other yugoslav republic of montenegro, which is much smaller and has less inhabitants, and it was from the start defined as one constituency.

the statements issued after paric's meeting with party leaders said that 'since there were several proposals about the constitutional issues, the prime minister concluded the debate saying the federal government would submit its final proposal to the federal parliament for adoption, keeping in mind the final outcome, which is, to have truly democratic elections with equal conditions for all parties and candidates.

paric will use 'constructive proposals set out by party leaders - experts and experiences of countries with a developed parliamentary democracy.' (end) sp/nm - bz

YUGOSLAV INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

LEADER OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA SERBS CALL FOR MILITARY AID FOR AIRCRAFT OF SERBS IN REPUBLIC IN BIH TO BE MOVED TO YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, October 13 (tanjug) - the president of the republic of serbia, radovan karadzic, called today for people's committees in his republic to support the military aircraft of the armed forces of the republic of serbia to be moved to the territory of the republic of yugoslavia.

karadzic, speaking from a visible source, said that the situation in bih has been reached between yugoslav and serbian milan panic and leader of bosnian serbs, radovan karadzic.

karadzic is also told today that the aim of the people's committees is to support the military aircraft of the republic of serbia to be moved to the territory of the republic of yugoslavia.

the federal security council has adopted a resolution which states that the republic of herzegovina is to be recognized as a separate entity in herzegovina in the republic of yugoslavia. karadzic has indicated that the republic of serbia will adopt a similar resolution. the federal security council will adopt a resolution that the federal security council will be used to prevent any further escalation of the conflict.

RADMILA MILENTIJEVIC RECEIVES GREEK AND ITALIAN CHARGES D'AFFAIRES

Belgrade, October 13 (tanjug) - radmila milentijevic, minister without portfolio in the government of the federal republic of yugoslavia, on tuesday received greek charge d'affaires, demetrios jerukostopoulos and italian charge d'affaires, roberto fernandez.

in separate talks, milentijevic informed her colleagues of the federal government's efforts for the establishment of peace in bosnia-herzegovina, within the framework of international negotiations and by undertaking humanitarian aid efforts.

she also spoke of the very difficult situation in yugoslav hospitals and of the problem created by a great number of refugees, for whom it is increasingly difficult to find shelter and food, due to the general drop in the standard of living.

milentijevic said that, in the sphere of humanitarian aid, yugoslavia requests help and understanding, and at the same time called on the international community to recognize the efforts of the federal government and yugoslav humanitarian organizations, and commit itself by means of humanitarian aid. she said that the aid established abroad and supported by the international community will yield concrete results and help to solve the humanitarian crisis. (end) hm/r

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Comments: AT LAST, THAT FIRST FAX
MACHINE you HAD DEJAN KARAKLADIC
BRING HERE IS HOOKED-UP & WORKING.
Our first line didn't work - This one
is sufficient. PLS. update your
phone book to include our new number.
Now when I get my word processor,
I'll think I died & went to HEAVEN.

HOME NEWS

BOSNIAN SERB ARMY PUBLISHES LIST OF MOSLEM-CROAT WAR CRIMINALS

banja luka, oct 11 (tanjug) - the bosnian serb army has published a list of moslem-croat war criminals who on september 30 massacred 150 serbs in bihac, a town in the northwest of the war-ravaged former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina.

the following names are on the list: senad sarganovic, selket nakic, miroslav klepic, edvin puskar, safet savkic, hasan hromadzic, kasim begic and two persons known as 'landi' and 'bush'.

data about the other suspects are being processed, the army said.

the killers will be tried before the courts of the serb republic once bihac has been liberated, it added.

on september 30, moslem-croat forces raided the houses of the remaining serbs in bihac, taking them out into the streets and killing them in public after torture which lasted several hours.

the serbs were killed with knives, axes, sledge hammers and pails. the bodies were then piled in the town square where the killers continued their bloody orgy by severing the limbs of some bodies. the heads of some of the killed serbs were impaled and displayed on the brcko bridges.

after the ordeal, the torturers spilt petrol over the bodies with the aim of burning them, but were prevented by somebody at the last moment. (end) vp-bk/kd

KOSOVO SEPARATISTS ISSUE APBS FOR NEWSMEN

belgrade, oct 12 (tanjug) - ethnic albanian journalists, members of the so-called association of independent journalists of kosovo, have once again sent out apbs and passed sentences against journalists who do not support their aims. the association of correspondents of yugoslav papers in kosovo has warned the democratic, especially the international public.

belgrade daily politika on monday gives the names of nine journalists accused, by the association of independent journalists of kosovo in a letter to the international federation of journalists in brussels of 'unheard-off crimes' in the former yugoslav republics of bosnia-herzegovina, croatia and the occupied republic of kosovo.

according to politika, the list contains tanjug's correspondent djordje jestic, the correspondents of belgrade dailies politika ekspres, vecernje novosti and politika - radosav negojevic, milomir kikovic and zejnel zejneli, radio pristina newsmen rade tomic and imer abazovic, radio montenegro correspondent mirjana nedeljkovic, correspondent of the daily dnevnik (published in the capital of serbia's

northern vojvodina province) nenad novakovic and radio belgrade correspondent milivoje mihajlovic.

the pristina correspondents warned that similar lists also appeared in bosnia and that they 'served to mark a start of the hunting season.' they quoted the example of tanjug's zenica correspondent milan sobic who spent 80 days in a moslem prison despite the fact that no charges were brought against him.

political parties of ethnic albanians, a national minority in yugoslavia, advocate the forming of the republic of kosovo (made up of serbia's southern kosovo province) and its annexation to neighbouring albania. end sp/bk/mb

ETHNIC ALBANIAN MINORITY PROTESTS IN SERBIA'S KOSOVO PROVINCE

pristina, oct 12 (tanjug) - thousands of members of the ethnic albanian minority gathered at noon on monday in pristina, capital of serbia's southern kosovo province, demanding the re-opening of albanian-language schools.

classes in albanian have not been held since last year as the albanian teachers refuse to apply school programs set by the republic of serbia, within which is kosovo with its predominantly ethnic albanian population.

the protesters started gathering before the philosophy faculty in pristina with columns arriving from all parts of the town.

so far the situation is clam with the shouting of slogans and bursts of applause.

the huge mass of people is making difficult the traffic in pristina's main street.

commander of the special police units in kosovo, svetislav djordjevic, told tanjug that the protest was not registered with the authorities.

he said that the police would 'monitor the situation' and warned that it 'will not allow the disruption of traffic and the disturbance of public peace and order.'

the demonstrations, organized by the association of albanian teachers of kosovo, were supported on monday by all parties rallying members of this minority, except the association of albanians for a united serbia and yugoslavia (loyal to the authorities) which warned its compatriots not to succumb to provocations which, they said, were organized ahead of the arrival in the province of the representatives of international human rights associations.

a strong separatist movement is active in kosovo and the majority of parties rallying the members of this minority openly say that their final goal is annexation to neighbouring albania. end sp/bk/mb

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UNHAMPERED TRAFFIC OF VEHICLES THROUGH CORRIDOR IN NORTHERN BOSNIA

bijeljina, bosnia-herzegovina, oct 12 (tanjug) - traffic of vehicles is moving without hindrance since monday morning through a section of the corridor freed near the town of brcko, in northern bosnia-herzegovina, the press centre of the east bosnia corps of the serb republic's army has reported.

the army destroyed four enemy tanks in battles to free the communication cut by moslem and croat forces on friday.

the corridor links the federal republic of yugoslavia and territories with the serb majority population in north bosnia and with the republic of serb krajina, situated between the administrative borders of breakaway croatia.

the night on the brcko battlefield was comparatively quiet, except for sporadic artillery fire by regular croatian units in the villages of grbavica, grlica and gorica. end bk/dv

RELATIVE CALM IN NORTHERN BOSNIA AND SARAJEVO

sarajevo, brcko, oct 12 (tanjug) - the situation in northern and central bosnia herzegovina was on monday somewhat calmer than over the past few days judging by reports coming out of this war-ravaged ex-yugoslav republic.

the army of the serb republic in bosnia announced that during the morning traffic was re-established in the corridor close to the town of brcko, northern bosnia, which includes predominantly serb-populated parts of bosnia and croatia with serbia, i.e. the federal republic of yugoslavia.

an ethnic war has been raging in bosnia over the past six months between the local serbs (who make up 31 percent of the population), on one side, and the bosnia moslems and croats (14 and 17 percent respectively) on the other and who are aided by regular army units of neighbouring breakaway croatia.

croatian radio on monday briefly reported that units of bosnia croats have cut the corridor near the village of alije, located between brcko and loncar.

moslem-controlled bosnian radio, said this morning that serb forces are regrouping in the region of brcko, but did not mention that the corridor was cut.

according to serb sources, in the area of bosanski brod, a town bordering croatia, the situation remains quiet. the serbs siezed the town six days ago.

tanjug's correspondent quotes serb military sources as saying that there were no major clashes in the region of teslic and dobo, northern bosnia.

the situation in sarajevo is calm, sources from both warring sides said.

the news agency of the bosnia serbs, srna, said that moslem forces are expected to allow a convoy made up of

children, women and old people to leave sarajevo for the federal republic of yugoslavia.

the commander of the u.n. protection force (unprofor) for sarajevo, egyptian general abdul razek, is scheduled to meet during the day with the representatives of the three warring sides to discuss humanitarian issues. end sp/bk/mb

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE WILL NOT TAKE PART IN YUGOSLAV-CROAT TALKS IN ZAGREB

belgrade, oct 12 (tanjug) - the serbian government will not send its representative to the yugoslav-croat talks scheduled to open on monday in zagreb, because croatia continues its mistreatment of serbs and the violation of agreements, the government of serbia has said.

earlier it was announced that the delegation of the federal republic of yugoslavia, headed by federal vice-premier oskar kovac, would also include serbian vice-premier nebojsa maljkovic.

'the government of serbia is unable to take part in the zagreb talks' because, it was said, the croatian authorities are continuing the pogrom and abuse of the serb people, are avoiding to withdraw croatian armed forces from bosnia herzegovina and are reducing the rights of the serbs to the status of refugees.

'the maintaining of sanctions against serbia and the failure to introduce the same against croatia, objectively supports the current croatian policy, thus creating unequal conditions for talks on the normalization of relations between the two states,' it is said.

the serbian government expressed regret 'because the federal government is turning a blind eye on this' and in that way placing yugoslavia in a weaker negotiating position.

the yugoslav-croat talks were agreed by the yugoslav and croatian presidents, dobrica cosic and franjo tudjman, at a meeting in geneva ten days ago.

the talks are expected to focus on the normalization of economic relations, re-building of infrastructure, issues pertaining to citizens' property and the return of refugees to their homes.

the yugoslav delegation head said on sunday that his delegation will attend the talks although an agenda has so far not been precisely set. end ns/nm/mb

WAR IN BOSNIA PROCLAIMED JIHAD THROUGHOUT ISLAMIC WORLD

belgrade, oct 12 (tanjug) - throughout the islamic world, the war in the former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina has been proclaimed jihad (holy war) in which all moslems, women and men alike, must actively participate, says dr miroljub jevtic, a lecturer at belgrade university's faculty of political sciences.

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to islamic countries, jihad is only a stage on the way to the final goal -- islamization of the whole world -- and bosnia-herzegovina only a military base for penetrating to the heart of the old continent, cautions dr jevtic in an analysis published by the belgrade daily politika on monday.

between three and four thousand foreign mujaheddin, fighters of the moslem holy war, are engaged in fighting in bosnia-herzegovina, bosnian serbs warn. bosnian moslem authorities have denied such reports.

last month croatian television showed a group of mujaheddin in bosnia with a footage saying that they are fighting in this battlefield but in a considerably lesser number than the bosnian serbs claimed.

the islamic community in bosnia, together with the moslem party of democratic action, set the republic's transformation into an islamic state as its main goal, dr jevtic says.

the latest federal census, held in april 1991, showed that moslems account for 44 per cent of the 4.4 million inhabitants of bosnia-herzegovina, serbs for 32 per cent and croats for 17 per cent.

the leadership of the islamic community in bosnia-herzegovina has proclaimed the war in the republic jihad and published instructions to the islamic fighters in the nature of a fatwah -- legal opinion under shari'ah or the islamic law which all moslems must obey.

in the april 15 issue of its organ preporod, the islamic community leadership published those instructions proclaiming the war in bosnia-herzegovina one 'on god's path' and ordering moslems to 'rise in defence of their faith.'

moslems in bosnia-herzegovina were also recommended to shout 'allahu-akbar' while attacking their enemies and promised to be gaziyah - heroes of the holy war - if they survive. (end) ns-bk/dr

CROATIAN POLITICIAN HOPES WAR IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA WILL END SOON

belgrade, oct 12 (tanjug) - dr stipe suvar, a senior party and state official in former yugoslavia, believes that the war in bosnia-herzegovina will be over by the end of the year and that the republic will be organized as a confederation or federation of three ethnic communities.

in an interview published by the belgrade daily politika on monday, dr suvar, currently professor at zagreb university's faculty of philosophy, said that the 'ethnic-religious war' in the former yugoslav republic would end with support from 'its surroundings and the international factor'.

suvar, whom politika calls a 'man who believed in yugoslavia,' was one-but-last leader of the former league of communists of yugoslavia (1988-89) and vice-president of the federal presidency (1990-91) before being succeeded by stipe mesic, who later boasted of having accomplished the task of breaking up yugoslavia.

all three sides - croats, moslems and serbs - in the bosnia-herzegovina war have committed crimes, said suvar.

he gave the interview in belgrade, on his way to the former yugoslav republic of macedonia.

suvar angered the supporters of the regime of croatian president franjo tudjman by a recent analysis of last summer's elections in croatia published in the split daily slobodna dalmacija. after that, the croatian press labelled him 'yugonationalist' and 'croatian honnecker.'

suvar told politika that he was also considered a 'bad croatian' at home, a label given to any croatian who does not hate serbs.

he believes that a kind of normalization of relations between serbs and croats will take place soon, but that it will take some time before the 'wounds are healed and the hatred that has seized the national masses on both sides has stopped.'

in 50 years, if not earlier, the peoples in the territory of former yugoslavia will unite again, believes suvar.

meanwhile, the process underway in the territories of former yugoslavia and the soviet union is one of creating mini states whose sovereignty is 'only folkloric', since the united states, western europe and japan are 'wrestling' over control of the world.

suvar believes that the new world order has already begun to take shape, in which the big powers 'will be adjusting their interests through behind-the-scene bargaining, while avoiding war between them and punishing small peoples, if they refuse to obey, under the guise of international intervention.' (end) ns-bk/dv

NEGOTIATIONS ON BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA NEARING POLITICAL SOLUTION, SAYS BOSNIAN SERB REPRESENTATIVE

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) - the foreign minister of the serbian republic in bosnia-herzegovina, aleksa buha, said on monday that the geneva negotiations on bosnia-herzegovina had entered the stage of finally finding a political solution to the crisis in the war-torn former yugoslav republic.

the co-chairmen of the conference on former yugoslavia and all those included in the negotiating process have come to realize that a solution to the crisis in bosnia-herzegovina was impossible without national division, buha told tanjug over the phone.

he said the united states, however, was not capable of understanding for the process in geneva and was indirectly threatening with a military intervention. 'because of (u.s. president george) bush's election campaign, the serbian republic is undergoing tremendous pressure,' buha warned.

he confirmed that the croats' stand was in many ways congruent to that of serbs in bosnia since they both urge the setting up of three national communities. the only difference is that croats urge a federation and serbs a confederation with bosnia-herzegovina.

the croatian delegation believes that the three key functions (army, central bank and foreign policy) should be

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organized on a federal principle, while serbs are against this, buha said.

for the time being, the moslem side is still adhering to its old position about a unitarian republic, urging maximum centralization of power, buha said, adding he believed moslems would 'fit into' the serb-croatian proposal.

the serbian side also accepts the possibility of a federation between moslems and croats within the existing borders of bosnia-herzegovina, with which serbs would have a confederal relationship or that of an asymmetric federation, buha said.

buha announced that the delegation of bosnian serbs would, in order to bring its stands closer to those of croats, on monday propose the forming of three national guards with 5,000-8,000 troops with prospects of a demilitarization.

buha said maps would begin to be drawn in geneva this week. he explained the serbian side on friday presented its map which includes serbian territories and those which the serbian side considers disputable and might be used for exchange to round up national territories. the croatian and moslem side are to present their maps during this week.

serbs in bosnia-herzegovina proclaimed the serbian republic on territories where they are the majority population and which they control. croats also proclaimed their community of herzeg bosnia on territories where they are the majority population and which they control with the help of the croatian army.

serbs account for 32 percent of the population of bosnia-herzegovina, croats 17 percent and moslems 44 percent.

according to buha the issue of human rights has been the focus discussed at the negotiations in geneva.

the serb delegation has made it clear that its constitution, which will on monday be submitted to the working group for bosnia-herzegovina, contains all provisions set out in the united nations charter, the conference on security and cooperation in europe and a number of other international conventions in the field of human rights, buha said.

at the debate on human rights, the serbian delegation believes that bosnia-herzegovina does not exist as a single state but as a community of three state entities.

the serbian side called for the respect of provisions of international rights - the right to self-determination and the sovereignty of peoples, buha said. (end) ns/bk - xyz

ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSMET DON'T WANT DIALOGUE, SAYS DAILY JEPINSTVO

pristina, october 12 (tanjug)- ethnic albanians in kosovo and metohija (kosmet), the southern province of the yugoslav republic of serbia, and their separatist leaders are not interested in dialogue or peace in the region, the serbian-language daily jedinstvo of kosmet's capital of pristina said on monday.

the followers of the leader of the democratic union of kosovo (dsk), ibrahim rugova, did not on sunday vote in the referendum for a revision of serbia's constitution and they unequivocally state that they will not participate in the upcoming federal and republican elections either, the daily said.

rugova's followers have arrogantly turned down also a document of the yugoslav federal government on the resolution of the issue of education for the albanian national minority, just as they have turned down all calls for dialogue so far, jedinstvo said.

after many years of ethnic cleansing, i.e. driving out of serbs and montenegrins, ethnic albanians constitute a majority in kosmet. an ethnic-albanian separatist movement has been active in the province for quite a while and its aim has been for kosmet to break away from the republic of serbia, i.e. yugoslavia, and join neighbouring albania.

an 'independent kosovo' is the real reason why ethnic albanians have arrogantly been ignoring all initiatives coming from the federal republic of yugoslavia and the republic of serbia and why they have called street demonstrations for monday, the daily said. it is obvious that ethnic albanians are acting with a view to ensuring a 'republic of kosovo' and that classrooms are not of the least interest to them, classrooms which are open to their children who can get their education there on the basis of the programmes and curriculums of the republic of serbia.

ethnic-albanian students and professors on monday staged demonstrations in pristina because of an alleged ban on classes in the albanian language.

it is symptomatic that the demonstrations were organized by ethnic-albanian separatist leaders at a time when there are indications that hostilities could cease in the former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina, jedinstvo said.

we would like to believe that the move does not mean that the separatist leaders are sounding the ground to see if hostilities from bosnia-herzegovina could be transferred to kosmet and if serbia and the serbian people could, as usual, in advance be blamed for the blindness ethnic albanians are showing in following the dictate of their separatist leaders, jedinstvo said. (end) mb-nm/sg

MONTENEGRIN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: NEW REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION ENABLES ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE OF LAW

podgorica, october 12 (tanjug)- montenegrin deputy prime minister zoran zizic said on monday that the new montenegrin constitution is a corner stone in establishing the state of law and an essential impetus to social and economic reforms.

speaking on the new constitution draft in the montenegrin parliament, zizic stressed that the adoption of this act would create conditions for strengthening the federal

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republic of yugoslavia and montenegro, as well as for establishing a democratic, economic and efficient state of law.

the federal republic of yugoslavia is made up of serbia and montenegro.

zizic stressed that montenegro, thanks to its long statehood tradition and the historic maturity of the montenegrin people is today capable of carrying out important changes without major shocks and without affecting other nations.

zizic stressed that the new constitution guarantees a true equality to numerically fewer national and ethnic groups in keeping with the best of traditions of democratic states and international documents.

zizic said that the new constitution ensures a full protection of national, ethnic, cultural, language and religious identity of national minorities according to international standards and mechanisms.

as the guarantee of full equality of national and ethnic minorities, zizic cited their right to participate in the running of the state, assuming, he stressed, that they have a loyal attitude towards the state.

besides the new constitution the montenegrin parliament is also to discuss the current political situation in yugoslavia and montenegro, particularly the strategically important peninsula of prevlaka which should be demilitarized by october 20.

the montenegrin parliament should also pass the laws necessary for staging early elections in the republic. end/rg/dk

YUGOSLAV-CROATIAN TALKS BEGIN

zagreb, october 12 (tanjug) - the first meeting of the inter-state committee of the federal republic of yugoslavia and the republic of croatia, whose setting up was agreed in geneva recently by the heads of the two states dobrica cosic and franjo tudjman, began in zagreb on monday.

the delegations of the federal republic of yugoslavia and croatia are to discuss normalization of economic relations, transportation, real estate of citizens and the return of refugees.

the croatian delegation will be headed by jure radic, the head of the office of the croatian president, instead of the head of the secret police josip manolic as was announced beforehand. other members of the croatian delegation are deputy prime minister ivan milas and presidential advisor zvonimir lerotic.

the delegation of the federal republic of yugoslavia is headed by federal deputy prime minister oskar kovac, and includes montenegrin government member miodrag lekcic.

serbian deputy prime minister nebojsa maljkovic, who was also due to attend the talks, did not show up in zagreb.

the serbian government on monday said that its representative would not take part in the talks because croatia continues to abuse serbs and does not respect agreements.

the heads of the two delegations are expected to issue a statement after their talks. (end) jsg/nm - bz

EHTNIC ALBANIANS END PROTEST IN KOSMET

pristina, october 12 (tanjug) - ethnic albanians staged protest rallies in most towns in the serbian province of kosovo and metohija (kosmet) on monday. there were no incidents.

organizers of the rally, the association of albanian educational workers, alleged that ethnic albanian pupils and students could not attend classes in their native language.

ethnic albanian students and professors in kosmet have been refusing to attend classes, even those in the albanian language, since they are based on curriculums of the republic of serbia.

the separatist movement of ethnic albanians, who are the majority population in kosmet, do not recognize the jurisdiction of serbia even in the field of education. the movement wants to annex kosovo to neighbouring albania.

people began rallying outside schools at noon, and the biggest crowd was in pristina where several tens of thousands of ethnic albanians rallied outside the school of philosophy. most of them were pupils and students, but there were also farmers from nearby villages and even housewives.

around 1 p.m., the protesters began to disperse after two police warnings, and continued to peacefully march down pristina's main street. police only directed the passage of demonstrators who, in the end, dispersed peacefully.

in urosevac, among several tens of thousands of demonstrators, there were around 20 moslem priests, khoja and muezzin. most ethnic albanians are moslems.

around 5,000 ethnic albanians rallied in pec and their intention was to march in the town center. after police warnings, they retreated and dispersed, but hurled rocks at police on two occasions. although several policemen were lightly injured, police did not intervene.

there were around 8,000 demonstrators in decani, nearly 5,000 in djakovica, and minor rallies in klina, istok, kijevo and streoci.

the rallies are being linked to the arrival of representatives of the geneva conference on yugoslavia for minority rights, who are due in pristina on tuesday.

ethnic albanians in kosmet enjoy all rights contained in international conventions on minorities - they have their own press, radio and television as well as the right to education in their native language.

around 360 ethnic albanians protested against the alleged 'cultural genocide' in brussels on monday, outside the headquarters of the european community council of

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ministers. demands for 'unconditional independence of kosovo' were set out during the demonstrations which were organized to 'revive europe's attention to the situation in kosovo'. (end) mb/nm - bz

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT COSIC: SERBS IN MACEDONIA - FACTOR OF COOPERATION BETWEEN MACEDONIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) - president of the federal republic of yugoslavia dobrica cosic stressed on monday that the national identity should be recognized to the serbs in macedonia who wish to be the factor of cooperation between the former yugoslav republic and yugoslavia.

jugoslav rancic, the yugoslav president's spokesman, told journalists that cosic said this during a meeting with a delegation of the democratic party of serbs from macedonia.

over 2 million 33 thousand strong macedonia's population the serbs represent 2.2 per cent.

cosic assessed that not enough attention has been devoted so far to the serbs in macedonia and that they represent the most neglected part of the serbian people.

you were sacrificed and written off and we understand your problems and your hardships. from the status of a nation which you had in the former yugoslavia, you now do not even enjoy national minority rights. you can count on our support, cosic said to the serb delegation members.

rancic also said that cosic stated readiness for the normalization of relations between yugoslavia and macedonia stressing that not one form of cooperation practised to date would be stopped or reduced.

as for the recognition of macedonia by yugoslavia, this, rancic said, does not depend on yugoslavia.

macedonia is the only one of the breakaway yugoslav republics which has not received an international recognition, even though the badinter commission assessed that macedonia fulfills the conditions for international recognition. macedonia was not recognized because greece is against this. greece demands that macedonia change its name because in the name of macedonia greece sees a territorial claim in view of the fact that greece itself has a province in the north of the country bearing the same name.

macedonia is the only one of the former yugoslav republics which did not secede from the former yugoslavia by engaging in an armed clash with the former yugoslav national army. macedonia observed the agreement on a peaceful withdrawal of yugoslav national army members from macedonia. (end) rg/nm/dk

SERBS HAVE BEEN LIVING IN KRAJINA, SLAVONIJA AND BARANJA FOR CENTURIES

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) - hugo rot, a psychologist and cartographer, has found a number of old maps which show krajina, slavonija and baranja had been inhabited solely by serbs as far back as the middle ages.

during tito's communist regime, these regions were within the administrative borders of the then yugoslav republic of croatia, and they are now part of the republic of serbian krajina which was proclaimed last year in parts of croatia where serbs are the majority population in reply to croatia's violent secession from yugoslavia and its attempt to reduce serbs to a national minority.

describing a map dating back from 1691, croatian cartographer payao riter-vitezovic described the region of present-day krajina as 'abandoned land inhabited by serbs'. the map was never disputed and is still in the historical museum of croatia in zagreb, rot told the belgrade daily politika ekspres on monday.

'from the 15th to the 19th century, there were no ethnically clean regions. an exception is this 'abandoned land', mentioned by riter-vitezovic,' said rot, a jew, who is writing a book 'serbs on their own land'.

in his book, which is to appear in bookshops soon, rot also mentioned a historian vigliolo from modenna who lived in the late 16th and early 17th century. in his works, vigliolo wrote that the region of present-day slavonija was 'inhabited by the serbian people practicing greek orthodox religion'.

in the first atlas of hungary, published in 1750, one of six mentioned regions is 'slavonija, inhabited by serbs', rot said. he added the author of the atlas, cartographer janosz tonka, described slavonija as a region between the rivers sava and danube, stretching from zagreb to the confluence of the river tisa to the danube.

the hungarian mapmaker also marked present-day baranja as a region inhabited by serbs.

'there are no more reliable or more objective witnesses than old cartographers and their maps,' rot said explaining why he entitled his book 'serbs on their own land'. (end) mb/nm - bz

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENT BULATOVIC DENIES HAVING PROMISED SPECIAL STATUS FOR ETHNIC ALBANIANS

podgorica, october 12 (tanjug) - the presidency president of the yugoslav republic of montenegro, momir bulatovic, on monday denied the allegations made by some ethnic-albanian deputies in the republican parliament that he has promised to give special status to the ethnic albanians in the republic.

the montenegro delegation has never given its consent, in the form of a concrete solution, in connection with special status for the ethnic albanians, bulatovic said in the republican parliament.

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the democratic forum of ethnic albanians in montenegro insists on special status for the ethnic albanians who make up 6.6 percent of the republic's 615,000 population.

bulatovic said that the hague conference documents of october 23 and november 3 envisaged special status only for the areas within the administrative borders of the former yugoslav republic of croatia where serbs constitute a majority.

bulatovic said that special status was 'nothing terrible' and that the draft of montenegro's new constitution, which was before the republican parliament, envisaged even greater rights than did the international community for national and ethnic groups.

bulatovic said that the 1974 constitution defined montenegro as a state of the montenegrin people and members of the other yugoslav nations and nationalities living in it, whereas the draft of the new constitution defined it as a state of all citizens living in it.

if any headway has been made, it has in fact been made in regard to national and ethnic groups, bulatovic said and refuted the allegations of ethnic-albanian deputies that the draft constitution dealt a 'deadly blow' to national minorities in montenegro.

deputy of the opposition national party of montenegro milos cimbaljevic said in the parliamentary debate that the democratic forum's demand was equal to a secessionist act.

cimbaljevic warned the montenegrin authorities that the democratic forum's demand was only a step to the full secession of a part of montenegro's territory.

ethnic albanians in serbia's province of kosovo and metohija also

call for secession from serbia and yugoslavia. (end) rg-nm/sg

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT APPOINTS GROUP OF EXPERTS TO DECIDE ON NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES IN SERBIA

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) - the yugoslav justice ministry on monday appointed three experts who will on tuesday propose the division of serbia into constituencies on the basis of demographic and statistical parameters, tanjug has learned from sources in the ministry.

the ad hoc group was set up because an agreement on the number of constituencies in serbia for federal elections has not been reached even after a month of talks at the federal round table between the authorities and opposition. the republic of montenegro is one constituency.

the group was formed after talks between yugoslav prime minister milan panic and the head of the group of experts of the federal justice ministry for the preparation of electoral law, vladimir goati.

the proposal was set out by yugoslav president dobrica cosic since a compromise on the number of con-

stituencies had not been reached at a round table meeting on saturday.

the ruling socialist party of serbia insists on 12 constituencies, the federal government proposed eight while the opposition parties said they could agree to a maximum of six constituencies (except for the serbian radical party which urges 10).

the opposition believes that by insisting on 12 constituencies, sps wants to turn the agreed proportional electoral system into a majority electoral system.

despite the failure of the round table talks on saturday, both cosic and panic are confident that elections at all levels will be held by the end of the year.

at saturday's round table talks, cosic called on the federal government and parliamentary parties of serbia and montenegro to finish political consultations, draw up an electoral law and submit it to federal parliament for adoption by friday, october 16 so that elections might be called by mid-december.

these elections might be decisive for the further survival of our state and our bare existence, cosic said.

we will submit a democratic draft electoral law to the (federal) parliament, and it is up to you to decide whether you will participate in the elections or not. who decides not to, will be a loser, panic said at the round table. (end) rg-nm - bz

FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

bileca, october 12 (tanjug) - the muslim-croatian forces on monday launched a heavy artillery attack on serbian positions around mostar, herzegovina, a region in the war-torn former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina.

serbian positions on the mostar front were attacked at the foot of mt velez and in the direction of blagaj-vranjevići, the information office of the herzegovina corps of the army of the serbian republic in bosnia-herzegovina announced.

it said that the croatian forces occasionally opened fire on other fronts in herzegovina (dubrovnik-trebinje, capljina-stolac) and moved units towards the front line.

there were several attacks by and regrouping of muslim forces in eastern herzegovina, near foca, and armed groups of muslims tried to infiltrate in the region of kalinovik. the attempt has been thwarted.

the headquarters of the herzegovina corps warned that it seemed that the regular army of croatia not only did not intend to leave the occupied serbian territories (in the trebinje municipality and the neretva river valley) but was also bringing in new and regrouping existing forces. (end) vp/am - bz

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DEFENCE LAWYERS DENY 'ETHNIC CLEANSING' CHARGES IN HRTKOVC

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) - lawyers defending shhincic and rade cskmak who were detained and charged with 'ethnic cleansing' in the village of hrtkovci in the serbian province of vojvodina, on monday denied allegations on their client's guilt.

at a press conference in belgrade lawyer veljko guberina accused yugoslav minister of justice tibor varadi of issuing a warrant for the arrest, disregarding the legal procedure, solely on the basis of complaints a group of croats and hungarians from hrtkovci had made about migration under pressure.

such an act is not suited to a state of law, guberina assessed, citing that the situation in hrtkovci is quite different from what the information media had been told.

lawyer darko vlahovic drew the attention to official findings of the vojvodina authorities that there have been no cases of 'ethnic cleansing' in the province and added that minister varadi himself said in an interview he recently gave to the hungarian news agency that the cases of 'ethnic cleansing' in vojvodina were rare and were stopped immediately.

the defence lawyers claim that the serb refugees from the former yugoslav republics of croatia and bosnia-herzegovina moved into the houses of a number of croats from hrtkovci with their approval about which there is proof.

vlahovic said that it was not true that the croats in the village are frightened, all hrtkovci villagers who left for croatia have done so of their own free will and this is evident from lease contracts, vlahovic said.

he also remarked that witnesses for the prosecution are mostly relatives of those croats who have gone to join the croat army in the war against the serbs. end/mb/am/dk

DEMONSTRATIONS IN KOSMET ILAD SEPARATIST GOALS, SAYS SERBIA'S GOVERNMENT

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) the government of the yugoslav republic of serbia on monday said that the demonstrations staged by ethnic albanians in the southern province of kosovo and metohija (kosmet) that same day were a 'form of renewed pressure aimed at attaining separatist goals.'

the serbian government statement released on monday afternoon said there was no reason for dissatisfaction since nothing stood in the way of regular school instructions in the albanian language.

the serbian government said it was impermissible to use school children for political purposes, which it stressed was banned under relevant international conventions.

scores of thousands of ethnic albanians, mostly students and teachers, staged protests in many towns in kosmet on monday because classes in the albanian language are allegedly not allowed.

in kosmet, where ethnic albanians constitute a majority, ethnic albanian students and teachers have for two years been boycotting schools, although they teach in the albanian language, only because the curriculums have been drawn up by republican authorities.

the ethnic-albanian separatist movement in kosmet, which wants to join kosmet to neighbouring albania, refuses to recognize the republic's authority even in the area of education.

the serbian government statement said it was obvious that the monday demonstrations were timed to precede the arrival of the chairman of the geneva conference's working group for minorities and to draw attention away from separatism as the chief cause of all problems in kosmet.

the organizing committee of the protest 'for schools in the albanian language' told a news conference on monday that new protests would be staged on tuesday, when it said 'albanian pupils and students will try to enter vacant rooms in schools and university faculties.'

the board of the social-democratic party (sdp) for kosmet said on monday that the demonstrations were a 'further attempt at internationalizing the problems in kosmet.' the sdp statement said the ethnic-albanian separatist movement was 'trying to put pressure on international organizations so that the issue of kosmet will be put on the agenda of the peace conference on yugoslavia.'

approximately 500 people, mostly students, demonstrated on monday outside the yugoslav embassy in tirana in support of the demonstrations in kosmet. the demonstrators in tirana called for an end to alleged 'serbian repressive measures' in kosmet. (anu) mb-ku/bg

BRITISH INITIATIVE FOR RECOGNITION OF MACEDONIA UNDER DIFFERENT NAME

athens, october 12 (tanjug) - british diplomat and european community (e.c.) envoy robin o'neil has said that the british initiative for the resolving of the issue on the recognition of the former yugoslav republic of macedonia is within the framework of the lisbon decisions arrived at by e.c. leaders in june, when it was decided that macedonia should change its name in order to receive international recognition.

after a brief visit to athens on monday and before leaving for skopje, capital of macedonia, o'neil said he hoped that a solution acceptable to both sides would be found.

o'neil and host greek foreign minister michalis papaconstantinou did not wish to comment the solution.

greece opposes macedonia's recognition under its present name because it believes that macedonia could have territorial claims against a greek region of the same name.

athens is firm in its stand that macedonia cannot gain recognition under its current name, a stand opposed by macedonian president kiro gligorov.

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greek pro-government press assessed on monday that gilgorov's sunday speech in the macedonian town of kumanovo was 'provocative', they underline that gilgorov criticized those macedonian officials who favour a compromise with greece, primarily macedonian foreign minister danko maleski. (end) vp-bm/sr

SERBIAN REPUBLIC IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: SERBIAN PLANES WILL FLY UNLESS CEASEFIRE IS RESPECTED

banja luka, oct 12 (tanjug) - planes of the serbian republic in the war-torn former yugoslav republic of bosnia-herzegovina will fly if the muslim-croat side fails to respect a ceasefire, said commander of the serbian republic's air force.

a possible adoption of a 'harder' variant of the u.n. resolution, envisaging attacks on the serbian republic air force, would mean an 'escalation of fighting in the balkans and europe,' major general zivomir ulkovic told a news conference in banja luka.

'armies under my command are ready for this variant, although they do not want it,' general ulkovic set out. he said a people waging a defence war had the right to use all the available forces for its defence.

the u.n. security council on friday adopted a resolution, imposing a no-fly zone over bosnia-herzegovina, excluding humanitarian flights. the resolution says the security council will meet immediately after a possible violation is reported to examine further steps to enforce the ban.

the serbian side assessed the resolution was giving strategic advantage to the other side, but said it would respect the decision as long as the muslim-croat side does not launch an offensive. (end) vp-bm/sr

NEW STEP TOWARDS AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND CROATIA

zagreb, oct 12 (tanjug) - the inter-state committee of the federal republic of yugoslavia and the break-away republic of croatia decided on its first session in zagreb to form five working groups which would prepare inter-state agreements in specific fields.

one of the groups will be engaged in creating the conditions for refugees to return home, heads of the croatian and yugoslav delegations jure radic and oskar kovac told reporters after the session.

the committee is to form commissions for restoration of traffic and electric power supplies, for financial affairs such as money transactions between the two states and the question of succession.

the committee's first meeting in zagreb next week, was formed after a meeting between yugoslav president dobrica cosic and croatian president franjo tudjman in geneva recently. the two leaders agreed on the normalization of the yugoslav-croatian relations.

the yugoslav delegation at the talks in zagreb included only representatives of the federal government and the government of the yugoslav republic of montenegro. the government of the other yugoslav republic of serbia said it would not participate in the talks because of a continued terror against serbs in croatia.

croatia has forcibly seceded from yugoslavia, reducing the status of serbs within its administrative borders to the status of a national minority, after the outbreak of the conflict with croatia's paramilitary formations. serbs created the republic of serbian krajina on the previously serb-populated areas of croatia.

the republic of serbian krajina is currently under u.n. protection. (end) vp-bm/sr

REFERENDUM IN SERBIA FAILS

belgrade, october 12 (tanjug) - a referendum for changes of the republican constitution allowing the scheduling of early elections in serbia has failed, according to the latest unofficial data given by the republican election committee.

in 181 of the 190 municipalities in serbia, less than 46.10 percent of the voters went to the polls, while 44.12 percent of the voters voted in favour of an amendment.

in serbia without the provinces, over two million voters or 47.43 percent voted in favour of a constitutional amendment.

for the parliament to officially proclaim a constitutional amendment and schedule early elections, it was necessary for at least half the electoral body to go to the polls, in this case -- over 3.5 million citizens of age.

republican election committee spokesman zoran djunic said that the official results would be announced on tuesday, and that the nine municipalities which have not yet been processed could not affect the results.

constitutional changes received the necessary number of votes only in vojvodina (the northern serbian province) where 51.80 percent of the citizens went to the polls and 50.06 percent voted in favour of the amendment.

the referendum failed in kosovo and metohija (the southern serbian province) because ethnic albanians boycotted it and only 14.83 percent of the population went to the polls, while 14.12 percent voted in favour of an amendment.

yugoslav president dobrica cosic said after voting on sunday, that if the referendum failed, another option would be applied -- the dissolving of parliament. yugoslav prime minister milan panic confirmed that elections would be held in serbia regardless of the referendum's outcome.


'if necessary, will find another way to call elections,' said panic after voting, but did not specify how.


the point of how the calling of early elections was controversial only in serbia. while the referendum did not crop up in montenegro, the other yugoslav republic.

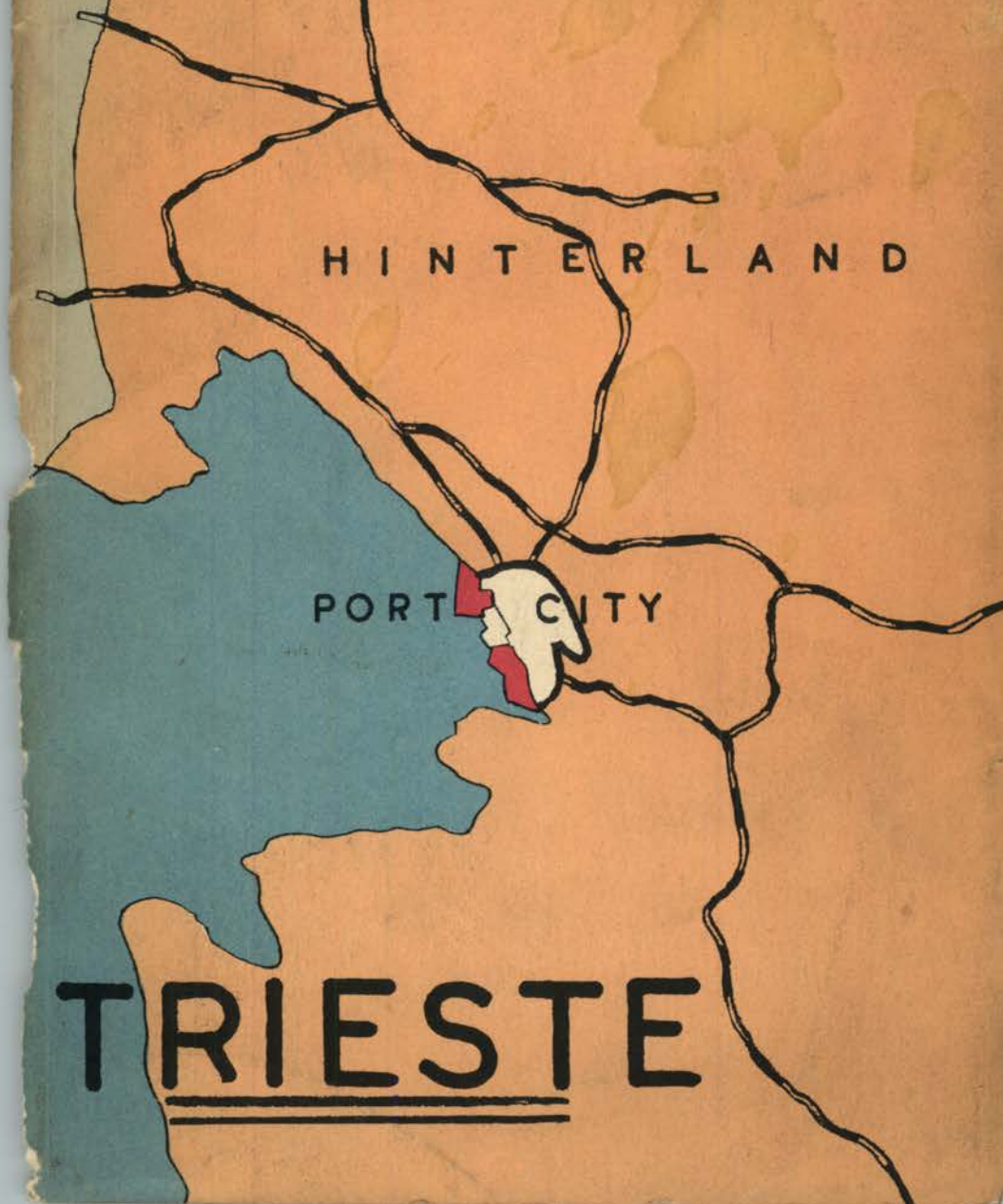
October 13, 1992

THE SOLUTION

THE HINTERLAND  : to Yugoslavia

THE CITY  : autonomous (a member State of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia)

THE PORT  : internationalised



TRIESTE

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1946

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THE YUGOSLAV VIEW

on the Questions of

Frontier Delimitation Between

Yugoslavia and Italy and

THE STATUS OF TRIESTE

AS regards the solution of the problem of Trieste, there are three points which should be borne in mind:

1. *The hinterland of Trieste* (the Julian March) is a solid Yugoslav ethnical block with a few small islands with a mixed population, mainly confined to the towns, and which are the historical result of foreign infiltration and denationalization. (According to the last Austrian statistics, of a total of 710,000 inhabitants there were only 111,000 Italians, i.e. 15%.) This solid Yugoslav hinterland should become part of Yugoslavia, i.e. its Slovene part of the People's Republic of Slovenia, and its Croat part of the People's Republic of Croatia.

2. *The city of Trieste*, being a city with a mixed Italo-Yugoslav population and an Italian majority, should be given full self-government within Yugoslavia.

3. *The port of Trieste* is Yugoslavia's main natural outlet, but should at the same time serve the international commercial traffic of the countries which gravitate towards the port of Trieste, and an international regime should be set up, therefore, in the port.

THE HINTERLAND OF TRIESTE (The Frontier With Italy)

Yugoslavia holds the view that her frontier with Italy should be drawn on the basis of the boundary between the solid Yugoslav and Italian ethnical territories, and that due regard should be given to safeguarding the economic and above all the communications needs of the Yugoslav settlements along the frontier.

This frontier between Yugoslavia and Italy should follow the PONTABELJ—TARCENT—CEDAD (Cividale)—KRMIN (Cormons)—TRZIC (Monfalcone) line and include the lagoons of Gradez (Grado), the site of the lighthouses of the Gulf of Trieste.

With such a frontier in the West, the Julian March would form a single geographical, ethnical and economic unit with the other Yugoslav territories.

THE CITY OF TRIESTE

Trieste will be a free city with the status of a federal unit within Yugoslavia. The limits of the free city of Trieste would

be determined by the area covered by the municipality of Trieste according to the historical boundaries of 1914.

The free city of Trieste would have its own Parliament, its own Government and Supreme Court. Its political juridical status would find expression in the enacting and carrying out of laws through its own organs in the sphere of home affairs, police, justice, education, certain branches of finance and economy and of all matters which concern Trieste as a federal unit. Trieste would determine its own cultural and political development, with due regard for the principle of equality for all the nationalities of which its population is composed, and for the democratic form of government. These rights would be fully guaranteed and sanctioned by the Constitution of the free city of Trieste, which would be passed by its freely elected Constituent Assembly within the framework of the Yugoslav Constitution.

At the same time Trieste would have in common with the other federal Yugoslav units those affairs which, according to the fundamental principles of a Federation, concern all the federal units, such as foreign affairs, national defense, communications, currency, the unit of the commercial area. As regards these matters, Trieste would take decisions together with the other federal units through its representatives in both Houses of the National Assembly of Yugoslavia (the central Parliament).

A solution would thus be found, on the other hand, to a question of vital importance for Yugoslav economy, which does not possess a single suitable port for commercial relations with foreign countries, while her entire system of communications gravitates towards Trieste. Without Trieste, Yugoslavia cannot develop in the economic field. This would, at the same time, constitute an answer to the problem of the survival of Trieste itself because its economic development is conditioned by unity with its natural hinterland, without which Trieste could not live economically and which can be secured for it only if Trieste becomes part of Yugoslavia. Finally, this solution, the only right and logical one, would make it possible to redress the historical injustice done to the peoples of Yugoslavia after World War I, when Italy was allowed to tear away a vital part of Yugoslavia's economic body.

THE FREE PORT OF TRIESTE

The port of Trieste is not only Yugoslavia's main natural sea outlet, but also serves the international trade of other countries. It is for this reason that Yugoslavia, although primarily interested in the port of Trieste, is willing to accept the solution that the port of Trieste, while being placed under the sovereignty of Yugoslavia, be internationalized. Yugoslavia is prepared to assume international obligations whereby all countries would be guaranteed a free use of the port, irrespective of the flag, origin or destination of the goods passing through it. As a free port, the port of Trieste would have a special administration, within whose competence all questions regarding the free port, the facilities and storehouses would fall.

The competence, organization and methods in accordance with which the work of the Port Administration is to be carried on will be laid down in a special statute representing an agreement of the countries concerned.

The free port of Trieste would cover the part of the port intended for international traffic (the harbor, facilities and storehouses), i.e. the area between Molo 0 to Molo 4 and from Riva 5 to Riva 7.

The goods traffic in the free port would be exempted from customs and all other Yugoslav taxes and duties, without discrimination as to the flag of the ship or the origin of the goods. The Administration of the port can with the approval of Yugoslavia introduce taxes for the use of the harbor and facilities only in so far as is necessary to cover the budgetary expenditure of the Port Administration and the expenditure for the maintenance of the harbor and harbor installations, their improvement and the amortization of the public works.

Under such an arrangement Yugoslavia would assume the obligation that no customs or other taxes will be introduced for the transit of goods through Yugoslavia from or to the port of Trieste, and that she will encourage this transit of goods by means of favorable tariffs and other facilities on her railways. All those facilities will be extended by Yugoslavia to all the countries using the port of Trieste and to all goods irrespective of the origin or destination and under the same conditions.

MEMORANDUM

of the Government of the
Federal People's Republic of
Yugoslavia concerning the ques-
tion of the Julian March and other
Yugoslav territories under Italy.

THE peoples of Yugoslavia have fought for ages for their liberation and union. Slovenes and Croats—while they lived within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy—were enslaved by that Monarchy and divided into various “crown provinces.” They never reconciled themselves to that fate. Consequently, their struggle against old Monarchy constantly broadened until in the course of the First World War it reached its climax in the mass desertions of Slovene and Croat soldiers and in their leaving the front line and joining the forces of the Entente; finally it broke into open armed revolts (Judenburg). Austria was unable to suppress this movement either by arrests or by shootings.

When Austria in 1918 collapsed under the blows of the armed forces of the Entente and under the internal pressure from its downtrodden nations, national states arose from her ruins and at last the hope dawned upon both Slovenes and Croats that the hour for their complete liberation and unity had come.

But just at that time they were split up more than ever before in their history by the frontiers drawn through their territory. That happened because the neighboring Italy was previously promised, and after the victory granted, certain territories of the enemy—Austria-Hungary—without the ethnic frontiers of the nations enslaved by Austria-Hungary—Slovenes and Croats—having been taken into consideration.

Thus by the peace treaties Italy was given: the whole province of Goriska (Gorizia), parts of Kranjska (Carniola) with Idrija and Postojna, a part of Koruska (Carinthia), i.e. Kanalska dolina (Valcanale), Trieste, Istria with islands, Rijeka (Fiume), Zadar (Zara), and the Dalmatian islands of Lastovo (Ladosta) and Pelagruz (Pelagosa). These provinces, towns and islands are ethnically, geographically, and economically constituent parts of Slovenia and Croatia (with Italian minorities in some ethnically mixed towns). Besides, Italy retained the Slovene territory called Beneska Slovenia.

This forced the Slovenes and Croats to continue their struggle for liberation. This struggle was particularly intense in the enslaved districts where Slovenes and Croats were deprived even of their minority rights.

During all those twenty and more years Italy—beginning with the violation of peace settlements by forceful occupation of Rijeka (Fiume) which under those settlements was to be a free city—followed against Yugoslavia an aggressive policy which constantly threatened the peace in the Balkans and in the Adriatic.

The Second World War broke out. Italy—in alliance with Germany—attacked Yugoslavia and seized several other Yugoslav provinces. This expedition was sheer robbery. The Italian army of occupation plundered Yugoslav natural resources, burnt many villages, deprived the population of all their political rights, shot thousands of them as hostages, and deported tens of thousands into concentration camps where most of them lost their lives.

Therefore the Yugoslavs fought with the same determination against the Italian as against the German invader. The Slovenes and Croats under Italy rose to arms and joined in this fight. In their rising they had but one aim in view: freedom and unity.

The self-determination of peoples is one of the principal aims of the struggle of the United Nations. The victory of the United Nations has created the necessary conditions for the full realization of this aim and consequently for the final liberation and union of the Yugoslavs. Throughout the war they fought at the side of the Allies and suffered enormous sacrifices for the common cause. They gave 1,700,000 lives.

A peace which would deny the right of unity to a nation so consistently freedom-loving would not be a just peace.

This is why Yugoslavia addresses herself to the Governments of her Great Allies with the request to examine impartially her demands.

Yugoslavia expects that the Allied Governments will recognize her claim on the whole of the ethnic territory of her nations—Slovenes and Croats—with the rectifications necessary for the normal economic and cultural life of her western districts and for the defence of her western frontier.

The right of Yugoslavia to the above mentioned territory—the main part of which is usually called the Julian March—is founded on indisputable facts.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE JULIAN MARCH

The territory known under the name of the Julian March consists of the Slovene Littoral with Beneska Slovenia (Slavia Italiana), Trieste and Istria. It is the territory comprised between the Yugoslav-Italian political frontier as established by the peace treaties in the East and the Yugoslav-Italian ethnographical boundary in the West.

The Yugoslav-Italian ethnographical boundary is geographically very clearly marked. It almost coincides with the dividing line between the Dinaric Mountain System and the Julian Alps, on the one hand, and the Northern Italian Plain, on the other. The plain is inhabited by Italians, specifically Friulians, but the very first line of mountain villages is inhabited by a compact Yugoslav population. Between these two ethnically compact territories there are in places narrow strips of territory which are ethnically mixed.

The small northern part of the Julian March belongs to the system of the Julian Alps. The large southern part belongs to the Dinaric System which stretches from northwest towards southeast. This direction is characteristic both of the mountain ranges and of the islands throughout southwestern Yugoslavia. The eastern Adriatic coast runs parallel to this mountain system and has the same character from Trzic (Monfalcone), northwest of Trieste, to the Bay of San Giovanni di Medua near the Albanian border, where it turns south. Only the northern part of the Julian March is linked to the Alps, while its main territorial body is essentially a constituent part of the Dinaric mountain region which is characteristic of southwestern Yugoslavia. The Julian March is thus in no way part of the Northern Italian Plain, to say nothing of the Apennine Peninsula.

HISTORY OF THE JULIAN MARCH

Since the times of the Great Migration the part of the territory of the Julian March called the Slovene Littoral has been compactly inhabited by Slovenes.

The Slovene Littoral consists of the province of Goriska (Gorizia), parts of Kranjska (Carniola) with Idrija and Posojna, a part of Koruska (Carinthia) which is called Kanalska

dolina (Valcanale), and Beneska Slovenia (Slavia Italiana)—parts of the Slovene ethnic territory which after the First World War remained outside Yugoslavia under Italy.

When the Slovenes lost their independence, they came under the rule of Franks and Germans, and not under the rule of Italians. The feudal system in these regions was German. Towards the end of the Middle Ages, the Habsburgs became the heir of German feudal families. With the exception of the short period of the Napoleonic Wars, they kept this region under their rule until 1918—the same as other Slovene lands.

In the 19th and 20th centuries the Slovenes developed an intense political, economic and cultural life in the whole of the Slovene Littoral. There were no Italian schools or Italian political parties in their midst.

Gorica (Gorizia), a town with a Slovene name, founded by local German counts, is the only town in the Slovene Littoral with a mixed population. For centuries Slovenes, Germans, and Italians, respectively Friulians, have lived in it.

The only part of the Slovene Littoral which was not under continuous Austrian rule is the small area of Beneska Slovenia lying directly northeast on the line Cedad (Cividale)—Tarcento (Tarcento)—Humin (Gemona). From the 15th century to 1797 this part of the Slovene Littoral was under the rule of the Republic of Venice. That is why it is called "Beneska" Slovenia, meaning "Venetian" Slovenia. From 1797 it was under Austrian rule (with the exception of the Napoleonic period); in 1866 it was ceded to the Kingdom of Italy.

Istria has also been inhabited by Croats and Slovenes since the Great Migration. Until 788 it belonged to the Byzantine Empire. Afterwards it was incorporated into the Frank Empire and came under the rule of German feudal lords. The part of Istria east of the river Rasa (called Liburnija), which has a purely Croat population, belonged to Croatia before it fell under German feudal rule. The old Romanic towns along the western coast of Istria managed to survive, although for many centuries the feudal rulers even in this region were German, while an overwhelming majority of the population was Croat and Slovene.

Towards the end of the Middle Ages Istria was politically divided into two parts. The main part came under the rule of

the Habsburgs, while the western coast came under the Republic of Venice and remained under her rule until her extinction in 1797. For this reason the population of the eastern and central parts of Istria is completely Yugoslav, while in the West there are enclaves with mixed population. The Romanic town-dwellers enjoyed in relation to the Slavonic rural population a privileged social position both before and under the rule of Venice. They maintained this privileged position also under Austria-Hungary. But in the 19th and 20th centuries in spite of this discrimination, the Yugoslav majority of Istria, which up to that time had already developed a tradition of the old Slav Church literature, Protestant literature, and a rich folklore, began to play an ever increasing part in the economic, cultural, and political life of the country.

The history of Trieste differs from that of the Istrian Romanic towns. Trieste came under Austrian rule as early as 1382 and it always considered Venice its greatest enemy. The great development of Trieste since the 18th century, when it surpassed by far the Romanic towns of Istria, was due to the fact that it belonged politically to its natural northeastern hinterland. In 1848 Trieste was opposed to the union with Italy. Nor could the Italian irredentist movement win much ground in Trieste at any later date. There are several reasons for this: 1) In Trieste it has always been generally known that the prosperity of the city depends on its hinterland, which is not Italian; 2) The population of the city has always been mixed and during the 19th and 20th centuries the role of the Slovenes in its economic, cultural, and political life constantly grew in importance; at the last Austrian elections the Slovene National Party obtained nearly one third of the votes, not counting the votes which the Slovene workers cast for the united Slovene-Italian Social Democratic Party; 3) Both Italian and Slovene workers, organized in this party, represented a considerable section of the population which has always been hostile to the union of Trieste with Italy; together with the voters of the Slovene National Party, they polled an absolute majority of votes at the above mentioned elections.

In the course of the Second World War these Italians of Trieste have again and clearly manifested their will to join the State organism which is to embrace the Slav majority of the

Julian March, i. e. Yugoslavia. They supported the Partisan movement from the very beginning. They entered its ranks, and in the last year of the war, formed independent units within the Yugoslav Army. After the liberation of the city, the great majority of the Italians of Trieste took part in the establishment of the joint City Council, and gave it their full support.

ITALIAN OPPRESSION

This historical survey would not be complete without reference to the position of Slovenes and Croats in the Julian March under Italian rule between the two wars.

The Yugoslavs who were handed over to Italy at the end of the First World War elected at the beginning their representatives for the parliament in Rome and protested against the annexation of their homeland without the consent of the population. In the meantime, a ruthless oppression of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Italy took place. This oppression started in the period between 1918 and 1922 even before the Fascist regime came into power. It was set afoot by the pre-Fascist Governments, while Fascism only made matters worse still.

Yugoslavs under Fascism lost their parliamentary representation, but their provincial autonomy, which they had enjoyed under Austria, was never renewed after the war; their communal autonomy was abolished, while various exponents of the regime, nominated by the Italian Government, were entrusted with the local authority. In law courts and in other Government offices only the use of the Italian language was permitted; Slovene and Croat officials were dismissed. As regards schools, in 1913 the Slovenes and Croats had in that area 488 elementary schools with 942 classes, 66,962 pupils and 1,350 teachers, but the so-called Gentile reform which was introduced in 1923 provided only for Italian elementary schools, while Yugoslav teachers were either dismissed or transferred into the interior of Italy. The teaching of the Slovene and Croat languages was also discontinued in all other schools. Private teaching of the Slovene and Croat languages was forbidden even in the narrowest family circles. All political, economic and cultural societies were dissolved; the cooperative movement was forcibly included into the

Fascist system; Slovene and Croat newspapers were prohibited and so was the publication of Slovene and Croat books and the importation of books and newspapers from Yugoslavia. Fascist organizations for adults and youth were put to the task of completing the italianization of Slovenes and Croats. Geographical and also personal and family names were officially changed and all non-Italian inscriptions, even on tombstones, were banned with the object of giving the province an Italian appearance. After the conclusion of the Concordat with the Vatican in 1929, the bishops who were opposed to the policy of denationalization were removed and new bishops, appointed in their places, subjected the subordinate clergy to a severe pressure in harmony with the intentions of the regime to speed up the process of italianization. A systematic Italian colonization was pursued at the expense of Slovene and Croat agrarian settlements. The emigration of Slovenes and Croats to America, France, and Yugoslavia was encouraged. On the other hand, the immigration of Italians from the old Kingdom was systematically organized; their number reached in the end 150,000. The establishment of a special office (under Italo Sauro) to advise the government on the promotion of the italianization of the Julian March was decided on.

The policy of forcible denationalization was accompanied by terror. This terror at the beginning was "illegal," but in fact it was tolerated by the authorities. For instance, the monumental "National Home"—the seat of the Slovene National organizations in Trieste—was burnt to the ground as early as 1920. Many other instances could be quoted: raid on the offices of the Slovene newspaper "Edinost" in Trieste (1918); destruction of the Slavonic "Catholic Printing Society" in Pazin (1920); destruction of the "Workers Home" in Trieste and of the "National Home" in Sv. Ivan (1921), etc. etc. These acts of terrorism were almost a daily occurrence. They were resorted to particularly during elections, at the time of census, and on other important occasions; they were connived at, if not actually assisted by, representatives of the then "liberal" Italy. Later on, when the Fascists came into power, the terror was legalized and made part of the whole Fascist system of internments, concentration camps and mock trials by the "special tribunal" (Tribunale Speciale)

under which great numbers of Yugoslavs in the Julian March were either sentenced to death or to penal servitude. Moreover, in July, 1942, Mussolini, during his stay in Gorica, approved in principle a scheme for the general removal of all Slovenes and Croats from the Julian March. This decision was taken because of the powerful impetus of the National Liberation rising in the Julian March, but the events of the war and the progress of the National Liberation movement prevented its realization.

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE JULIAN MARCH

The ethnographical boundary begins on the Adriatic Coast some 25 km northwest of Trieste at Trzic (Monfalcone), an industrial town with mixed population, and goes northward to the point where the river Vipava (Vipacco) flows into the river Soca (Isonzo). From there it follows the line of the Soca to a point south of Gorica (Gorizia) where it turns west and runs parallel with the Gorica-Udine railway line as far as Krmin (Cormons). From the latter place it turns north towards the town of Cedad (Cividale) which has a mixed population, and continues in a northwesterly direction cutting through communities along the Cedad-Tarcent (Tarcento) road which have a mixed population. North of Tarcent the boundary turns north again and then east, in such a way as to include the Slovene valley of the river Rezia (Resia), a tributary of the river Bela (Fella) which in its turn flows into the Tagliamento; thence it proceeds to Mount Kanin (Monte Canin, 2585). Thereafter the boundary continues in the northwesterly direction following the former Austro-Italian frontier, passing between the railway stations of Pontabelj (Pontafel) and Ponteba (Pontebba) on the Venice-Vienna line, and finally reaching Mount Roskofel (Monte Cavallo, 2339) where it begins to meet with the German-speaking elements.

Thus only the southern section of the ethnographical boundary up to a point near Gorica runs in a general way along the Soca river, while its northern section lies far to the west of this river. Only in the southern section (from the Adriatic Sea to Krmin) it runs to the East of the 1914 frontier between Austria-Hungary and Italy. In the central section (between Krmin and Kanin) it lies to the West of this frontier. In this area—Beneska

Slovenia—even the official Italian census (1921) admits that there are 33,932 Slovenes. In its northern section the ethnographical boundary coincides with the former frontier between Austria-Hungary and Italy.

This is the present ethnographical boundary. East of that line, on the Yugoslav side, there has never been, since the days of the Great Migration, any Romanic agricultural population. West of that line, however, the Slovenes lost considerable territory under Italian pressure. The necessary proof to this effect can be found in historical documents as well as in numerous Slavonic names of localities situated in the said territory, such as Turjak (Turriaco), Gradiska and Locnik in the valley of the Soca, Belgrado, Goricica (Goricizza), Passian Schiavonesco, etc., in the Friulian Plain; Dunja (Dogna) and Reklanica (Raccolano), etc., in the mountain valleys of the Julian Alps.

The population in the northern part of the Julian March was before 1918 entirely Slovene, except in the city of Gorica. This is the part of the Julian March which forms the Slovene Littoral. It has, according to the last census (1936), 288,000 inhabitants. It is the only part of the Julian March which has a territorial contact with the Italian, respectively Friulian, ethnic territory to the West. But nevertheless in the entire region, excepting the town of Gorica, there was not a single village or town with an Italian minority.

The town of Gorica within its present municipal borders had, according to Austrian statistics of 1910, 44,353 inhabitants, of whom 21,845, or 49%, were Yugoslav. Even Italian statistics (1921) admit that of the 42,360 inhabitants 17,388, or 41%, are Yugoslav. In reality, over one half of the population is Yugoslav. Furthermore, the town is surrounded on all sides, including the West, by compact Slovene population. It is the center of a province constituting its natural hinterland which is 100% Slovene.

Another part of the Julian March—Istria—is a triangular peninsula between the Gulf of Trieste and the Gulf of Quarnero. It includes a number of islands, the largest of which are Cres (Cherso) and Losinj (Lussin). Istria lies southeast of the thousand-year-old Slovene-Italian ethnic border and has no contact whatever with the Italian ethnic territory, from which it is separated by the Slovene Littoral. According to the last Italian cen-

sus (1936), 354,000 inhabitants live on the territory of the former Austrian province of Istria as annexed by Italy in 1920. The census did not register any particulars concerning nationalities. The first Austrian census of 1846, which contains these particulars, gives the following figures: 60,000 (26.31%) Italians, 165,540 (72.99%) Croats and Slovenes, 1,555 (0.68%) Rumanians, and 40 (0.02%) Jews. Later Austrian censuses cannot be taken into consideration, because they do not register the figures according to the mother tongue, but according to the language commonly used in trade. Throughout the Adriatic, the language which in those days was used in navigation and trade by all nationalities was Italian. The administration of the census, too, was in the hands of Municipal Councils, which were controlled by Italians. In the last century the ratio between the Italian and the Yugoslav population was changed to the detriment of the Yugoslavs. The change was due to the forceful denationalization of Yugoslavs and to the systematically organized immigration of Italians from the old Kingdom. But in spite of this, the Italians number even today less than one third of the total population of Istria as annexed by Italy in 1920.

The eastern part of Istria (Liburnia) and its central parts are completely Yugoslav; the Italian minority there amounts only to a few thousands. In the western part, the Italian minority constitutes several ethnically isolated "islands" which moreover have a mixed population — Milje (Muggia), Kopar (Capo d'Istria), Isola, Piran, Umag (Umago), Novi Grad (Cittanova), Porec (Parenzo), Rovinj (Rovigno), Vodnjan (Dignano), Pula (Pola). The Italian minority lives chiefly in towns, whereas the village population is almost entirely Croat and Slovene.

CITY OF TRIESTE

The city of Trieste and its surroundings form yet another part of the Julian March. Two hundred years ago, on the territory of the present municipality of Trieste, there was a small Italian sea town of 4,000 inhabitants and several Slovene villages. These villages were situated along the coast on both sides of the town and also on the side of the mainland. The town of Trieste (which the Yugoslavs call Trst) did not have at that time, nor has to-

day, any territorial contiguity with the Italian ethnic territory. The normal development of this town was checked by the hostility of Venice which with its 140,000 inhabitants enjoyed a complete monopoly over the Adriatic. After the power of Venice was broken and her monopoly over the Adriatic lost, the town of Trieste, thanks to the progress of science and commerce, began to grow rapidly. According to the last census (1936), it has a population of 252,431. The population consists almost entirely of newcomers. They are of the most diverse nationalities. The largest numbers came from Yugoslav regions, the next largest from Italy. These settlers used the Italian language in their mutual intercourse, wherever they came from. Thus many of them gradually became Italian-speaking, although they were not so before. This process came to an end in more recent times when the Slovenes began to play a more important part in cultural, political and other fields. The number of Slovenes and Croats began to grow. But the Italian seizure of the city in 1918 brought about a violent change in the situation. The Italian authorities now resorted to all the means at their disposal in order to italianize the Slovene population. They changed the Slovene surnames into Italian, prohibited the use of the Slovene language even in family circles, etc. In addition, they brought to Trieste from the old Kingdom some 50,000 Italians, consisting of officials, clerks, teachers, workmen, policemen and so on. But in spite of all these efforts, one third of the population of the municipality of Trieste is Yugoslav. The Italians are in the majority in the centre of the city; the majority in the suburbs (according even to the unreliable Austrian census of 1910) is Slovene, whereas the population in the outlying parts of the municipality is purely Slovene. There are no reliable official statistics showing the exact figures of the various nationalities composing the population of Trieste. According to the Austrian census of 1846, there were 43,940 (54.5%) Italians, 25,000 (31.5%) Slovenes, 8,830 (9.9%) Germans and 3,060 (3.8%) Jews. Later censuses cannot be relied on for the same reasons as in the case of Istria. They were taken by municipal councils controlled by Italians; they registered the inhabitants according to the language in common use and not according to the mother tongue. But however unfair these methods were, the census of

1910 admits the same percentage of Yugoslavs as the above mentioned Austrian census of 1846, i. e. 31% (59,319). This, too, is a gross misrepresentation. The truth is that at that time the Yugoslavs in the city of Trieste numbered at least 80,000 (over 40%).

The city of Rijeka (Fiume) can also be regarded as a part of the Julian March. For centuries, Rijeka was a small Croat town with an insignificant number of Italians. The Austrian census of 1851 gives the following figures: 11,581 Croats and 691 Italians. When in 1870 Rijeka became part of Hungary, the Hungarian authorities began to favor the Italians at the expense of Croats. The number of Italians and italianized Croats increased as the result of this policy. This made the Italians claim that the number of Italians in Rijeka in 1910 had reached the 50% mark, which is a great exaggeration. A substantial majority of the population of Rijeka has always been of Yugoslav nationality. Moreover, the city is completely surrounded by Croat territory and actually forms one single unit with the adjoining city of Susak which is entirely Croat.

Parts of Dalmatia, too, were handed over to Italy at the end of the First World War. Thus the city of Zadar (Zara) and the islands of Lastovo (Lagosta) and Pelagruz (Pelagosa) fell under Italian rule. These territories—situated in the centre of the Yugoslav Adriatic Coast—served exclusively as stepping stones for Italy's penetration into the Balkans. From the ethnical point of view, the islands of Lastovo and Pelagruz are entirely Croat. The city of Zadar is ethnically mixed. According to the Austrian census of 1910, of the 19,946 inhabitants of these territories 7,108 are Croats. The census in Zadar was taken by an Italian Municipal Council and only the language in common use was registered.

In the territory of the Julian March, there were before the First World War (in 1913) 448 Slavonic elementary schools with 66,962 pupils, two higher elementary schools and seven secondary schools. In Gorica there was a complete grammar school where the teaching was done in Slovene, and one in Pazin where it was done in Serbo-Croat; then, a non-classical secondary school in Idria, an incomplete grammar-school in Opatija, a boys' and a girls' training college in Gorica and a training

college in Pazin.

The territory of the Julian March—covering the area between the Yugoslav-Italian pre-war political frontier and the Yugoslav-Italian ethnographical boundary—has a population of 970,000 of which approximately 650,000 are Yugoslavs. This means that the area has some 320,000 Italians of whom almost one half live in the city of Trieste itself. The Italian population lives almost exclusively in coastal towns (Trieste, Istrian towns, Rijeka); a small number of Italians live in Gorica and quite insignificant numbers in other towns in the interior of Istria.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE JULIAN MARCH

For the economic position of the Julian March it is of the greatest importance that Trieste is situated on its territory.

Trieste is the natural port of northern Yugoslavia and the only port of her federal state of Slovenia. No river permitting cheap transport connects, however, the port of Trieste with the hinterland for which it is the natural outlet. For centuries Trieste has been connected with its hinterland only by road. In the middle of the last century (1857) the main railway line (Trieste—Ljubljana—Maribor—Vienna) was built. Today, the Trieste—Gorica—Sv. Lucija—Jesenice—Beljak (Villach) line also links Trieste with the interior.

This has two significant consequences. The first is the tendency to develop in Trieste and all along the railway lines connecting it with the interior an industry which would process the raw materials brought in by sea and destined for the interior into half-finished products and goods of simple manufacture, which can easier bear the high cost of rail transport. Under Austria-Hungary (when the communications of Trieste with the hinterland were free and favored by the so-called "Adriatic Tariff") this tendency resulted in the actual establishment of such an industry in Trieste itself (steel mills, oil refineries, etc.) and in the establishment of a series of metallurgical and textile plants throughout the Slovene Littoral and prewar Yugoslav Slovenia; the industrial centres of Trzic (Monfalcone), Gorica, Ljubljana, Jesenice, Kranj, Celje, Store, Maribor, and other smaller industrial places should more particularly be mentioned.

All this territory including Trieste constitutes a single indus-

trial unit. It can be called the industrial hinterland of Trieste. It extends far to the East and in a broader sense also covers the whole area of the Sava valley. The great natural possibilities which it offers to those more distant parts of Yugoslavia could not have been taken advantage of during the last twenty years, but these possibilities exist and they must be taken into consideration.

The industrial hinterland participates in various other ways in the economic life of Trieste. It serves Trieste as a source of raw materials, such as timber (forests of Slovenia and the rest of Yugoslavia), coal (Trbovlje), hemp and other industrial plants, etc. It also serves Trieste as a source of food and labor. In this connection it should be noted that Yugoslav labor has greatly contributed to the progress and prosperity of Trieste. It was of particular importance for its merchant marine whose vigorous development was largely due to Yugoslav seamen, captains and shipowners. The founders of the best known shipping enterprises in Trieste (Kozulic, Tripkovic, Martinolic, Topic) are all of Yugoslav origin.

Trieste itself has yet one other interest in this hinterland. It needs Yugoslavia which is the only country of the hinterland able to consume its local industrial production.

The second consequence of the above mentioned circumstances is the dependence of the economic life of Trieste on the transport policy of the State to which the hinterland belongs. Trieste can prosper if the transport policy in its hinterland, especially as regards the railway rates, is such as to favor this port. The least increase in the transport rates may seriously paralyze the traffic between the port and the interior. It is therefore obvious that Trieste can only prosper if the State to which the hinterland belongs is interested in its prosperity. The right solution, making Trieste and its industrial hinterland part of one and the same State, is of great importance also for the countries using it as a port of transit. These countries will benefit by any tariff policy favoring Trieste which may be introduced by the country possessing the hinterland in its own interest, i. e. in the interest of the industrial hinterland of Trieste.

During the last twenty years Trieste has had every opportunity of experiencing what it means to be cut off from the greatest

part of its industrial hinterland. Italy, having already a sufficient number of harbors for all her provinces, did not need Trieste for economic purposes. Italy was interested in Trieste only politically. Like all her outposts on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic, Trieste to her was nothing but a jumping-off ground for her expansion into Central Europe and the Balkans. For this reason, Italy was not willing, from an economic point of view, to go to the expense of maintaining the traffic in the port of Trieste by artificial means.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia needs Trieste as its best sea outlet and as the only sea outlet for the federal Slovenia. She is also interested in the economic prosperity of Trieste itself, for it means the prosperity of this vast hinterland covering not only the territory inhabited by Slovenes on both sides of the pre-war political frontier, but also the whole area of the Sava valley. She is therefore interested in facilitating and favoring the communications linking this great port with the hinterland.

DECLINE UNDER ITALY

These basic facts are clearly illustrated by the recent history of this port. The close link between Trieste and its hinterland as far as communications and industrial production are concerned was severed after the First World War when Trieste and the Julian March became part of Italy. The result was a decline in the traffic of the port of Trieste. Before the First World War, the total port traffic was on the average increasing at the rate of 6.6% per year. After the First World War, the traffic was falling on a yearly average of 1.2%. It should be noted that during all this time the total Italian sea traffic excluding Trieste was increasing on an average of 1.9%, while the total traffic of Yugoslav ports was growing by 3.9%. The reasons for this decline are twofold.

In the first place, the separation of Trieste from its hinterland was followed by a dislocation in its international traffic. Italy, in her attempt to dominate through Trieste the economic life of Yugoslavia, forced Yugoslavia to abandon Trieste and to make the undeveloped and unsuitable port of Susak her principal outlet. In the same way, in order to tie Austria closer to herself, Italy gave the latter facilities on her railways which made Austria use

other Italian ports as well, e.g. Venice, thus reducing the volume of the Austrian traffic with Trieste. Finally, Germany through Hamburg absorbed a large part of Czechoslovak traffic which prior to the First World War gravitated to Trieste.

In the second place, this separation caused a general economic breakdown in Trieste itself and in the entire local area (the Julian March). The way in which the frontiers were drawn brought about a permanent economic crisis in Trieste which necessarily had a deep effect also on the Julian March. The local population started to emigrate to Yugoslavia and later to South America and other countries. This movement was going on on a large scale involving some 90,000 individuals (approximately 15% of the total Yugoslav population). Italy encouraged this emigration, wishing to reduce the Yugoslav population.

The decline in the traffic of Trieste could not be avoided. Italy embarked upon a series of financial measures in order to revive the decaying economic life of Trieste for purely political reasons. But she failed. Italy was not part of the hinterland of Trieste and accordingly she did not have the possibility of stopping the process of the decomposition of its economic structure. Trieste can live only if territorially and politically linked with the hinterland for which it was built.

Nor was Italy herself able to play any important part in the traffic of Trieste, as a superficial examination of her statistics would make it appear at the first glance. These statistics were prepared in such a manner as to make one believe that Italy participated in the traffic of the port of Trieste to the amount of 22.1%. This percentage, however, has very little to do with Italy. More than half of it covers the traffic with the Yugoslav territories annexed by Italy, 5.9% refers to the traffic with the Julian March and another 6.9% to the local traffic consisting chiefly of coastal trade. The two items can only be looked upon as representing "Italian" participation so long as the area of the Julian March and its coast are under Italy. Once these Yugoslav territories are separated, only 10% remains for the traffic with Italy. A further point is that Italy does not participate in the traffic of Trieste as a country of the hinterland, but on a purely mercantile basis as does any other seafaring nation. She is shipping oranges, rice and other articles to Trieste in order to send them on to its

economic hinterland, just as, say, Spain or Greece. This transiting traffic can be maintained only if there exists a corresponding traffic between Trieste and its economic hinterland. For if there is no demand for such goods in the hinterland, there is no need to import them into Trieste. This explains why the volume of the transit traffic between Italy and Trieste was larger before the First World War when Trieste was Austrian than after the war when it became Italian.

The decrease in the volume of this traffic was indeed general. The separation of Trieste from its economic hinterland affected not only Yugoslavia as the directly and principally interested country, but also all the other countries for which Trieste is a natural commercial outlet, and more particularly Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The abnormal situation which was created by this separation caused grave embarrassments to, and inflicted great losses upon, Yugoslavia. Her traffic through Trieste was in constant decline since 1924. While in the immediate vicinity Trieste with its splendid port facilities lay almost ruined and unused, Yugoslavia was faced with the problem of how and where to find a harbor for the shipment of her trade, which is to a large extent oriented overseas. Over one quarter of it is transacted with overseas countries (while, for instance the overseas trade of Austria amounted to only 6% of her total foreign trade). Yugoslavia has not had the choice of any other world port for the needs of her wide and rich northern area, and has therefore had to use the port of Susak. Susak is a small and unsuitable port. It was built in a hurry and its communications with the hinterland are inadequate. But the deviation of the Yugoslav traffic from Trieste to Susak was not the only way in which the separation of Trieste harmed Yugoslavia economically. Even more detrimental was the ensuing severance of connection between the industry of Trieste and the part of the Yugoslav industry which before the First World War was based upon the manufacturing activity of Trieste. This part of Yugoslav industry found itself suddenly cut off from its hitherto cheapest sources and from now on had to supply itself with raw materials under more unfavorable conditions, chiefly by the expensive rail transport.

The final result of these unhappy circumstances was a con-

siderable rise in the cost of production of the young Yugoslav industry. The separation of Trieste from its hinterland was one of the reasons for the introduction of an extremely protectionist customs policy in Yugoslavia and for all the deplorable consequences which it necessarily had both for Yugoslavia and for overseas countries interested in Yugoslav import and export.

Now that the question of the settlement of the northern Adriatic problem has been raised again, from the economic point of view, too, only one solution suggests itself as possible. It is to unite the Julian March, including Trieste, with Yugoslavia. This is in the interest of all these territories and of Yugoslavia, while it is in no way detrimental to the economic life of Italy. But it is also in the interest of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and all the other countries of the hinterland.

IMPORTANCE OF RAIL LINKS

It should be pointed out that Yugoslavia holds the most important section of the main railway line connecting Trieste with the hinterland; and also that the chief sections of the other main line (Trieste-Gorica-Jesenice) run through Yugoslav ethnical territory. Consequently, Yugoslavia will in future be able to pursue a railway policy in regard to the main Trieste arteries that will benefit not only Trieste but also all the interested countries. With Trieste in her hands, she will have every interest to facilitate as much as possible the transport of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary via Trieste. It is obvious that the larger the volume of the Trieste transport is, the cheaper becomes the shipment of Yugoslav goods traffic through Trieste. The difference between Yugoslavia and Italy in relation to Trieste lies in the very fact that whereas Yugoslavia needs both its industry and its port, Italy needs neither. Italy even if she wanted it, could not develop the traffic of Trieste, since the main sections of the Trieste communication arteries are on Yugoslav territory.

The needs of the other hinterland countries can be met by the establishment of free customs zones in the port of Trieste. The internationalization of Trieste is no solution. Many and vital reasons speak against it, but the most important are the following: The industry of Trieste in that case could never be governed by the same economic policy as the industry of Yugo-

slavia with which it is inextricably linked. The necessary contact between the two industries, of which the first depends upon the second, could not be maintained. This might automatically force Yugoslavia to look for traffic solutions outside Trieste to her own detriment, to the detriment of Trieste, and to the detriment of the countries using Trieste.

A further reason making internationalization impossible is that Trieste cannot exist unless there is somebody who finances the railway lines. Trieste cannot finance them on its own because any introduction of additional port dues and taxes would have a prohibiting effect upon its trade. If in some manner or other the financing of the railways was nevertheless provided for, there would still be no practical possibilities for an adequate transport policy. For the main section of the chief communication lines of Trieste would still be outside its border in a foreign land.

And there should be no illusion as to the practicability of binding the interested countries by means of treaties to a transport policy favorable for Trieste, unless those countries are willing to enter into such treaties on their own initiative. By the treaties of St. Germain and Trianon at the end of the First World War the successor States bound themselves to maintain the old Austrian "Adriatic Tariff" in regard to the communication arteries of Trieste. But they never lived up to this commitment, for the simple reason that they were not directly interested in the prosperity of Trieste. The problem should therefore be considered on a realistic basis, i.e. by admitting that the only solution for Trieste and for the whole of the Julian March also from the economic point of view is, as stated, union with Yugoslavia.

What was necessary to prove regarding Trieste and the Slovene Littoral hardly needs proof as regards Istria, Rijeka, Zadar and the Dalmatian islands. These territories have almost no economic connections with Italy. Both geographically and economically they form one single unit with Yugoslavia. The participation of Italy in their trade does not differ in any way from her participation in the trade of Greece, Turkey or any other Mediterranean country.

YEARS OF WAR IN THE JULIAN MARCH

During the twenty-five years of slavery under Italian imperialism, the Yugoslav people in the Julian March did not lose for a single moment the feeling of solidarity with their brethren on the other side of the pre-war frontier. They opposed to that imperialism a continuous resistance and fought resolutely for their union and liberty. Their struggle became stronger still when in 1939 Italy's ally—Germany—started the Second World War and it further increased when in 1940 Italy herself entered the war against the Allies in the most critical moment of their history. In 1941 when Germany and Italy occupied Yugoslavia and when the peoples of Yugoslavia formed their Army of National Liberation, the struggle of the people in the Julian March assumed wide proportions and in 1942 resulted in a general national rising.

The struggle of the Partisans of the Julian March was waged under the most difficult conditions. The country in which it took place was woodless and poorly supplied. Italy and Germany were deeply interested in it, because of its paramount importance for their military operations. Three railway lines connecting Germany with Italy were running through it. The only alternative line runs through the Brenner Pass.

The entire population of the Julian March participated in the National Liberation Movement. The constant offensives, which the enemies undertook with overwhelming numerical superiority in their attempt to secure the strategic roads and railway lines, were of no avail. Neither could this movement be stopped by their ruthless reprisals against the civilian population whom they drove to concentration camps, whom they arrested or shot, and whose villages they burnt, committing the most cruel atrocities. The strength of the Partisan units constantly grew. The Partisans continued to be supported to the utmost by the civilian population. A considerable number of them came from Beneska Slovenia, i.e. the part of the Julian March which as early as 1866 came under Italy. They participated in the struggle from the early days in 1941.

The general national rising and the powerful growth of the Partisan forces in the Julian March gained new impetus in the

days of the Italian capitulation. In the whole territory, excepting the towns which were already in German hands or which the Germans entered immediately after capitulation, the authority of the Italian State disappeared almost overnight. Everywhere it was taken over by the Committees of National Liberation, under whose leadership the entire population gathered. Through their representatives and at great mass meetings they demanded that the Julian March be united to Yugoslavia. Since that time Italian authority in the Julian March was never set up again. The people's authority was recognized even in those parts where units of the Yugoslav Army were not present, i.e. right through to the suburbs of the larger towns.

The Slovene and Croat Liberation Movement was supported by the Italian antifascist population. This cooperation, as proved by the presence of Italian brigades in the Yugoslav Army, became closer in 1942 and 1943. By the end of 1944 it developed into a joint Slovene-Croat-Italian antifascist movement, which in 1945 gave rise to the formation of a single Slovene-Italian and Croat-Italian Antifascist Union comprising powerful organizations of women, youth and workers; the organization of the united workers (Unità Operaia) was transformed after the liberation into the United Trade Unions.

In the ethnically mixed city of Trieste the Ninth Slovene Army Corps set up a body called the Military Command of the City, whose task was to organize the Slovenes and Italians into an armed underground military force. Its units in the end numbered about 5,000 men. They carried on incessant armed actions inside the town and caused considerable losses to the enemy. At the approach of the Fourth Yugoslav Army, the Military Command organized a rising and considerably assisted the regular Army in the speedy liberation of the City.

From everything that has been said it follows that in the Julian March there exists a general spontaneous National Liberation Movement whose aim is: the union of that territory with the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the Partisan units in the Julian March during the last years of war in 1944 and 1945 there were about 30,000 Slovene and Croat soldiers. Throughout the war, in the whole territory of the Julian March, in spite of the unfavorable conditions of the ter-

rain and the fierce and constant attacks by the enemy, facilitated by a dense network of motor roads stretching all over the country, the military operations of the Partisans were relentlessly kept up, railway lines were destroyed, transports attacked, and enemy communications interrupted. The Partisan forces in the Julian March permanently pinned down eight enemy divisions.

But this was not all. The population of the Julian March gave to the Yugoslav Army 15,000 soldiers in addition to the forces which it had on the spot. A great majority of them consisted of those Slovenes and Croats whom Fascist Italy had mobilized into so-called "Bataglioni Speciali" and whom, because of their political unreliability, she did not arm, but used for forced labor in the interior of the Italian State. After the capitulation of Italy they demanded from the British and American authorities in Southern and Central Italy permission to be allowed to fight as units of the Yugoslav Army. These brigades were included in the Fourth Yugoslav Army; they participated in the fighting in Dalmatia, Lika and the Julian March. In this way in 1944 and 1945 about 45,000 soldiers from the Julian March fought in the ranks of the Army of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (now the Yugoslav Army).

According to the present incomplete information, the losses suffered by the Julian March in the Second World War are:

Killed	42,800
Imprisoned, interned, or deported into concentration camps	95,460
Totally burnt or destroyed buildings.....	19,357
Partially damaged buildings	16,837

The Julian March won its freedom from the Fascist conquerors in the struggles of 1939-45. It completely destroyed the old and created a new and national authority. Thereby it has clearly proclaimed its demand to become part of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. It accordingly greeted with enthusiasm the Fourth Yugoslav Army which finally liberated it in the beginning of May, 1945.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing clearly shows:

- 1) That the Julian March is a country which is geographi-

cally, ethnographically, economically, and by the will of its population a constituent part of Yugoslavia, or more precisely of her federal states of Slovenia and Croatia.

Geographically, its southern parts constitute the extreme end of the Dinaric Mountain System. Its northern parts run into the Julian Alps; none of its parts belongs to the Northern Italian Plain. Ethnographically, it has been inhabited for the last thirteen centuries mainly by Slovenes and Croats, i.e. Yugoslavs. The Italian minority, which was infiltrated in more recent times, chiefly through italianization and immigration, lives exclusively in a number of towns where it represents isolated "islands" on the basic Yugoslav national soil. These towns have no connection whatever with the Italian ethnographic territory. Besides the Italians, they have a considerable number of Yugoslav inhabitants which in most cases is as high as 40-50% of the total town population.

Economically, Trieste, the rest of the Julian March and Yugoslavia are indissolubly linked together. Trieste for Yugoslavia represents the most important port for its in- and out-going trade; for Italy it has no such economic importance, if it has for her any commercial and communication value at all. Trieste is one of the rare great ports in Europe which do not lie at the mouth of a river; it has no possibility for cheap river transport into the interior. An industry which is closely linked with the industry of Trieste has therefore developed in the hinterland of the port on the territory of the Julian March and of northern Yugoslavia. The industry of Trieste needs raw materials from Yugoslavia and it also needs Yugoslavia for the consumption of its local production.

2) That the Slovenes and the Croats of this region have continuously fought against the Italian conquerors and in so doing have developed a constancy which expresses in the most resolute manner their determination to live free and united with their brethren in Yugoslavia. In the course of this powerful national movement, the population of the Julian March participated with great enthusiasm in the struggle of all the peoples of Yugoslavia against the Axis invaders. In this struggle they contributed considerably—in proportion to their numerical strength—to the victory of Allied arms; they clearly and uncompromisingly mani-

fested their will to be united with Yugoslavia. All the more so as the population of the Julian March has suffered so much from Italian oppression and terror that there is no power in the world which could bring them back under Italian rule.

3) That this whole problem has been created by Italy's greed and her aggressive policy towards her neighbors—the Yugoslavs. Italy, when she had Trieste, Istria and the Slovene Littoral, used all these enslaved Yugoslav lands as a means for undermining the Yugoslav State community and as a military and political bridgehead for her further forcible penetration into Central Europe and the Balkans—penetration for the realization of which Italy finally resorted to unprovoked aggression and to war against Yugoslavia. She never needed nor used these territories for any other end.

Consequently, the only rational and just solution of this problem is that the Julian March in its entirety be united with Yugoslavia also formally by an act of international law. Only such a solution of the so-called "Julian March problem" will correspond to the needs and the wishes of the population. Such a solution will be beneficial for other countries of Central Europe. It will create the necessary conditions for lasting peace in the Adriatic which the peoples of Yugoslavia sincerely desire. It will give justice to a faithful and martyred ally such as Yugoslavia has been. It will leave the responsible founders of the new world order with a clear conscience both before the peoples of Yugoslavia and before the future generations of the United Nations.

Statement of
THE YUGOSLAV CASE

at the
Council of Foreign Ministers

London, September, 1945

I.

STATEMENT BY MR. EDVARD KARDELJ

Deputy Prime Minister, Head of the Yugoslav Delegation*

The problem of the Julian March represents a two-fold issue for Yugoslavia. It is the extremely important economic and political issue of a country cut off by the Treaty of Rapallo from its natural sea outlet and deprived of territories which have always formed part of its national entity, and at the same time it is an issue concerning two small nations—the Slovene and the Croat—who in the course of centuries have been fighting for their freedom and their unity against German and Italian conquerors and who trusted that their aims would be realized during this war. In order to make this point even clearer I should like to remind you of the fact that the Slovene nation numbers only one and a half million people and that little over a million of them live in Yugoslavia, while over half a million, that is one third of the Slovenes, live within the borders of Italy and Austria. Accordingly the problem of the Julian March for the Slovene nation is not a question of sentimentality nor is it a selfish tendency to expand its frontiers; it is a question of life, of normal development and of its very existence.

The territory which we request covers, according to the old Italian administrative division, the whole of the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia, Pula and Fiume as a whole as well as part of the province of Udine. It also comprises the whole of the Zadar province in Dalmatia. The ethnic borderline between the Slovenes and Italians is a perfectly clearly determined one; it has undergone but little change in the course of the last five hundred years. Within this ethnically compact Slovene and Croat territory, an Italian minority inhabits only some of the towns along the sea-coast. Nowhere in this territory can one find Italian peasants. The total population living in this territory amounts to 970,000, including 650,000 Yugoslavs and about 320,000 Italians, Germans and others. One half of the Italians live in the city of Trieste, while the remainder inhabits the small sea-coast

* Now First Vice-President

towns. In some of these towns the Italians constitute the majority of the population, while in others they are the minority. I repeat: East of the Italo-Yugoslav ethnic border the Italian minority does not inhabit a continuous territory, but lives only in isolated towns.

This state of ethnic relations gives a sufficiently clear picture of the past of the territory in question, as well as of the merits of our claims. A national structure of this kind is characteristic of lands which have, over a long period, suffered under foreign rule. The German and Italian oppressors always established their institutions in the towns. That is where the process of denationalization usually started. The Italians living in the towns of the Julian March are the descendants of Friulian and above all Venetian settlers, not to mention the settlers who arrived there from all parts of Italy during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. All this time the authority in the Julian March was divided between the German feudal lords and Venetian patricians. The entire governing apparatus, both political and economic, was either German or Italian, while the Slovenes and the Croats were merely peasants, serfs and seamen. It is only natural that a social structure of this kind should attempt to stifle the growth of a Slovene and Croat intelligentsia and the normal development of these peoples. Only in this way could Italian population enclaves arise and survive amidst an ethnically compact Slav territory.

The most difficult period for the Slav population of the Julian March began after the First World War when this province was given to Italy. All the Slovene and Croat schools were gradually closed. In connection with this it should be borne in mind that in 1913 there were 448 elementary and 10 secondary Slovene and Croat schools in the Julian March. The Italians even prohibited religious instruction in the mother tongue. All the Slovene and Croat officials were dismissed, the publications were suppressed, the use of the Slovene and Croat tongue was prohibited in the churches, the singing of the Slovene and Croat songs was forbidden, Slovene and Croat surnames were italianized, Slovene and Croat cooperatives and other economic organizations were disbanded, etc. In addition to all this in the course of twenty-five years the Italian authorities waged terror, com-

mitted murders, arrests, beatings and sent the Slav population to concentration camps. In 1926 a special tribunal was set up for the Slovenes and Croats who resisted the policy of violence pursued by the Italian conquerors. Italian civil servants and settlers were brought from the interior of Italy, the constant aim being to give the province an Italian character as soon as possible. Since 1918 at least 100,000 to 150,000 Italian settlers came from Italy to the Julian March. The purpose was to prevent the very possibility of development of a Slovene and Croat intelligentsia. This is what the prefect of Gorizia, a certain Dampieri, one of the men responsible for the carrying out of this policy, wrote in a report to Mussolini in 1930:

“As regards the schools, I still maintain that it would be a political mistake to keep the secondary school in Tolmino and that it would be no less a mistake to let the Slovenes have sixty scholarships in both the student homes, the Dante Alighieri in Gorizia and the Franc Shkodnik in Tolmino, for it would be absolutely contrary to our national interests to foster, by artificial means, the growth of an educated Slav citizenry.

“I proposed to win over the Gorizia seminaries—both of them Slovene strongholds—and tried to turn the Franciscan monks against the Slovene priests. The problem of the Slovenes can be solved neither by words nor by the application of police methods, for nobody in peacetime thinks of leaving the territory. If we wish to solve this problem and, in so doing, to arouse but little national opposition among the Slovenes, we must use the proper methods. By means of a certain amount of money which should be placed at disposal every year out of the state budget, it would be possible to carry through an irresistible campaign to direct at least partly the Slovene youth into the spiritual life of the fatherland, while the adults and old people should be left to their fate.”

These excerpts from the fascist archives were published by the Italian press. They are more convincing evidence in favor of my thesis than anything I could add myself.

When the past martyrdom of the Julian March is taken into