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HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
2D DISTRICT, MARYLAND

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1610 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202-225-3061

DISTRICT OFFICES:
200 EAST JOPPA ROAD
TOWSON, MD 21204
301-337-7222

7458 GERMAN HILL ROAD
DUNDALK, MD 21222
301-285-2747

6 NORTH MAIN STREET
BEL AIR, MD 21014
301-879-2517

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 21, 1991

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION (ON LEAVE)
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEES: MERCHANT MARINE PANAMA CANAL/OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF COAST GUARD & NAVIGATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND LONG TERM CARE
TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY

BY FAX

The Honorable Warren Zimmerman
U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Faxed

Dear Mr. *Warren* Ambassador:

As per our conversation today I am writing to inform you of my plans while in Yugoslavia.

The Helsinki Commission will be in Belgrade from Sunday, March 25, in the afternoon, until Monday, March 26, in the afternoon. The group will then go to Zagreb.

On Tuesday, March 26, in the early evening, I will be driven by Mina from Zagreb to Belgrade. I will stay in Belgrade Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights.

Once in Belgrade we can be in contact with each other.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress

HDB:db

Also will advise re hotel arrangements etc. for my separate days.

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
2D DISTRICT, MARYLAND

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
AND LONG TERM CARE
TASK FORCE ON WOMEN
AND SOCIAL SECURITY

BY FAX

Dr. Clara Mandich

Dear Clara:

This letter is to inform you of my travel plans while in Yugoslavia.

The Helsinki Commission will be in Belgrade from Sunday, March 25, in the afternoon, until Monday, March 26, in the afternoon. I will be staying in the Hotel Hyatt Regency. The group will then go to Zagreb.

On Tuesday, March 27, in the early evening, I will be driven from Zagreb to Belgrade. I will stay in Belgrade Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. As of today, I am not sure where I will be staying.

I will look forward to seeing you.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,



Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress

HDB:db



De Palyā,

OK. I'll be
in Kyatt

Wed. at 7,30.

no longer than 1/2

hour - 40 minutes!

But regards to be

I am coming back here

Wed + Thursday -

Want to see you then,

7.30 AM maybe Wed. breakfast at Hy att.

& also to see

Museum then

see by you

Let me know as I

will be flexible

to his schedule,
schedule

a. - 058 40 877

Simone Blackie

Wolfrich

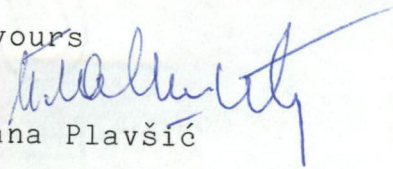
Helen (Hyatt)

no. 321

Dear Mrs.Helen Bently,

so sorry not to have opportunity to meet you. I'm sending
to you this videotape. Hope it will be of interest for you.
From it you shall be able to see what kind of human treatment
exist in "democratic Croatia" one of the ruined houses is
my brothers haus.

Sincerely yours


Biljana Plavšić

IMPORTANT NOTES FROM MARCH 91 YUGOSLAVIA TRIP

I) FOR AMBASSADOR ZIMMERMAN BEFORE SENATOR PELL'S VISIT:

- 1) IF COUNTRY SEPARATES, IT FALLS
- 2) HURTS PEOPLE, NOT GOVERNMENT
- 3) COULD TURN COUNTRY TOWARD DICTATORSHIP
- 4) FIRST TO GO AWAY FROM COMMUNISM
- 5) HOME PURCHASE

- AFTER 50 YEARS OF COMMUNISM & DICTATORSHIP IT IS DIFFICULT TO CHANGE IMMEDIATELY OR OVERNIGHT.

II) KLARA WANTS INFORMATION ON AMERICAN PERSON ON COUNCIL FOR HER SON.

III) KLARA'S BIRTHDAY IS AUGUST 26.

FOR FUTURE TRIPS BRING: LEGAL PADS
 HAND HELD TAPE RECORDER
 RAIN HATS

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

YUGOSLAVIA

DR. SMILJA AVRAMOV - 434-329 (HOME)
PROFESSOR OF LAW
ASSOCIATION OF THE SERBS FROM CROATIA LIVING IN BELGRADE

MRS. GLUMAC - 322-693 OR 335-804, 637-454
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNSEL OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

--Bankers at dinner in Budapest with Mrs. Glumac:
- Mr. Ylatkoyic - 340-562 Pres/National Bank of Yugo
- Mr. Markovic - 331-204
- Mr. Lijceyic - 332-432

--Milosevic Vojislav, Counselor Yugoslav Parliment
222-1307 or 619-010 (hm)
Address: E. Gaksic 32/3
11000 Beograd (Might be coming to states in spring)

DR. KLARA MANDIC - 455-397, 458-239
SERBIAN-JEWISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

MINJA KORUGA - 634-844 (HM) OR 181-885 (HM)
EMBASSY ESCORT/DRIVER
Family: wife- Jelena
sons- Dane, Sasa, Minja Jr.
Address: Jeurejska 15
11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia

ALENSANDAR MARINCIC - 433-886, 138-181 (HM)
NIKOLA TESLA MUSEUM
PROLETERSKIH BRIGADE S1

MR. MILORAD BAJIC - 555-044
FILM PRODUCER

FATHER MARKO - 186-371
PATRIJARSIJA

MR. PESIC - 334-585 OR 444-5468
ARCHITECT OF CATHEDRAL

MR. BRANKOVIC - 190-401 (GALENKA)

MR. MARKOVIC - 222-2377 OR 222-2379

DR. MIRAN MEJAK - NO NUMBER
PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA

MISCELLANEOUS PHONE NUMBERS:

-JOURNALISTS: MR. ANDJELKOVIC/ RADIO YUGOSLAVIA
344-455

MRS. DIANA SCHEMO/ BALTIMORE SUN
HOTEL MOSKO - 686-255/R110

MR. ZORAN PETROVIC/ TV NOVI SAD
LEAVE MSG AT 327-694, STUDENT FORUM OF
TERRAZIA PARLIMENT

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL - BELGRADE
342-490

-ATTORNEYS FOR CASES: VOJISLAV DJUNIC (LUKA DJUROVIC CASE)
752-093 (HM) OR 333-283

SRDJA POPVIC (SHANA LACARVIC CASE)
339-442 OR 344-420

-BOB STONE'S COUSIN- SAVKA MIHAILOVIC 135-723

-OLGA MARCOVIC'S FRIEND- MILENA NORMOVICH(?) 337-707



COMMISSION ON SECURITY

AND

COOPERATION IN EUROPE

VISIT TO



HUNGARY, YUGOSLOVIA

AND ALBANIA



MARCH 21-29, 1991



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TRAVELERS	1-2
ITINERARY	3-8
EMBASSY INFORMATION	9
HOTEL INFORMATION	10
EXCHANGE RATE	11
CLIMATOLOGY	12-13
AIRCREW INFORMATION	14
AIRCRAFT INFORMATION. . . .	15
NOTES	16-18



MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Co-Chairman
and Mrs. Susan DeConcini

Representative Clay Shaw
and Mrs. Emilie Shaw

Representative Bob McEwen
and Mrs. Liz McEwen

Representative Bill Richardson
and Mrs. Barbara Richardson

Representative Bob Dornan

Representative Helen Delich Bentley

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. Bill Fritts, CSCE Commissioner

HELSINKI COMMISSION STAFF

Ambassador Sam Wise
Staff Director

Ms. Jane Fisher
Deputy Staff Director

Mr. David Evans
Senior Advisor

Mr. Bob Hand
Staff Member

Mr. Ronald McNamara
Staff Member

Ms. Vinca Showalter
Staff Member

Dr. Elez Biberaj
Interpreter



CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Dr. Martin Sletzinger
Foreign Affairs Committee Staff

Ms. Mary Hawkins
Office of Senator DeConcini

Ms. June Tracy
Office of Senator DeConcini

Ms. Eleanor Lewis
Office of Representative Dingell

Mr. Stu Nagurka
Office of Representative Richardson

AIR FORCE ESCORTS

Colonel Joe Mudd

Colonel David Hayes

Lt Colonel (Doctor) Lee Garrett

Captain Margaret Conrad

Technical Sergeant Les Henderson

Sergeant Rhonda Brooks

ITINERARY

Friday, March 22:

6:00 PM Depart Andrews AFB

- Flight time: 6 hours + 5 min
- Set watches ahead 5 hours
- Dinner served enroute

Saturday, March 23:

5:05 AM Arrive Shannon, Ireland

6:40 AM Depart Shannon

- Flight time 2 hours + 50 min
- Set watches ahead 1 hour
- Lunch served enroute

10:30 AM Arrive Budapest, Hungary

Check-in at Hotel Forum

11:10 AM Depart for Economic Development Seminar (Parliament Building)

11:45 AM Senator DeConcini Address at Economic Development Seminar

12:30 PM Return to Hotel

2:00 PM Meet with FIDESZ Representatives in Control Room

3:00 PM Meet with Representatives of Gypsy-Community in Control Room

4:00 PM Meet with U.S. Business Representatives in Control Room

5:30 PM Depart for CSCE-Hosted Reception at Ambassador Thomas' Residence

7:30 PM Return to Hotel

ITINERARY

37 36-1-117-9111

Sunday, March 24:

Breakfast Buffet Available
in Hotel

9:30 AM Depart for Palm Sunday Church
Service at St. Matyas (optional)
(Depart there at 1100 for
Parliament)

11:00 AM Baggage Call

11:10 AM Depart Hotel to Attend Senator
Charles McC. Mathias
presentation at Economic
Development Seminar (11:30)

12:30 PM Depart Parliament Building,
Travel to Szentendre

1:00 PM Lunch at Rab Raby Restaurant

2:30 PM Visit Imre Nagy Grave Site

4:00 PM Depart Budapest

- Flight time 45 minutes

4:45 PM Arrive Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Welcome by Federal Assembly at
Airport

Check in at Hyatt Hotel

6:45 PM Embassy Briefing in
Hotel Conference Room

7-7.30

306-451-2524 4

ITINERARY

Monday, March 25:

Breakfast Buffet Available
in Hotel

10:00 AM Meet with Federation State
President Jovic

11:00 AM Meet with Serbian President
Milosevic

1:00 PM Buffet Luncheon for
Representatives of Hungarian
Community in Vojvodina and
Serbian Opposition Leaders

2:30 PM Meet with Albanian Opposition
Leaders from Kosovo

4:30 PM Depart Belgrade

- Flight time 55 minutes

5:25 PM Arrive Zagreb, Croatia

Check in at Intercontinental
Hotel

6:30 PM Consulate Briefing in Control
Room

7:15 PM Depart for Dinner at Bela
Restaurant (optional)

Walk through Old Town center

ITINERARY

Tuesday, March 26:

- 8:00 AM Meet with Croatian Democratic Party Leader Veselica in Control Room
- 8:45 AM Depart for Meeting with Party of Democratic Changes (League of Communists) Leader Racan (9:00)
- 9:45 AM Depart for Meeting with President Tudjman (Parliament Building, 10:00)
- 11:00 AM Meet with the Prime Minister Manolic and Parliament Officials
- 1:00 PM Luncheon with Media Representatives
- 2:45 PM Return to Hotel
- 3:00 PM Meet with Representatives of Serbian Minority in Control Room
- 4:00 PM Baggage Call
- 5:00 PM Depart Hotel for airport
- 5:30 PM Depart Zagreb
- Flight time 45 minutes
- 6:15 PM Arrive Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Check in at Holiday Inn
- 7:45 PM Depart for Dinner at Marica Han Restaurant (optional)

ITINERARY

Wednesday, March 27:

Breakfast Buffet Available in
Hotel

10:15 AM Meet with President of Assembly
Krajsnik

11:30 AM Meet with Representatives of
Islamic Religious Community
Head Selimoski

12:30 PM Luncheon hosted by Prime
Minister Pelivan (Spouses
Included)

1:45 PM Meet with President Izetbegovic

2:15 PM Meet with Collective Presidency

4:15 PM Depart Sarajevo

- Flight time 45 minutes

5:00 PM Arrive Tirana, Albania

Check in at Hotel

ITINERARY

Thursday, March 28:

- Meet with Foreign Minister
- Meet with Election Commission
- Meet with University Students
- Lunch at Hotel
- Meet with Forum for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 3:00 PM Meet with Democratic Party
- Meet with Republican Party
- Meet with President Ramiz Alia
- 5:00 PM Press Conference
- 6:00 PM Depart Tirana
 - Flight time 1 hour
- 7:00 PM Arrive Naples
- 8:30 PM Depart Naples
 - Flight time 3 hours, 10 min
 - Set watches ahead 1 hours
 - Dinner served enroute
- 10:40 PM Arrive Shannon

Friday, March 29:

- 12:10 AM Depart Shannon
 - Flight time 7 hours, 5 min
 - Set watches ahead 5 hours
 - Snacks and drinks available
- 2:15 AM Arrive Andrews AFB



**EMBASSY
INFORMATION**

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST (E), V. Szabadsag Ter 12; Am Embassy; APO NY 09213; Tel [36] (1) 112-6450; Telex 18048 224-222; Commercial Devel Ctr: Telex 227136 USCDC H; FAX 132-0934, FBO FAX 175-5924

AMB:	Charles H. Thomas	RSO:	Kenneth Kayatin
DCM:	Donald B. Kursch	AGR:	Robert Svec (resident in Vienna)
POL:	Thomas A. Lynch	ODA:	Col Ruth Anderson USA
ECO:	Sandra A. Dembski	SCI:	Thomas A. Schlenker
COM:	David Hughes	IRS:	Frederick Pablo (resident in Rome)
CON:	Margaret Higgins		
PRESS/CULT:	Robert McCarthy		
ADM:	Wayne K. Logsdon		

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Embassy Control Officer:

Tom Robertson
Tele: 011-36-1-112-6450/Ext 440

YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE (E), American Embassy Box 5070, APO NY 09213-5070; Tel [38] (11) 645-655; Telex 11529 AMEMBA YU; FAX [38] (11) 645-221; Workweek: Monday-Friday 7:30-4:15; Consular Section 7:30-3:30

AMB:	Warren Zimmermann	RSO:	David Tanner
DCM:	Robert Rackmales	SCI:	Robert E. Day, Jr.
POL:	Louis D. Sell	AGR:	Clyde Gumbmann
ECO:	Patrick J. Nichols	PAO:	Bruce R. Koch
COM:	Peter Noble	IRS:	Frederick Pablo (resident in Rome)
CON:	William E. Ryerson	ODA:	Col Cleatus G. Whisnant USAF
ADM:	John M. O'Keefe		

ZAGREB (CG), Brace Kavurica 2; AMCONGEN Box 5080, APO NY 09213-5080; Tel [38] (41) 444-800; Telex 21180 YU AMCON; FAX [38] (41) 440-235

CG:	M. Michael Einik	ADM:	Frank J. Finver
POL/ECO/COM:	Douglas C. Greene	BPAO:	Mark J. Smith
CON:	Lorraine W. Polik		

BELGRADE

Embassy Control Officer:

Louis Sell
Tele: 011-38-11-645-655/Ext 110

ZAGREB

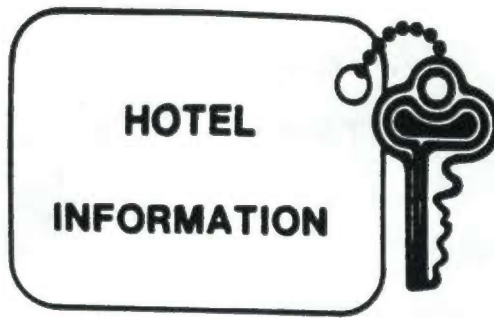
Embassy Control Officer:

T. J. Rose
Tele: 011-38-41-444-800

SARAJEVO

Embassy Control Officer:

Earle Scarlett (In Belgrade)
Tele: 011-38-11-645-655/Ext 110



BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Hotel Forum
Tele: 011-36-1-117-8088
Fax: 011-36-1-117-9808

BELGRADE, YUGOSLOVIA

Hyatt Regency
Tele: 011-38-11-222-1234
Fax: 011-38-11-222-2234

ZAGREB, YUGOSLOVIA

Hotel Intercontinental
Tele: 011-38-41-453411
Fax: 011-38-41-444431

SARAJEVO, YUGOSLOVIA

Holiday Inn
Tele: 011-38-71-215-688
Fax: 011-38-71-215-601

**EXCHANGE
RATE(S)**



AS OF 19 MAR 91

HUNGARY (Forint)

<u>Dollar(s)</u>	=	<u>Forint(s)</u>
1.00	=	71.20
5.00	=	356.00
10.00	=	712.00
20.00	=	1424.00
50.00	=	3560.00
75.00	=	5340.00
100.00	=	7120.00

YUGOSLAVIA (Dinar)

<u>Dollar(s)</u>	=	<u>Dinar(s)</u>
1.00	=	13.90
5.00	=	69.50
10.00	=	139.00
20.00	=	278.00
50.00	=	695.00
75.00	=	1042.50
100.00	=	1390.00

CLIMATOLOGY

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Cool temperatures with occasional, usually light, precipitation are the March norm in the central Danube river valley. Average daily temperatures range from a low in the mid 30's to a high near 50° F. The temperature drops to the freezing point on about one-third of the days. Rain likely on 30% of the days, and some snow is also a possibility.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, which is located on the east side of the mountains, enjoys a pleasant spring. The mean cloudiness is from 40 to 65 percent. The average daily high temperatures are in the lower 60's and the nighttime lows average in the lower 40's. Belgrade averages about 10 to 15 days of light precipitation during April.

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA

Located on the Sava River in the northern plains of Yugoslavia, Zagreb is mostly cloudy and cool in March. Rain falls on about 35% of the days and thunderstorms are rare. The daytime high temperature averages 50°F and overnight lows are generally in the low 30's.

CLIMATOLOGY

SARAJEVO, YUGOSLAVIA

Located in the mountainous interior of Yugoslavia, Sarajevo can remain quite cold through March. Afternoon highs only reach the upper 40's with overnight lows averaging 30°F. Nighttime lows will be below freezing on 70% of the nights. Rain falls on 25% of the days and is usually in the form of snow.

TIRANA, ALBANIA

Springtime brings mild weather and partly to mostly cloudy skies to Albania. Afternoon highs generally reach the upper 50's. At night, temperatures will drop into the upper 30's. The chance of precipitation is 25-30% on any given day.





YOUR AIRCREW

AIRCRAFT COMMANDER

Lieutenant Colonel James Kash

PILOT

Major Lewis Newhard

NAVIGATOR

Major Everett DeWolfe
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bovim
Captain Joseph Flynn

FLIGHT ENGINEER

Senior Master Sergeant Lonny Gordon
Senior Master Sergeant Jack Beall
Technical Sergeant Robert Haw

RADIO OPERATOR

Master Sergeant David Sterrett
Technical Sergeant David Nelson
Staff Sergeant William Sizer

STEWARD

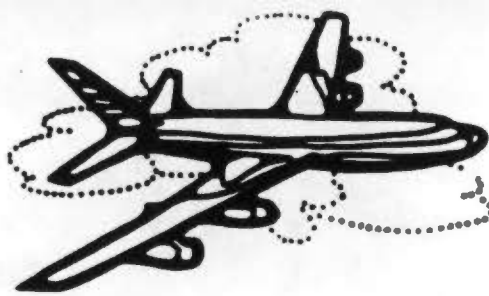
Staff Sergeant Brian Erard
Technical Sergeant Robin Theroux
Staff Sergeant Mary Staib
Technical Sergeant Karen Kron
Technical Sergeant Christopher Sylvester

CREW CHIEF

Staff Sergeant Michael Dellavalle

GUARDS

Technical Sergeant John Straub
Technical Sergeant Rohan Gabay
Technical Sergeant Marshall Reed
Staff Sergeant Timothy Beach



AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

C-137

The C-137 is the military version of the Boeing 707 commercial jetliner. The Air Force operates several of these aircraft in our Special Air Missions (SAM) fleet. The SAM aircraft are used exclusively for the transportation of U.S. Government VIP's like you, and designated government guests. This aircraft is similiar to Air Force One. This aircraft is equipped with a special secure global communications system allowing the passengers to call home from anywhere in the world. The special missions of this aircraft require a crew of 21, which includes communications, maintenance, and security personnel, in addition to the normal aircrew. We hope you will find your flight in the C-137 an enjoyable experience.

CRUISE SPEED: 430 MPH

CRUISE RANGE: 5000 Miles

ALTITUDE CEILING: Above 43,000 Feet

NOTES



NOTES



NOTES



Generalexport

GENEX

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN HUNGARY

1052 BUDAPEST
Váci Uica 19-21/V
Tel.: 1185-499
Telex: 22-8051 GENEX H
Telefax: 1382-230

MILOSAV PRELIĆ
Direktor



11030 Београд,
Николаја Гогоља 34/4
Тел. (011) 555-044

МИЛОРАД БАЈИЋ
ДИРЕКТОР

Мр. МИЛЕ ДАКИЋ
директор

МЕМОРИЈАЛНИ ПАРК
„ПЕТРОВА ГОРА“

☎ 047/714-128
Факс: 047/714-128

Rudi Sova
Ambassador of Yugoslavia

BUDAPEST

EMBASSY-1428-390

RESID. 1159-078

Mme **BOGDANA GLUMAC - LEVAKOV**

Président du Conseil fédéral
de l'Assemblée de la RSFY

af 0.11. 637.454

h 0.23 49.026

BULEVAR LENJINA. 2
Beograd

MAKSINA BORKOV
3
ZRENDANIN

tel 1159-078

BORBOLYA 4,

Rudi Sova

Ambassador of Yugoslavia

rezidencija

Borbolja uca 4

BUDAPEST

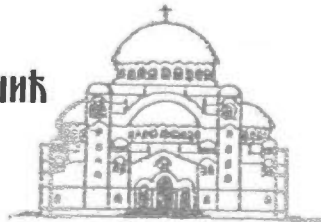
Dragolyub

Jakic

132-627

проф. арх. Бранко Пешић

протомајстор Храма Светог Саве



пројектни биро
градништа Храма Светог Саве
на Врачару
Београд, Катанићева б.б.
Телефон: 444 54 68

кућна адреса:
11000 Београд
Пролетерских бригада 38
Телефон: 334 585

BRANKO PEŠIĆ

architect

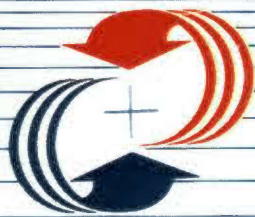
Professor Civil Engineering Faculty
Belgrade University

Home:

11000 Belgrade

Proleterskih brigada 38

011/334-585



УЗАЈАМНО

ОБВЕЗНИЦЕ ЗАЈМА - ВИШЕ ОД ШТЕДЊЕ!

**Хартија од вредности која доноси највише*

ДЕВИЗНЕ ОБВЕЗНИЦЕ

СУ ЕМИТОВАНЕ У:

- НЕМАЧКИМ МАРКАМА (DEM)
- ШВАЈЦАРСКИМ ФРАНЦИМА (CHF)
- АМЕРИЧКИМ ДОЛАРИМА (USD)
- ФРАНЦУСКИМ ФРАНЦИМА (FRF)

У АПОЕНИМА ОД:

- 100 ■ 1.000 ■ 5.000 ■ 10.000

УПЛАТА ДЕВИЗНИХ ОБВЕЗНИЦА

КО? – девизне обвезнице могу куповати домаћа и страна физичка лица и иностранна правна лица

ГДЕ? – на свим шалтерима чланица Конзорцијума банака у земљи.
Југословенски грађани који живе у иностранству, као и страна физичка и правна лица, уплате могу извршити посредством представничке мреже банака чланица Конзорцијума и мешовитих банака у иностранству

КАКО? – готовином, чеком, дознаком, преносом са девизних рачуна и књижица, девизама оствареним куповином за динаре, као и конверзијом других валута (провизија се не наплаћује)

ДО КАДА? – уплата (куповина) се може извршити закључно са 25. 06. 1990. године

Исплата главнице и камате у девизама

УНАПРЕД ПОЗНАТА ДОБИТ КОЈА СЕ НЕ ОПОРЕЗУЈЕ

Обвезница номиналне вредности 1.000, доноси, заједно са каматом:

Датум доспећа купона за наплату	DEM	CHF	USD	FRF
1. 31. 12. 94.	106,43	226,28	263,16	
2. 30. 06. 95.	200,00	210,00	250,00	
3. 31. 12. 95.	200,00	210,00	250,00	
4. 30. 06. 96.	200,00	210,00	250,00	
5. 31. 12. 96.	200,00	210,00	250,00	



ФИКСНЕ ГОДИШЊЕ КАМАТНЕ СТОПЕ

- НЕМАЧКА МАРКА (DEM) 10%
- ШВАЈЦАРСКИ ФРАНАК (CHF) 10%
- АМЕРИЧКИ ДОЛАР (USD) 12%
- ФРАНЦУСКИ ФРАНАК (FRF) 15%

ПРВИ ПУТ У ЈУГОСЛАВИЈИ

Дугорочна девизна штедња која не гласи на име, јер је **ДЕВИЗНА ОБВЕЗНИЦА ПЛАТИВА ДОНОСИОЦ**

То, заправо, значи да власник девизне обвезнице може да је уступи, прода, или поклони другом лицу без икаквих формалности.

КУПОПРОДАЈА НА ТРЖИШТУ ХАРТИЈА ОД ВРЕДНОСТИ

- Обвезница се може претворити у готовину по тржишној цени и ПРЕ РОКА ДОСПЕЋА ЗА ЊЕНУ НАПЛАТУ

ОБВЕЗНИЦЕ СУ ЗАМЕЊИВЕ ЗА ДРУГЕ ХАРТИЈЕ ОД ВРЕДНОСТИ

- Деонице предузећа и сл.
- Могу бити Ваш улог у заједничком пословном подухвату са страним партнером

ЗА ИСПЛАТУ ОБВЕЗНИЦА

- *Гарантује СР Србија*

ОТПЛАТА ДЕВИЗНИХ ОБВЕЗНИЦА

Рок отплате је 10 година
 ● Амортизују се путем 10 купона који, почев од 31. 12. 1994. године, доспевају за плаћање полугодишње
 ● Вредност сваког купона садржи део главнице и део обрачунате и приписане камате
 ● Заједно са првим купоном, за наплату доспева и **ПРЕДАНУИТЕТСКИ КУПОН**

(садржи обрачунату камату за период од дана куповине обвезнице до 30. 06. 1990. г, са њеним капиталисањем до 31. 12. 1994).

Исплату купона обављаће шалтери свих банака чланица Конзорцијума.
 ● Сваки купон застарева за наплату у року од 5 година од дана његове доспелости

УПИС И УПЛАТА ДЕВИЗНОГ ЗАЈМА МОЖЕ СЕ И ДАЉЕ ВРШИТИ ПУТЕМ

(До почетка амортизације Зајма, камата се обрачунава и плаћа годишње)

Почев од 01. 01. 1990. године утврђене су фиксне годишње каматне стопе за све улагаче:

- DEM 10,00%
- CHF 10,00%

ПОРЕСКЕ И ДРУГЕ ОЛАКШИЦЕ

- Утврђене су Законом о зајму за привредни развој у СР Србији и другим прописима СР Србије
- Општине утврђују посебне погодности из своје надлежности

УПИС ЗАЈМА

се може извршити у свим експозитурама и пословним јединицама чланица Конзорцијума банака у земљи и иностранству

- БЕОГРАДСКА БАНКА д.д. – Београд
- ЈУГОБАНКА д.д. – Београд
- ВОЈВОЂАНСКА БАНКА д.д. – Н. Сад
- КОСОВСКА БАНКА д.д. – Приштина
- НОВОСАДСКА БАНКА д.д. – Н. Сад
- ПРИВРЕДНА БАНКА д.д. – Нови Сад
- ЛИК БАНКА д.д. – Београд
- КРЕДИТНА БАНКА БЕОГРАД д.д. – Београд
- ПАНОНСКА БАНКА д.д. – Нови Сад
- ПРИВРЕДНА БАНКА д.д. – Панчево
- ПРИВРЕДНА БАНКА д.д. – Београд
- ЉУБЉАНСКА БАНКА – Приштина
- ИНВЕСТБАНКА – УПЈ, Љубљана
- ИНВЕСТИЦИОНА БАНКА ТИТОГРАД – Београд

МРЕЖА У ИНОСТРАНСТВУ:

- Њујорк ● Лос Анђелес ● Чикаго ● Торонто ● Лондон ● Стокхолм ● Париз ● Амстердам ● Франкфурт ● Берлин ● Хамбург ● Хановер ● Диселдорф ● Штутгарт ● Минхен ● Манхајм ● Нирнберг ● Беч ● Цирих ● Милано ● Москва ● Никозија ● Триполи ● Багдад ● Техеран ● Пекинг ● Хараре ●

Уколико у иностранству нема представничке мреже чланица Конзорцијума банака, за додатне информације

можете се обратити на адресу:

БЕОГРАДСКА БАНКА д.д.



УЗВАЗАЈАМО

ОБВЕЗНИЦЕ ЗАЈМА - ВИШЕ ОД ШТЕДЊЕ!

**Хартија од вредности која доноси највише*

ДЕВИЗНЕ ОБВЕЗНИЦЕ

СУ ЕМИТОВАНЕ У:

- НЕМАЧКИМ МАРКАМА (DEM)
 - ШВАЈЦАРСКИМ ФРАНЦИМА (CHF)
 - АМЕРИЧКИМ ДОЛАРИМА (USD)
 - ФРАНЦУСКИМ ФРАНЦИМА (FRF)
- У АПОЕНИМА ОД:
- 100 ■ 1.000 ■ 5.000 ■ 10.000

УПЛАТА ДЕВИЗНИХ ОБВЕЗНИЦА

КО? – девизне обвезнице могу куповати домаћа и страна физичка лица и иностранна правна лица

ГДЕ? – на свим шалтерима чланица Конзорцијума банака у земљи. Југословенски грађани који живе у иностранству, као и страна физичка и правна лица, уплате могу извршити посредством представничке мреже банака чланица Конзорцијума и мешовитих банака у иностранству

КАКО? – готовином, чеком, дознаком, преносом са девизних рачуна и књижица, девизама оствареним куповином за динаре, као и конверзијом других валута (провизија се не наплатује)

ДО КАДА? – уплата (куповина) се може извршити закључно са 25. 06. 1990. године

УНАПРЕД ПОЗНАТА ДОБИТ КОЈА СЕ НЕ ОПОРЕЗУЈЕ

Обвезница номиналне вредности 1.000, доноси, заједно са каматом:

Датум доспећа купона за наплату	DEM i CHF	USD	FRF
1. 31. 12. 94.	106,43	226,28	263,16
2. 30. 06. 95.	200,00	210,00	250,00
3. 31. 12. 95.	200,00	210,00	250,00
4. 30. 06. 96.	200,00	210,00	250,00
5. 31. 12. 96.	200,00	210,00	250,00
6. 30. 06. 97.	200,00	210,00	250,00
7. 31. 12. 97.	200,00	210,00	250,00
8. 30. 06. 98.	200,00	210,00	250,00
9. 31. 12. 98.	200,00	210,00	250,00
10. 30. 06. 99.	200,00	210,00	250,00
Укупно:	1.906,43	2.116,28	2.513,16



ФИКСНЕ ГОДИШЊЕ КАМАТНЕ СТОПЕ

једнаке за све улагаче

- НЕМАЧКА МАРКА (DEM) 10%
- ШВАЈЦАРСКИ ФРАНКА (CHF) 10%
- АМЕРИЧКИ ДОЛАР (USD) 12%
- ФРАНЦУСКИ ФРАНКА (FRF) ... 15%

ПРВИ ПУТ У ЈУГОСЛАВИЈИ

Дугорочна девизна штедња која не гласи на име, јер је ДЕВИЗНА ОБВЕЗНИЦА ПЛАТИВА ДОНОСИОЦУ

То, заправо, значи да власник девизне обвезнице може да је уступи, прода, или поклони другом лицу без икаквих формалности.

Поуздан партнер на тржишту капитала

КУПОПРОДАЈА НА ТРЖИШТУ ХАРТИЈА ОД ВРЕДНОСТИ

- Обвезница се може претворити у готовину по тржишној цени И ПРЕ РОКА ДОСПЕЋА ЗА ЊЕНУ НАПЛАТУ

ОБВЕЗНИЦЕ СУ ЗАМЕЊИВЕ ЗА ДРУГЕ ХАРТИЈЕ ОД ВРЕДНОСТИ

- Деонице предузећа и сл.
- Могу бити Ваш улог у заједничком пословном подухвату са страним партнером

МОГУ СЕ КОРИСТИТИ И ЗА

- Измирење обавеза према повериоцима
- Обезбеђење плаћања залогом

Обвезница може имати функцију жиранта, или депозита по кредитима и гаранцијама.

ЗА ИСПЛАТУ ОБВЕЗНИЦА

- *Гарантује СР Србија*

ОТПЛАТА ДЕВИЗНИХ ОБВЕЗНИЦА

Рок отплате је 10 година

- Амортизују се путем 10 купона који, почев од 31. 12. 1994. године, доспевају за плаћање полугодишње
- Вредност сваког купона садржи део главнице и део обрачунате и приписане камате
- Заједно са првим купоном, за наплату доспева и ПРЕДАНУИТЕТСКИ КУПОН

(садржи обрачунату камату за период од дана куповине обвезнице до 30. 06. 1990. г, са њеним капиталисањем до 31. 12. 1994).

Исплату купона обављаће шалтери свих банака чланица Конзорцијума.

- Сваки купон застарев за наплату у року од 5 година од дана његове доспелости

УПИС И УПЛАТА ДЕВИЗНОГ ЗАЈМА МОЖЕ СЕ И ДАЉЕ ВРШИТИ ПУТЕМ

орочене наменске девизне штедње

(До почетка амортизације Зајма, камата се обрачунава и плаћа годишње)

Почев од 01. 01. 1990. године утврђене су фиксне годишње каматне стопе за све улагаче:

DEM	10,00%
CHF	10,00%
USD	12,00%
FRF	15,00%
ATS	9,00%
ITL	11,00%
SEK	16,50%
GBP	14,00%
CAD	14,00%
AUD	17,50%
ОСТАЛЕ ВАЛУТЕ	9,00%

ПОРЕСКЕ И ДРУГЕ ОЛАКШИЦЕ

- Утврђене су Законом о зајму за привредни развој у СР Србији и другим прописима СР Србије
- Општине утврђују посебне погодности из своје надлежности

УПИС ЗАЈМА

се може извршити у свим експозитурама и пословним јединицама чланица Конзорцијума банака у земљи и иностранству

- БЕОГРАДСКА БАНКА д.д. – Београд
- ЈУГОВАНКА д.д. – Београд
- ВОЈВОЂАНСКА БАНКА д.д. – Н. Сад
- КОСОВСКА БАНКА д.д. – Приштина
- НОВОСАДСКА БАНКА д.д. – Н. Сад
- ПРИВРЕДНА БАНКА д.д. – Нови Сад
- ЛИК БАНКА д.д. – Београд
- КРЕДИТНА БАНКА БЕОГРАД д.д. – Београд
- ПАНОНСКА БАНКА д.д. – Нови Сад
- ПРИВРЕДНА БАНКА д.д. – Панчево
- ПРИВРЕДНА БАНКА д.д. – Београд
- ЉУБЉАНСКА БАНКА – Приштина
- ИНВЕСТИЦИОНА БАНКА ТИТОГРАД – Београд

МРЕЖА У ИНОСТРАНСТВУ:

- Њујорк ● Лос Анђелес ● Чикаго ● Торонто ● Лондон ● Стокхолм ● Париз ● Амстердам ● Франкфурт ● Берлин ● Хамбург ● Хановер ● Диселдорф ● Штутгарт ● Минхен ● Манхајм ● Нирнберг ● Беч ● Цирих ● Милано ● Москва ● Никозија ● Триполи ● Багдад ● Техеран ● Пекинг ● Хараре ●

Уколико у иностранству нема представничке мреже чланица Конзорцијума банака, за додатне информације

можете се обратити на адресу:

БЕОГРАДСКА БАНКА Д.Д.

Служба зајмова и хартија од вредности
Београд, Змај Јовина 1, Југославија.
Телефони: 637-466, 637-599, 635-010, 630-325.
Телекс: 11712
Телефакс: 624-082, 633-128, 637-884, 623-398



**ПРЕГЛЕД ПОШТАНСКИХ БРОЈЕВА МЕСТА И ПОЗИВНИХ БРОЈЕВА У
АУТОМАТСКОМ МЕЂУМЕСНОМ САОБРАЋАЈУ**

**ПОЗИВНИ БРОЈЕВИ
ЗЕМАЉА У СВЕТУ**

Александровац	37230	037	Јесенице	64270	064	Пријеполје	31300	033	Аргентина	9954
Алексинач	18220	018	Какањ	72240	072	Прилеп	97500	098	Аустрија	9943
Анхово	65210	065	Кардељево	58340	058	Приштина	38000	038	Белгија	9932
Апатин	25260	025	Карловац	47000	047	Призрен	38400	029	Бразил	9955
Аранђеловац	34300	034	Кичево	96250	095	Прокупље	18400	027	Бугарска	99359
Бачка Паланка	21400	021	Кикинда	23300	023	Птуј	62250	062	Бурма	9995
Бачка Топола	24300	024	Кладово	19320	019	Пула	52000	052	Чехословачка	9942
Бајина Башта	31250	031	Книн	59300	059	Раб	51280	051	Чиле	9956
Бановићи	75290	075	Књажевац	19350	019	Радеча	61433	061	Данска	9945
Бања Лука	78000	078	Колашин	81210	081	Раденци	69252	069	Египат	9920
Бар	85000	085	Копер	66000	066	Ријека	51000	051	Еквадор	99593
Бечеј	21220	021	Копривница	43300	043	Рогашка Слатина	63250	063	Етиопија	99251
Бела Црква	26340	013	Косово Поље	38210	038	Ровињ	52210	052	Финска	99358
Беочин	21300	021	Котор	85330	082	Рудо	73260	073	Француска	9933
Београд	11000	011	Крагујевац	34000	034	Сарајево	71000	071	Грчка	9930
Бихаћ	77000	077	Краљево	36000	036	Сента	24400	024	Гватемала	99502
Бијело Поље	84000	084	Крањ	64000	064	Сежана	66210	067	Хаити	99509
Бјелина	76300	076	Крива Паланка	91330	091	Сисак	44000	044	Холандија	9931
Билећа	89230	089	Крижевци	43260	043	Скопље	91000	091	Индија	9991
Битола	97000	097	Кршко	68270	068	Славонска Пожега	55300	055	Индонезија	9962
Бјеловар	43000	043	Крушевац	37000	037	Славонски Брод	55000	055	Ирак	99964
Блед	64260	064	Кула	25230	025	Смедерево	11300	026	Иран	9998
Бор	19210	030	Куманово	91300	901	Смед. Паланка	11420	026	Италија	9939
Борово	56223	056	Кумровец	41295	049	Сомбор	25000	025	Израел	99972
Босански Брод	74450	074	Куршумлија	18430	027	Сплит	58000	058	Јапан	9981
Босански Нови	79220	079	Лазаревац	14220	011	Срем. Митровица	22000	022	Јордан	99962
Босански Шамац	76230	076	Лебане	16230	016	Стара Пазова	22300	022	Јужноафричка Република	9927
Бочко	76000	076	Лесце (Блед)	64248	064	Струмица	92400	092	Канада (источна)	991
Будва	85310	086	Лесковац	16000	016	Суботица	24000	024	Канада (централна)	9911
Бугојно	70230	070	Ливно	80101	080	Светозарево	35000	035	Колумбија	9957
Бујановац	17520	017	Лозница	15300	015	Шабац	15000	015	Кореја	9992
Бује	51460	053	Лучани	32240	032	Шибеник	59000	059	Костарика	99506
Цавтат	50210	050	Лудбрег	42230	042	Шид	22240	022	Либан	99961
Цазин	77220	077	Лукавац	75300	075	Шоштањ	63325	063	Либија	99218
Цеље	63000	063	Љубљана	61000	061	Штип	92000	092	Луксембург	99352
Церкница	61380	061	Маглај	74250	074	Шторе	63220	063	Мађарска	9936
Цетиње	81250	086	Мајданпек	19250	030	Тетово	91220	094	Мексико	9952
Црвенка	25220	025	Макарска	58300	058	Титоград	81000	081	Немачка	9949
Чачак	32000	032	Марибор	62000	062	Титов Велес	91400	093	Норвешка	9947
Чаковец	42300	042	Метковић	58350	058	Титово Ужице	31000	031	Нови Зеланд	9964
Чапљина	88300	088	Метлика	68330	068	Титово Велење	63320	063	Панама	99507
Чазма	43240	043	Младеновац	11400	011	Титов Врбас	21460	021	Парагвај	99595
Ћилипи	50213	050	Мостар	88000	088	Титова Митровица	38220	028	Перу	9951
Ћуприја	35230	035	Мурска Соброта	69000	069	Тиват	85320	082	Пољска	9948
Даниловград	81410	081	Неготин	19300	019	Травник	72270	072	Португал	99351
Дарувар	43500	046	Невесинје	88280	088	Трбовље	62371	062	Румунија	9940
Дервента	74400	074	Никшић	81400	083	Требиње	89101	089	САД	991
Деспотовац	35213	035	Ниш	18000	018	Трогир	58220	058	Сауди Арабија	99966
Димитровград	18320	010	Нова Горица	65000	065	Трстеник	37240	037	Сирија	99963
Добој	74000	074	Нова Варош	31320	033	Тржич	64290	064	СССР	997
Домжале	61230	061	Нови Бечеј	23272	023	Тузла	75000	075	Судан	99249
Доњи Вакуф	70220	070	Нови Сад	21000	021	Улцињ	85360	085	Шпанија	9934
Дравоград	62370	062	Ново Место	68000	068	Умаг	51470	053	Швајцарска	9941
Дубровник	50000	050	Охрид	96000	096	Умка	11260	011	Шведска	9946
Дуга Реса	47250	047	Олово	71340	071	Урошевац	38230	038	Турска	9990
Дувно	80240	080	Опатија	61410	051	Ваљево	14000	014	Велика Британија	9944
Ђаковица	38320	039	Осијек	54000	054	Вараждин	42000	042		
Ђаково	54400	054	Палић	24413	024	Вареш	71330	071		
Ђевђелија	91480	093	Панчево	26000	013	Велика Кладуша	77230	077		
Ђоча	73300	073	Параћин	35250	035	Винковци	56000	056		
Ђутог	21410	021	Пазин	51400	053	Вишеград	73240	073		
Ѓњилане	38250	038	Пећ	38300	039	Власотинце	18210	016		
Ђоражде	73000	073	Петриња	44250	044	Врање	17000	017		
Ђорњи Милановац	32300	032	Пирот	18300	010	Врњачка Бања	36210	036		
Ђоспић	48000	048	Плитвичка језера	48231	048	Вршац	26300	013		
Ђостивар	91230	094	Пљевља	84210	084	Задар	57000	057		
Ђоргош	24410	024	Подравска Слатина	54520	054	Загреб	41000	041		
Ђрастник	61430	061	Подујево	38240	038	Зајечар	19000	019		
Ђдрија	65280	065	Пореч	51440	053	Завидовићи	72220	072		
Ђилијаш	71380	071	Порторож	66320	066	Зеница	72000	072		
Ђиђија	22320	022	Постојна	66230	067	Зидани Мост	61432	061		

ПРЕГЛЕД ПОШТАНСКИХ БРОЈЕВА МЕСТА И ПОЗИВНИХ БРОЈЕВА У
АУТОМАТСКОМ МЕЂУМЕСНОМ САОБРАЋАЈУ

ПОЗИВНИ БРОЈЕВИ
ЗЕМАЉА У СВЕТУ

Александровац	37230	037	Јесенице	64270	064	Пријеполје	31300	033	Аргентина	9954
Алексинач	18220	018	Какањ	72240	072	Прилеп	97500	098	Аустрија	9943
Анхово	65210	065	Кардељево	58340	058	Приштина	38000	038	Белгија	9932
Алатин	25260	025	Карловац	47000	047	Призрен	38400	029	Бразил	9955
Аранђеловац	34300	034	Кичево	96250	095	Прокупље	18400	027	Бугарска	99359
Бачка Паланка	21400	021	Кикинда	23300	023	Птуј	62250	062	Бурма	9995
Бачка Топола	24300	024	Кладово	19320	019	Пула	52000	052	Чехословачка	9942
Бајина Башта	31250	031	Книн	59300	059	Раб	51280	051	Чиле	9956
Бановићи	75290	075	Књажевац	19350	019	Радеча	61433	061	Данска	9945
Бања Лука	78000	078	Колашин	81210	081	Раденци	69252	069	Египат	9920
Бар	85000	085	Копер	66000	066	Ријека	51000	051	Еквадор	99593
Бечеј	21220	021	Копривница	43300	043	Рогашка Слатина	63250	063	Етиопија	99251
Бела Црква	26340	013	Косово Поље	38210	038	Ровињ	52210	052	Финска	99358
Беоцин	21300	021	Котор	85330	082	Рудо	73260	073	Француска	9933
Београд	11000	011	Крагујевац	34000	034	Сарајево	71000	071	Грчка	9930
Бихаћ	77000	077	Краљево	36000	036	Сента	24400	024	Гватемала	99502
Бијело Поље	84000	084	Крањ	64000	064	Сежана	86210	067	Хаити	99509
Бјелина	76300	076	Крива Паланка	91330	091	Сисак	44000	044	Холандија	9931
Билећа	89230	089	Крижевци	43260	043	Скопље	91000	091	Индија	9991
Битола	97000	097	Кршко	68270	068	Славонска Пожега	55300	055	Индонезија	9962
Бјеловар	43000	043	Крушевац	37000	037	Славонски Брод	55000	055	Ирак	99964
Блед	64260	064	Кула	25230	025	Смедерево	11300	026	Иран	9998
Бор	19210	030	Куманово	91300	901	Смед. Паланка	11420	026	Италија	9939
Борово	56223	056	Кумровец	41295	049	Сомбор	25000	025	Израел	99972
Босански Брод	74450	074	Куршумлија	18430	027	Сплит	58000	058	Јапан	9981
Босански Нови	79220	079	Лазаревац	14220	011	Срем. Митровица	22000	022	Јордан	99962
Босански Шамац	76230	076	Лебане	16230	016	Стара Пазова	22300	022	Јужноафричка Република	9927
Брчко	76000	076	Лесце (Блед)	64248	064	Струмица	92400	092	Канада (источна)	991
Будва	85310	086	Лесковац	16000	016	Суботица	24000	024	Канада (централна)	9911
Бугојно	70230	070	Ливно	80101	080	Светозарево	35000	035	Колумбија	9957
Бујановац	17520	017	Лозница	15300	015	Шабац	15000	015	Кореја	9982
Бује	51460	053	Лучани	32240	032	Шибеник	59000	059	Костарика	99506
Цавтат	50210	050	Лудбрег	42230	042	Шид	22240	022	Либан	99961
Цазин	77220	077	Лукавац	75300	075	Шоштањ	63325	063	Либија	99218
Цеље	63000	063	Љубљана	61000	061	Штип	92000	092	Луксембург	99352
Церкница	61380	061	Маглај	74250	074	Шторе	63220	063	Мађарска	9936
Цетиње	81250	086	Мајданпек	19250	030	Тетово	91220	094	Мексико	9952
Црвенка	25220	025	Макарска	58300	058	Титоград	81000	081	Немачка	9949
Чачак	32000	032	Марибор	62000	062	Титов Велес	91400	093	Норвешка	9947
Чаковец	42300	042	Метковић	58350	058	Титово Ужице	31000	031	Нови Зеланд	9964
Чалђина	88300	088	Метлика	68330	068	Титово Велење	63320	063	Панама	99507
Чазма	43240	043	Младеновац	11400	011	Титов Врбас	21460	021	Парагвај	99595
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Ћуприја	35230	035	Мурска Собота	69000	069	Тиват	85320	082	Пољска	9948
Даниловград	81410	081	Неготин	19300	019	Травник	72270	072	Португал	99351
Дарувар	43500	046	Невесинје	88280	088	Трбовље	62371	062	Румунија	9940
Дервента	74400	074	Никшић	81400	083	Требиње	89101	089	САД	991
Деспотовец	35213	035	Ниш	18000	018	Трогир	58220	058	Сауди Арабија	99966
Димитровград	18320	010	Нова Горица	65000	065	Трстеник	37240	037	Сирија	99963
Добој	74000	074	Нова Варош	31320	033	Тржич	64290	064	СССР	997
Домжале	61230	061	Нови Бечеј	23272	023	Тузла	75000	075	Судан	99249
Доњи Вакуф	70220	070	Нови Сад	21000	021	Улцињ	85360	085	Шпанија	9934
Дравоград	62370	062	Ново Место	68000	068	Умаг	51470	053	Швајцарска	9941
Дубровник	50000	050	Охрид	96000	096	Умка	11260	011	Шведска	9946
Дуга Реса	47250	047	Олово	71340	071	Урошевац	38230	038	Турска	9990
Дувно	80240	080	Опатија	61410	051	Ваљево	14000	014	Велика Британија	9944
Ђаковица	38320	039	Осијек	54000	054	Вараждин	42000	042		
Ђаково	54400	054	Палић	24413	024	Вареш	71330	071		
Ђевђелија	91480	093	Панчево	26000	013	Велика Кладуша	77230	077		
Фоча	73300	073	Параћин	35250	035	Винковци	56000	056		
Футог	21410	021	Пазин	51400	053	Вишеград	73240	073		
Ѓњилане	38250	038	Пећ	38300	039	Власотинце	16210	016		
Горажде	73000	073	Петриња	44250	044	Врање	17000	017		
Горњи Милановац	32300	032	Пирот	18300	010	Врњачка Бања	36210	036		
Госпић	48000	048	Плитвичка језера	48231	048	Вршац	26300	013		
Гостивар	91230	094	Пљевља	84210	084	Задар	57000	057		
Хоргош	24410	024	Подравска Слатина	54520	054	Загреб	41000	041		
Храстник	61430	061	Подујево	38240	038	Зајечар	19000	019		
Идрија	65280	065	Пореч	51440	053	Завидовићи	72220	072		
Илијаш	71380	071	Порторож	66320	066	Зеница	72000	072		
Инђија	22320	022	Постојна	66230	067	Зидани Мост	61432	061		
Иванград	84300	084	Пожаревац	12000	012	Зрењанин	23000	023		
Ивањица	32250	032	Пожега	31210	031	Живинице	75270	075		
Изола	66310	066	Прибој	31330	033	Жупања	56270	056		
Јајце	70101	070	Приједор	79000	079					



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Fact Sheets on Hungary



19 90

H U N G A R Y



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
BUDAPEST

5

The Foreign Policy of the Republic of Hungary

The Republic of Hungary pursues an independent foreign policy in which national interests take priority. It is currently carrying out a change in its socio-economic system and restoring the full sovereignty of the country in a favourable international climate. Just as Hungary's domestic policy has undergone changes, so its foreign policy has also changed tack. This shift in the orientation of both foreign and external economic policies is in the vital interest of the nation. Hungary is committed to pluralism and democracy. It is open to Europe and the world, and has a strong interest in furthering European unity and integration, sharing, as it does, European culture and traditions as well as the political, legal and economic order of values.

Foreign political targets

Hungarian foreign policy gives priority to obtaining full membership of the European Communities. Associate membership of the EC can be considered an important, though only a temporary solution. The advantages and obligations associate membership will bring will help Hungary become a full-fledged member within the foreseeable future. The country's admission to the Council of Europe, scheduled for the end of 1990, is a recognition of the fact that the Hungarian system of political and legal institutions and the high standard of implementation of human rights in the country are in line with the requirements of political traditions in Europe.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary by June 30, 1991, laid down in the agreement between the Hungarian and Soviet governments, is a prerequisite for restoring full national independence. By the same token, Hungary has to revise its relationship with the Warsaw Treaty Organization and ensure that the country's security will be guaranteed in the longer term by a pan-European defence system rather than by membership of a military alliance. Hungarian diplomacy is already making active cooperative efforts along these lines.

The changes in Central-Eastern Europe make it inevitable that the existing interstate agreements with the countries in the region will have to be revised and new agreements on political, economic, cultural and human rights and humanitarian relations worked out.

National security is subject to both external and internal conditions. The change in the international environment and the new foreign policy objectives mean Hungary will have to adopt a new military doctrine as soon as possible and restructure the armed forces accordingly.

European relations

Europe is the key area of Hungarian foreign policy and the region where Hungarian diplomacy directs most of its efforts. Now that the continent is no longer divided and the Cold War is at an end, and because of the changes in Central-Eastern Europe, a single European-North Atlantic region is emerging where the political, economic and social systems are governed by shared principles. This enlarged community of values has increased the chances of strengthening democracy and creating a social market economy to an extraordinary extent. In the process of external and internal transformation, however, Hungary also counts on support from states outside this region under the various programmes of assistance and aid offered by the Group of 24. The actual implementation of the programme of support adopted in 1989 is still at the initial stage at the moment, but however indispensable the offers of aid, credit and cooperation schemes may be, Hungary still has to realise it will have to rely mainly on its own strength in order to get its economy back on its feet again. Given the extent of foreign debt and the degree of economic and social backwardness the country is in, this will impose enormous burdens on Hungarian society in its quest to catch up with Western Europe. Hungary must make those countries which have offered assistance aware of the plight the national economy is in, and of the incalculable risks that could accompany the switch-over from a planned economy to a market economy, a road which no country has ever travelled before.

Admission to the Council of Europe opens a new chapter in relations between Hungary and the advanced European countries. Hungary already meets the requirements of membership. Accession to the conventions adopted by the Council of Europe and compliance with the European standards these lay down, call for further legislative efforts.

Hungarian foreign policy attaches great importance to associate member-

ship of the European Communities. The country realises that such a relationship will also allow scope for cooperation in other than economic fields. The Hungarian view is that it is in everyone's interest to have exchanges of opinion and coordination with the EC on issues of foreign policy as well as in agreed or joint statements of position on the vital issues of Europe, particularly as regards political and economic security. Hungary feels that concluding the association agreement in 1991 and putting it into effect as of 1992 are realistic goals. In the second part of the 1990s, the Hungarian economy could then, with EC support, become capable of full membership. The Hungarian Government has informed the Commission of the European Communities of its intention to join the EC.

Change in system and European integration

The change in system, withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and possibility of establishing an East-West partnership have brought about a radical shift in Hungary's relationship to NATO. The Hungarian Government was the first to establish direct relations with that organization. The conditions are also there for Hungarian MPs to participate in the work of the North Atlantic Assembly as special invitees. It will likewise become possible for Hungary to participate in a similar capacity in the activity of the Western European Union. The end of confrontation in East-West relations and the quest of cooperation based on partnership have prompted NATO to reappraise its role and activity. The transformation process may enable the Western military-political alliance to assume greater responsibility for European security. Hungarian foreign policy backs such a change in the role of NATO. It takes the view that establishing relations and cooperation between NATO and the East European countries may bring a favourable influence to bear on the security of this region.

Cooperation with the advanced European countries has a determining role to play in promoting the growth of the Hungarian economy and the technological development of the country. The association agreement with the European Communities will ensure free trade and the free flow of individuals, services, and capital. Hungary also

seeks to sign a free trade agreement with the EFTA member states. Establishing cooperation with these two integration organizations will give Hungary free access to the single Western European market and the European Economic Area to be created. Since its indebtedness allows the Hungarian economy to obtain only limited amounts of foreign credit, it is particularly interested in foreign investments. Nearly 2,000 joint ventures or foreign enterprises have been established in the country so far with the involvement of international capital to the tune of \$ 800 million. The COCOM restrictions on the import of high technology needed for changing the economic structure in the country still pose palpable problems. The Hungarian Government is working to create the political, legal and economic conditions for the gradual removal of these obstacles.

The changes in system in Central-Eastern Europe and the process of disintegration of the WTO and the CMEA have radically changed the pattern of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the countries of the region. As a first step, Hungary is seeking to streamline bilateral economic relations with these states. Two-way trade will be stabilized by a switch-over to convertible accounting. Genuine multilateral economic cooperation, however, cannot be brought about until after market economies have been created in the countries concerned. Interlinking the East European economies is in the common interest, but is something which can only be achieved under a pan-European economic integration.

Minority policy

Hungarian foreign policy attaches growing importance to minority policy, the main goal of which is to see that human rights, including the individual and collective rights of minorities, are observed. Since one-third of the Hungarian nation lives beyond the country's borders, the Hungarian State has a special responsibility to support the survival of the Hungarian nation as an ethnic and cultural community. International law and international agreements do not yet provide sufficient guarantees for the protection of ethnic minorities. The greatest progress in this respect is the political commitments made at the Conference on

Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Hungarian diplomacy is striving to ensure that the protection of minorities is guaranteed under international law, and that this question is regulated by bilateral agreements with the countries in which a considerable Hungarian minority lives. The CSCE meetings are an ideal place for working out the principles of a European minority policy and a system of control over the observance of those principles. Once the norms of minority protection have been adopted, the protection of minorities may well become a European interest, and thus have solidarity of European standards to rely on.

Only recently did Hungary get the chance to participate in a special regional cooperation scheme. The whole structure of Europe is being transformed by the dismantling of blocs. In a Europe on the way to unification, states have a better chance of getting their interests affirmed as members of a regional grouping. The emergence of regional groupings in the process of pan-European cooperation tends to facilitate and accelerate the unification of Europe. Similarly, Hungary's participation in regional cooperation serves to facilitate a shift in the orientation of foreign policy and the external economy.

Regional cooperation

It was in 1989 that Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy decided to establish a regional cooperation scheme. The scheme was joined by Czechoslovakia in 1990. One of the main things Hungarian foreign policy expects of the Pentagonale, as this five-sided cooperation scheme is known, to facilitate its entry into the West European integration, and in particular, the development of relations with the European Communities and EFTA. Hungary also feels the Pentagonale will become a factor of stability in the region. This regional cooperation scheme embraces all important areas of international relations with the exception of security policy for the time being. Centuries-old traditions provide a sound basis for strengthening economic and cultural ties, which, in turn, require advanced infrastructural facilities, including constructing road, railway and telecommunications networks, as well as developing the exchange of information and human contacts. The five countries

**The building of
the Hungarian Foreign
Ministry
in Bem Square,
in Budapest**



Foreign Minister Géza Jeszenszky

have already made successful initial steps in coordinating their foreign policies, something which it is possible to do primarily in the institutions of the United Nations and within the framework of pan-European cooperation. In view of the ecological dangers now threatening the region, coordinating and jointly developing environmental protection projects has been given pride of place.

Since it got under way, the Helsinki process has been regarded by Hungary as the most comprehensive forum for East-West dialogue and cooperation. This is why Hungarian foreign policy has been actively involved in promoting this process. The agreements reached at the CSCE forums play an indispensable role in shaping European unity and the pan-European security system.

The participation of small countries in international organizations tends to widen their scope of action. Mindful of this, Hungarian foreign policy attaches importance to its work in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as it is this sort of activity which offers the greatest chance to get involved in solv-

ing global and regional problems. The Hungarian armed forces have participated in the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations on several occasions, thereby contributing to enhancing the prestige of the world organization.

The process of German unity has entailed substantial changes in Hungary's foreign political and external economic relations. The united Germany will become the country's number-one economic and commercial partner, but this will not mean that Germany will have a predominant place in Hungary's foreign relations. Hungary has a vested national interest in eliminating once and for all the country's former one-sided dependence and replacing it with a system of balanced international relations in which the European-North Atlantic area, rather than any one country, plays a determining role. It is in this awareness that Hungary is developing its relations with the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the other member states of the European Communities as well as with the neutral countries. The assistance of Japan, the

world's second-biggest economic and financial power, is indispensable in transforming the Hungarian economy. The opportunities are there for developing fruitful cooperation with the rapidly industrializing states of South-East Asia.

Relations with the Soviet Union

Placing its relations with the Soviet Union on new foundations is of particular importance to the Republic of Hungary. The goal is to build balanced, good-neighbourly relations based on equality. Geographical vicinity, the Soviet Union's status as a great power, and the role Hungarian-Soviet economic relations play in the Hungarian economy, are all good reasons for striving for this.

The changes in Central-Eastern Europe have brought to the surface problems which have accumulated in the region for several decades, national and minority grievances, and certain tensions generated by subdued nationalism. Within its means, Hungary wishes to promote the development of pluralist democracy in Central Europe, because this will make it possible to have minority rights recognized and emergent nationalism suppressed. The implementation and observance of human rights are a foremost task of domestic policy and conditional on the development of democracy. At the same time, they have international implications, since violation of those rights impedes efforts to establish good-neighbourly relations. In view of this, respect for the political, civil, economic and social rights of Hungarian minorities, and providing scope for the preservation of their identity, are seen by Hungarian foreign policy as the basis for good-neighbourly relations. The Hungarian Government is ready and willing to cooperate to improve the situation of Hungarian minorities in other countries. At the same time, it welcomes any support the mother nations can offer their minorities living in Hungary. Good-neighbourly relations call for an all-round development of ties, the key aspect of which is the introduction of market relations in economic cooperation.

Relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries

Hungarian foreign policy is similarly re-appraising its relations with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The opening to the world market and entry into the mainstream of world economy make it necessary for Hungarian diplomacy to explore alternative sources of energy and raw materials, and to secure solvent market outlets. Because of ideological endeavours and misconceived political solidarity, Hungary failed to build proper relations with countries in these regions. In the past, Hungary only sought presence in the aforementioned regions to an extent in keeping with its political and economic possibilities, and ensured that cooperation was determined by mutual benefit. Hungarian diplomacy considers it useful to establish relations with the regional groupings of the developing world. It was with this in view that the first meeting of representatives of the Rio Group and the East European countries took place in Budapest. The results promise an encouraging follow-up. The first country to mention as regards Hungary's relations with countries outside Europe and the North Atlantic area is Japan. Of the countries in Central Europe, Japan devotes particular attention to Hungary and to establishing cooperation with the Hungarian economy. Hungary also attaches great importance to relations with China, India and Australia. The fact that a growing proportion of Hungary's oil supplies are secured from the Arab countries, which is conditional on balanced trade with those countries, has increased the weight of the Arab World in Hungarian foreign policy.

Underlying the international role of Hungary are the results achieved in developing democracy and increasing the country's economic and competitive capacity. Hungary's independent foreign policy, based as it is on national consensus, contributes to enabling the country to become a full-fledged member of the community of European states within a few years, and to take part, commensurate with its means, in solving questions that determine the fate of the whole world.

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INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY
OF LIFE IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

JANUARY 4-10, 1991

DUBROVNIK, YUGOSLAVIA

Organized by: The Inter-University Center, Dubrovnik
and
The International Institute for Suburban and
Regional Studies

This conference is for all who are interested in understanding and shaping the present and future of suburban developments and quality of life. Government officials, business and industry leaders, educators, planners, architects, environmentalists, and the general public are invited to participate in this conference. The programme features presentations by leading experts representing many disciplines and countries.

Registration must be completed by December 15, 1990.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

This conference will provide an interdisciplinary forum for reviewing the current status of suburban development and quality of life in local and global perspectives. The conference focuses on major social, cultural, economic, political, and environmental aspects of the changing suburban realms and their impact on the quality of life both in the present and future.

The conference will be at the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik, Frana Bulica 4 (Street), Telephone 3850-28666; Fax 3850-28643.

Dr. Karol H. Borowski, President of the International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies is the principal Director-Organizer. Other Co-Directors of the conference are: Dr. Armel Huet, France; Dr. Jeens Windelberg, Germany; Dr. Pal Tomas, Hungary.

The Soros Foundation is providing conference assistance through the services of the Inter-University Center. Special grants are also available to participants from Central and Eastern Europe. Participants from these countries should contact the local office of the Soros Foundation.

The working language of this conference is ENGLISH.

The conference programme will be available in December.

II. PAPERS

In addition to prepared presentations by specially invited experts, we INVITE PAPERS addressing the theme of this conference from an inter-disciplinary or a particular discipline perspective. Guide-lines regarding papers will be mailed together with the confirmation of accepted abstract and registration.

III. ACCOMMODATIONS

Special arrangements have been made for a limited number of rooms at the Inter-University Center on a "first-come first-served" basis (\$25 per person per day). Rooms with breakfast are available at hotels near the Inter-University Center. The prices are very reasonable (\$25 to \$55 per day per person).

IV. TRAVEL

The official carrier for this conference is the Yugoslavian Airlines. Special discount airfares are available to conference participants and accompanying persons (Savings up to 50%). Participants from the USA and Canada should call Yugoslavian Airlines at 1-800-752-6528. Participants from all other countries should contact the office of Yugoslavian Airlines near their hometown indicating their invitation to this conference.

V. SPECIAL EVENTS PLANNED

A. Banquet with special guest speaker

B. Excursions

1. Old and New Dubrovnik
2. Mostar - Sarajevo
3. Kotor and Svaty Stefan
4. Medjugorje

VI. FEES

A. Registration Fee: \$25.00. Includes conference materials and refreshments.

B. Banquet Fee: \$40 per person. Person accompanying conference participants are invited.

C. Publishing Fee: \$65 for processing and printing the paper. Authors who wish to have their papers published must include the fee with their registration. Each author will receive one free copy of the publication.

D. Excursion Fees

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Old and New Dubrovnik (1/2 day) | \$30/person |
| 2. Mostar and Sarajevo
(2 days following conference) | \$125/person |
| 3. Kotor and Svaty Stefan (1 day) | \$90/person |
| 4. Medjugorje (1 day) | \$95/person |

REGISTRATION FORM

INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE
SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
DUBROVNIK, YUGOSLAVIA
January 4-10, 1991

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To : Helen D. Bentley, Congresswoman
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Re. : Yugoslavia: General evaluation, suggestions, case project
Date : February 3, 1991

Considering the time urgency I am providing you with summary of my studies and observations regarding Eastern-Central Europe, particularly Yugoslavia.

- A.
- Eastern/Central Europe including Yugoslavia is on the cross roads
 - Regardless of the Post-Communist confusion these societies are taking a very positive direction, as seen from the U.S. perspective
 - The function of the developing MIDDLE CLASS is crucial in fostering democracy and free enterprise
 - Suburbanization -housing, education, business, politics- is essential to the MIDDLE CLASS
 - Financial help (investment and development, some grants) and expert assistance /cooperation must continue.
 - No big \$\$ or intervention is needed
 - All actions must be based on people to people initiatives
 - A bottom to top revolution is in process in spite of the Communist in some key positions (Serbia)
 - My studies and observations strongly suggest that nations with a strong MIDDLE CLASS (U.S., Great Britain etc) which incorporates positive interactions of labor, business, academia, as well as put priorities on privatization, family orientation, freedom, liberty and democracy are able to gradually eliminate any governmental suppression, including elimination of a Communist government.
- B
- The people of Yugoslavia, including Serbia have an attitude: We can do what America has done, with a little help !
 - Their moral values are being revitalized (The secret of the peaceful revolution)
 - They are creative ; what has helped them to survive Communism
 - Even there still is Communist presence (in Serbia on the top), there is considerable freedom for developing new paths:
 - freedom of the press
 - " of assembling
 - " of organizations which reflect the diverse ethnic, religious, professional, and even political interests.
 - The people of Yugoslavia want to live in democracy, freedom and liberty
 - They have demonstrated their will in positive actions against suppressive government ; they will continue this process.
- C.
- My interaction with E/C Europe, including Yugoslavia have brought theory and practice into effective actions
- Assistance in implementing democratic principles in Poland
 - Creating The International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies with 18 centers and working groups located at business, university or local government agencies in 14 countries including Germany, England, Japan, France, Poland, Soviet Union, Korea, Italy, China, Canada, and the U.S.A.
 - Center at the University of Belgrade (prof. Silvano Bolcic, Coordinator)
 - more being established (Zagreb, Kosovo, Ljubljana)
 - Concrete needs = democratization of structures

The Institute For Suburban and Regional Studies initiates and coordinates research, education, consulting and publishing activities of affiliated centers and working groups in 14 countries including Germany, Holland, France, England, China, Japan, Korea, Poland, Soviet Union, (Lithuania, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Russia,) Israel, Canada, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia the first center was established in 1990(Spring) at the University of Belgrad. Centers and working groups are in process of formation in Zagreb, Pristina, Ljubljana, and Dubrovnik.

All activities and ideas are based on cooperative arrangements under the leadership of Dr. Karol H. Borowski, the founder of suburban studies and the first university center dedicated to suburban studies. The Institute provides an international base for business, government, university, and community interaction related to suburban development and quality of life.

Dr. Borowski's basic thesis is : Suburbanization has been mainly (after WWII) a middle class phenomenon. Today suburbanization in its diverse forms has become a major attribute of developed nations promoting free enterprise, better quality of life -- it is a carrier of democracy.

For 40 years and more, under Nazi and Communist rules, the middle class in Eastern and Central Europe, including Yugoslavia was suppressed and virtually destroyed. The Solidarity Movement in Poland and the many forms of dissent in other countries have tried to, first limit and then eliminate the Communist rules. They also have tried to restore or foster democracy. This is an ongoing process. The lack of a strong MIDDLE CLASS is evident in a relatively slow progress following the "end of Communism". However the "From Bottom to the Top" revolution/evolution is still in process. Only a stronger Middle Class could speed up this process and also effectively eliminate "Communist " in power (Serbia). Thus, activities--conferences, research, consulting-- and projects promoted by the Institute and related centers are crucial for Yugoslavia. The Belgrade center under the leadership of six prominent scholars (Prof. Silvano Bolcic, Coordinator) has received full support from the University and community.

More details are available.

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present

URBAN/SUBURBAN

GROWTH:

Conflict or Cooperation

A one-day conference

Thursday, November 15, 1990

8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Morgan State University

Baltimore, Maryland



Morgan State University

The Institute for Urban Research
and
International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies
(The Maryland Center)

present

URBAN/SUBURBAN GROWTH: CONFLICT OR COOPERATION

Thursday, November 15, 1990; 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland
Jenkins Building, Room 104

PROGRAM

8:00 a.m. **REGISTRATION AND CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST**

8:45 a.m. **OPENING SESSION**

Welcome/Introductions - Robert B. Hill, Director
Institute for Urban Research
Morgan State University

Welcome - Earl S. Richardson, President
Morgan State University (MSU)

Conference Overview, "From Conflict to Cooperation"
Karol H. Borowski, Director
International Institute for Suburban and
Regional Studies (The Maryland Center)

Introduction of the Speaker - Earl S. Richardson

9:00 a.m. **KEYNOTE ADDRESS:** Melvin A. Steinberg, Lieutenant Governor
State of Maryland

9:30 a.m. **PANEL I: EDUCATIONAL ISSUES--CONFLICT OR COOPERATION**

Moderator: Benjamin R. Civiletti, Venable, Baetjer, and
Howard Law Firm, Managing Partner

Richard C. Hunter, Superintendent, Baltimore City Public Schools
Anthony G. Marchione, Deputy Superintendent, Baltimore County
Public Schools

Harry Pitt, Superintendent, Montgomery County Public Schools
Louise F. Waynant, Associate Superintendent for Instruction,
Prince George's County Public Schools

10:30 a.m. Questions and comments from the audience

10:45 a.m. Refreshments

- 11:00 a.m. **PANEL II: HOUSING ISSUES--CONFLICT OR COOPERATION**
 Moderator: Sidney Brower, Acting Director, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Maryland
- Rochell Brown, Jr., Administrator, Housing and Community Development Office, Howard County
 Brian M. Gardner, Director, Institute for Governmental Service, University of Maryland
 Mark Sissman, President, Enterprise Social Investment Corporation
 Otis Warren, Real Estate Broker and Developer
- 12:00 noon Questions and comments from the audience
- 12:30 p.m. **LUNCHEON** (McKeldin Student Center Ballroom)
 Invocation: Herbert D. Edwards, Professor/Chairman, Religious Studies, MSU
 Mini-Concert -- MSU Jazz Trio, Melvin Miles, Conductor
 Introduction of the Speaker: Eugene M. DeLoatch, Dean School of Engineering, MSU
SPECIAL ADDRESS: St. George I. B. Crosse, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 2:00 p.m. **PANEL III: ECONOMIC GROWTH--CONFLICT OR COOPERATION**
 Moderator: Victor Bonaparte, Chief, Capital Improvement Management Section, Baltimore City Department of Planning
- Josef Nathanson, Director of Economic Research & Information Systems, Baltimore Regional Council of Governments
 Ursula Sternberg-Powidzki, Senior Vice President, Baltimore Economic Development Corporation
 Richard W. Story, Executive Director, Economic Development Commission, Baltimore County
 Stanley W. Tucker, Executive Director, Maryland Small Business Development Financing Authority
- 3:00 p.m. Questions and comments from the audience
- 3:15 p.m. Refreshments
- 3:30 p.m. **PANEL IV: CONCLUDING SESSION--POLITICS OF CONFLICT OR COOPERATION**
 Moderator: Walter Sondheim, Jr., Senior Advisor, Greater Baltimore Committee
- Mary Pat Clarke, President, Baltimore City Council
 Parris N. Glendening, County Executive, Prince George's County
 Marvin W. Riddle, County Administrator, Calvert County
 Barbara A. Risacher, Second Vice President, Baltimore Regional Council of Governments and Harford County Council
- 4:30 p.m. Questions and answers
- 4:45 P.M. Conference Highlights - Lester M. Salamon, Director, Institute for Policy Studies, Johns Hopkins University
- 5:00 p.m.
 - 6:00 p.m. **SOCIAL HOUR -- "Refreshments/Conversation/New Perspectives"**

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Karol H. Borowski, Director
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(The Maryland Center)

Robert B. Hill, Director
Institute for Urban Research

Paul Plevyak,
International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies
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Elva E. Tillman
Senior Research Associate
Institute for Urban Research

CONFERENCE ASSISTANTS

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Graduate Assistant
Institute for Urban Research

**Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade**

IV INTERNATIONAL NIKOLA TESLA SYMPOSIUM

September 23 to 25, 1991, Belgrade

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

The industrial development at the end of the 19th century required urgent evolution of energy transmission systems. As soon as they appeared, the electrical systems proved to be ideal in many respects. The Edison direct current system and the monophasic Westinghouse alternating current system fought a bitter battle which was resolved by the introduction of the polyphase alternating current system of Nikola Tesla. In a series of epoch making patents, Nikola Tesla presented to the World 104 years ago a unique solution to the generation, transmission and utilization of electric currents. From the beginning until today, Tesla's alternating current remained the foundation of our approach to energy manipulation.

This year we celebrate the 135th Anniversary of Nikola Tesla birth and on that occasion we are organizing an international Nikola Tesla Symposium. The Symposium will be held on September 23 - 25, 1991 in Belgrade, and it will follow the reconsecration ceremony to be held in Smiljan on September 22, 1991. The Organizing Committee has invited a number of eminent scientists, some of them to talk briefly about historical aspects of Tesla's work and some to discuss in depth a number of topics.

Suggested Topics:

- Renewable energy sources
- Relevance of superconductivity to future generation and transmission of electrical energy
- Trends in electric drive development
- Application of power electronics to transmission of electrical energy
- Relevance of measurements in effective power managements
- Importance of system reliability
- Ultra high power physics
-

The topics listed above are typical but consideration will also be given to papers on other subjects in connection with Tesla's work.

Information for authors: Perspective authors are invited to submit three copies of a short summary (500 words maximum), containing sufficient information to allow the Scientific Committee to evaluate the paper. In addition to the summary a cover letter should include the name and complete mailing address of the first author.

Conference language: The official language of the Symposium will be English.

The attendants of the Symposium are invited to visit the birth place of Nikola Tesla on September 22, 1991 when the reconsecration ceremony of the church in which Tesla's father served will be held. The details in connection with this ceremony and transfers to Smiljan and Belgrade will be given at a later date.

Registration fee: 150 US dollars

Deadlines:

Submission of summaries (up to 500 words, 3 copies) April	29,	1991
Notification of acceptance May	31,	1991
Submission of complete manuscriptSeptember	1,	1991

Abstracts and completed Registration form send to:

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IV International Nikola Tesla Symposium

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**IV International Nikola Tesla Symposium
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Belgrade, Yugoslavia**

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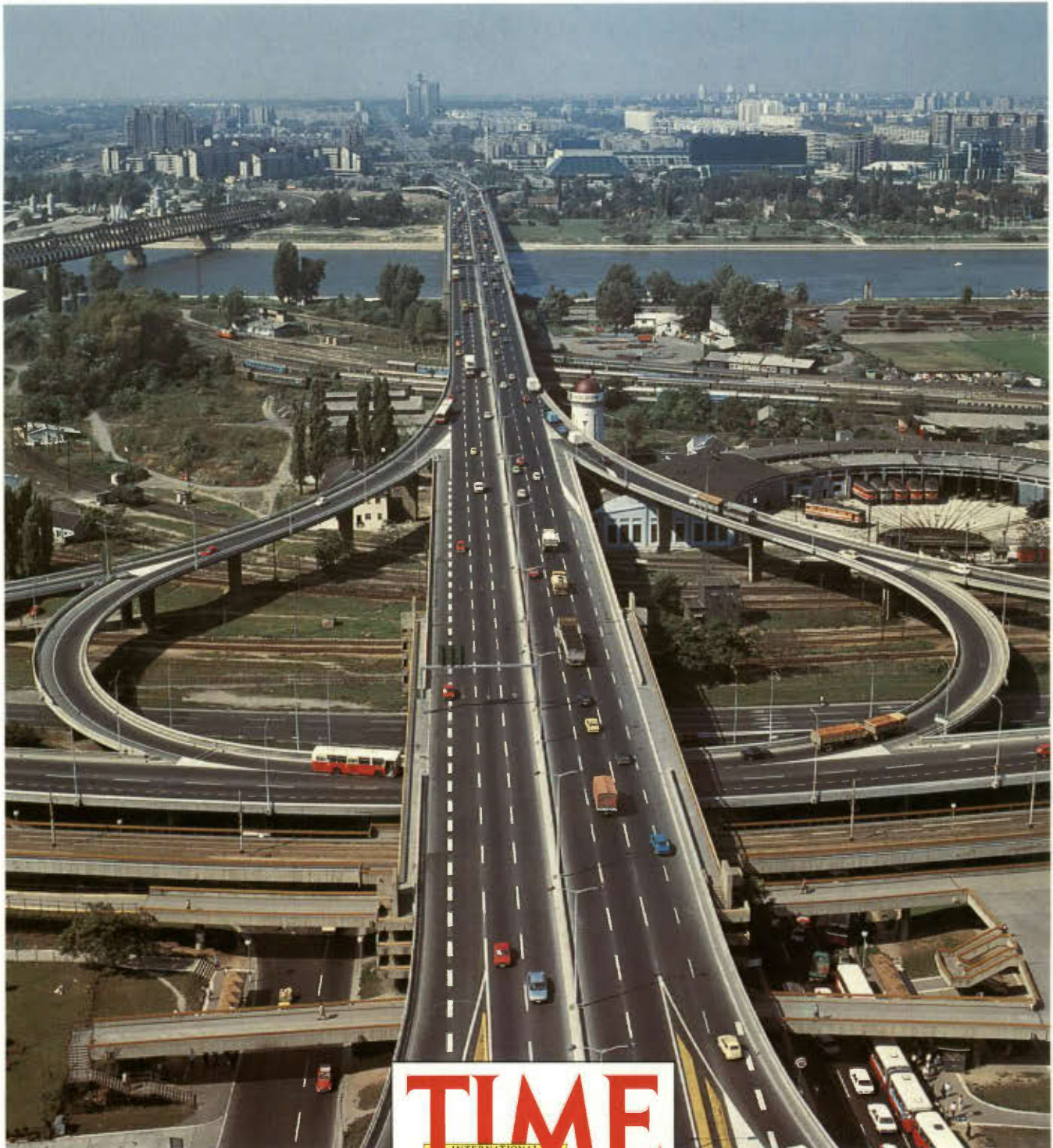
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- Please send me more information on
- I am not interested in this programme

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SERBIA: Investors' Gateway to the 1990s

BUSINESS, TRADE AND TOURISM

by Michael Frenchman



SERBIA is the biggest of the six republics which make up the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Serbia also comprises two autonomous provinces – Vojvodina and Kosovo – and occupies the central region of the Balkan peninsula. The Republic has an area of 83,361 sq.km roughly one third of Yugoslavia, and a population of about 10 million out of a total 22 million. **BELGRADE**, the federal and republic's capital, accounts for about 30% of Serbia's gross national product. Greater Belgrade has a population of 1.8 million.

SERBIA produces more than 35% of Yugoslavia's total manufactured goods including cars, TV sets and processed foods. It has 60% of all mineral resources, 40% of agricultural land and 52% of arable areas, rivers and forests. It produces nearly half the country's agricultural output, 46% of total energy supplies and 50% of non-ferrous mining.

Last year SERBIA's total exports continued to grow reaching \$4.1 billion of which \$3.2 billion were to hard currency countries. This was 31% of the country's total exports and 30% of all hard currency earnings ❖

COVER: Belgrade – vital European communications center.

SERBIA

Driving Force for Progress

YES, the Serbs are on the move as a new era of investment and economic opportunities dawns. In downtown Belgrade, Yugoslavia's capital, just across the Sava River there's a hive of activity. Alongside the great green glass Sava Congress Center and the Inter-Continental Hotel new business complexes, apartments and offices are thrusting skywards above Serbia's winter snow. In temperatures nine degrees below zero construction workers make the most of the short daylight hours. Across the river in the old town and the heart of Belgrade, the city authorities are planning a new financial center, a free trade zone and an offshore banking area.

Serbia, one of the six socialist republics of Yugoslavia, is setting the pace of progress for the whole country with new reforms. These are creating a startlingly changed economic future based on traditional Western capitalist lines.

"We have to concentrate on the profit motive for the future and realise

the mistakes of the past," declares Dr Milorad Unković, the newly elected President of the Belgrade Assembly, equivalent to the Mayor of the City.

As the Golden Arches of McDonald's restaurants go up in Belgrade (one of which is now the largest in the world until Big Mac opens in Moscow) so the red tape is slowly stripped away as a new investment climate is created.

Last December the Yugoslav Assembly adopted a series of economic measures to liberalize existing legislation and to introduce tighter monetary



Belgrade's Sava Center where international conferences are held.

controls: full convertibility of the dinar is now allowed and a fixed rate has been agreed until next June (12 dinars = 1 US\$: 7 dinars = 1 DM). State companies are now being deregulated and foreigners can take up shareholdings. It is hoped that the changes in company structure and formation (including banks and financial institutions) and their independence from state control will encourage more foreign investment and further closer links with the world economy. Restrictions on private real estate holding have also been abolished. Serbia has entered the market economy and the tide of foreign investment is flowing.

One of the first and largest joint ventures has been the Hyatt-Regency Hotel nearing completion in New Belgrade. The \$51 million joint project in which Hyatt and First National Chicago Bank have 51% is the first joint venture in which the foreign partners have a majority shareholding which has been done on a debt-equity financing basis. The 308-bed hotel is due to open in March.

Financial engineers blaze new trails

"We are having to rewrite our laws for the future so that we can keep things

moving on the investment front," says Tihomir R. Trivunac, of Jugoexport, who is general manager of the Hyatt joint venture. Trivunac is one of the new breed of technocrats who are blazing a trail in financial engineering for Serbia – something unheard of five years ago. Such changes are reflected by the number of new joint ventures and foreign investments agreed last year – more than 60 including a dozen with 100% foreign ownership – totaling \$1 billion.

Last November approximately \$770 million of new projects were signed in Serbia. They included a \$500m. joint venture between Alcatel and Electronics Industry of Niš to manufacture telephone exchange equipment; a \$200 million deal between GENEX and a Norwegian group to build ships; and a \$60 million project for a float glass factory between the Glass Factory of Pančevo and the French company, St Gobain. GENEX has also signed a \$20 million license agreement with Grands Moulin de Paris to produce bread and pastries. Alstrom, also from France, is hoping to provide know-how and equipment for seven new thermal power stations in Kosovo. ►



**"We are
open for
the world"**

DR STANKO RADMILOVIĆ,
PRIME MINISTER OF SERBIA

"Serbia has initiated measures free of any economic or ideological bias to encourage faster economic development. At the same time it is giving unbending support to the general economic and social reforms in Yugoslavia.

"As the government of the largest Yugoslav state we invite co-operation from business partners all over the world. We are open for all kinds of ventures including direct investment, joint ventures and equity participation. We are looking for investments in the new Belgrade Free Zone and we welcome construction partners for the new freeways forming part of the European highway network linking Asia with Western Europe. There are also opportunities in power generation and civil engineering projects as well as the financial services industry.

"As part of Yugoslavia's package of reforms and new economic measures, the Government of Serbia is prepared to offer certain financial and legal guarantees to both Yugoslavian, Serbian and foreign companies. We hope such incentives will help to promote new business and encourage more development and collaboration in the Danube region and the Balkans." ❀

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'A more capitalist economy'

The change is nothing short of revolutionary, but Socialism is not being cast aside. However, there is a change towards more democratization.

"Our political system will have to evolve towards accepting a more capitalist economy," says Dr Jurij Bajec, a newly-elected member of the Presidency of Serbia.

"But we are not leaving socialism behind although we shall have to move towards greater pluralism. I think we can be quite open now about what will be the best solution for us... in 1974 we destroyed our economy with decentralization, it killed us," comments Dr Slobodan Unković, the well-respected Dean of Belgrade's University.

He adds: "In Serbia we have tremendous economic potential, a highly qualified and willing skill base, and the right environment for creating new business. We support the changes taking place – but we need more private and foreign capital."

One of the measures was to focus patriotism on Serbia's economic plight (last year there was 1,500% inflation before it was brought down by the new



The Genex apartment village, close to the Sava Center.

Biggest bank deregulated

Following recent changes in the banking legislation, the United Bank of Belgrade, Yugoslavia's biggest financial institution, has been incorporated as a joint-stock company. It has now become the Belgrade Bank D.D. with an initial capital of \$500 million. All future stock issues will be publicly traded and may be purchased by foreign individuals or companies.

economic measures). This was the "Loan for Serbia", inspired by President Slobodan Milošević, of Serbia, who hopes it will raise 600 million convertible dinars and \$1 billion for new investments. More than 300 Serbian companies have lined up for a share of the new money when it all comes in so they can revitalize their technology.

Open door for foreign investors

Foreign companies and banks can invest in almost any kind of Serbian company with practically no strings attached.

They can have 100% ownership; tax-free holidays; freedom to repatriate profits or invest elsewhere in the country; sell their share to another foreigner; have access to a prospective partner's financial status; and the right to put in their own management. Foreign investment is also encouraged in banks and insurance companies.

As well as equity investment Serbia is looking for the transfer of more know-how and technology. The country's first science park is opening shortly in Belgrade to encourage greater foreign involvement and is already meeting with some success.



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W E L C O M E

Key investment sectors

Serbian economists suggest that key areas for investment are:

- High-tech industries
- Automotive components
- Agricultural machinery
- Food processing
- Power generation and equipment
- Process control systems and automation
- Infrastructure
- Chemical and pharmaceutical industries
- Semi-synthetic lubricants and additives
- Plastics, synthetic paints and varnishes
- Textiles, leather and footwear products
- Energy resources

One special sector, agribusiness and food processing, is severely under-capitalized and unexploited. Serbia accounts for more than 40% of all Yugoslavia's agricultural exports. About 80% goes to hard-currency countries and the rest to Eastern Europe and the developing countries.

Serbia has a major potential to produce healthy, natural foods and processed foodstuffs without additives and preserving agents.

Radenko Stanić, vice president of PKB, Belgrade's agricultural combine, which exports about \$50 million of



McDonald's – one of the first joint ventures.

produce a year, says: "We have almost unlimited, untainted arable land totally free of chemicals where we can grow much more fruit and vegetables. We are now dedicating our production for the export of more 'natural' foods. The possibilities are immense – profit was a word which had no meaning for us in the past. That has now changed."

Serbia could also act as a 'bridge to the Soviet Union'. Dr Dragoljub Milićević, of the Mihajlo Pupin science research institute, points out: "Serbia

is orthodox and we have the same Cyrillic alphabet. We can make it much easier for foreign companies to do business there."

Forging new links across the world

Last November Serbia became an associate member of the Assembly of European Regions. This will enable Serbia to make better use of its communications and business opportunities in co-operation with other European regions. For Yugoslavia it is also a step along the road towards possibly seeking membership of the European Community. This is not perhaps such an impossible aim considering the economic reforms taking place today which were undreamed of even three years ago.

Today the Serbian economy is entering a new investment upswing: closer links are being forged between industrial production and research and development: some of the latest state-of-the-art technology is being introduced: the general infrastructure is being modernized and extended: there is more development of the services sector and a greater emphasis on export-oriented industries ❀

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SERBIA

INVESTORS' GATEWAY TO THE 1990s



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Major Tax Breaks for Free Zone Investors

BELGRADE is the biggest inland port in Europe. Plans are going ahead to extend Belgrade Port's custom-free area into a fully fledged free trade zone for manufacturing and exporting goods. It is also likely to have an offshore banking center to create a new financial services industry. The new free trade zone will be able to serve a potential market of nearly one billion people in Europe, the Soviet Union, the Mediterranean countries and parts of the Middle East and the Asian sub-continent.

The zone will cover more than 2,000 hectares of land in Belgrade Port as well as the near-by municipality ports of Pančevo and Smederevo. The first stage of the zone in Belgrade is already under construction and some foreign companies are in production. Total planned turnover for the new zone is estimated at \$1 billion a year and many thousands of new jobs are expected to be created.

It is planned to offer investors the following incentives:

- 100% foreign ownership
- Joint ventures with private companies
- Mixed investments – public and private
- Tax-free holidays for five years or more
- No restrictions on profits or capital repatriation
- No customs duties on imported equipment or raw materials
- Low labor costs
- Cheap rents and leases
- Power and water available
- Low transportation costs

There are already about ten companies in the zone. Joint-venture operations under way include factories manufacturing electronic components, roller bearings, furniture and a construction consultancy. A possible refinery is also

planned. South Korean companies have been showing a keen interest in developments.

"We are very optimistic about the future of the zone. It is going to be very beneficial not only for Serbia, but for the country as a whole, as far as attracting more foreign investment," says Ljiljana Milosavljević, assistant general manager of Belgrade Port. "We expect more companies this year."

The port handles a total of about 9 million tonnes of cargo a year. Of this about 2 million tonnes are manufactured goods, 30% of which are in transit. The port provides direct access by river to West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and various Black Sea and Mediterranean ports. Land links connect the system to parts of the Middle East.

When the final section of the Rhine-Main-Danube river-canal is completed there will be a rapid waterway route from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

The port has a modern container terminal handling about 30,000 TEUs (20ft equivalent units) a year and a new terminal at present under construction will expand the handling capacity to 100,000 TEUs. Pančevo Port, which is across the Danube from Belgrade Port, will be the site for the proposed offshore business center.

Both ports as well as that at Smederevo, the smallest, will in future be operating and managed as one free port authority.

Says the Mayor of Belgrade, Dr Milorad Unković: "I can see this free zone becoming a new manufacturing and export hub and a dynamic trading center for the whole region." ❀



"Serbia at the crossroads"

DR ALEKSANDAR PRLJA,
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SERBIA

"With the continuing series of encouraging political events on our immediate borders with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, Serbia is once again at the crossroads of change and development facing the Danubian-Balkan and European-Asian cultures. Serbia intends to use that position and contribute actively to future economic changes. That is why we are now able to offer the creation of the free trade zone near Belgrade and private concessionary construction deals for highways such as the Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade highway and other roads leading from Belgrade towards the sea.

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BELGRADE

Communications

NEW ROAD AND RIVER LINKS will enhance Belgrade's position as a vital European communications cross-roads. Serbia is already well served by air and rail links. Belgrade is the main hub airport for the region (more than 3 million passengers annually) and another full-length runway is being built to cope with extra traffic being carried by more than 30 foreign airlines and by JAT (Yugoslav Airlines) which had a turnover of \$400 million in 1988. It is now the 10th largest European airline. In addition to Belgrade Airport, Serbia has two other international airports south of the city at Niš and Priština.

The city lies on the banks of the Danube and Sava rivers. Sweeping past the space-age Genex offices and the Sava Congress Hall is the Zagreb-Niš road which forms part of the trans-European E-75 freeway running from Scandinavia to Greece. It continues over the Bosphorus to the Middle East. The vital Vienna-Budapest-Bel-

grade section is being upgraded in time for the opening of the World Expo in Vienna and Budapest in 1995. Spur roads will connect Serbia's part of the freeway with other important regional and international points.

Railroads connecting Yugoslavia's northern and southern borders are also being modernized so that they can be used by European high speed trains.

Thirty % of all river cargo handled by Belgrade Port is already transhipped by rail for other destinations in Yugoslavia and the Balkan countries. Road, rail and waterway links are vital facilities for the new free trade zone in Belgrade.

The expected completion soon of the Rhine-Main-Danube river canal route will make Belgrade a vital port on the waterway running from the North Sea/Baltic to the Black Sea. Barges and small vessels are expected to traverse the route in around four days.

Two satellite transmitters and an expanding modern telecommunications network keep Serbia in touch with the rest of the world with voice communications, telex, fax and high speed data links ❀

MAYOR OF BELGRADE

"We are on the move"

Dr Milorad Unković, the 44-year-old newly elected President of the Assembly of Belgrade (City Mayor) for the next four years, believes the city's economic structure has got to be changed. "We have to update our old and worn out industries. We need to expand into electronics, cleaner chemical processing and more high-tech engineering. Belgrade is the most important city in Serbia and accounts for about \$2 billion worth of exports annually. With the new climate things are changing. This last year has been a real turning point for us. We have seen 3,500 new businesses opening – in the past it was about 500 a year. Now we want to see more foreign investment and joint ventures."

His future plans include a ring road to ease traffic congestion, moving the central railway station and constructing four other stations, putting in a metro, and building a downtown city business center so as to create a buoyant financial services sector ❀

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SCIENCE

First Science Park Attracts US Company

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH technological developments in Serbia are carried out at universities, the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences and a number of independent institutions.

After a long period in the doldrums the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences is now having an increasing influence on the pace of development. "We are trying to create new links with industry, agriculture, the universities here and abroad and with other Serbian institutions," says Professor Dr. Dejan Medaković, the Academy's secretary general.

One Serbian answer to California's Silicon Valley is taking shape on the leafy hillside of Belgrade's Zvezdara suburb near to the Mihajlo Pupin Institute's laboratories and workshops. Stage one of the country's first customized science park, pioneered by Dr Dragoljub Miličević, the institute's director, is nearing completion.

"We want companies from all over Yugoslavia – and from abroad – to come here and work together with us," he says.

The institute is already planning four joint venture companies to carry



out R. & D. work. The first one to be finalized is with Stanford Applied Engineering of Santa Clara in the US which is taking a 70% share in the new company, Stanford Pupin Technologies. When it moves into the science park it will manufacture printed circuits. Pupin is also talking to another American and two Dutch companies. It has just formed a separate joint venture company with an Israeli firm to manufacture quartz crystals.

The Pupin Institute is the "brain bank" of Yugoslavia and concentrates on the development of information sciences and robotics, computer sciences, telecommunications, control sciences, hydraulics and pneumatics and electronic components.

Maize research

One of the most important institutions in the agricultural field is the work of the Maize Research Institute at Zemun Polje in Serbia. Its aim is to

maximize and improve production and seed strains of use all over the world. So far it has developed about 200 maize hybrids and produced up to 50,000 tonnes of seed annually.

The institute has technical programs with 60 countries and has trained a number of foreign agronomists.

Medical program

Belgrade's Faculty of Medicine is engaged on a number of international joint projects, including three with the US on genetic engineering.

Dr D.B. Beleslin, head of the Pharmacology Institute, specializes in studying the side effects of drugs on the nervous system. Now he is about to start a joint project with his opposite number (a fellow Yugoslav by birth) at the University of Illinois, Chicago, to examine drug-related social problems in both countries.

Polyclinic does 8 million tests a year

In the heart of Belgrade is the huge University Clinical Center which carries out eight million examinations and 46,000 urgent operations a year. Opened just three years ago it is one of the largest single diagnostic centers of its kind in Europe. Over half a million patients pass through its 18 specialized clinics. The clinic serves the whole of Serbia, the other republics and is also a reference center in certain fields for the World Health Organization ❀



BEOGRADSKA BANKA DEONIČARSKO DRUŠTVO

Within the process of the Yugoslav banking system reforms, Udružena Beogradska Banka, together with 18 basic banks, has been reorganized as a joint-stock company, so that effective from January 1, 1990 it operates under the name BEOGRADSKA BANKA DEONIČARSKO DRUŠTVO.

According to its financial potential BEOGRADSKA BANKA DEONIČARSKO DRUŠTVO is a leading Yugoslav bank, competitive and attractive for cooperation on the world financial market.

The Bank is engaged in performing all kinds of financial transactions, in the name and on behalf of its share-holders. The main business orientation of the Bank is financing economic development of the S.R. of Serbia and Yugoslavia, intensifying export transactions of enterprises and promoting up-graded forms of cooperation with foreign partners/joint-ventures, cooperation, leasing, forfeiting and swaps.

The Bank has established a very good correspondent relationship with over 1,000 banks throughout the world. The Bank's international operations are performed through its own widely spread network of business units abroad:

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PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Dynamic New Sector

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE is blooming throughout Serbia. Wherever you walk in the streets of Belgrade and other towns in Serbia you can not only feel the quickening pace of the private sector but see it happening. Everywhere there are new cafes and restaurants, boutiques, travel shops, real estate agencies, book shops and magazine kiosks, art galleries and antique shops.

It all reflects the new attitude as fundamental fiscal changes get underway. Making money is an incentive and the dormant "black" economy is coming out into the open with government encouragement.

However, for some businessmen private initiative is not so new. Take the Karić Brothers, from Peć in Kosovo, who have run rings around the socialist system in the pursuit of profit. "Yes, we had certain ideological difficulties in the past," says Bogoljub

Karić, president of the company which started in 1763 making pottery and selling hides and skins. They now produce a wide range of small machines making anything from bread to nuts and bolts, and urgent parts for "de-bottlenecking" production lines.

"Now there are no limits to private enterprise," says Bogoljub who admits to running a \$100 million plus business. Now he is about to open an office in New York.

Designed and made in Serbia

One of the first private joint stock companies to be formed in Serbia recently was ESKOD D.D. It started in 1982 as a workshop in Kragujevac designing and producing machines for manufacturing milk cartons. Its founder is Dušan Kojić, once a top-level engineer in the Yugo auto factory. ESKOD D.D. produces 36 different kinds of packaging machines. Everything has been designed and made in Serbia.

"Now we sell to seven foreign companies as well as 75 domestic customers, says Kojić.

"We are making the most of the new economic reforms." ❀

CONSTRUCTION

Powerful Exports

SERBIA is the biggest producer of electrical power in Yugoslavia. It also exports electricity and builds power stations around the world. Following an investment deal with Italy to revitalize Serbia's power industry it hopes exports to Italy will reach 1,200 megawatt hours by the year 2000.

Expertise gained from its own hydro-power stations on the Danube and Drina rivers has been invaluable for Serbia's civil engineers. One of the most active, Energoprojekt is the 13th largest consulting group in the world. It is working in 40 different countries. Projects totalling \$110 million include hydro power plants in Panama and Kenya.

Other irrigation and construction projects in Peru, Zimbabwe, Kuwait and Malaysia total \$750 million. It is also constructing a \$400 million agribusiness complex in the Soviet Union where it acts as a "bridge" for Western construction and consultancy companies ❀

BELGRADE FREE ZONE

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Following a decision by the Yugoslav Government a free zone was established in Belgrade on January 15, 1987. It is part of a major development program for Serbia to encourage more domestic and foreign investment particularly in the export field. Until now the

Free Zone has been concentrated in the port of Belgrade on the banks of the Danube. The 2,000 hectare area is to be extended to both sides of the river and will also include the nearby ports of Pancevo and Smederevo.

Belgrade is the natural economic focus for:

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TOURISM

'Sunny Peaks' is No.1 Ski Center



TOURISM is one of Yugoslavia's biggest foreign currency earners grossing about \$2 billion last year. While some Mediterranean destinations have become less popular Yugoslavia's tourist traffic continues to rise steadily. Following all the changes in Eastern Europe, Serbia is bracing itself for a substantial increase in Eastern bloc visitors this year. In 1989 there were 120,000. About half of them spent between 8 and 21 days in Serbia.

Few people would ever think of Serbia as a No.1 skiing center. But already a smattering of the 700,000 tourists which Yugotours brings to the country from overseas are now making their way to Kopaonik's "Sunny Peaks", a purpose-made resort complex 1,770 m. up in the heart of the southern Serbian mountains with almost guaranteed snow for the season. There are 44 km of ski runs linked by 24 interconnecting ski-lifts and 20 km of cross country tracks. The ski runs are excellent for both beginners and advanced skiers. There are ten hotels and apartment blocks in the complex with a total of 2,500 beds.

"This season we are expecting about 8,000 foreign tourists," says Yugotours director, Boris Ćukvas. "Our season lasts from the end of November until late May."

Yugotours is also developing another ski resort at Brezovica in Kosovo for advanced skiers.

Health spas and congresses

"When the skiing is over and the summer comes it is a beautiful place for walking," says Ćukvas. "We have a special tour called 'Eight Centuries in Seven Days' which combines walking and bus rides to see different monasteries hidden in the mountains."

Other special interest tours include bird-watching and hunting which is becoming increasingly popular in Serbia which is a rich hunting ground for rabbit, pheasant, partridge, roe deer – and wild boar. Hunting is possible all the year round because of the variety of animals and game. Many hunting and shooting grounds are within easy reach of the capital. All have adequate hotels and shooting lodges catering for different tastes – and pockets.

Other major tourist attractions are the great variety of spas and mineral springs found in Serbia. One of the best-known resorts at Vrnjačka Banja has just celebrated its

120th anniversary as a spa town.

An alternative growth area is congress tourism. "Belgrade is a lively center of business and cultural activities," says Nebojša Majković, general manager of Putnik, Yugoslavia's oldest travel agency founded in 1923. It now has an international reputation for providing a complete tourist and travel service. It has its own fleet of coaches, arranges visits to all historic sites including Serbia's numerous monasteries and castles. Putnik also acts as general agent for international conferences which are held in the capital.

The most modern conference center in the country is Belgrade's Sava Center. Since it opened in 1977 more than 50,000 delegates have attended 150 international meetings. Some of the most important have included the Ninth Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, the UNESCO General Assembly, CSCE (European Security), the International Monetary Fund, the Sixth UNCTAD meeting and others.

Belgrade has 35 hotels (several new ones are under construction) providing about 8,000 beds ❀

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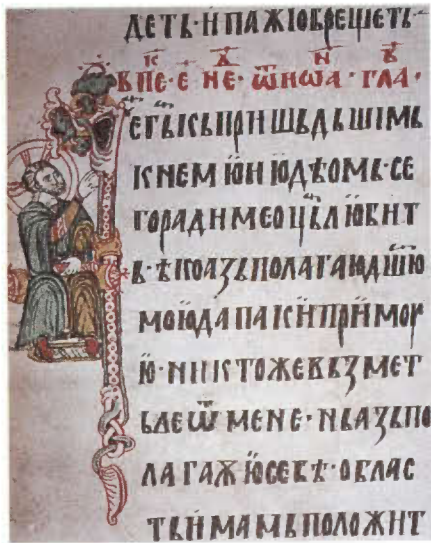
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CULTURE

Serbia Has Long Cultural Heritage

LITERATURE, the arts and religion have had a great impact on Serbia throughout its long history of oppression and its more recent new-found freedom. Serbian writers, both past and present, have always played an important role both nationally and abroad. The picture above is one of the oldest and most significant manuscripts of Serbian literature written about 1192 by Varsameleon. Called Miroslav's Gospel, it was written for Miroslav, Duke of Hum, brother of Stefan Nemanja, founder of the first Serbian State.

Eight centuries later one of Serbia's best-known authors, Ivo Andrić, was to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1962. Contemporary writers like Danilo Kiš, author of the "Encyclopedia of the Dead" and Milorad Pavić, who wrote "Dictionary of the Khazars" have been acclaimed and translated throughout the world.



The National Theater founded in 1868.

Among other leading cultural institutions are the National Library, restored after war damage, the Gallery of Frescoes, Museum of Modern Art and the National Theater founded in 1868.

Unbroken links

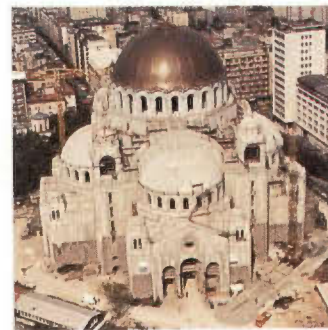
There has been an unbroken chain of cultural development from the earliest recorded settlement in Lepenski Vir (7000 years old) to Neolithic Vinča and Roman and Byzantine fortifications. Cultural creativity has been synonymous with Serbia's development especially after the creation of an independent Serbian state at the end of the 12th century. With the growth of the political, economic life and the founda-



tion of the Serbian Orthodox Church national arts flourished for 150 years until they were crushed by the Ottoman invaders in 1459. They were to dominate the country for 500 years. Before that period it had been a golden age for Serbia during which some of the most important monasteries were built – Djurdjevi Stupovi, Žiča, the Peć Patriarchate, Gračanica, Dečani and Ljubostinja. The monks created some of the most outstanding frescoes at Studenica, Mileševa (see picture of the White Angel above) and Sopoćani which were the envy of Europe at that time. Today many are on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

The Universities

Belgrade University, founded 150 years ago, is the oldest of the six universities in Serbia. There is also a university of arts in the capital. Other universities are in Niš, Kragujevac, Priština and Novi Sad. More than 5,000 foreigners attend the universities and high schools ❀



RELIGION

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages, monasteries and the Serbian Orthodox Church were the main centers of literary and cultural activities. They also played a major role in maintaining Serbian identity under 500 years of Ottoman rule. The Church in Serbia has always been an educator and an inspiration particularly during the turbulent periods of its history.

This is reflected as construction work goes full steam ahead to complete the massive Temple of Saint Sava, a monument to the first Serbian educator from the 12th century, which dominates the skyline at Vračar in Belgrade. This Serbian Orthodox temple has the biggest central dome ever built in Europe and is surmounted by a 12 m. high golden cross. The temple has been paid for by public donations.

"The Church is no longer an ideological enemy and a follower of the Church is no longer an enemy of the state," declares Dragan Dragojlović, Secretary for Religious Affairs in the Serbian Government. He sees the revival of the church as playing an important part in the development of overall human rights in Serbia. "More young people are going to church and are married there today...our church is attaining greater importance and responsibility, particularly in areas where there are more than one denomination – Roman Catholics or Moslems," adds Dragojlović ❀

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

- Secretariat for Foreign Relations of Serbia, Belgrade, Nemanjina 26.
Telephone: (3811) 683845.
Fax: (3811) 658756.
- Chamber of Commerce of Serbia, Belgrade, Generala Ždanova 13-15.
Telephone: (3811) 330113.
Fax: (3811) 330949.
- ❀ Tourist Association of Serbia, Belgrade, Dobrinjska 11. Telephone: (3811) 645166. Telex: 72689.

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