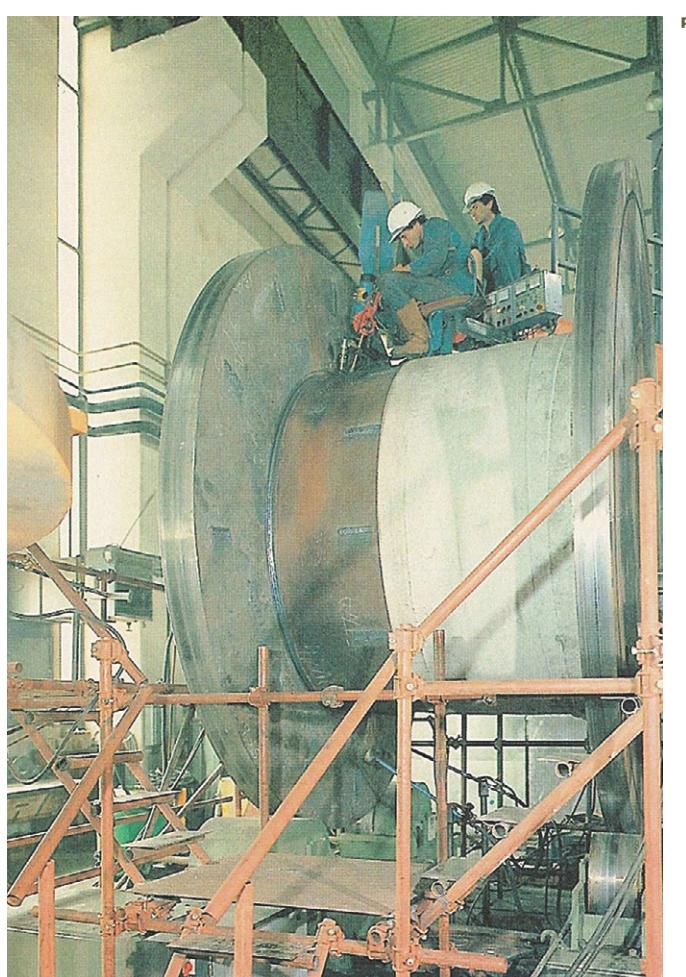
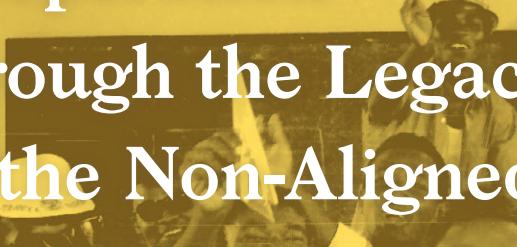


**Slike:** <sup>a</sup> Samoupravljanje u Zavodu 'Vuk Vrhovac' - dio zbora radnika <sup>b</sup> Indonežani predstavljaju utiske o studiranjima u Srbiji <sup>ckqs</sup> Nastava iz arhitektonskih konstrukcija Tehničkog sveučilišta u Kumasisiju pod vodstvom profesora Zvonimira Žagara, 1961. <sup>d</sup> HEHADITHA, 6 x 128 MVA, Končar generatori u montaži <sup>e</sup> Vuk Vrhovac <sup>f</sup> Svečanost promocije na Tehničkom sveučilištu u Kumasisiju <sup>g</sup> Ilustracije iz Biltena Zavoda 'Vuk Vrhovac', 1978. <sup>h</sup> HE HADITHA, 6 x 128 MVA, Končar generatori u montaži <sup>i</sup> Nacionalni prosjed protiv uboštva branog premijera Konga, <sup>j</sup> cea Lumumbe u Ljubljani, <sup>kr</sup> 'Jugoslaveni u Gvineji', ba: organ Komunističke partije Jugoslavije, Zagreb, 1961. <sup>m</sup> HADITHA, brana na rijeci Evinji, <sup>n</sup> Conakry, Plage Peronne, <sup>o</sup> HE HADITHA, strojarnica, 128 MVA, Končarevi generatori u pogonu <sup>p</sup> Prvi članovi centralne dijabetes, 1963. <sup>q</sup> HE HADITHA, 6 x 128 MVA, Končarevi generatori u proizvodnji/zavarivanju <sup>t</sup> Hotel Wabe Shebelle u Abebi autora Branka Petrovića



# Development Cooperation through the Legacy of the Non-Aligned Movement



Development Cooperation through the Legacy of the Non-Aligned Movement

CRUSOL

# Razvojna suradnja kroz nasljede Pokreta nesvrstanih



Development  
Cooperation  
through the Legacy  
of the Non-Aligned  
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# Razvojna suradnja kroz nasljeđe Pokreta nesvrstanih

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## Development Cooperation through the Legacy of the Non-Aligned Movement

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# Međunarodna razvojna suradnja Hrvatske i nasljeđe Pokreta nesvrstanih.

Gordan Bosanac

Odlukom OECD-a, odnosno DAC-a<sup>1</sup>, od listopada 2011. godine, Hrvatska je izbrisana s liste zemalja primateljica međunarodne pomoći te je tako ušla u kategoriju zemalja donatorica što podrazumijeva preuzimanje značajnih obveza u području stvaranja politika međunarodne razvojne suradnje, ali i osiguravanja odgovarajućih resursa (ljudskih i materijalnih) za njezinu provedbu<sup>2</sup>. Time je nakon dugih dvadeset godina ratne i poslijeratne obnove, Hrvatska dobila priliku da krene s razvojem svoje politike međunarodne razvojne suradnje, ali da se i aktivnije uključi u istoimene europske politike. U stvaranju tih politika RH je primarno prepoznala svoju ulogu u radu na temama vezanim uz poslijeratnu obnovu društva i demokratsku tranziciju. Iskustva iz poraća kao što su razminiranje, reforma sigurnosnog sektora, rad s izbjeglicama, kao i izgradnja demokratskih institucija, te iskustva stečena u predpristupnim pregovorima s Europskom unijom, svakako su svojevrsno akumulirano znanje i iskustvo koje se može podijeliti s drugim zemljama u potrebi.

Iskustvo rata i poraća zasigurno je uvelike obilježilo Hrvatsku i upravo to iskustvo rata može postati svojevrsna strateška prednost Hrvatske pri stvaranju međunarodnih razvojnih politikama, a posebno politika Europske unije<sup>3</sup>. Ipak, to iskustvo nije jedini temelj na kojemu možemo graditi vlastite politike međunarodne razvojne suradnje. Činjenica da je Hrvatska u okvirima bivše Jugoslavije stekla ogromno iskustvo međunarodne suradnje kroz Pokret nesvrstanih, koji je velik dio svojih aktivnosti temeljio na međunarodnoj razvojnoj suradnji i to primarno među samim članicama, samo što nije pala u potpuni zaborav. Razmjenjivanje stručnjaka, provođenje zajedničke razvojne projekte među zemljama u razvoju – mnogo toga o čemu danas razgovaramo kada govorimo o međunarodnoj razvojnoj suradnji, bilo je vidljivo i kroz Pokret nesvrstanih.

<sup>1</sup> Organizacija za ekonomsku suradnju i razvoj.

<sup>2</sup> Ministarstvo vanjskih i europskih poslova, Izvjeće o provedbi službeno razvojne pomoći.

<sup>3</sup> Vidi npr. publikaciju *Preporuke za sigurnosnu politiku EU temeljem iskustva izgradnje mira država nastalih dezintegracijom Jugoslavije*, Centar za mirovne studije, 2010.

# International Development Cooperation of Croatia and the Legacy of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Gordan Bosanac

In 2011, after a decision made by the OECD, or DAC<sup>1</sup>, Croatia was removed from the list of countries that receive international aid. It joined the category of donor countries, meaning it took on significant obligations in the field of creating international development cooperation policy and securing suitable resources (human and material) for its implementation<sup>2</sup>. This meant that, after 20 long years of war and post-war reconstruction, Croatia was given an opportunity to start developing its international development cooperation, and also to participate more actively in European development cooperation policies. In creating these policies, Croatia has primarily recognised its role in working on the subjects related to post-war reconstruction of society and democratic transition. Post-war experiences like demining, security sector reform, working with refugees, and building democratic institutions, as well as the experiences acquired in accession talks with the European Union, are certainly advantages of accumulated knowledge and experience that can be shared with other countries in need.

The experience of war and the post-war period has certainly marked Croatia to a large extent, and it could prove a strategic advantage when it comes to Croatia creating international development policies, and European Union policies especially<sup>3</sup>. Still, this experience is not the only foundation on which to build our own international development policies. The fact that, within the framework of the former Yugoslavia, Croatia had acquired vast experience in international cooperation through the Non-Aligned Movement, which based a large part of its activities on international development cooperation, primarily between the member states, has been almost totally forgotten. The exchange of professionals, the implementation of joint development projects among developing countries – many things that we talk about today when speaking about international development cooperation were also evident in the Non-Aligned Movement. Let us just remember the

<sup>1</sup> The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Report on the Implementation of Official Development Aid.

<sup>3</sup> See also, *Recommendations for EU Security Policy Based on Peace Building Experience from Countries Formed by the Disintegration of Yugoslavia*, Centar za mirovne studije, 2010.

Prisjetimo se samo interkontinentalnog programa razmjene studenata zemalja u razvoju – program koji danas djelomično prepoznajemo kao globalno obrazovanje. Veliki investicijski projekti izgradnje elektrana, gradova ili industrijskih pogona – program koji danas zovemo privatni sektor i razvoj i sl. Kada pogledamo npr. *Kairsku deklaraciju zemalja u razvoju*, usvojenu 19. srpnja 1962. godine na Ekonomskoj konferenciji zemalja u razvoju, neke teme iz politika razvojne suradnje učinit će nam se ‘vječnim temama’. Tako *Kairska deklaracija* govori o unutarnjim problemima razvoja, o suradnji između zemalja u razvoju, o problemima međunarodne trgovine, o regionalnim gospodarskim grupama, o gospodarskoj pomoći za razvoj, o međunarodnoj tehničkoj pomoći i aktivnostima UN-a na polju razvoja<sup>4</sup>. U tom smislu važno je prisjetiti se projekata, politika i dostignuća koje su postigli znanstvenici/e, gospodarstvenici/e, istraživači/ce, liječnici/e, arhitekti/ce i ostali/e u tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji iz područja razvojne suradnje. Ova publikacija želi na simboličan način obnoviti sjećanja na brojne vrijedne projekte i suradnje uspostavljene kroz Pokret nesvrstanih koji nam, zajedno s poslijeratnim iskustvom Hrvatske, mogu poslužiti kao temelj za izgradnju javnih politika međunarodne razvojne suradnje. Pokret nesvrstanih skoro da je iščeznuo iz sjećanja, a teme vezane uz SFRJ često se izbjegavaju u javnom i političkom prostoru zbog nasilnog raspada Jugoslavije. Legitimno je zauzeti takav stav. Ali isto tako besmisleno je pretvarati se da povijest nije postojala prije osamostaljenja Hrvatske te zbog političkih ili emotivnih razloga odbacivati znanje i suradnje koje su se izgradile upravo kroz Pokret nesvrstanih. Štoviše, dostignuća pojedinih tadašnjih državnih tvrtki, instituta, liječnika/ca, inženjera/ki, arhitekta/ica, znanstvenika/ca mogu nam poslužiti kao inspiracija za današnji rad te nam pomoći i u definiranju starih-novih koncepta u politikama međunarodne razvojne suradnje. Naravno, pogled prema tome mora biti i kritički. Iz tog rakursa odmah se vidi da nije postojala uloga civilnog društva u razvojnoj suradnji jer civilnog društva, kakvo danas poznajemo i kako ga danas definiramo, nije bilo (iako se može raspravljati koju su ulogu igrali, primjerice, klubovi studenata i slična udruženja). Isto tako privatni sektor nije zasigurno bio nositelj gospodarstva (jer ni njega nije bilo), već je postojala neraskidiva sprega između politike i državnih tvrtki. Ali je zanimljivo uvidjeti u kojoj je mjeri gospodarstvo bilo integralni dio vanjske politike provođene kroz Pokret nesvrstanih. To je nešto što bismo i danas više voljeli vidjeti u Hrvatskoj u oblicima tzv. gospodarske diplomacije – iniciativom

<sup>4</sup> Cjelokupni tekst Deklaracije dostupan je u knjizi *Jugoslavija i svet*, Mladost, 1962., Beograd.

intercontinental student exchange programme among the developing countries – the programme that we partly recognise today as global education. The big investment projects of building hydro power stations, cities or industrial plants – the programme that we call the private sector, or development, today. When we look at the *Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries* as one example, passed on 19 July 1962 at the Economy Conference of Developing Countries, some of the development cooperation policy subjects will seem like ‘eternal subjects’, still just as relevant today as they were more than 50 years ago. The Cairo Declaration speaks about internal development problems, about cooperation between developing countries, about international trade problems, about regional economic groups, about economic development aid, about international technical assistance, and UN activities in the field of development<sup>4</sup>. In that sense, it is important to look back at the projects, policies, and achievements amassed by our scientists, businesspeople, researchers, physicians, architects, and others in the former Yugoslavia in the field of development cooperation. This publication aims to symbolically renew the memories of the numerous valuable projects and partnerships established through the Non-Aligned Movement, which can, together with Croatia’s post-war experiences, serve as a foundation for building international development cooperation public policies. The Non-Aligned Movement has almost disappeared from collective memory, and the subjects linked to the former Yugoslavia are often avoided in both public and political discourse because of the violent breakup of Yugoslavia. It is legitimate to assume such a stance. But it also makes no sense to pretend that the history before Croatia’s independence never existed, and to reject the knowledge and cooperation built through the Non-Aligned Movement because of political or emotional reasons. Indeed, the achievements of some of the then state-owned companies, institutes, physicians, engineers, architects, and scientists can serve as an inspiration for our present work and help us define the old-new concepts in international development cooperation policies. Of course, we must look at them critically. From this perspective, it is instantly apparent that there was no role for the civil society in development cooperation, because civil society, as we know and define it today, did not exist (although it is debatable what role was played by student clubs and similar associations). Also, the private sector was certainly not the foundation of the economy (it did not exist), but there was an inextricable link between politics and state-owned companies. Still, it is interesting to see exactly how integral the economy was to the

<sup>4</sup> The complete text of the Declaration is available in the book *Jugoslavija i svet*, 1962., Mladost, Beograd.

vanjske politike kako se danas naziva u Ministarstvu vanjskih i europskih poslova<sup>5</sup>. Konačno, suradnja na vojnim pitanjima, uključujući i trgovinu oružjem, doživljavala se nekada kao razvojna suradnja. Danas znamo da je vojna međunarodna suradnja ili intervencija strogo odvojena od razvojne suradnje, tj. ne može se nikako smatrati razvojnom suradnjom. Mada se sam koncept s vremenom 'redefinirao', oružani sukobi ipak nisu nestali.

Nema sumnje da se svijet promjenio od doba postojanje Jugoslavije i njenih aktivnosti u Pokretu nesvrstanih. Premda je Pokret i danas aktivan, njegova uloga u međunarodnoj razvojnoj suradnji gotovo je nezapažena. Svejedno, unutar jednog dijela povijesti, razvojna suradnja nesvrstanih imala je svoj zapažen utjecaj i nasljeđe tih iskustava zasigurno se može upotrijebiti i danas. U ovoj se publikaciji na simboličan način prisjećamo samo nekih od velikih projekata provedenih kroz Pokret nesvrstanih.

Dr. Biserka Cvjetičanin s Instituta za međunarodne odnose i razvoj u svome nas tekstu vodi u vrijeme kada je Institut nosio nazive Institut za proučavanje Afrike, a kasnije Institut za zemlje u razvoju, te nam opisuje dinamiku znanstvenih istraživanja i znanstvenih suradnji kroz Pokret nesvrstanih. Posebno zanimljivo zvuči veliko međunarodno istraživanje *Novi međunarodni ekonomski poredak 1982.–1989.* koje se simbolično gasi u godini pada berlinskog zida. Uz to istraživanje kroz tekst se upoznajemo i s brojnim drugim projektima i izdavačkim djelatnostima koje je Institut provodio kroz Pokret nesvrstanih. Institut i danas čuva veliku arhivu iz tog vremena, dok je specijaliziranu znanstvenu knjižnicu Afrikana 2010. godine poklonio novoj Knjižnici Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

Ulogu poslovnog sektora u razvojnoj suradnji kroz Pokret nesvrstanih na primjeru tvrtke Rade Končar – koja je, među ostalim, izgradila hidroelektranu Haditha u Iraku – pokazuju Milena Havliček i Šime Miliša. Rade Končar samo je jedna u nizu jugoslavenskih tvrtki koje su svoje tržište našle upravo kroz Pokret nesvrstanih te su velikim infrastrukturnim projektima doprinijeli energetskom razvoju nesvrstanih zemalja.

Zdravstvene politike također su imale važno mjesto u Pokretu nesvrstanih. Vesna Kesić donosi nam priču o Sveučilišnoj klinici za dijabetes, endokrinologiju i bolesti metabolizma Vuk Vrhovac koja je u tom razdoblju, zahvaljujući suradnji sa zemljama u razvoju, postala ogledni primjer suzbijanja i liječenja dijabetesa, te referentni centar i suradnička ustanova Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije. 'Vuk Vrhovac' može se pohvaliti razvojem modela zaštite bolesnika od šećerne bolesti koji je Svjetska zdravstvena

<sup>5</sup> Ministarstvo vanjskih i europskih poslova RH tu politiku predstavlja i na zasebnoj internetskoj stranici <http://gd.mvep.hr/>.

foreign policy implemented through the Non-Aligned Movement. This is something that we would like to see more of in Croatia, in the form of economic diplomacy – as this foreign policy initiative is called today by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs<sup>5</sup>. Finally, military cooperation, including the arms trade, was once considered development cooperation. Today, we know that international military cooperation or intervention is strictly separate from development cooperation and can in no way be considered development cooperation. Although the concept itself has been 'redefined' with time, military conflicts have not disappeared.

There is no doubt that the world has changed since the time of Yugoslavia's existence and its activities in the Non-Aligned Movement. Even though the Movement is still active today, its role in international development cooperation is almost negligible. Still, for a period of time in history, the international cooperation of non-aligned nations had significant influence, and the legacy of these experiences can surely be used today. In this publication, we look back at some of the big projects implemented through the Non-Aligned Movement.

In her text, Dr. Biserka Cvjetičanin from the Institute for Development and International Relations takes us to the time when the Institute was called the Africa Research Institute, and later the Institute for Developing Countries, and describes the dynamics of scientific research and scientific cooperation conducted through the Non-Alignment Movement. Of special interest is a work of international research called *The New International Economic Order 1982–1989*, symbolically ending in the year the Berlin Wall fell. Besides this research, we learn about numerous other projects and publishing activities that the Institute conducted through the Non-Aligned Movement. The Institute still keeps a large archive from that time, when it donated its specialised scientific library, *Afrikana*, to the Library of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb. In another text, Milena Havliček and Šime Miliša show us the role of the business sector in development cooperation through the Non-Aligned Movement using the example of a company named Rade Končar – which built the Haditha hydropower plant in Iraq, among other things.

Rade Končar is just one of a series of Yugoslav companies to find its market through the Non-Aligned movement and contribute to the energy development of developing countries through big infrastructure projects.

Health policies also had an important place in the Non-Aligned Movement. Vesna Kesić brings us the story of the University Hospital for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases, Vuk

<sup>5</sup> The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia presents this policy on a separate webpage – <http://gd.mvep.hr/>.

organizacija službeno priznala kao jedinstveni model u Europi.

Autorice Mojca Smode Cvitanović i Marina Smokvina u svom tekstu daju nam primjere arhitektonskih projekata u zemljama Afrike i Bliskog istoka koje su izradili arhitekti iz Hrvatske. Široj javnosti malo je poznato kako je Nacionalni muzej u sirijskom Aleppu sagrađen prema arhitektonskom planu arhitekata Zdravka Bregovca i Vjenceslava Richtera iz 1956. godine. Brojni domaći arhitekti bili su prepoznati kao stručnjaci od strane Ujedinjenih naroda te su bili angažirani kao savjetnici za urbanizam, za izradu prostornih planova ili studija razvoja turizma. U tekstu se opisuje i izrada urbanističkog plana Conakryja, glavnog grada Gvineje, od strane Urbanističkog instituta Hrvatske, razvoj sveučilišnog kampusa u Kumasiu, Gana, kao i angažman arhitekata u Etiopiji.

Kolege iz Srbije pripremili su tekst o međunarodnoj razvojnoj suradnji Jugoslavije kroz stipendiranje stranih studenata i stručnjaka između 1945. i 1965. godine. Prisutnost stranih studenata na sveučilištima u bivšoj Jugoslaviji domaćoj je javnosti zasigurno bila najvidljiviji rezultat međunarodne razvojne suradnje. Programi stipendiranja, ali i razmjene studenata, stvorili su čvrste veze s pojedincima na različitim kontinentima i, bar simbolično, doprinijeli heterogenosti domaće populacije koja nije imala priliku biti u kontaktu s pripadnicima nekih 'dalekih naroda'.

Konačno, Eyachew Tefera, direktor Instituta za afričke studije iz Ljubljane, daje kratak pregled poslovne, akademske i kulturne suradnje tvrtki i institucija iz Slovenije sa zemljama nesvrstanimi.

Tih nekoliko studija slučaja samo su mala kap u moru projekata međunarodne razvojne suradnje unutar Pokreta nesvrstanih. Nadamo se da će ti primjeri potaknuti istraživače na daljnja istraživanja o toj temi, a sve s ciljem da se iskustvo razvojne suradnje stečeno kroz Pokret ne zaboravi u potpunosti, već da iz njega učimo i gradimo suvremene nacionalne i europske politike razvojne suradnje. Bogatstvo međuljudskih kontakta, prijateljstava, pa i privatnih veza, koji su stvoreni kroz brojne međunarodne suradnje, sigurno može poslužiti i jačanju naše vanjske politike i ostvarivanja budućih zajedničkih razvojnih projekata.

Vrhovac, which had become a showcase of prevention and treatment of diabetes and a reference centre and collaborating institution of the World Health Organisation in that period, thanks to its cooperation with developing countries. Vuk Vrhovac can boast of its model of diabetes patient protection that has been officially recognised by the World Health Organisation as unique in Europe.

In their text, authors Mojca Smode Cvitanović and Marina Smokvina give us examples of architectural projects in African and Middle Eastern countries made by architects from Croatia. It is not well known by the wider public that the National Museum in Aleppo, Syria, was built according to a 1956 architectural design by Zdravko Bregovac and Vjenceslav Richter. Many Croatian architects were recognised as experts by the United Nations, and hired as urbanism advisers to produce spatial plans or tourism development studies. The text also describes the making of the urban plan of Conakry, the capital of Guinea, by the Croatian Institute of Urbanism, the development of the university campus in Kumasi, Ghana, as well as the architects' engagement in Ethiopia.

Our colleagues from Serbia prepared a text about Yugoslavia's international development cooperation through awarding scholarships to foreign students and professionals between 1945 and 1965. The presence of foreign students at universities in the former Yugoslavia was certainly the part of international development cooperation that was the most visible to the domestic public. Scholarship and student exchange programmes created strong links with individuals on different continents and, at least symbolically, contributed to the heterogeneousness of the local population that had not earlier had an opportunity to be in contact with members of 'faraway peoples'.

And finally, Eyachew Tefera, the director of the Institute of African Studies in Ljubljana, gives us a brief overview of business, university presence, and cultural cooperation between companies and institutions from Slovenia and the developing countries.

These several case studies are just a drop in the ocean of international cooperation projects within the Non-Alignment Movement. Let us hope that these examples will stimulate researchers to conduct further research on the subject, so that the experience of international development cooperation acquired through the Non-Aligned Movement is not completely forgotten. Instead, the hope is we use it to learn and build contemporary national and European development cooperation policies. The wealth of interpersonal contacts, friendships, and even private liaisons created through numerous instances of international cooperation can surely serve to strengthen our foreign policy and realise future joint development projects.

# Uloga Instituta za razvoj i međunarodne odnose u Pokretu nesvrstanih.

Biserka Cvjetičanin

Institut za razvoj i međunarodne odnose (IRMO) osnovan je kao Institut za proučavanje Afrike na inicijativu dvaju profesora Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, prof. dr. Petra Guberine s Odsjeka za fonetiku i prof. dr. Svetozara Petrovića s Odsjeka za komparativnu književnost. Inspirirajući se vlastitim iskustvom i izazovima boravka u Africi i Indiji, ali i prijelomnim povijesnim zbivanjima, Petar Guberina i Svetozar Petrović predložili su Senatu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu 1963. godine osnivanje Instituta za Afriku.

Početkom šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća najveći broj afričkih zemalja stječe nezavisnost, a 1960. prihvaćena je na svjetskoj razini kao Godina Afrike. Gotovo cijeli jedan kontinent ulazi na nov način u međunarodnu komunikaciju i suradnju, oslobođen odnosa kolonizator – kolonizirani, nastojeci predstaviti vlastite vrijednosti i posebnosti, ali i postaviti pred međunarodnu zajednicu ključna pitanja razvoja i nužnost promjene međunarodnih odnosa. Godine 1961. održana je u Beogradu Prva konferencija šefova država ili vlada nesvrstanih zemalja čiji su najveći dio činile afričke zemlje. Shvaćajući važnost i potrebu osnivanja instituta koji će multidisciplinarno pristupati sustavnom znanstvenom proučavanju problematike novooslobodenih afričkih zemalja, Sveučilište u Zagrebu 1963. donosi odluku o njegovu uspostavljanju. Godinu dana kasnije, kao suosnivač, pridružuje se Privredna komora SR Hrvatske. Tako su već u samim počecima rada Instituta došla do izražaja obilježja koja će biti trajno utkana u njegovo djelovanje: povezivanje znanosti i gospodarstva te proučavanje Afrike iz različitih aspekata – politološkog, ekonomskog, sociokulturnog, tehnološkog. Takav je pristup bio u skladu s vanjskopolitičkim angažmanom Jugoslavije kao jedne od predvodnica Pokreta nesvrstanih zemalja i Grupe 77<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Grupa 77 je organizacija zemalja u razvoju u okviru Ujedinjenih naroda. Osnovana je 15. lipnja 1964. godine. Danas je čini 130 zemalja. Cilj im je prvenstveno da manje razvijene zemlje ne ostanu u sjeni razvijenih, naročito po pitanju ekonomije i utjecaja u tijelima Ujedinjenih naroda, op. ur.

## The Role of the Institute for Development and International Relations in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Biserka Cvjetičanin

The Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) was founded as the Africa Research Institute on the initiative of two professors from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Professor Petar Guberina from the Department of Phonetics, and Professor Svetozar Petrović from the Department of Comparative Literature. Inspired by own experiences and challenges of their stay in Africa and India, and also by crucial historical developments, Petar Guberina and Svetozar Petrović proposed the founding of an African studies institute to the Senate of the University of Zagreb in 1963.

In the early 1960s, most African countries gained independence, and 1960 was proclaimed as the Year of Africa on a global level. Almost an entire continent joined international communication and cooperation in a new way, liberated from the coloniser – colonised relationship, striving to present its own values and specificities but also to pose to the world community crucial questions of development and the need for changes in international relations. In 1961, Belgrade hosted the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, the majority of whom represented African countries. Understanding the importance and necessity of founding an institute that would take a multidisciplinary approach to the systemic scientific research of issues concerning the newly liberated African countries, the University of Zagreb decided to establish the Africa Research Institute in 1963. A year later, the Croatian Chamber of Commerce joined as a co-founder of the Institute. Thus, from the very beginning of the work of the Institute, the features that would be permanently integrated into its activities came to the fore: the linking of science and economy, and the study of Africa from different aspects, i.e. political, economic, socio-cultural, and technological. Such an approach was in accordance with Yugoslavia's foreign-policy endeavours as one of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Group of 77 is an organisation of developing countries within the United Nations. It was founded on 15 June 1964. It is made up of 130 countries today. Its aim is to take the less developed countries out of the shadow of the developed ones, especially on the issues of economy and influence in the UN bodies.

## Multidisciplinarna istraživanja Afrike 1963.–1971.

U razdoblju između 1963. i 1971. godine Institut za proučavanje Afrike razvija djelovanje u tri pravca: a) istraživanja i njihovo publiciranje, b) izдавanje mjesечно glasila i c) opremanje dokumentacijskog centra i knjižnice. Bili su to prvi koraci prema sustavnom proučavanju Afrike, prema ekonomskim i politološkim istraživanjima te istraživanjima na području tehnologije, obrazovanja i kulture. Polazeći od uvjerenja da znanstvena istraživanja pomažu i pridonose unapređenju položaja zemalja u razvoju i njihovoj međusobnoj suradnji, Institut se u svim aspektima svojeg rada uvijek zauzimao za multidisciplinarni pristup, interakciju i razvojnu međuzavisnost.

Znanstvena istraživanja obuhvaćala su ekonomska i sociokulturna razvojna pitanja kao što su analiza razvojnih planova afričkih zemalja te mogućnosti i metode uključivanja Jugoslavije u privredni razvoj tih zemalja (1969.), industrializacija Sjeverne Afrike (1969.), građevinarstvo u Africi (1969.), nafta u Africi južno od Sahare (1969.). Objavljene su, između ostalih, opsežna studija o putovima ekonomskog razvoja u novooslobođenim afričkim državama i socijalističkim elementima u njihovu razvoju (1970.), ocjena rada jugoslavenskih eksperata tehničke pomoći u zemljama u razvoju (1971.) te studija o efektima školovanja i stipendiranja studenata iz zemalja u razvoju putem jugoslavenske tehničke suradnje (1971.). U studiji o efektima školovanja naglašena je potreba održavanja veza s (bivšim) stipendistima iz zemalja u razvoju ne samo na razini naših sveučilišta (primjerice, održavanjem kraćih seminara na kojima bi se bivši studenti upoznali s najnovijim znanstvenim dostignućima), nego i putem kulturne diplomacije i većim angažmanom naših diplomatsko-konzularnih predstavnštava. Već iz naslova tih studija evidentan je multidisciplinarni karakter istraživanja koji je Institut zadržao do danas.

Obranjeni su prvi magisteriji i doktorati iz područja afričke kulture i književnosti, a paralelno s njima jača svijest o potrebi uvođenja studija afrikanistike koji bi omogućio sustavno stjecanje znanja o cijelom jednom kontinentu i njegovoj civilizaciji. Znači, ne iz nekih egzotičnih razloga ili zbog prestiža, već zato što bi studij afrikanistike pridonio otvaranju novih pogleda i perspektiva suradnje. Međutim, do danas takav studij u našoj sredini ne postoji.

Mjesečno glasilo *Pregled privrednih kretanja u zemljama Afrike i drugim zemljama u razvoju* koncentriralo se na opća razvojna pitanja afričkih zemalja, ali je istodobno davalо praktične informacije hrvatskim privrednim poduzećima o mogućnostima investiranja

## Multidisciplinary research of Africa, 1963–1971

Between 1963 and 1971, the Africa Research Institute developed its activity in three directions: a) the conducting and publishing of research, b) the publishing of a monthly bulletin, and c) the establishment of a documentation centre and library. These were the first steps towards a systematic study of Africa, towards economic and political science research, as well as research in the field of technology, education, and culture. Starting from the conviction that scientific research supports and contributes to the improvement of the position of developing countries and their mutual cooperation, the Institute, in all aspects of its work, always advocated multidisciplinary approach, interaction and developmental interdependence.

The scientific research included economic and socio-cultural development issues like the analysis of the development plans of African countries and the possibilities and methods of involving Yugoslavia in the economic development of these countries (1969), industrialisation of North Africa (1969), construction engineering in Africa (1969), and oil in Sub-Saharan Africa (1969). The Institute also published a comprehensive study of the paths of economic development in the newly free African states and socialist elements in their development (1970), an evaluation of the work of Yugoslav technical aid experts in the developing countries (1971), and a study on the effects of education and scholarship provision of students from the developing countries through Yugoslav technical cooperation (1971). The study of the effects of education stressed the need to maintain contact with (former) scholarship students from developing countries, not only at university level (for example, through organisation of short seminars where the former students could keep abreast with the latest scientific achievements), but also via cultural diplomacy and the greater engagement of our embassies and consulates. The very titles of these studies prove multidisciplinary research approach that the Institute has kept to the present day.

The first doctoral and masters theses in the field of African culture and literature were defended, with awareness growing simultaneously of the need to introduce an African studies university course that would enable the systematic acquiring of knowledge about an entire continent and its civilisation. Not because of an exotic interest or because of prestige, but because African studies would contribute to the opening of new views and prospects of cooperation. However, such a study still does not exist in Croatia.

i angažmana na velikim afričkim projektima, osobito u području energetike i graditeljstva. Glasilo je izlazilo u razdoblju od 1964. do 1970., a mnoga hrvatska privredna poduzeća (Rade Končar, Ingra, Pomgrad, Hidromontaža, Jedinstvo, Geotehnika) nastavila su koristiti istraživanja i rezultate Instituta u vlastitom radu u zemljama u razvoju.

Godine 1964. utemeljena je prva specijalizirana znanstvena knjižnica Afrikana, a dio njenog bogatog fundusa (antropologija, sociologija, kultura i književnost) poklonjen je 2010. novoj Knjižnici Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Razvija se dokumentacijski centar s oko 150 časopisa i dokumenata iz afričke problematike.

### Nesvrstane i druge zemlje u razvoju 1972.–1981.: U potrazi za ključnim razvojnim rješenjima

Znanstvenoistraživačka djelatnost Instituta za proučavanje Afrike širi se na zemlje u razvoju na drugim kontinentima (Azija i Latinska Amerika) te – u skladu s promjenama i novom orijentacijom širenja znanstvenog interesa iz jedne regije na druge regije svijeta i na sektorski pristup – Institut za proučavanje Afrike 1971. mijenja ime u Institut za zemlje u razvoju.

Početkom 1970-ih godina međunarodna zajednica poduzima sve intenzivnije aktivnosti u potrazi za ključnim razvojnim rješenjima u svijetu. Međusobno povezivanje zemalja u razvoju izražava njihovu sve veću odgovornost za vlastiti razvoj, ali i za rješavanje razvojnih pitanja na svjetskoj razini. Bitan razlog za razvoj međusobne suradnje zemalja u razvoju jest da se u toj suradnji one pojavljuju kao ravnopravni partneri čiji je cilj jačanje njihova položaja na međunarodnom planu. Suradnja zemalja u razvoju jača njihov duh solidarnosti i pregovaračke pozicije u odnosu prema razvijenim zemljama. Uočavaju se zajednički razvojni problemi ne samo afričkih nego i drugih zemalja u razvoju. Politički, ekonomski i kulturni interes potiče novi pristup pitanjima razvoja te znanstvenoistraživačka djelatnost Instituta postupno obuhvaća većinu nesvrstanih i drugih zemalja u razvoju. Iz jedne regije – Afrike – Institut usmjerava svoja istraživanja i na druga geografska područja: Latinsku Ameriku, Aziju i arapske zemlje. Pozornost se posvećuje suradnji zemalja u razvoju na različitim područjima i ulozi Jugoslavije u pokretu nesvrstanih zemalja. Jača suradnja s tijelima i agencijama Ujedinjenih naroda (osobito s UNDP-om, UNIDO-om i UNESCO-om).

The monthly bulletin *Overview of Economic Developments in African and Other Developing Countries* focused on general development issues of African countries, but also providing Croatian enterprises with practical information about the possibilities of investing in and becoming involved with important African projects, especially in the energy and construction industries. The bulletin was published between 1964 and 1970, and many Croatian companies (Rade Končar, Ingra, Pomgrad, Hidromontaža, Jedinstvo, Geotehnika) continued using the Institute's research results in their own work in developing countries.

The first specialised scientific library, *Afrikana*, was founded in 1964. In 2010, a part of its extensive holdings (anthropology, sociology, culture and literature) was donated to the new library of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb. An information-documentation centre with some 150 journals, magazines and documents on African issues was also developed.

### Non-aligned and other developing countries 1972–1981: in search of key development solutions

The scientific research activity of the Africa Research Institute expanded to the developing countries on other continents, specifically Asia and Latin America. In accordance with the changes and the new orientation of expanding its scientific interest from one region to other world regions, the Africa Research Institute changed its name to the Institute for Developing Countries in 1971.

In the early seventies, the international community conducted increasingly intensive work in search of key development solutions on the global level. The mutual connecting of developing countries expressed an increasing responsibility for their own development, but also for the solving of development issues worldwide. The key reason for the development of mutual cooperation of the developing countries is the fact that they appear as equal partners aiming at strengthening their position on the international stage.

Cooperation among developing countries strengthened their spirit of solidarity and their negotiating positions in relation to developed countries. The common developmental problems not only of African, but of other developing countries, were recognised. The political, economic, and cultural interest stimulated a new approach to the issues of development, and the Institute's scientific research activity gradually encompassed most of the non-aligned and other developing countries. From one region

Institut pokreće, provodi i objavljuje niz znanstvenoistraživačkih projekata o suradnji između zemalja u razvoju u pojedinim sektorima, od ekonomske integracije zemalja u razvoju do tehničke, znanstvene, obrazovne i kulturne suradnje. U njima se propituju, analiziraju i evaluiraju iskustva suradnje u različitim domenama i definiraju ciljevi i elementi za buduće akcije, odnosno strategije koje mogu pridonijeti rješavanju sve kompleksnijih razvojnih problema svjetske privrede, primjerice kroz studije *Socijalističke tendencije u društvenom i privrednom razvoju zemalja u razvoju* (1972.), *Kulturna i znanstveno-studijska suradnja Hrvatske sa zemljama u razvoju* (1973.), *Tehnička, znanstvena, obrazovna i kulturna suradnja među zemljama u razvoju* (1973.), *Elementi za određivanje strategije Jugoslavije u ekonomskim odnosima sa zemljama u razvoju* (1976.), *Ekonomska nezavisnost i kolektivni oslonac na vlastite snage i njezina povezanost s jačanjem uloge žena u razvoju* (1979.), *Kolektivni oslonac na vlastite snage zemalja u razvoju* (1980.) u sklopu Gruppe 77 i načela Pokreta nesvrstanih. Istraživanja o kolektivnom oslanjanju na vlastite snage i ulozi žena u razvoju korištena su u pripremi i radu međunarodne konferencije nesvrstanih zemalja *Žena i razvoj* u Beogradu 1980. godine. Znatna pozornost poklanja se međunarodnim aspektima ekoloških problema i planu akcije za očuvanje okoliša.

Za tematski broj *Naših tema* 1974. godine pod naslovom 'Zemlje u razvoju: suradnja i perspektive', koji su pripremili djelatnici Instituta, neposredan poticaj dala je Četvrta konferencija šefova država ili vlada nesvrstanih zemalja održana 1973. u Alžиру. Namjera je bila prikazati i ocijeniti stanje suradnje između nesvrstanih zemalja te ispitati daljnje mogućnosti i perspektive u njezinim ključnim oblicima: političkoj, ekonomskoj, tehničkoj, znanstvenoj i prosvjetno-kulturnoj suradnji.

Uz regionalno širenje, sve više prevladava sektorski pristup u suradnji koji dolazi do izražaja u nizu međunarodnih konferenciјa Instituta pod nazivom *Okrugli stol zemalja u razvoju* u suradnji sa Zagrebačkim velesajmom. Okrugli stolovi organiziraju se s ciljem praktičke implementacije zaključaka skupova nesvrstanih zemalja. U razdoblju od 1973. do 1983. održano je jedanaest međunarodnih okruglih stolova o suradnji nesvrstanih i drugih zemalja u razvoju u različitim sektorima, a prilozi sa skupova objavljeni su u zbornicima radova, među kojima se tematski ističu trgovina među zemljama u razvoju (1973. i 1978.), suradnja u poljoprivredi i proizvodnja hrane (1974. i 1979.), finansijska suradnja među zemljama u razvoju (1975.), industrijska suradnja među zemljama u razvoju (1976.), energija i jačanje ekonomskog

– Africa – the Institute redirected its research to other geographic areas, Latin America, Asia and the Arab countries. Attention was paid to the cooperation of developing countries in different fields and the role of Yugoslavia in the Non-Aligned Movement. Cooperation with the bodies and agencies of the United Nations (especially UNDP, UNIDO and UNESCO) was strengthened.

The Institute initiated, conducted and published a series of scientific research projects about the cooperation among developing countries in various sectors, from the economic integration of developing countries to technical, scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation. These projects questioned, analysed and evaluated the experiences of cooperation in different fields and defined the goals and elements for future action and strategies that could contribute to solving increasingly complex development problems of the world economy. The studies like *Socialist tendencies in social and economic development of developing countries* (1972), *Cultural and scientific research cooperation of Croatia with developing countries* (1973), *Technical, scientific, educational and cultural cooperation among developing countries* (1973), *Elements for determining Yugoslavia's strategy in economic relations with developing countries* (1976), *Economic independence and collective self-reliance and its connection to the strengthening of the role of women in development* (1979), *Collective self-reliance of the developing countries* (1980) were in full accordance with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77. The studies about collective self-reliance and the role of women in development were used in the preparation and work of the international conference *Woman and Development of non-aligned countries*, held in Belgrade in 1980. Considerable attention was paid to the international aspects of environmental problems and the action plan for the protection of the environment.

A thematic issue of the scientific review *Naše teme* in 1974, under the headline *Developing countries: cooperation and prospects*, prepared by the Institute's researchers, was directly inspired by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in 1973 in Algiers. The intention was to show and assess the state of cooperation among non-aligned countries and explore new possibilities and prospects in its key forms: political, economic, technical, scientific, and educational-cultural.

Along with the regional expansion, the sector approach to cooperation was increasingly prevalent, which came to the fore in a series of international conferences under the name *Round Table of Developing Countries*, organised by the Institute in cooperation with the Zagreb Fair. The aim of the Round tables was

razvoja zemalja u razvoju – kolektivni oslonac na vlastite snage (1980.) te kulturna suradnja među zemljama u razvoju (1980.). Kao rezultat tih skupova – koji su postali respektabilan forum za neslužbenu raspravu znanstvenika, političara i privrednika o međusobnoj suradnji nesvrstanih i drugih zemalja u razvoju – 1981. pokrenut je petogodišnji projekt *Unapređenje suradnje pri-vrede SR Hrvatske sa zemljama u razvoju 1981.–1985.*

Godine 1977. Institut sudjeluje u organizaciji znanstvenog sku-pa *Jugoslavenska politika nesvrstanosti* Trećeg programa Radio Zagreba, Radio Sarajeva i Radio Beograda. S ciljem dalnjeg unapređenja cjelokupne suradnje sa zemljama u razvoju Institut 1979. pokreće izdavanje serije *Studije o tehnološkim i znanstvenim mogućnostima i potrebama zemalja u razvoju* koje su obuhvatile četr-desetak zemalja u razvoju. Iste godine izlazi tematski broj *Naših tema* posvećen Africi pod naslovom 'Suvremena Afrika' s radovima znanstvenika Instituta koji analiziraju promjene, od početne eufo-rije stjecanja nezavisnosti do svijesti da politička nezavisnost nije dovoljna, ako se istodobno ne odvija sociokulturna i ekomska transformacija, ne samo na nacionalnoj nego i na globalnoj razini.

### Novi međunarodni ekonomski poredak 1982.–1989.

Od osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća fenomeni globaliza-cije i razvojne međuzavisnosti istražuju se na svim razinama, od geostrateškog položaja zemalja u razvoju, ekonomskog razvoja i razmjene do sociokulturnih promjena. Istražuju se utjecaji novih tehnologija na razvoj, djelovanje transnacionalnih korporacija te nastanak i jačanje integracijskih procesa u svijetu (Savez država Jugoistočne Azije – ASEAN, Latinoameričko udruženje za slobod-nu trgovinu – ALALC, Europska zajednica – EZ i drugi). Analiza ekonomskih, društvenih i kulturnih promjena u svijetu pokazuje da se razvojni jaz sve više produbljuje pa se snažno nameće potre-ba ključnih strukturnih promjena na svjetskoj razini.

Svjesni potrebe za radikalnim promjenama, znanstvenici triju instituta – Instituta za međunarodnu politiku i privredu iz Beograda, Instituta za zemlje u razvoju iz Zagreba i Centra za proučevanje sodelovanja z deželami v razvoju iz Ljubljane, osnivaju konzorcij koji čini 21 institut i pokreću najveći jugo-slavenski istraživački projekt u razdoblju između 1982. i 1989. godine: *Novi međunarodni ekonomski poredak – putevi, ostvarenja i perspektive*, temeljen na Deklaraciji o uspostavljanju Novog međuna-rodног ekonomskog porekta ('Declaration on the Establishment of

practical implementation of the conclusions of the conferences of non-aligned countries. In the 1973–1983 period, there were elev-en international round tables on the cooperation of non-aligned and other developing countries in different sectors. Contribu-tions from the conferences were published in the proceedings, the most prominent topics of which were trade among developing countries (1973 and 1978), cooperation in agriculture and food production (1974 and 1979), financial cooperation among devel-oping countries (1975), industrial cooperation among developing countries (1976), energy and the strengthening of economic devel-opment of developing countries – collective self-reliance (1980), and cultural cooperation among developing countries (1980). As a result of these conferences, which became a respectable forum of scientists, politicians, and business leaders for the unofficial discussion of mutual cooperation of non-aligned and other devel-oping countries, a five-year project on Improving the Cooperation of the Economy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia with Devel-oping Countries in the Period of 1981–1985 was started in 1981.

In 1977, the Institute participated in the organisation of the scientific conference *Yugoslav Non-Alignment Policy* with the Third Channel of Radio Zagreb, Sarajevo and Belgrade. In 1979, with the aim of further improving the overall cooperation with devel-oping countries, the Institute started publishing the series *Stud-ies of technological and scientific capabilities and needs of developing countries*, which covered some forty developing countries. That same year, a thematic issue of *Naše teme* was published, dedi-cated to Africa and entitled *Contemporary Africa*, with papers by the Institute's researchers that analysed the changes, from the initial euphoria of gaining independence to the realisation that political independence was not enough if it was not accompanied by a socio-cultural and economic transformation, not only on a national but also on a global level.

### New International Economic Order 1982–1989

Since the 1980s, the phenomena of globalisation and develop-mental interdependence have been researched on all levels, from the geostrategic position of developing countries, economic devel-opment and exchange, to socio-cultural changes. The effects of new technologies on development, the activities of transnational corporations and the beginning and strengthening of integration processes in the world (Association of Southeast Asian Nations – ASEAN, Latin American Free Trade Association – LAFTA,

a New International Economic Order') koju je Generalna skupština UN-a usvojila na VI. specijalnom zasjedanju 1974. godine. Upravo je zasluga nesvrstanih zemalja i njihove snažne političke angažiranosti da su Ujedinjeni narodi, usvajanjem dokumenta o Novom međunarodnom ekonomskom poretku (skraćeno NMEP), ponudili svim zemljama svijeta platformu za stvaranje novih ekonomskih i socijalno pravednijih odnosa kao dijela borbe za mir, ravnopravnu suradnju i napredak na globalnoj razini.

Projekt konzorcija definira teorijsko-metodološke osnove NMEP-a, strategije i politike njegovog ostvarivanja te uključuje niz istraživačkih područja: ekonomiju, transfer tehnologije, zaštitu okoliša, politologiju i pravo, obrazovanje, znanost, kulturu i komunikaciju. NMEP se, prije svega, shvaća kao borba za novi status i položaj zemalja u razvoju u svijetu te se naglašava globalna međuzavisnost. Kulturna dimenzija razvoja postaje integralni element opće ideje o NMEP-u koji teži promjeni odnosa u suvremenom svijetu i širenu spoznaju da kulturno-ekonomski pristup omogućuje cijelovito sagledavanje položaja čovjeka i suvremenih društava te da se kulturnom suradnjom afirmiraju najrazličitiji pristupi i povijesna iskustva svih kultura. O tome govori studija o kulturnim osnovama NMEP-a, *La Culture et le Nouvel Ordre Economique International* (1984.) koju su zajednički realizirali suradnici Instituta za zemlje u razvoju iz Zagreba i Afričkog instituta za kulturu iz Dakara (Senegal), uz potporu UNESCO-a. Jedan od suradnika na studiji, Alpha Oumar Konaré (Mali), imenovan je 2003. predsjednikom Afričke unije.

U okviru projekta NMEP-a objavljen je niz studija, knjiga i članaka u časopisima na hrvatskom i stranim jezicima. Izrađeno je više studija za UNESCO, primjerice studija *La culture et le développement technico-industriel* (1983.) koja istražuje interakciju kulture i tehnoindustrijskog razvoja u zemljama u razvoju. Odnos između znanstvenog i tehnološkog napretka i kulturnog identiteta sagledan je kao interakcija koja vodi k uspostavljanju novih kulturnih identiteta te uvođenju u analizu pojma industrijske kulture zemalja u razvoju. Studija *Communications for Development* (1989.) analizira ulogu informacijskog protoka u multilateralnoj suradnji između nesvrstanih zemalja, sukladno ideji začetoj na Trećoj konferenciji nesvrstanih na vrhu u Lusaki, Zambija, 1970. godine. Istraženo je djelovanje Pula novinskih agencija nesvrstanih zemalja koji je osnovan 1975.: tada su prvi put u organiziranoj formi počele cirkulirati vijesti i informacije novinskih agencija nesvrstanih zemalja iz arapskog svijeta, Afrike, Latinske Amerike, Azije i Europe.

European Community – EC and others) were studied. The analysis of economic, social and cultural changes in the world showed that the development gap was getting ever wider, which stressed the need for key structural changes on a world level.

Realising the need for radical changes, scientists from three institutes – Institute for International Politics and Economy, Belgrade, Institute for Developing Countries, Zagreb, and Centre for the Study of Cooperation with Developing Countries, Ljubljana, founded a consortium consisting of 21 institutes and initiated the largest Yugoslav research project between 1982–1989: *New International Economic Order – paths, achievements and prospects*, based on the *Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order*, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN at its Sixth Special session in 1974. Indeed, it is through the merit of the non-aligned countries and their strong political engagement that the United Nations, by adoption of the NIEO document, offered to all the members of the world community a platform for creating new economic and socially more just relations as part of the struggle for peace, equal cooperation, and progress on a global level.

The consortium's project defined the theoretical and methodological bases of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), the strategies and policies of its realisation, including a series of research fields: economics, technology transfer, environmental protection, political science and law, education, science, culture, and communication. The NIEO was seen first and foremost as the struggle for a new status and position of the developing countries in the world, and global interdependence was stressed.

The cultural dimension of development became an integral element of the general idea of the NIEO, which strived for a change of relations in the contemporary world as well as for spreading awareness of the fact that the culturological approach enables an understanding of the position of man and contemporary societies, and that cultural cooperation recognizes diverse approaches and historical experiences of all cultures. This is the topic of a study of the cultural bases of the NIEO, *La Culture et le Nouvel Ordre Economique International* (1984), which was jointly realised by the researchers of the Institute for Developing Countries, Zagreb, and the African Culture Institute, Dakar (Senegal), with the support of UNESCO. One of the co-authors of the study, Alpha Oumar Konaré (Mali), was appointed president of the African Union in 2003.

A series of studies, books, and magazine articles in Croatian and other languages was published within the framework of the NIEO project. A number of studies were made for UNESCO,

U razdoblju između 1982. i 1989. Institut organizira niz međunarodnih konferencija kojima potiče suradnju nesvrstanih zemalja, primjerice dvije konferencije na Brijunima – *Razvoj, ekonomski raznopravnost i politička nezavisnost* 1983. na kojoj sudionici iz brojnih nesvrstanih zemalja raspravljaju o dilemama suvremenog svijeta u svjetlu potrebe jačanja teorije i prakse Pokreta nesvrstanih (nesvrstane i druge zemlje u razvoju ocjenjuju da nisu ostvarile ciljeve za koje su se borile tijekom minula dva desetljeća te da je nužno preispitati strategijske elemente njihova nastupa na svjetskoj političkoj i ekonomskoj sceni) i *Nova tehnološka revolucija i zemlje u razvoju* održana 1986. godine. Skup u Zagrebu 1987. Konzultativni sastanak stručnjaka iz nesvrstanih zemalja i drugih zemalja u razvoju o aktivnostima i programu kulturne suradnje u okviru UNESCO-ve Svjetske dekade kulturnog razvoja organiziran je na preporuku Osme konferencije šefova država ili vlada nesvrstanih zemalja (Harare, Zimbabve, 1986.) o potrebi održavanja sastanka stručnjaka na kojemu će se donijeti konkretne akcije te tako pridonijeti uspjehu UNESCO-ove Svjetske dekade kulturnog razvoja (1988.–1997.). Stručnjaci iz 13 nesvrstanih zemalja s tri kontinenta formulirali su u Zagrebu preporuke i konkretne programe intenzivnije suradnje između nesvrstanih zemalja u okviru Svjetske dekade.

U istom razdoblju objavljena je serija publikacija *Jugoslavija – vaš partner, Oblici i pravci ekonomske suradnje te Kako poslovati sa zemljama u razvoju* u određenim sektorskim i geografskim područjima. Pokrenuto je izdavanje *Communication Newsletter* kao neposredan doprinos Instituta realizaciji zaključaka Pete konferencije šefova država ili vlada nesvrstanih zemalja održane 1976. godine u Colombo, Šri Lanki, o uspostavljanju sustava istraživanja i informiranja za potrebe nesvrstanih zemalja, s ciljem bolje komunikacije između znanstveno-istraživačkih institucija.

Godine 1984. Institut pokreće znanstveni časopis za razvojne probleme i perspektive *Razvoj/Development* na hrvatskom i *Razvoj/Development-International* na engleskom jeziku s namjerom promicanja svestranije i konstantne znanstvene komunikacije razvojnih istraživanja te prezentiranja spoznaja i rezultata razvojnih napora i inicijativa nesvrstanih i drugih zemalja u razvoju. Uredništvo, na čijem je čelu znanstveni suradnik Zoran Roca, organizira skupove na kojima se raspravlja, u duhu načela nesvrstanosti i prava na razvojnu emancipaciju cijelog čovječanstva, o poimanju i redefiniranju razvoja, novim teorijskim interpretacijama razvojnih promjena, regionalnim iskustvima, razvoju i međunarodnim odnosima, novim oblicima komunikacije. Prvi skup *Teze o razvoju* organiziran je 1985. i posvećen krizi razvoja, drugi je održan 1987. na

for example *La culture et le développement techno-industriel* (1983), dealing with the interaction between culture and techno-industrial development in the developing countries. The relationship between scientific/technological progress and cultural identity was interpreted as an interaction leading to the establishment of new cultural identities and the introduction of the term *industrial culture of developing countries*. The study *Communications for Development* (1989) analyses the role of information flow in multilateral cooperation among non-aligned countries, in accordance with the idea conceived at the Third Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1970. The functioning of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, founded in 1975, was researched. It was the first time that the news and information from the news agencies of non-aligned countries from the Arab world, Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe started to circulate in an organised manner.

Between 1982 and 1989, the Institute organised a series of international conferences, which stimulated cooperation among the non-aligned countries. As an example of this we can look at two conferences at the island of Brijuni. The first was *Development, economic equality and political independence* in 1983, where participants from many non-aligned countries discussed the dilemmas of the contemporary world in the light of the need to strengthen the theory and practice of the Non-Aligned Movement. Non-aligned and other developing countries estimated that they had not achieved the goals they had been fighting for in the past two decades and that the strategic elements of their performance on the world political and economic stage should be re-examined. The second conference was the *New technological revolution and the developing countries* in 1986. In Zagreb in 1987, the conference *Consultative meeting of experts from non-aligned and other developing countries about the activities and programme of cultural cooperation within the framework of the UNESCO's World Decade of Cultural Development*, was organised upon the recommendation of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Movement (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1986) about the need to hold a meeting of experts where decisions would be made on concrete actions thus contributing to the success of the UNESCO's World Decade of Cultural Development (1988–1997). Experts from 13 non-aligned countries from three continents met in Zagreb and formulated recommendations and concrete programmes for more intensive cooperation among non-aligned countries as a part of the World Decade.

In that same period, a series of publications *Jugoslavia – your partner, Forms and directions of economic cooperation*, and *How to*

temu *Nacionalni razvoj i međunarodno okruženje*, treći 1988. na temu *Redefiniranje koncepcija razvoja*, sva tri u Zagrebu. Sljedeće godine (1989.) izlazi tematski broj *Razvoj/Development-International*, pod naslovom 'Nesvrstanost i razvoj' koji propituje kontinuitet i prilagodbe strategije nesvrstanosti, modernizaciju Pokreta nesvrstanih, Pokret nesvrstanih u kontekstu civilizacijskih promjena.

Suradnici Instituta objavili su brojne članke o nesvrstanim i drugim zemljama u razvoju u stranim i domaćim časopisima – primjerice, *Naše teme*, *Kulturni radnik*, *Socijalizam u svijetu*, *Ethiopiques*, *Književna smotra* – te su često uređivali specijalne brojeve; spomenimo ovdje *Umjetnost i dijete* s tematskim brojem 1982. o umjetnosti i kulturi življenja djece nesvrstanih zemalja. Taj su broj suradnici Instituta za zemlje u razvoju pripremili kao doprinos održavanju Sedme konferencije nesvrstanih na vrhu u New Delhiju, Indija, 1983. Tekstovi su obuhvatili Afriku, Latinsku Ameriku, Bliski istok i Indijski potkontinent, a broj je pobudio znatnu pozornost medija.

U prosincu 1986. godine, na poticaj Instituta, osnovano je Udruženje afrikanista Jugoslavije sa široko zacrtanim ciljevima i zadatacima koji su obuhvaćali unapređenje znanstvenih istraživanja iz problematike afričkog kontinenta, razmjenu znanja i informacija o Africi, sustavno upoznavanje naše sredine sa socioekonomskim, političkim i kulturnim tokovima u Africi, kao i povezivanje i suradnju s udruženjima afrikanista u svijetu (primjerice, u Meksiku, Brazilu, Egiptu i Indiji). Domaćin Udruženja bio je Institut za zemlje u razvoju. Nakon pet godina intenzivnih aktivnosti, Udruženje afrikanista Jugoslavije prestalo je s radom 1991. godine.

Širenjem istraživačkih interesa na globalne teme, globalno komuniciranje i umrežavanje, Institut za zemlje u razvoju mijenja 1989. ime u Institut za razvoj i međunarodne odnose (IRMO).

### Nakon 1989.: Svjetska mreža Culturelink

Od svojeg osnivanja 1963. Institut je nastojao pridonositi afirmaciji i realizaciji politike nesvrstanosti i uloge Jugoslavije u Pokretu nesvrstanih. Međutim, krajem osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća fokus istraživanja postupno se sa zemalja u razvoju usmjeruje prema evropskim integracijskim pitanjima. Godine 1988. Institut organizira znanstveni skup *Jugoslavija i Evropa – sutra te iste godine* utemeljuje *Program evropskih istraživanja*. Premda se istraživanja Instituta primarno usmjeravaju na multidisciplinarne aspekte evropskih integracijskih procesa i položaj Hrvatske u integriranoj Europi, komunikacija Instituta s nesvrstanim zemljama i drugim

*do business with developing countries* was published concerning different sectors and geographical areas. As a direct contribution to the realisation of the conclusions of the Fifth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1976, on the establishment of a system of research to meet the needs of the non-aligned countries, the Institute initiated the publication of a *Communication Newsletter*. The main goal of the newsletter was to improve communication among scientific research institutions.

In 1984, the Institute started publishing the scientific journal for developmental problems and prospects *Razvoj/ Development* in Croatian and *Razvoj/ Development-International* in English. The aim of the journal was promoting more versatile and constant scientific communication of development research as well as presenting findings and results of the development efforts and initiatives of non-aligned and other developing countries. The editorial board, headed by Scientific Associate Zoran Roca, organised conferences where the understanding and redefining of development, new theoretical interpretations of developmental changes, regional experiences, development and international relations, as well as new forms of communication were discussed in the spirit of the principle of non-alignment and the right to developmental emancipation of the whole humanity. The first conference *Theses on development*, organised in 1985, was dedicated to the crisis of development; the second held in 1987, dealt with the topic *National development and international environment*, while the topic of the third conference in 1988, focused on *Redefining development concepts*. These three conferences were held in Zagreb. The following year (1989) saw the publication of the thematic issue of *Razvoj/ Development-International*, entitled *Non-alignment and development*, which questioned the continuity and the adjustments of the non-alignment strategy, modernisation of the Non-Alignment Movement, and the Non-Alignment Movement in the context of civilisation changes.

The Institute's experts published numerous articles about the non-aligned and other developing countries in foreign and Croatian magazines, for example *Naše teme*, *Kulturni radnik*, *Socijalizam u svijetu*, *Ethiopiques*, and *Književna smotra*. They often edited special issues. Thus, in 1982, the thematic issue of the review *Umjetnost i dijete* was devoted to the art and culture of living of children in the non-aligned countries. This issue was prepared as a contribution to the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in New Delhi, India, in 1983. The texts covered Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Indian subcontinent, and the issue attracted considerable media interest.

zemljama u razvoju pronalazi nove putove umrežavanjem, prvenstveno posredstvom Svjetske mreže za istraživanje i suradnju u kulturnom razvoju – Culturelink koju su 1989. zajednički osnovali UNESCO i Vijeće Europe, a za njezino sjedište odabrali Institut za razvoj i međunarodne odnose. Mnoge znanstvene i kulturne institucije iz zemalja u razvoju umrežene su putem Culturelinka: u razdoblju od 1990. do 2015. njihovi predstavnici sudjelovali su na tri svjetske konferencije Culturelinka održane u Zagrebu (1995., 2005. i 2009.) i posvećene (novoj) dinamici komuniciranja i promjenama, kao i na nizu redovitih međunarodnih konferencijskih Culturelinka posvećenih određenoj temi (primjerice, digitalnoj kulturi, kreativnim industrijama itd.).

Od prve konferencije na vrhu nesvrstanih 1961. do danas, dogodile su se mnoge promjene i pojavili mnogi novi izazovi na globalnoj razini. Ali ne zaboravimo da su otvorenost i suradnja, uključivost i međuzavisnost, interkulturni dijalog i kulturna raznolikost koje je Pokret nesvrstanih iznjedrio i promicao kao razvojne resurse, u središtu svjetskih razvojnih tokova *danas*.

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In December 1986, on the initiative of the Institute, the Yugoslav Association of Africanists was founded, with a wide range of goals and tasks encompassing the improvement of scientific research on the problems of the African continent, exchange of knowledge and information about Africa, systematic introduction of socio-economic, political and cultural trends in Africa, and cooperation with Africanist associations around the world (such as those in Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, and India). The host of the Association was the Institute for Developing Countries. After five years of intense activities, the Yugoslav Association of Africanists ceased operation in 1991.

Expanding its research interests to global issues, global communication and networking, the Institute for Developing Countries changed its name to the Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO) in 1989.

## After 1989: The Culturelink Network

Since its foundation in 1963, the Institute has strived to contribute to the recognition and realisation of the non-alignment policy and the role of Yugoslavia in the Non-Aligned Movement. However, in the late 1980s, the focus of research gradually shifted from the developing countries to the issues of European integration. In 1988, the Institute organised the scientific conference *Yugoslavia and Europe – tomorrow* and established the *European research programme* the same year. Although the Institute's research primarily focused on the multidisciplinary aspects of the European integration processes and the position of Croatia in the integrated Europe, the communication of the Institute with the non-aligned and other developing countries found new ways through networking, primarily via the Network for Research and Cooperation in Cultural Development – Culturelink. It was jointly founded by UNESCO and the Council of Europe in 1989 and they proposed the Institute for Development and International Relations as its focal point. Many scientific and cultural institutions from developing countries have been networked through Culturelink. Since 1990 to 2015 their representatives participated in three world Culturelink conferences held in Zagreb in 1995, 2005, and 2009, dedicated to the (new) dynamics of communication and changes, as well as in a series of regular international Culturelink conferences on various issues (such as digital culture or the creative industries). Since the first summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961

*Međunarodna naučna i tehnološka razmjena: transfer tehnologije iz SR Hrvatske u zemlje u razvoju.* Grupa autora. Institut za zemlje u razvoju, Zagreb, 1982., 150 str.

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<sup>b</sup> Directory of Institutions and Databases in the Field of Cultural Development,

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<sup>d</sup> Pregled pri-vrednog kretanja

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until today, the world has witnessed many changes, and many new challenges have emerged on a global level. However, we should not forget that openness and cooperation, inclusion and interdependence, intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity, which the Non-Aligned Movement generated and promoted as development resources, are in the centre of global development trends today.

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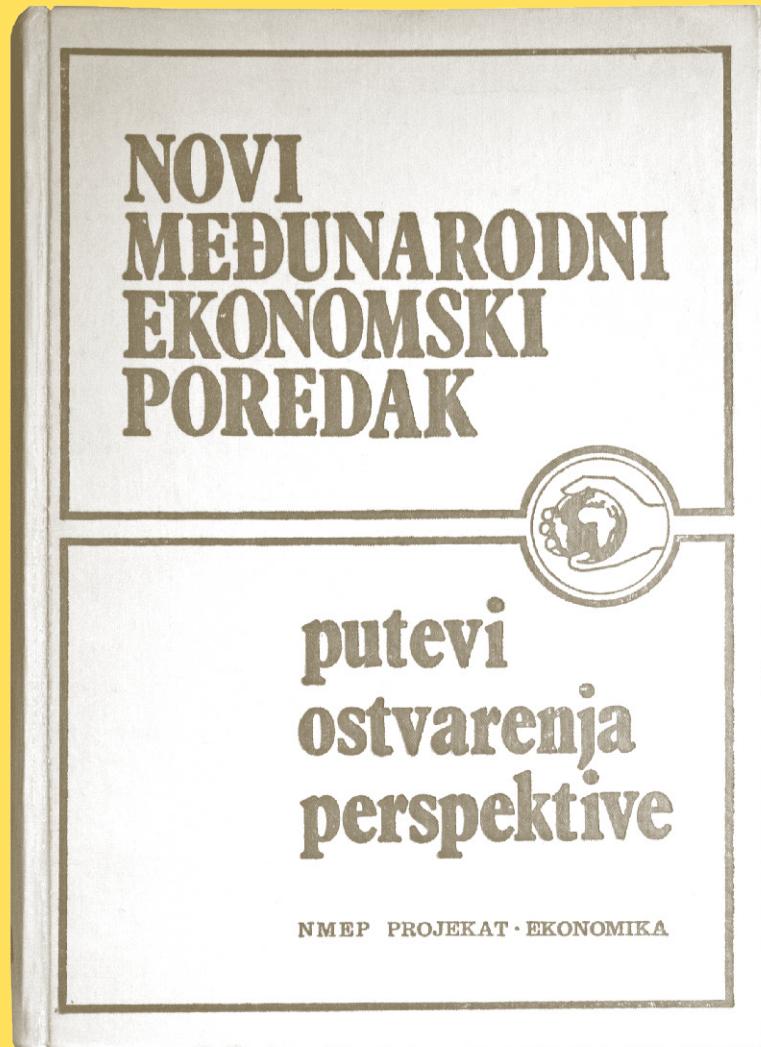
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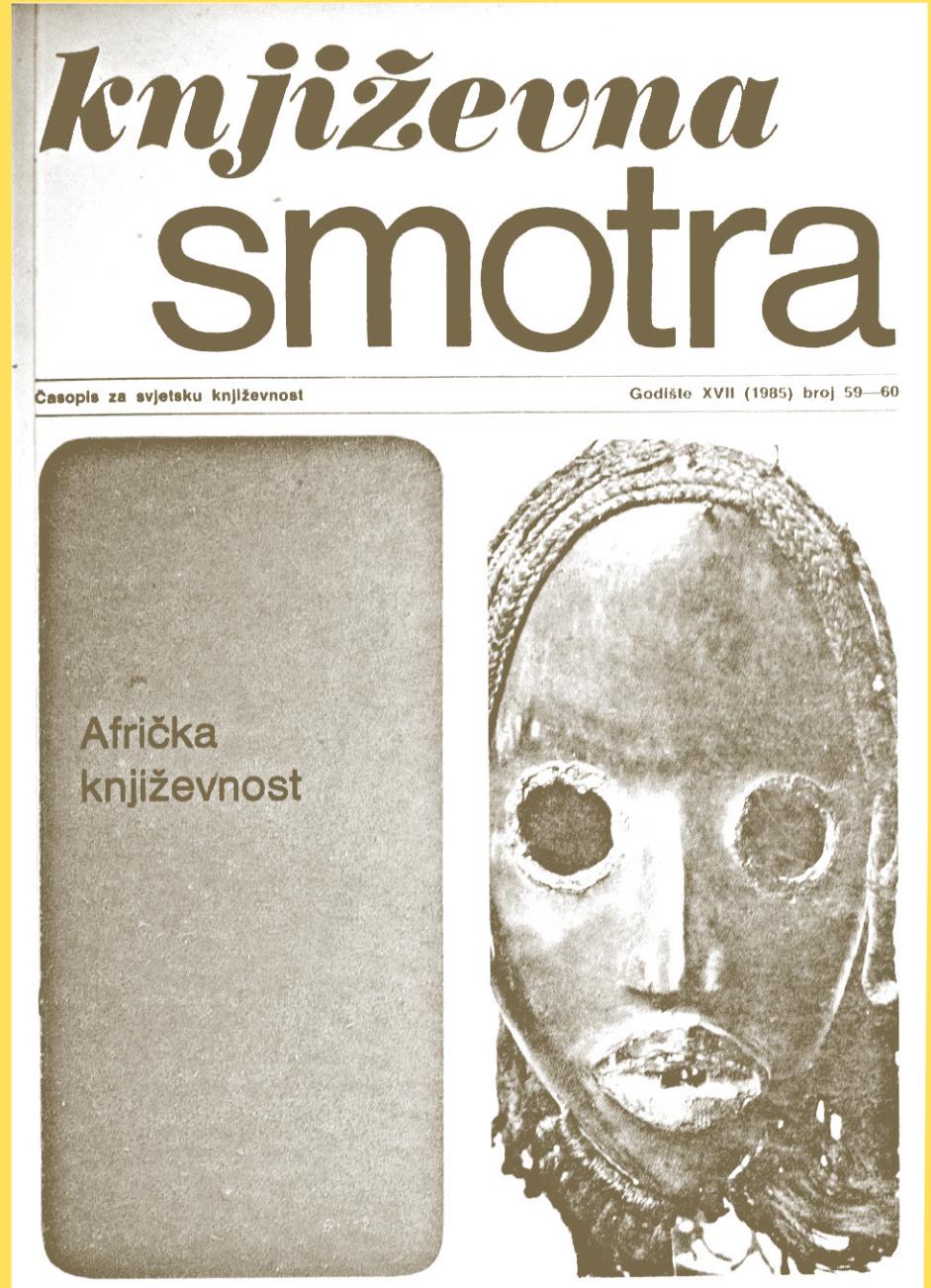
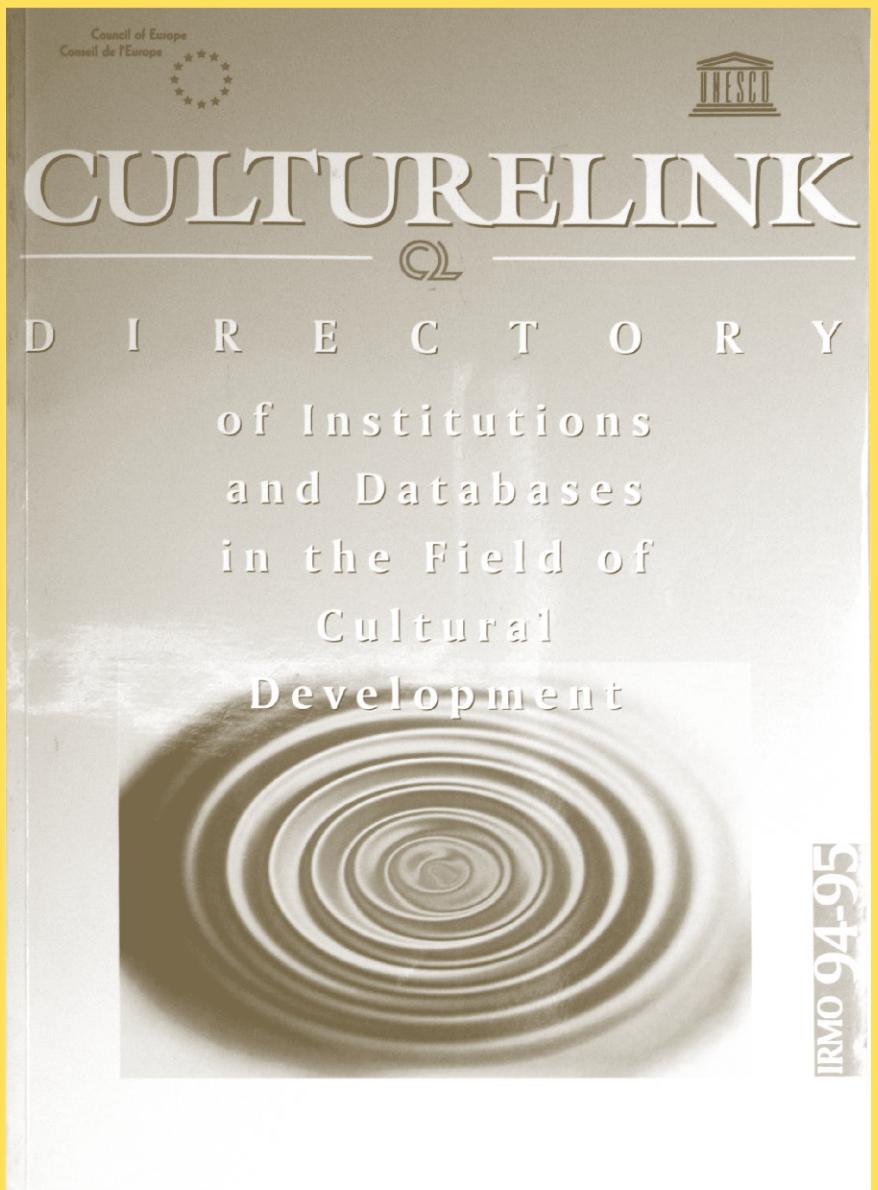
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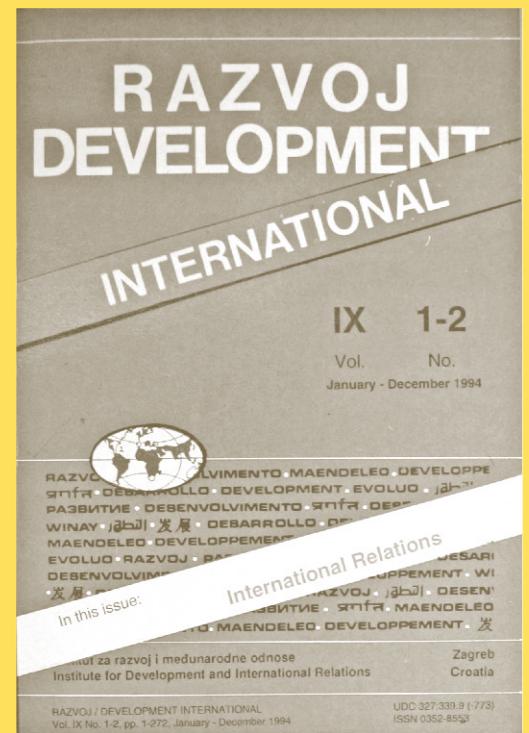
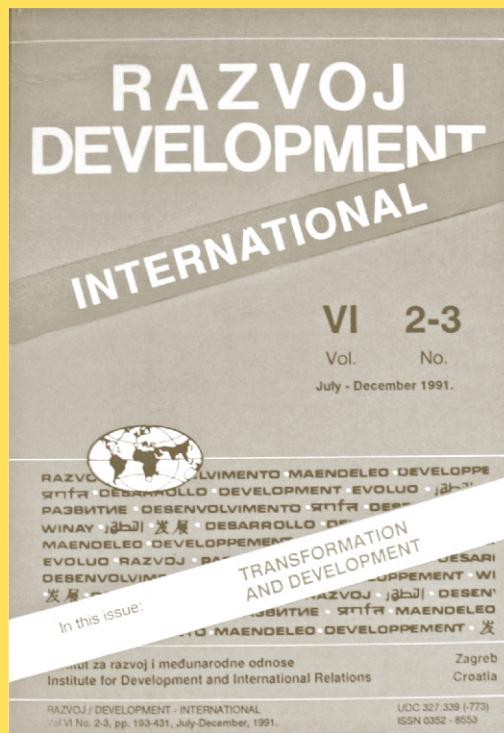
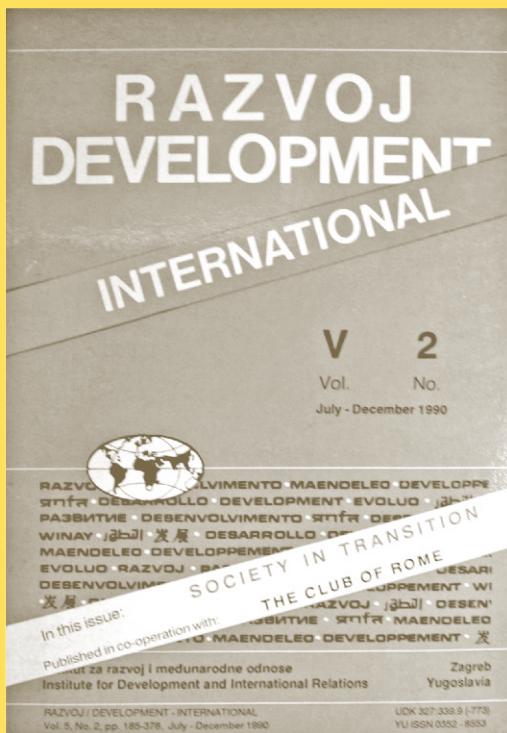
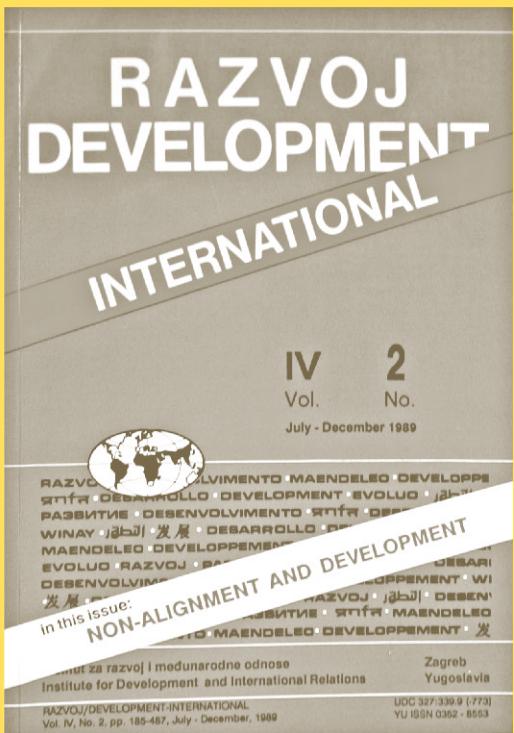
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# LA CULTURE ET LE NOUVEL ORDRE ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONAL

INSTITUT POUR LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT-ZAGREB  
INSTITUT CULTUREL AFRICAIN-DAKAR



# Najveći poslovni uspjesi Končar Grupe Hrvatska: hidroelektrana Haditha, Irak.

Šime Miliša i Milena Havliček

Poznato je da je bivša Jugoslavija bila među vodećim državama tzv. Trećeg svijeta, odnosno Pokreta nesvrstanih (eng. *Non-Aligned Movement*). Takav položaj Jugoslavije omogućio je brz i jak gospodarski prodror većine njenih poslovnih subjekata na tržišta nesvrstanih zemalja. S vremenom je to postalo najznačajnije izvozno tržište ondašnje države pa i hrvatske tvrtke Rade Končar.

Najveći poslovni uspjesi u ono doba na tom tržištu postignuti su u Iraku gdje je Rade Končar zajedno sa zagrebačkom Ingrą zaključio iznimno vrijedne i značajne ugovore za izgradnju hidroenergetskih postrojenja.

Hidroelektrana Haditha je primjer takvog, ujedno najvećeg, elektroenergetskog objekta koji je Končar, zahvaljujući svojoj dugogodišnjoj aktivnosti na svjetskom tržištu, uspio ugovoriti i ostvariti. U projektu čija je vrijednost sezala do 570 milijuna američkih dolara, udio Končara iznosio je približno 120 milijuna dolara.

Međunarodna licitacija za izgradnju hidroenergetskog sustava Haditha na rijeci Eufrat u Iraku (250 kilometara sjeverozapadno od Bagdada) raspisana je u listopadu 1980. godine. Ondašnje jugoslavenske tvrtke – građevinska Hidrogradnja iz Sarajeva kao glavni ugovarač, zagrebačka Ingra s članicama Metalna, Litostroj i Rade Končar, te beogradski Energoprojekt – nastupile su zajednički i konzorcijalno te dale ponudu. Kad su 3. siječnja 1981. otvorene ponude najpovoljnija je bila upravo naša, jeftinija 2 posto od francuske i 7 posto od sovjetske ponude.

Izgradnja golemog hidroenergetskog objekta ugovorena je u Bagdadu 5. srpnja 1981. godine po principu 'ključ u ruke' što je obuhvaćalo izgradnju brane i kompletну hidromehaničku, turbinsku i električnu opremu na njoj, s preljevnim poljima iznad strojarnice.

## Končar Group Croatia — Greatest Business Successes: Hydroelectric Power Plant Haditha, Iraq. Šime Miliša and Milena Havliček

It is well known that the former Yugoslavia was one of the leading countries of the so-called Third World and the Non-Aligned Movement. This position enabled its companies to quickly and strongly enter these markets. In time, this became the most important export market for the majority of business subjects of the former state, including the company Rade Končar, Croatia.

At the time, the greatest success in this market was achieved in Iraq, where, together with another Croatian company, Ingra, extremely valuable and significant contracts for the construction of hydroelectric plants were signed.

HPP Haditha is the biggest hydroelectric plant Končar both contracted and realised in its many years of activity in the world market. Končar's part in the project, which totalled \$570 million, was approximately \$120 million. The international bidding for the construction of the Haditha hydroenergy system, situated on the river Euphrates in Iraq (250 km northwest of Baghdad), started in October 1980. The then-Yugoslav companies – Hidrogradnja Construction Company from Sarajevo as the main contractor, Zagreb-based Ingra with its members Metalna, Litostroj and Rade Končar, and Belgrade-based Energoprojekt – acted jointly as a consortium and submitted their bid. When the bids were opened on 3 January 1981, this was the winning bid, 2% cheaper than the French bid and 7% cheaper than the Soviet one.

The contract for the construction of this colossal hydroelectric power plant was signed in Baghdad on 5 July 1981, according to the turnkey principle, which included building the dam and the entire hydromechanical turbine and electrical equipment, with spillways above the engine room.

It was an incredibly complex project, which encompassed the bidding, contracting, and realisation. This, in turn, included designing (both the idea and the actualisation of the project, as well as the 'as built' documentation); the production of the equipment and system; their transport and insurance; installation,

Dakle, radilo se o veoma kompleksnom i zahtjevnom projektu koji je sadržavao i obuhvaćao nuđenje, ugovaranje i realizaciju što je pak uključivalo projektiranje (i idejni i glavni i izvedbeni projekt, ali i tzv. *as built* dokumentaciju), proizvodnju opreme i sustava, njihov prijevoz, osiguranje, montažu, ispitivanje, puštanje u pogon, uključujući probni rad i jamstvo za dobro izvršenje posla u pogonu.

Koordinacija pojedinih dijelova projekta i izbjegavanje tzv. sivih zona između građevinskog, strojarskog i električkog dijela – posebno suradnja na sustavu ‘generator-turbina’ – bili su besprijekorni; naravno, uz veliku pomoć i razumijevanje iračkog investitora i korisnika iz elektrogospodarstva Iraka.

Ispravan, pozitivan i duboki angažman ekonomsko-financijskih stručnjaka s obje strane umnogome je pomogao vrlo dobroj poslovnoj suradnji i završetku radova.

Valja napomenuti da je investitor naknadno mijenjao parametre, pa su tako povećane nominalne snage generatora sa 110 na 128 MVA, također je zahtijevana izgradnja TS 400/132/11 kV sa svim pomoćnim postrojenjima sve u tunelskim prostorima ispod zemlje, kao i da izvedba strojarnice bude sigurna od izravnog zračnog napada itd.

Najveći dio ugovora odnosio se na assortiman ondašnjeg SOUR-a Rade Končar. Ugovorena je izrada, prijevoz, montaža, ispitivanje i puštanje u pogon:

- ▶ šest generatora 128 MVA, 15,75 kV, 100 o/min, sa statičkim uzbudnim sustavima i sustavima oklopljenih sabirnica;
- ▶ deset glavnih jednofaznih blok-transformatora 85,3 MVA, 400/15,75 kV;
- ▶ deset jednofaznih autotransformatora 83,4 MVA, 400/138/11 kV;
- ▶ tri trafostanice s 15 podstanica;
- ▶ komplet 400 kV GIS i 132 kV GIS postrojenja s VN kabelskim vezama;
- ▶ komplet sustava zaštite, upravljanja i mjerena za 400 kV i 132 kV postrojenja;
- ▶ dizel-generatorsko postrojenje za nužno napajanje elektrane;
- ▶ kompjuterska oprema upravljanja, mjerena i signalizacije s automatskom obradom podataka;
- ▶ kompletna vlastita potrošnja elektrane;
- ▶ oprema i sustavi uzemljenja, rasvjete, klime, protupožarne zaštite, vertikalnog (dizala) transporta te druga energetska i pomoćna oprema potrebna za besprijekorni i pouzdani rad elektrane.

Po vlastitom projektu i konstrukciji, u proizvodnji generatora uzastopno je izrađeno šest vrlo zahtjevnih velikih generatora, što je donijelo i neke novosti (prva varena konstrukcija glavčine zvijezde

testing, field commission; followed by a trial period and a guarantee for the general quality of work.

The coordination of project parts, the avoidance of the so-called ‘grey areas’ between the construction, engineering, and electrical parts, especially the cooperation on the ‘generator-turbine’ system, was flawless; naturally with great help and understanding from the Iraqi investor and the users from the Iraqi electric power industry.

The correct, positive and thorough efforts of economics and finance experts on both sides greatly contributed to a very high level of business cooperation and the completion of work.

It should be noted that the investor subsequently changed the parameters, so the nominal power of the generators was increased from 110 to 128 MVA, the TS 400/132/11 kV had to be built with all its backup sets in a system of tunnels below ground, and the engine room had to be resistant to direct air assault.

The greatest part of the contract related to the then ‘SOUR (‘Complex Organisation of Associated Labour’) Rade Končar’. It was contracted to build, transport, install, test and commission the following:

- ▶ six generators 128 MVA, 15,75 kV, 100 o/min, with static excitation systems and metal-enclosed bus bar systems;
- ▶ ten main single-phase block transformers 85,3 MVA, 400/15,75 kV;
- ▶ ten single-phase autotransformers 83,4 MVA, 400/138/11 kV;
- ▶ three transformer plants with 15 sub-plants;
- ▶ a set of 400 kV GIS and 132 kV GIS VN cable connections;
- ▶ a set of protection, control and measurement systems for 400 kV and 132 kV substations;
- ▶ a diesel generator plant for producing emergency power for the power plant;
- ▶ computer control, measurement and signalisation equipment with automatic data processing;
- ▶ complete consumption of the power plant itself;
- ▶ equipment and systems for grounding, lighting, air-conditioning, fire protection, vertical transport (elevator), and other energy industry and auxiliary equipment necessary for the flawless and reliable operation of the power plant.

Six very challenging large generators were built according to Končar's own design and construction in the generator production factory, which lead to some innovations (the first welded construction of the rotor spider hub, the largest bearing according to capacity at 2300 tonnes as well as a new construction of its segments). Through great effort, the equipment for the first generator was delivered in early 1985. When the sixth generator was delivered in late 1986, the first four generators were already in

rotora, najveći ležaj po nosivosti od 2300 tona i nova konstrukcija njegovih segmenata). Zahvaljujući velikom zalaganju, oprema za prvi generator isporučena je početkom 1985. godine, a kad je potkraj 1986. godine isporučen šesti generator, prva četiri agregata su već bila u pogonu. Generatori su bili golemi – masa svakog bila je 716,8 tona, a vanjski je promjer statora bio gotovo 10 metara. Početkom svibnja 1987. godine u rad je pušten i šesti agregat.

Potrebno je naglasiti i da je prvo metalom oklopljeno SF6 postrojenje proizvedeno za nazivni napon 145 kV izrađeno u tadašnjoj tvornici Rade Končar – Visokonaponski aparati te da je nastalo upravo za HE Haditha.

Izgradnja hidroenergetskog objekta Haditha bila je uistinu golemlih razmjera o čemu svjedoči i podatak da je na gradilištu bilo i do tri tisuće radnika raznih profila, a među njima često i više od sto končarevaca koji su montirali, ispitivali i puštali u pogon opremu koju je proizveo Končar.

Za uočiti je da je u izgradnji HE Haditha s Končareve strane sudjelovalo više od deset tvornica-društava Končara koje je izvrsno koordinirao Končar inženjering, a što je rezultiralo uspješnom gotovošću i puštanjem u pogon cijelog objekta za samo šest godina.

Kako je raniji poslovni uspjeh Končara u realizaciji manje HE Hemrem Dam  $2 \times 27.8$  MVA doveo Končara do većeg posla na HE Haditha  $6 \times 128$  MVA, tako je i uspjeh postignut izgradnjom HE Haditha otvorio vrata novim poslovima u Iraku pa su končarevci 1988. godine ugovorili i projekte za svjetski ogromne HE Bekhme  $3 \times 600$  MVA i TE Alshamal, ali zbog Zaljevskog rata 1990. godine, ugovori nisu ostvareni.

Poslovna strategija hrvatske Končar Grupe je da uvijek s dužnom pažnjom i razumijevanjem ‘dobrog domaćina’ vodi brigu i pomaže investitorima i korisnicima Končarevih objekata da našu opremu ugrađenu u te objekte i sustave drži u što boljem radnom stanju i pogonu.

Isto se odnosi i na iračko tržište na kojemu nikad nismo prekinuli poslovni kontakt i nazočnost usprkos ‘olovnim vremenima’ i sigurnosti koja je često bila slaba, uključujući i tijekom izgradnje HE Haditha. Tako smo u trajnom kontaktu s ‘našom’ HE Hadithom pa trenutačno i aktualno Končar Grupa vrlo aktivno razgovara s iračkom stranom o pravilnom i neophodnom održavanju naše opreme i sustava koji su tamo ugrađeni i u pogonu, neki i preko 25 godina.

**Slike:** <sup>a</sup> HE HADITHA, brana na rijeci Eufrat <sup>b</sup> HE HADITHA, brana na rijeci Eufrat – ispušt viska vode <sup>c</sup> HE HADITHA, strojarnica 6 × 128 MVA, Končarevi generatori u pogonu <sup>d</sup> HE HADITHA, glavna upravljačka ploča <sup>e</sup> HE HADITHA, 6 × 128 MVA, Končar generatori u montaži <sup>f</sup> HE HADITHA, 6 × 128 MVA, Končar generatori u montaži <sup>g</sup> HE HADITHA, 6 × 128 MVA, Končarevi generatori u proizvodnji/zavarivanje <sup>h</sup> HE HADITHA, 400 kV vanjsko postrojenje <sup>i</sup> HE HADITHA, 14 polja 145 kV Končar GIS-a u montaži <sup>j</sup> HADITHA, 14 polja 145 kV Končar GIS-a u pogonu <sup>k</sup> HADITHA, 6 polja 400 kV SIEMENS GIS-a u pogonu <sup>l</sup> HE HADITHA, 6 x jednofazni regulacioni transformator 83,4 MVA, 400/132/11 kV, u pogonu

commission. The generators were immense; the mass of each one was 716.8 tonnes, and the outer diameter of the stator was almost 10 meters. In early May 1987, the sixth generator was also put in operation.

It should be pointed out that the first metal-enclosed SF6 switchgear produced for a nominal voltage of 145 kV, manufactured at the then factory ‘Rade Končar – Visokonaponski aparati’ [HV Switchgear], was produced for HPP Haditha.

The construction of the Haditha hydroelectric plant was truly on a giant scale, which is illustrated by the fact that there were up to three thousand workers of various trades at the building site, and there were frequently more than a hundred Končar employees there, installing, testing and commissioning the Končar equipment.

It is notable that more than ten factories-companies of Končar Group participated in the construction of HPP Haditha. They were expertly coordinated by ‘Končar Inženjering’ [Končar-Engineering], which resulted in the successful readiness and commission of the entire power plant in just six years.

As Končar’s earlier business success with the smaller HPP Hemrem Dam  $2 \times 27.8$  MVA had lead Končar to the bigger job on HPP Haditha  $6 \times 128$  MVA, so did the successful construction of HPP Haditha open the door for new business in Iraq. Končar signed contracts for the globally huge HPP Bekhme  $3 \times 600$ MVA and TPS Alshmal. Unfortunately however, those contracts were not realised because of the 1990 Gulf War.

The business strategy of Končar Group Croatia is always carried out with the due attention and understanding of a ‘good host’. Končar strives to care for and help investors and users of our plants, in order to keep our installed equipment in excellent working condition and in commission.

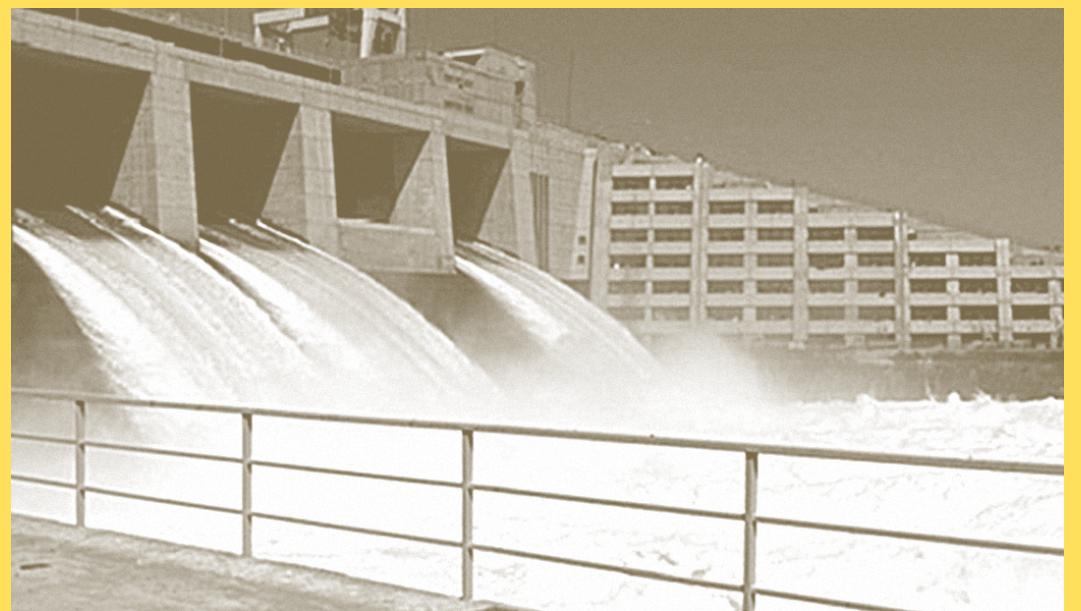
We have never lost business contact and presence in the Iraqi market and with the HPP Haditha despite the ‘leaden times’ and questionable safety. We are in constant contact with ‘our’ HPP Haditha, and the Končar Group is currently very actively talking to the Iraqi side about the correct and necessary maintenance of equipment and systems installed there, parts of which have been in commission for more than 25 years.

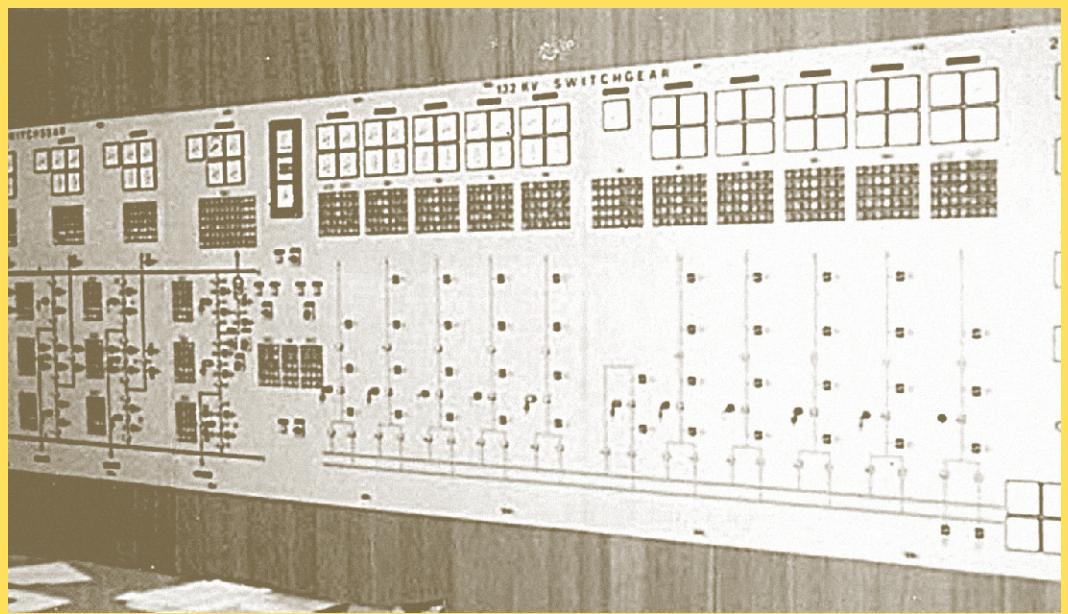
**Images:** <sup>a</sup> HPP HADITHA, the dam on the river Euphrates <sup>b</sup> HPP HADITHA, the dam on the river Euphrates – surplus water outlet <sup>c</sup> HPP HADITHA, engine room 6 x 128MVA, Končar generators in operation

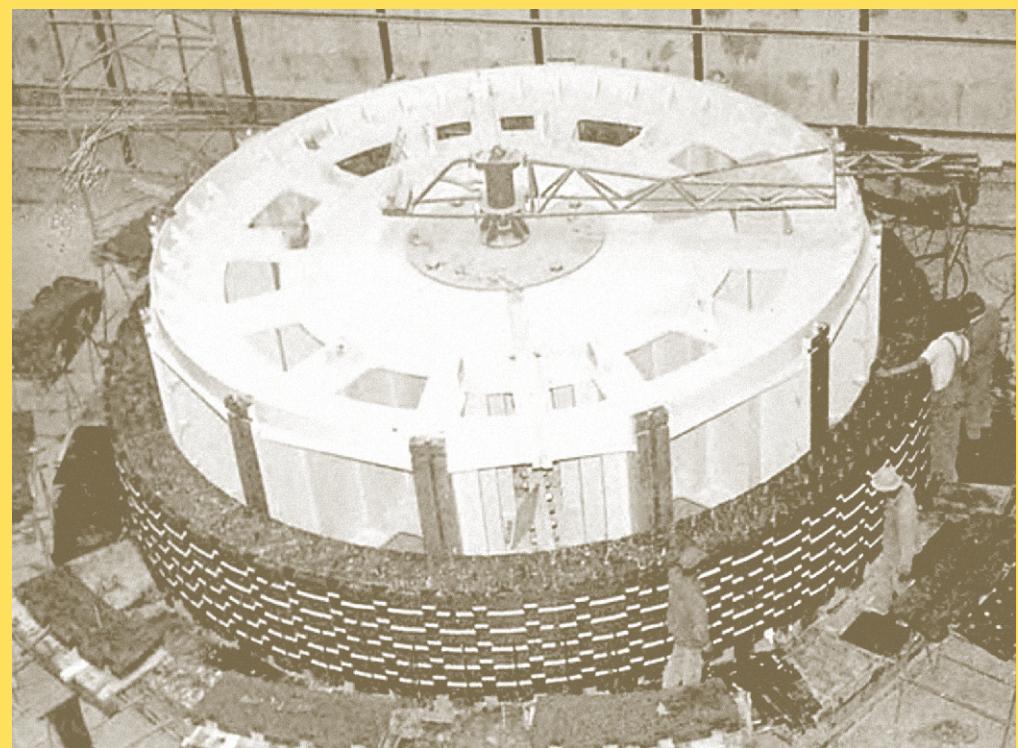
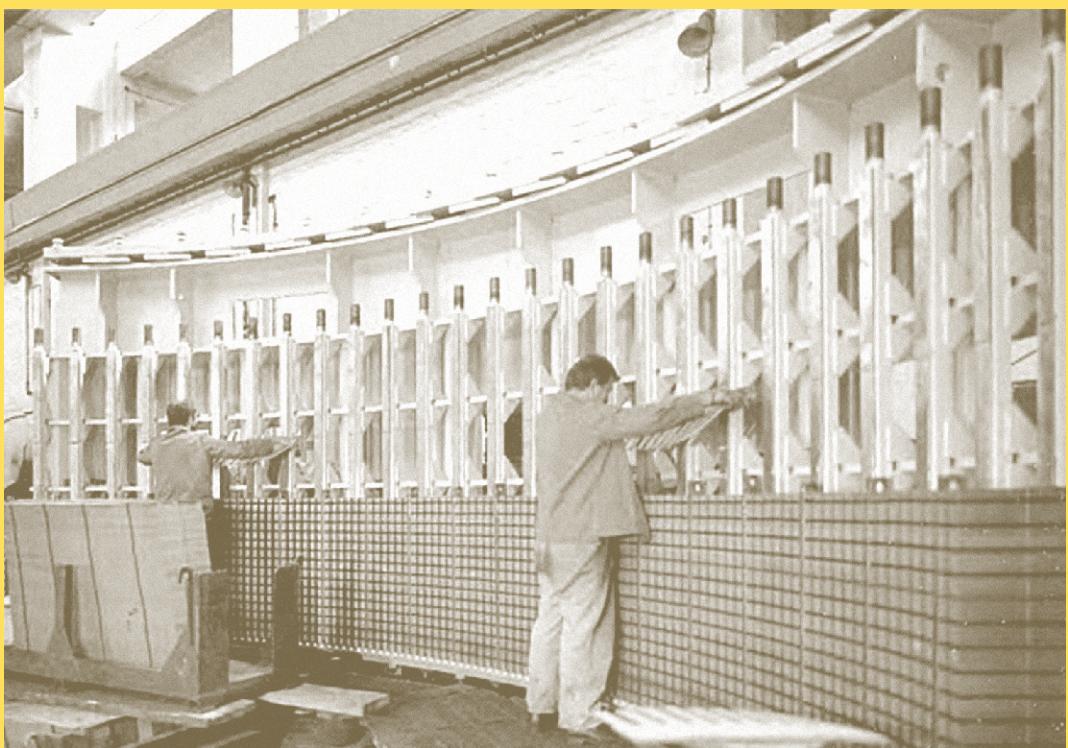
<sup>d</sup> HPP HADITHA, main control board <sup>e</sup> HPP HADITHA, 6 x 128MVA, Končar generators being installed <sup>f</sup> HPP HADITHA, 6 × 128MVA, Končar generators being installed

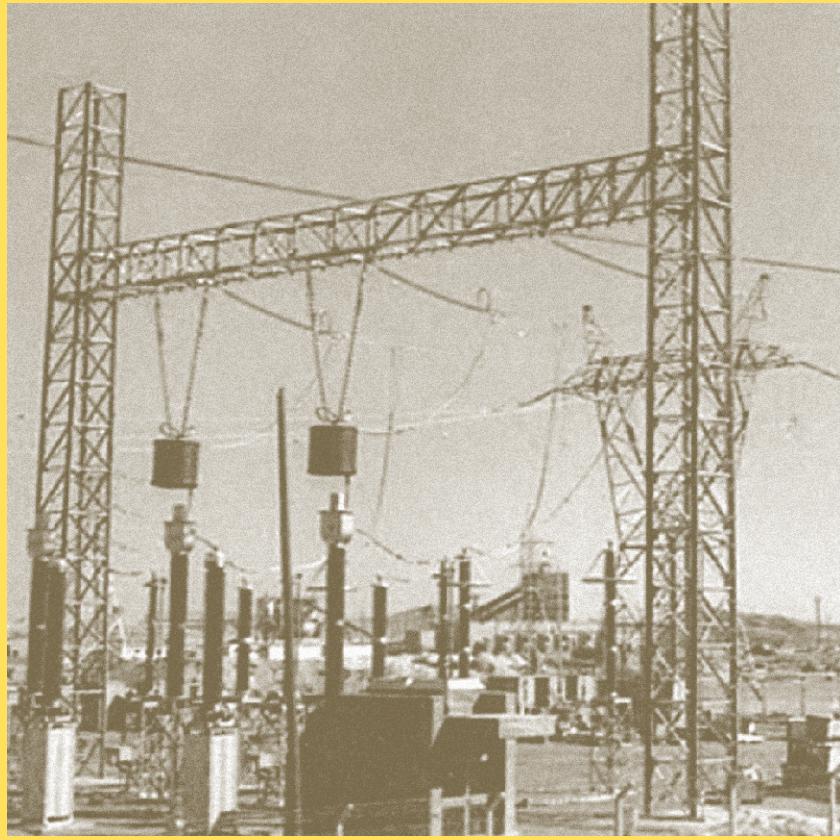
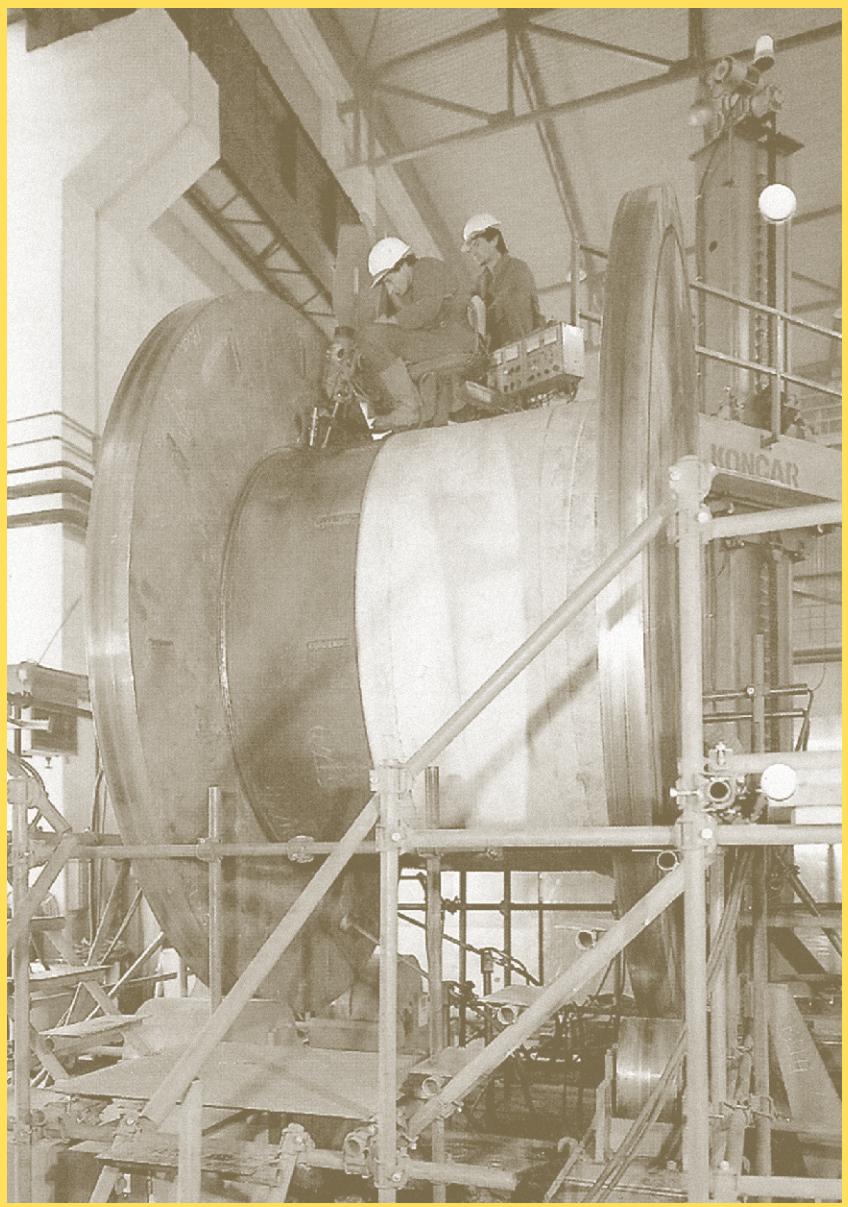
<sup>g</sup> HPP HADITHA, 6 × 128MVA, Končar generators being manufactured / welding <sup>h</sup> HPP HADITHA, 400 kV outdoor substation <sup>i</sup> HPP HADITHA, 14-field 145kV Končar GIS being installed <sup>j</sup> HADITHA, 1-field 145kV Končar GIS in operation

<sup>k</sup> HADITHA, 6-field 400kV SIEMENS GIS in operation <sup>l</sup> HPP HADITHA, 6 x single-phase regulation transformer 83,4MVA, 400/132/11kV, in operation

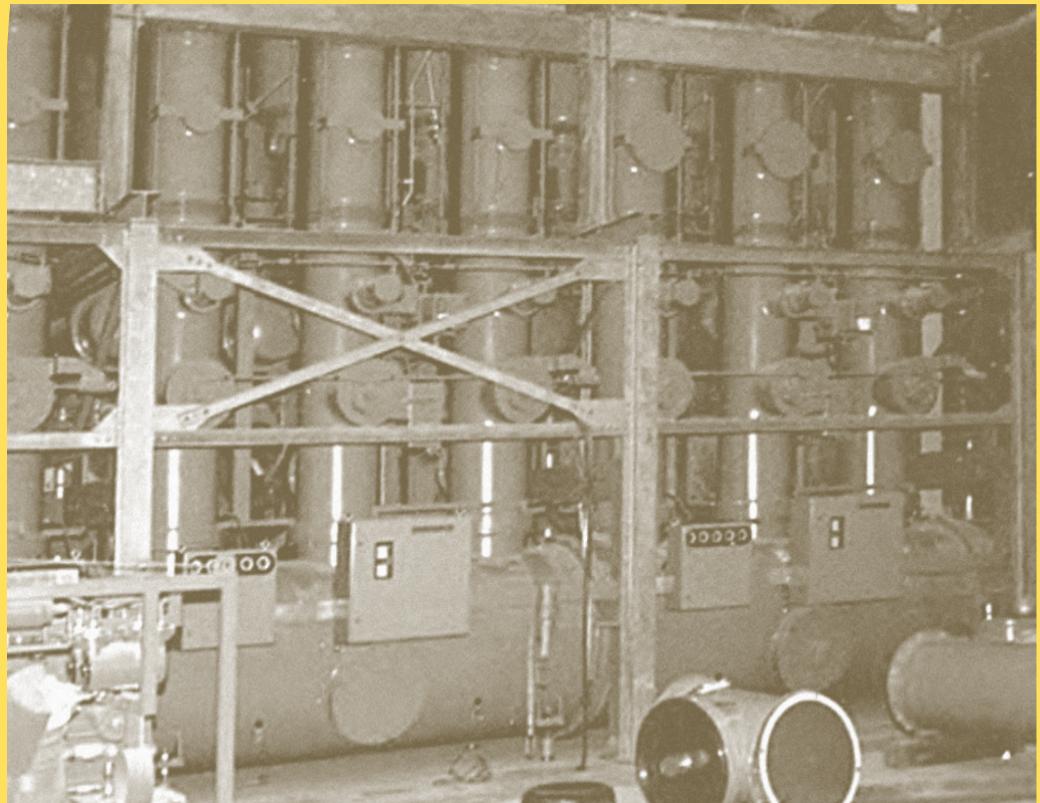












# Razvoj hrvatskog modela liječenja dijabetesa kroz suradnju s Pokretonom nesvrstanim.

Vesna Kesić

'Vuk Vrhovac', Sveučilišna klinika za dijabetes, endokrinologiju i bolesti metabolizma, jedna je od prestižnijih zdravstvenih ustanova u Republici Hrvatskoj i primjer dugog historijata razvoja i rasta lokalnog zdravstva, te inovativnosti i entuzijazma koji i male zemlje poput Hrvatske mogu smjestiti na svjetsku scenu i doprinijeti napretku socijalno orijentiranog zdravstva. Ali je ona i primjer 'zaborava' značaja koji su takve ustanove imale u ranijim razdobljima. Malo tko danas zna za tzv. hrvatski model borbe protiv epidemiskog dijabetesa, a još manje o uspjesima 'Vuka Vrhovca' u razdoblju nesvrstanih kad je, zahvaljujući suradnji sa zemljama u razvoju, postao i ogledan primjer suzbijanja i liječenja dijabetesa, referentni centar i suradna ustanova Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije (SZO).

Inkubator današnje Klinike nastao je još 1927. godine unutar Interne klinike Rebro. Bilo je to desetljeće tijekom kojega je otkriven inzulin, 1921. godine, i kad u svijetu niču prve specijalizirane ustanove za proučavanje i liječenje šećerne bolesti. Zagrebački Centar za dijabetes osnovao je prof. dr. Vuk Vrhovac, prvi hrvatski i jugoslavenski diabetolog, potekao iz Škole narodnog zdravlja Andrija Štampara<sup>1</sup>. U skladu sa shvaćanjem svog mentora, dr. Štampara, doajena hrvatske i jugoslavenske socijalne medicine, ostaje zabilježen i memento dr. Vrhovca<sup>2</sup>: U današnje doba, kada medicina pruža tako sjajne mogućnosti za liječenje ove bolesti, pustiti jednog dijabetičara da živi i umre kao invalid samo zato što nema sredstava za liječenje, zbilja je prava društvena sramota koja se ničim ne da opravdati.<sup>3</sup>

Proizvodnja inzulina, prva u ovom dijelu svijeta, počinje već 1935. godine u suradnji Škole narodnog zdravlja Andrija Štampara i Higijenskog zavoda. Na projektu su radili i budući hrvatski nobelovci Lavoslav Ružička i Vladimir Prelog<sup>4</sup>. Godine 1940. u Zagrebu je osnovano Savjetovalište za dijabetes, prvo te vrste u

<sup>1</sup> Školu narodnog zdravlja utemeljio je 1926. godine dr. Andrija Štampar, a po njemu je imenovana 1947., nakon njegovog umirovljenja.

<sup>2</sup> Zanimljivo je da ni o Vuku Vrhovcu, pionиру hrvatske i jugoslavenske diabetologije, nije na Internetu moguće pronaći opsežnije podatke. Spominje ga se jedino kao ime institucije i, usputno, u tekstovima izdanja Klinike Vuk Vrhovac.

<sup>3</sup> Vuk Vrhovac, *Liječnički vjesnik*, str. 61–91, 1939.

<sup>4</sup> *Diabetologia Croatica*, 16-1, str. 83, 1987., Zagreb.

## Croatian Model for Treating Diabetes as Developed in Cooperation within the Non-Aligned Movement. Vesna Kesić

'Vuk Vrhovac', the University Clinic for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases is one of the most prestigious medical institutions in the Republic of Croatia. It is also an example of the long history and growth of local healthcare, as well as the innovativeness and enthusiasm that can put even a small country like Croatia on the world map and contribute to the development of socially oriented healthcare. It is also an example of the oblivion towards the importance such institutions have had in the past. Today, few people know about the so-called Croatian model of fighting epidemic diabetes, and even less about the successes of the 'Vuk Vrhovac' in the Non-Alignment period, when, thanks to cooperation with developing countries, it became a showcase example of combating and treating diabetes, a reference centre, and a collaborating institution of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The seed of today's Clinic was planted in 1927, within the Internal Clinic of the 'Rebro' Hospital. This was the decade when insulin was discovered (1921), and when the first specialised institutions for researching and treating diabetes were sprouting around the world. The Zagreb Centre for Diabetes was founded by Prof. Dr. Vuk Vrhovac, the first Croatian and Yugoslav diabetologist from the later called School of Public Health 'Andrija Štampar'<sup>1</sup>. In accordance with the views of his mentor, Dr. Štampar, the founder of the School for Public Health, the doyen of Croatian and Yugoslav social medicine, Dr. Vrhovac left this admonition<sup>2</sup>: 'Today, when medicine offers such great possibilities for treating this disease, letting a diabetic live and die as an invalid only because he does not have money for treatment is a real social disgrace that cannot be justified.'<sup>3</sup>

Insulin production, the first in this part of the world, started in 1935 in cooperation with Public Health School and the Institute of Hygiene. Future Croatian Nobel laureates Lavoslav Ružička and Vladimir Prelog also worked on the project<sup>4</sup>. In 1940, the Diabetes Counselling Centre was founded in Zagreb,

<sup>1</sup> The School of Public Health in Zagreb was founded by Dr. Andrija Štampar in 1926. It was named after him in 1947, after he retired.

<sup>2</sup> Interestingly enough, it is not possible to find comprehensive information about Vuk Vrhovac, the pioneer of Croatian and Yugoslav diabetology, on the Internet. His name is only mentioned as the name of the institution, and, in passing, in the publications of the 'Vuk Vrhovac' University Hospital.

<sup>3</sup> Vuk Vrhovac, *Liječnički vjesnik*, 61-91, 1939.

<sup>4</sup> *Diabetologia Croatica* (DC), 16-1, p. 83, 1987, Zagreb.

ovom dijelu svijeta. Savjetovalište se s vremenom razvija u Centar koji prolazi kroz različite organizacijske forme, širi svoju djelatnost, stalno slijedeći temeljnu ideju dr. Vrhovca o objedinjavanju kliničkog, znanstvenog, istraživačko-laboratorijskog, pedagoškog i prosvjetiteljskog rada.

No, tvrde kroničari razvoja 'Vuka Vrhovca', prava ekspanzija dijabetologije, rane dijagnostike u svrhu prevencije težih komplikacija, liječenja, znanstvenog rada i organizacije svih tih djelatnosti, počinje ranih 60-ih godina prošlog stoljeća kad se Centar za dijabetes ujedinjuje s Općom bolnicom Ozren Novosel (današnji KB Merkur). U bolnici je 1959. godine osnovana Klinika za unutarnje bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, unutar koje djeluju i odjeli za endokrinologiju i dijabetes. Ustanovi pristupaju mnogi mladi, školovani stručnjaci i entuzijasti (dr. Zdenko Škrabalo, dr. Nevenka Dimitrov, dr. Marko Mikić, dr. Berislav Petrešević, glavna sestra Ljubica Saćer), a jaku podršku pruža im i ravnatelj bolnice, prof. dr. Eric Hauptmann<sup>5</sup>. Budući glavni strateg razvoja dijabetologije u Jugoslaviji i Hrvatskoj, vizionar i budući akademik, dr. Zdenko Škrabalo, preuzima vođenje Odjela 1960. godine<sup>6</sup>. Ekspanzija traje sve do početka devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća. Godine 1970. Centar se odvaja od Klinike Ozren Novosel i postaje Zavod za dijabetes 'Vuk Vrhovac'; 1971. dobiva status znanstvene ustanove; 1987. počinje djelovati kao samostalna radna organizacija (OOUR) unutar koje je osnovan i Odjel za organizaciju suradnih aktivnosti s naglaskom na SZO i zemlje u razvoju; 1992. Zavod postaje Sveučilišna klinika za dijabetes, endokrinologiju i bolesti metabolizma. Godine 2011., uslijed (jedne od) reformi zdravstva, Sveučilišna klinika je (ponovo) ujedinjena s KB Merkur, a u tom statusu je i danas. Nakon odlaska akademika Škrabala u politiku 1992. godine, funkciju predstojnika do 2012. obavlja prof. dr. Željko Metelko. Aktualna predstojnica Klinike je prof. dr. Lea Duvnjak.

Međunarodna suradnja i svjetska afirmacija (status suradne organizacije SZO-a, razvijanje modela liječenja šećerne bolesti i evaluacije prevencije za zemlje u razvoju), dostiže kulminaciju tijekom 1980-ih godina, unutar Pokreta nesvrstanih. Taj pokret, čiji je Jugoslavija neformalni lider, ima snažnu političku, ali i finansijsku podršku političkog vodstva Hrvatske i Jugoslavije, pa tako i raznovrsne aktivnosti unutar tog pokreta u svim sferama – uključujući znanstvenu, tehničku i drugu pomoć zemljama u razvoju. No ta se podrška višestruko vraća, što je vidljivo i na primjeru hrvatske institucije Vuk Vrhovac.

<sup>5</sup> Godine 1961. bilo je u Zagrebu registrirano 3000 bolesnika od dijabetesa, a 1987. već više od 30.000. Od četvero zaposlenih stručnjaka 1961. njihov broj do 1987. raste na dvjestotinjak. U suradnji s 'Andrijom Štampom', u Zagrebu i širom Hrvatske, od 1963. do 1987., organizirano je trideset akcija ranog otkrivanja dijabetesa. Prema: Z. Škrabalo i N. Car, 'Povijesni razvoj dijabetologije u Hrvatskoj'. *Dijabetologija Croatica*, 16-1, str. 8 i 9.

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Mate Granić: 'Iako se od tada u toj ustanovi naglašava organizacija zdravstvene zaštite dijabetičkih bolesnika u Zagrebu i cijeloj Hrvatskoj, bolnički odjel postaje ogledno mjesto brze, moderne obrade dijabetičkih bolesnika, uspešno liječenje hitnih stanja u šećernoj bolesti i preoperativne obrade bolesnika od šećerne bolesti.' *Dijabetologija Croatica*, 16-1, str. 24, 1987.

the first of its kind in this part of the world. In time, the Counselling Centre developed into a Centre for Diabetes, which went through different organisational forms and expanding of its activities, but constantly following Dr. Vrhovac's idea of combining clinical practice with scientific and laboratory research, pedagogical and public education activities.

However, according to the 'Vuk Vrhovac' chroniclers, the real expansion of diabetology – early diagnostics with the aim of preventing severe complications, and appropriate treatment – started in the 1960s, when the Centre for Diabetes merged with the Ozren Novosel General Hospital (today's Clinical Hospital Merkur). In 1959, the Internal Medicine Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb was founded within the Hospital, including the Endocrinology and Diabetes Departments. Many young, educated professionals and enthusiasts (Dr. Zdenko Škrabalo, Dr. Nevenka Dimitrov, Dr. Marko Mikić, Dr. Berislav Petrešević, and Head Nurse Ljubica Saćer) joined the institution, and received strong support from the hospital's Director, Prof. Dr. Eric Hauptmann<sup>5</sup>. The chief strategist of the development of diabetology in Yugoslavia and Croatia, a visionary and future academician, Dr. Zdenko Škrabalo, became the head of the Department in 1960<sup>6</sup>. This expansion continued until the early 1990s. In 1970 the Centre split from the Ozren Novosel Hospital and became the Vuk Vrhovac Diabetes Institute; in 1971 it was awarded the status of a scientific institution; in 1987 it started functioning as an independent 'self-management working organisation' (OOUR in Serbo-Croatian). Within that unit, the Department for the Organisation of Cooperation Activities with an accent on the WHO and the Developing Countries was founded; in 1992 the Institute became the University Clinic for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases. In 2011, because of a healthcare reform, the University Clinic was again merged with the Merkur Hospital, and remains so today. After Škrabalo became engaged with politics in 1992, the position of director was held by Dr. Željko Metelko until 2012. The current director of the Clinic is Prof. Dr. Lea Duvnjak.

International cooperation and worldwide recognition reached its culmination during the 1980s, within the Non-Aligned Movement. The Movement, which was informally led by Yugoslavia, and its various activities, including scientific and technical work and aid for developing countries, had strong political and financial support from the political leaderships of Croatia and Yugoslavia. However, this support paid back dividends, as can be seen from the example of the Croatian institution 'Vuk Vrhovac'.

<sup>5</sup> In 1961 there were 3000 diabetes patients registered in Zagreb, and in 1987 the number reached more than 30,000. The number of employed professionals rose from four in 1961 to around 200 in 1987. From 1963 to 1987, 30 campaigns of early detection of diabetes were organised in cooperation with Andrija Štampar. According to: Z. Škrabalo and N. Car's *Historical Development of Diabetology in Croatia*. DC, 16-1, p. 8 and 9.

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Mate Granić: Even though the organisation of healthcare for diabetic patients has been the focused of the institute from that time on, the hospital ward has become a showcase of quick, modern treatment of diabetic patients, successful treatment of emergency diabetic conditions and preoperative treatment of diabetes patients. DC, 16-1, p. 24, 1987.

## Međunarodna suradnja i suradnja s nesvrstanima (zemljama u razvoju)

Razvijene znanstvene, preventivne i kliničke djelatnosti Zavoda rezultirale su brojnim međunarodnim kontaktima s vrhunskim svjetskim ustanovama i stručnjacima. Pored toga, kako je 'hrvatski model' tretiranja dijabetesa izgrađen na specifičnim iskustvima i kapilarnom terenskom radu, sve do mjesnih zajednica, upravo je takav model bilo moguće primijeniti i na zemlje u razvoju, dakako, uz poštivanje tamošnjih specifičnih uvjeta. Zavod svojim dostignućima uskoro zaokuplja interes međunarodnih zdravstvenih organizacija i iz razvijenih zemalja, a suradnja zadobiva institucionalne oblike. Prema akademiku Škrabalu i dr. Rogliću, kronologija te suradnje izgleda ovako:<sup>7</sup>

- ▶ Godine 1979. Vuk Vrhovac postaje Centar za distribuciju informacija o dijabetesu za zemlje u razvoju i počinje izdavati *Bulletin: Delivery of Health Care for Diabetes in Developing Countries*. Iste je godine u Dubrovniku održan prvi simpozij o zdravstvenoj zaštiti dijabetičkih bolesnika u zemljama u razvoju. Simpoziji su se održavali svake tri godine, s ciljem da se okupi velik broj stručnjaka iz raznih zemalja koji bi sudjelovali u izradi realnih programa za zaštitu bolesnika. Zavod sudjeluje i u organizaciji druga dva održana simpozija, 1982. u Opatiji i 1985. u Cordobi;
- ▶ Godine 1980., pod pokroviteljstvom SZO-a i u suradnji s Maltom i Belgijom, započinje Nacionalni program za šećernu bolest na Malti, u kojem Zavod ima ključnu ulogu. Program je trebao trajati 6,5 do 8 godina te je predviđao sljedeće aktivnosti u fazama: prevalenciju, otkrivanje i praćenje komplikacija, specifičnosti toka šećerne bolesti na Malti. Završni izvještaji objavljeni su za prvu i drugu fazu. Iste godine Zavod inicira stvaranje mreže edukacijskih centara u Europi. U okviru Međunarodne dijabetičke federacije (IDF) stvoreno je dvanaest takvih centara koji mladim stručnjacima iz zemalja u razvoju pružaju mogućnost besplatnog usavršavanja tijekom nekoliko mjeseci. Svake druge godine Zavod organizira poslijediplomske studije iz dijabetologije na engleskom jeziku, a ti su se studiji održali do danas;
- ▶ Godine 1981. Zavod postaje suradna organizacija SZO-a za razvoj odgovarajuće tehnologije za kontrolu šećerne bolesti;
- ▶ Rad obuhvaća uspostavljanje najprikladnijih programa za zaštitu od šećerne bolesti u skladu sa strategijom SZO-a *Zdravlje za sve do 2000. godine u zemljama u razvoju*;
- ▶ 1983., u suradnji sa SZO-om i IDF-om, Zavod organizira prvi seminar o laboratorijskoj tehnologiji za dijabetes. Postignuti su

<sup>7</sup> Z. Škrabalo i G. Roglić. 'Povijesno stručni razvoj odjela za organizaciju suradnih aktivnosti', *Dijabetologija Croatica* 16-1, str. 40–43.

## International Cooperation and the Cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement (Developing Countries)

The extensive scientific, preventive, and clinical activities of the Institute resulted in numerous international contacts with top institutions and experts. Besides, since the 'Croatian model' was built upon specific experiences and capillary field work all the way down to the local community level, it could also be adapted to the specific local conditions and implemented in developing countries,. Due to its accomplishments, the Institute soon attracted the interest of international health organisations from developed countries too, and the cooperation gained institutional forms. According to Prof. Dr. Škrabalo and Dr. Roglić, the chronology of this cooperation is as follows<sup>7</sup>.

- ▶ In 1979 'Vuk Vrhovac' became the Centre for the Distribution of Information on Diabetes for Developing Countries. It also began publishing the Bulletin: *Delivery of Health Care for Diabetes in Developing Countries*. The first symposium on healthcare for diabetic patients in developing countries was held in Dubrovnik the same year. The symposia occurred every three years with the aim of gathering a large number of professionals from various countries in order to participate in the making of applicable protection programmes. The Institute participated in the organisation of two more symposia, in Opatija in 1982 and in Cordoba in 1985.
- ▶ In 1980 the Institute had a crucial role in launching the National Diabetes Programme in Malta, under the auspices of the WHO and in cooperation with Malta and Belgium. . The programme was supposed to run for 6.5 to 8 years and envisaged the following activities in several phases: prevalence, detection, monitoring for complications, and the specificities of the course of diabetes in Malta. Final reports were published for the first and second phase. The same year the Institute initiated the creation of a network of education centres in Europe. 12 such centres were created within the framework of the International Diabetes Federation (IDF). The Centres enabled young professionals from developing countries to undergo free training for several months. Every other year the Institute organised postgraduate courses in English, held in Zagreb, which are still offered today.
- ▶ In 1981 the Institute became a WHO collaborating organisation for the development of appropriate technology for controlling diabetes.

<sup>7</sup> Z. Škrabalo and G. Roglić 'Historical and Professional Development of the Department for the Organisation of Cooperation Activities.' DC 16-1, pp. 40–43.

vrijedni rezultati u razvoju jeftine laboratorijske opreme, tzv. laboratorij u torbi, a laboratorijske metode prilagođene su klimatskim, socijalnim i materijalnim prilikama u pojedinim zemljama;

- ▶ Godine 1984., u suradnji s Institutom za zemlje u razvoju (današnji Institut za razvoj i međunarodne odnose, IRMO), Zavod je jedan od utemeljitelja Centra za suradnju s nesvrstanimi i zemljama u razvoju koji objedinjuje niz ustanova, udruženja i organizacija iz cijele Jugoslavije;
- ▶ Godine 1985., pod pokroviteljstvom SZO-a, pokrenut je projekt *Metodologija i evaluacija zdravstvenog odgoja bolesnika od šećerne bolesti*. Cilj projekta je razvoj jednostavnih i djelotvornih metoda zdravstvenog odgoja koje bi se mogle primijeniti u primarnoj zdravstvenoj zaštiti;
- ▶ Od 1984. pod pokroviteljstvom SZO-a redovito se održavaju tzv. Brionski kolokviji za razvoj resursa i rukovođenja u zdravstvu. 'Vuk Vrhovac' aktivno sudjeluje u tim kolokvijima i priprema projekt *Razvoj rukovođenja na području zaštite od šećerne bolesti kao model za zaštitu od kroničnih bolesti*;
- ▶ Godine 1988. Zavod je suosnivač St. Vincent Europske deklaracije o šećernoj bolesti. Deklaracija je predstavila popis ciljeva za zdravstvenu zaštitu osoba s dijabetesom i bila je objavljena kao rezultat međunarodne konferencije održane u St. Vincentu u Italiji, od 10. do 12. listopada 1988. godine.<sup>8</sup>

Škrabalo i Car još navode da su stručnjaci Zavoda boravili u nizu zemalja kao savjetnici SZO-a te da su sudjelovali u poslijediplomskoj nastavi u zemljama poput Bangladeša, Brazila, Cipra, Egipta, Indije, Kine, Libije, Sirije, Venezuele i drugima. Istodobno, u Zagreb na seminare i poslijediplomske studije stižu mnogi mladi stručnjaci iz zemalja u razvoju<sup>9</sup>. U (nesređenom) arhivu KB Merkur još se mogu pronaći seminarски i magistarski radovi autora iz zemalja poput Jemena, Egipta i Indije, urađenih za vrijeme studija u Zagrebu. Zavod koordinira i projekt *Antidiabetički lijekovi biljnog porijekla*, na kojem surađuje sa sličnim ustanovama u Pakistanu, Indiji, Bangladešu i Peruu.

Tijekom vremena Zavod je razvio svima dostupnu Banku podataka sakupljenih širom svijeta, napose iz zemalja u razvoju, a u 1980-im godinama razvija se i razgranata izdavačka djelatnost<sup>10</sup>. Od 1972. godine redovito izlazi dvojezični stručni časopis *Diabetologija Croatica*, u nakladi od 750 primjeraka, čiji je pokretač i urednik prof. Škrabalo. Časopis objavljuje stručne rade autora iz zemlje i inozemstva, recenzije novih stručnih izdanja i informacije o svjetskim događanjima u vezi razvoja dijabetologije. Od 1976. godine povremeno izlazi informacijsko glasilo Zavoda na hrvatskom ili engleskom jeziku *Saopćenja – Communications*. Glasilo obavještava

- ▶ The work encompassed the establishment of the most suitable programmes of diabetes prevention in developing countries in accordance with the WHO's strategy 'Health for Everybody by the Year 2000'.
  - ▶ In 1983, in cooperation with the WHO and the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), the Institute organised the first seminar on diabetes laboratory technology. Valuable results were achieved in the development of inexpensive laboratory equipment, the so-called 'lab in a bag', adapted to climate, social, and financial conditions in individual countries.
  - ▶ In 1984, in cooperation with the Institute for Developing Countries (today's Institute for Development and International Relations, IRMO), the Institute was one of the founders of the Centre for Cooperation with Non-Aligned and Developing Countries, which included a number of institutions, associations, and organisations from across Yugoslavia, as well as from non-aligned countries. The project that was strongly politically and financially supported by the highest Yugoslav governing bodies covered various fields of development. 'Vuk Vrhovac' has prepared the project Development of Management in the Field of Diabetes Prevention as a model for protection from chronic diseases.
  - ▶ In 1985 the project Methodology and Evaluation of Health Education of Diabetes Patients was started under the auspices of the WHO. The aim of the project was to develop simple and efficient methods of health education that could be used in primary healthcare.
  - ▶ In 1988 the Institute co-authored the St. Vincent Declaration on diabetes. The Declaration is a set of goals for the health care of people with diabetes mellitus published as the product of an international conference held in St. Vincent, Italy, on 10–12 October 1988<sup>8</sup>.
- Škrabalo and Car also note that the Institute's experts acted as WHO advisors in many countries and participated in post-graduate classes in countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Cyprus, Egypt, India, China, Libya, Syria, Venezuela and others. At the same time, many young professionals from developing countries arrived in Zagreb to attend seminars and postgraduate courses<sup>9</sup>. In the Merkur Hospital library one can still find seminar and master's theses by authors from countries such as Yemen, Egypt, and India, written during their studies in Zagreb. The Institute also coordinated the project Anti-diabetic Medications of Herbal Origin, in which it cooperated with similar institutions in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Peru.

<sup>8</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\\_Vincent\\_Declaration\\_\(studeni,\\_2015\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Vincent_Declaration_(studeni,_2015))

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Podaci o izdavačkoj djelatnosti Zavoda preuzeti su iz: Z. Božikov i K. Seidl, 'Povijest razine i stručne izdavačke djelatnosti', *Diabetologija Croatica* 16-1, str. 61, Zagreb, 1987.

<sup>8</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\\_Vincent\\_Declaration\\_\(November,\\_2015\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Vincent_Declaration_(November,_2015))

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

međunarodnu i jugoslavensku znanstvenu javnost o razvoju i aktivnostima Zavoda. Za pomoć i suradnju sa zemljama u razvoju, posebno je značajan *Bulletin: Delivery of Health Care for Diabetics in Developing Countries* koji izlazi četiri puta godišnje na engleskom jeziku. Časopis se tiska u 1500 primjeraka i distribuira u stotinjak zemalja, a namijenjen je informiranju stručnjaka o novostima na području zaštite od šećerne bolesti u zemljama u razvoju. Pored toga, Zavod izdaje niz prosvjetiteljskih priručnika namijenjenih domaćim stručnjacima i liječnicima na terenu, ali i najširoj javnosti, npr. *Liječenje šećerne bolesti tjelesnom aktivnošću*, *Priručnik prehrane za bolesnike od šećerne bolesti* i *Priručnik zdravstvenog odgoja bolesnika od šećerne bolesti*.

U *Bulletinu* – čijih se tek jedan do dva primjerka svakog izdanja mogu pronaći u (nesređenim) arhivima KB Merkur – pronalazimo vrlo zanimljive informacije o djelovanju 'Vuka Vrhovca' na području suradnje sa zemljama u razvoju. Tako možemo naći i opsežan prikaz stanja i životnih uvjeta u zemljama Azije, kroz pitanja koja se postavljaju IDF-u i programu SZO-a *Zdravlje za sve do 2000*. Neka od tih pitanja i opservacija zvuče vrlo aktualno. Primjerice, kako organizirati zdravstvenu zaštitu od dijabetesa kod nomadskih naroda, kako osigurati prevenciju i liječenje u uvjetima ratnih sukoba i izbjeglištva, kako organizirati dijetnu prehranu u zajednicama u kojima svi jedu iz istog kazana, kako se boriti protiv dijabetesa u zemljama velikog siromaštva u kojima postoje mnogi drugi prioriteti itd. U *Bulletinu* (sv. 6, br. 1, 1985.) pronalazimo zanimljiv izvještaj prof. Škrabala o njegovom jednotjednom boravku u NR Kini gdje je 1984. godine posjetio mnoge ustanove za dijabetes, susreo mnoge stručnjake i razgovarao o mogućoj suradnji Zavoda i tih ustanova. No, pored stručne i zdravstvene suradnje, razgovori se vode i o mogućoj suradnji na području proizvodnje lijekova i medicinske opreme koja bi se iz Hrvatske izvozila u Kinu. Nemamo podatke jesu li i u kojoj mjeri ti razgovori urodili plodom, ali na tom primjeru možemo vidjeti koliko je suradnja sa zemljama u razvoju, u okviru Pokreta nesvrstanih, bila produktivna i za Hrvatsku i Jugoslaviju. Jugoslavija je, naime, još ranih 1960-ih sklopila niz sporazuma o trgovačkoj i znanstveno-tehnološkoj suradnji: npr. s Meksikom, Etiopijom, Indonezijom, Burmom i Čileom još 1963. godine. U tekstu 'Položaj Jugoslavije u Pokretu nesvrstanih'<sup>11</sup>, autor Milivoj Dretar navodi: "Ovakav obim trgovačke suradnje pokazuje postepenu konsolidaciju zemalja u razvoju, no ne smije se zaboraviti da su posljedice dva naftna šoka, (1974. i 1979.) ostavile ogromne proračunske rupe i deficitarne vanjskotrgovinske bilance, što je zemlje u razvoju gurnulo u još veću bijedu. U isto vrijeme, SAD, koji smatra Pokret

In time the Institute developed a freely accessed Database with information collected around the world, and in the 80s it developed an extensive publishing activity<sup>10</sup>. The bilingual professional journal 'Diabetologia Croatica', created and edited by Prof. Škrabalo, was started in 1972 and had a circulation of 750 copies. The journal published professional articles by domestic and foreign authors, reviews of new professional publications and information on world events concerning the development of diabetology. The Institutes information bulletin 'Saopćenja – Communications' was published in Croatian and English on an occasional basis starting in 1976. The publication informed both the international and Yugoslav scientific community about the Institute's development and activities. Especially significant for the aid to, and cooperation with, developing countries was the quarterly English-language Bulletin: Delivery of Health Care for Diabetics in Developing Countries. The magazine had a circulation of 1500 copies and was distributed to about a hundred countries. Its purpose was to inform professionals about the news in the field of diabetes prevention in developing countries. Apart from that, the Institute published a series of educational manuals intended for domestic professionals and physicians in the field, but also for the general public. ('Treatment of Diabetes through Physical Activity', 'Dietary Instructions for Diabetes Patients' and 'Health Education Manual for Diabetes Patients').

In the Bulletin, of which only a few copies can be found in the Merkur Hospital archives (unsystematically archived, unfortunately), we can find very interesting information about the activities of 'Vuk Vrhovac' in the field of cooperation with developing countries. It contains a comprehensive overview of the situation and living conditions in Asian countries, through the questions posed to the IDF and the WHO 'Health for Everyone by the Year 2000' programme. Some of the questions and observations sound current up to present-day. For example: How to organise diabetes healthcare among nomadic peoples; how to ensure prevention and treatment in war and refugee conditions; how to organise dietary nourishment in communities where everyone eats from the same pot; how to combat diabetes in very poor countries that have many other priorities, and so on. In the Bulletin (Vol.6, No1., 1985.), we can find an interesting report by Prof. Škrabalo about his week-long visit to the Peoples Republic of China in 1984, where he visited many diabetes institutions, met many professionals, and talked about possible cooperation between the Institute Vuk Vrhovac and these institutions.

<sup>10</sup> Data about the Institute's publishing activities derive from: Z. Božikov and K. Seidl: *History of Development of Publishing Activities*, DC 16-1, pp. 61, Zagreb, 1987.

<sup>11</sup> <http://povijest.net/polozaj-jugoslavije-u-pokretu-nesvrstanih/>  
(1. 11. 2015.)

nesvrstanih 'komunističkim trojanskim konjem', započinje snažniju anti-komunističku propagandu i poduzima korake u Čileu, Nikaragvi i Afganistanu, npr." Također navodi da je, u vrijeme zamaha Pokreta nesvrstanih, Jugoslavija dobivala vrlo povoljne (politički motivirane) kredite od SAD-a i drugih zapadnih zemalja. Istodobno, Jugoslavija je bila i kreditor zemalja u razvoju, što joj je omogućilo da u sklopu trgovачke i znanstveno-tehnološke suradnje i sama razvija vlastite proizvodne, trgovачke i druge potencijale<sup>12</sup>.

Posebno izdanje *Bulletina* (11-2, 1990.), u cijelini je posvećeno unapređivanju liječenja i strategiji prevencije dijabetesa među palestinskim izbjeglicama. Nositelj programa bio je UNRWA (UN-ova radna agencija za palestinske izbjeglice na Bliskom istoku), a projekt je razvijen u suradnji sa Zavodom Vuk Vrhovac. Radni materijali objavljeni u *Bulletinu* trebali su poslužiti kao 'čitanka' na simpoziju o dijabetesu koji je, pod pokroviteljstvom SZO-a, održan u listopadu 1990. godine u Zagrebu. Opsežna istraživanja i snimanje stanja obavljeni su u Jordanu, Siriji, Libanonu, Gazi i na području Zapadne Obale. U tom broju *Bulletina* akademik Škrabalo objavljuje izvještaj o svoje tri posjete navedenim područjima tijekom 1987., godine u svojstvu savjetnika SZO-a. Uz metodologiju, opise stanja, statističke podatke i preporuke, u tekstu nalazimo i precizan popis međunarodnih i lokalnih ustanova, kao i kontakte stručnjaka koji se bave detekcijom rasprostranjenosti, suzbijanjem i liječenjem dijabetesa među palestinskim izbjeglicama. Preporuke za razvoj strategije i primjenu UNRWA programa sastavili su prof. Škrabalo i suradnici iz Zavoda, te dvojica stručnjaka iz ciljanih regija<sup>13</sup>.

U pet ciljanih područja već je postojala mreža klinika za dijabetičare, no naši su stručnjaci usmjerili svoje preporuke na bolje vertikalno povezivanje i suradnju kako među pacijentima, tako i između pacijenata i ustanova, te samih ustanova.

## Hrvatski model zdravstvene zaštite osoba sa šećernom bolešću

Model pod tim nazivom razvija se još od 1960-ih godina kroz sve formativne faze i sistematizaciju stečenih iskustava i znanja u Vuku Vrhovcu. Službeni naslov nacionalnog programa ('Vuk Vrhovac'), međutim, dobiva tek kao projekt pri Ministarstvu znanosti i tehnologije (2007.-2011.). Projekt vodi prof. dr. Željko Metelko koji u Vuku Vrhovcu djeluje od 1974. godine, a nakon odlaska prof. Škrabala od 1992. do 2010. vrši i funkciju ravnatelja Zavoda Vuk Vrhovac.

<sup>12</sup> '23. ožujka 1963. godine, sekretar vanjskih poslova FNRJ, Koča Popović, izvještava skupštinu o suradnji sa zemljama u razvoju: 20 zemalja dobilo je do tada oko 200 milijuna dolara kredita za nabavu opreme, strojeva i transportnih sredstava u Jugoslaviji.' Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Prof. Zdenko Škrabalo, prof. Željko Metelko, prof. Vaskresenija Lipovac, dr. Gojko Roglić, epidemiolog, Branka Duvnjak, glavna sestra, dr. Khadar Azzam, dr. Su-leiman Subeih: 'Recommendations for Development of Appropriate Intervention Strategy for Control of Diabetes Mellitus Among Palestinian Refugees Served by UNRWA'.

However, besides professional and scientific cooperation, talks were also held about possible cooperation in the field of the production of medications and medical equipment, which would be exported from Croatia to China. We have no data on how fruitful these talks were, but this example illustrates how productive this cooperation with developing countries within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement was for both Croatia and Yugoslavia. Indeed, Yugoslavia had signed a series of agreements on commercial, scientific, and technological cooperation with Mexico, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Burma, and Chile in the early 1960s.

In his article 'The position of Yugoslavia in the Non-Aligned Movement'<sup>11</sup>, Milivoj Dreter notes that, during the Non-Aligned Movements heyday, Yugoslavia received very favourable loans from the USA and other Western countries. At the same time, Yugoslavia extended credits to developing countries, which enabled them to develop their own production, and other potentials through commercial, scientific, and technological cooperation. According to Dreter, Koča Popović, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Federal National Republic of Yugoslavia, reported to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly that by 1963 20 developing countries had been given about \$ 200 million loan for the purchase of Yugoslav equipment, machinery and vehicles. Dreter concludes that such scope of commercial cooperation showed the gradual consolidation of developing countries, but the consequences of the two oil crises (in 1974 and 1979) left huge budgetary holes and balance of trade deficit, which pushed the developing countries into an even greater misery. At the same time, the USA, that considered the Non-Aligned Movement the 'Communist Trojan Horse', began their strong anti-Communist propaganda and undertakings in Chile, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

A special issue of *Bulletin*, and one of the last ones (11-2, 1990), was wholly dedicated to the improvement of diabetes treatment and prevention strategy among Palestinian refugees. The programme was run by the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), and developed in cooperation with the Vuk Vrhovac Institute. The work materials published in the *Bulletin* served as a 'textbook' at the symposium on diabetes held in Zagreb in 1990 under the auspices of the WHO. Extensive research and observations were conducted in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza, and the West Bank. In this issue of *Bulletin*, Škrabalo published a report about his three visits to the said area in 1987, as a WHO advisor. Along with methodology, descriptions of the situation, statistical data and recommendations, in

I u opisu projekta, prof. Metelko naglašava da se još od 1972. godine, kroz izgradnju trodimenzionalne mreže ustanova za zdravstvenu zaštitu bolesnika od šećerne bolesti, provode usporedno preventivne i kurativne aktivnosti. Takav način organiziranja borbe protiv šećerne bolesti odvija se na nekoliko nivoa i omogućuje regionalno i ambulantno-kliničko povezivanje pacijenata i zdravstvenih ustanova. Kroz takav se sustav odvija i trajno usavršavanje i komunikacija među stručnjacima, kao i obrazovanje širokih slojeva populacije. Pretpostavka i cilj programa je da se ranom dijagnostikom, zdravstvenom brigom i samopomoći, spriječe komplikacije koje, usred neliječenja bolesti i nezdravog života, dovode kod 'zaruštenih' pacijenata do vrlo teških, potencijalno invalidnih stanja što također dovodi do ogromnih troškova za nacionalno zdravstvo. Za održavanje dobre zdravstvene kondicije bolesnika, naime, kako je važna prehrana, tjelesne aktivnosti i ispravna upotreba provjerenih lijekova. Takav model omogućuje da informacije o problemima šećerne bolesti, ali i o pretlosti i životnim navikama, stignu do širokih slojeva pučanstva.

Kroz program je stvorena funkcionalno povezana mreža zdravstvenih ustanova koja obuhvaća Kliniku Vuk Vrhovac kao nacionalni referentni centar za šećernu bolest, regionalne centre u Zagrebu, Osijeku, Splitu i Rijeci, županijske centre za dijabetes, te liječnike i ambulante obiteljske medicine. Mreža omogućava kontinuirani protok informacija, putem CroDiabNET-a i CroDiabWEB-a, registara za šećernu bolest Republike Hrvatske. Još 1991. godine tzv. hrvatski model zaštite bolesnika od šećerne bolesti službeno je priznat od Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije kao jedinstveni model u Europi. Tim programom trebao je biti i nacionalno usavršen i primjenjen.

Nažalost, zbog rata, raspada bivše države i tranzicijskih nevolja, te brojnih reformi zdravstva koje su uslijedile (a čini se da su sve vođene tzv. politikom štednje i rezanja troškova u zdravstvu) hrvatski model nije u potpunosti zaživio, a suradnja sa zemljama u razvoju, dijelom usred slabljenja Pokreta nesvrstanih, ali i nacionalne vanjske politike usmjereni isključivo prema EU i zemljama Zapada – gotovo je zamrla. Obnavljat će se, eventualno, kroz Povjerenika Europske komisije za Međunarodnu suradnju i razvoj.

## Zahvala

Autorica želi zahvaliti gospodj Marijani Fulanović, voditeljici općih poslova u KB Merkur i gospodj Vesni Španić, prevoditeljici u KB Merkur. Bez njihove nesebične pomoći pri istraživanju, ovaj tekst ne bi bio moguć.

Slike: <sup>a</sup> Vuk Vrhovac <sup>b</sup> Prvi članovi centra za dijabetes, 1963. <sup>c</sup> Samo-upravljanje u Zavodu – dio zborna radnika <sup>d,e,f,g</sup> Bilten Zavoda iz 1978., 1980., 1983. i 1987. <sup>h,i</sup> Ilustracije iz Biltena Zavoda, 1978.

the article we can find an accurate list of international and local institutions, as well as contact information for experts engaged in detecting the prevalence and combating and treating diabetes among Palestinian refugees. The recommendations for the development of strategy and the implementation of the UNRWA programme were compiled by Prof. Škrabalo and associates from the Institute, as well as two experts from the target regions<sup>12</sup>.

In the five target areas there was already a network of diabetic clinics, but our experts aimed their recommendations at better vertical connections and cooperation between patients, patients and institutions, and the institutions themselves.

<sup>12</sup> Prof. Zdenko Škrabalo, Prof. Željko Metelko, Prof. Vaskresenija Lipovac, Dr. Gojko Roglić, epidemiologist, Branka Duvnjak, head nurse, Dr. Khadar Azam, Dr. Suleiman Subeih: 'Recommendations for Development of Appropriate Intervention Strategy for Control of Diabetes Mellitus Among Palestinian Refugees Served by UNRWA'

## Croatian Model of Healthcare for Diabetes

A model of that name has been developed through all the formative stages and the systematisation of acquired experience and knowledge at 'Vuk Vrhovac' since the 1960s. However, it was recognized as a national programme when it became a project of the Ministry of Science and Technology (2007–2011). The Ministry's project was headed by Prof. Dr. Željko Metelko, who had been active at the Vuk Vrhovac Institute since 1974, and was its director after Prof. Škrabalo's departure in 1992.

In his description of the project, Prof. Metelko pointed out that preventative and curative activities had been simultaneously conducted since 1972 through the building of a three-dimensional network of institutions for diabetes patient healthcare. This model of combating diabetes was piloted at several levels which enabled the regional and clinical connecting of patients and healthcare institutions and practitioners. The model enabled constant training and communication between professionals, as well as the education of the general population. The proposition and the aim of the programme was to use early diagnostics, medical care and self-help to prevent complications which lead to very serious, debilitating conditions in 'neglected' patients and incur huge costs for the national healthcare system. Diet, physical activity, and the correct use of tested medications are very important for the maintenance of the patients' good health. The model also informs the general public about diabetic problems, obesity and living habits, all of which influence the patients' wellbeing.

A functionally linked network of medical institutions including the University Clinic for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases 'Vuk Vrhovac' as the national reference centre for



a

diabetes, the regional centres in Zagreb, Osijek, Split and Rijeka, the county diabetes centres, as well as family medicine physicians, has been created through the programme. This network enables a continuous flow of information, via CroDiabNET and CroDiabWEB, the diabetes registers of the Republic of Croatia.

Ever since 1991, the so-called 'Croatian model' of diabetic patient healthcare was officially recognised by the WHO as unique in Europe. Unfortunately, due to the war, the breakup of the former state and transition troubles, as well as the numerous healthcare reforms that followed, all allegedly guided by the so-called policy of austerity and cost-cutting in healthcare, the Croatian model has never been fully implemented. After the breakup of Yugoslavia, the cooperation with developing countries has almost totally ceased, partly due to the weakening of the Non-Aligned Movement but also because of the national foreign policy directed exclusively towards the EU and the West. Possibly it will be revived through the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, but it is hard to predict whether and when Croatia will again gain the importance in international diabetology as it had during the 'golden era' from the 1960s until the 1990s.

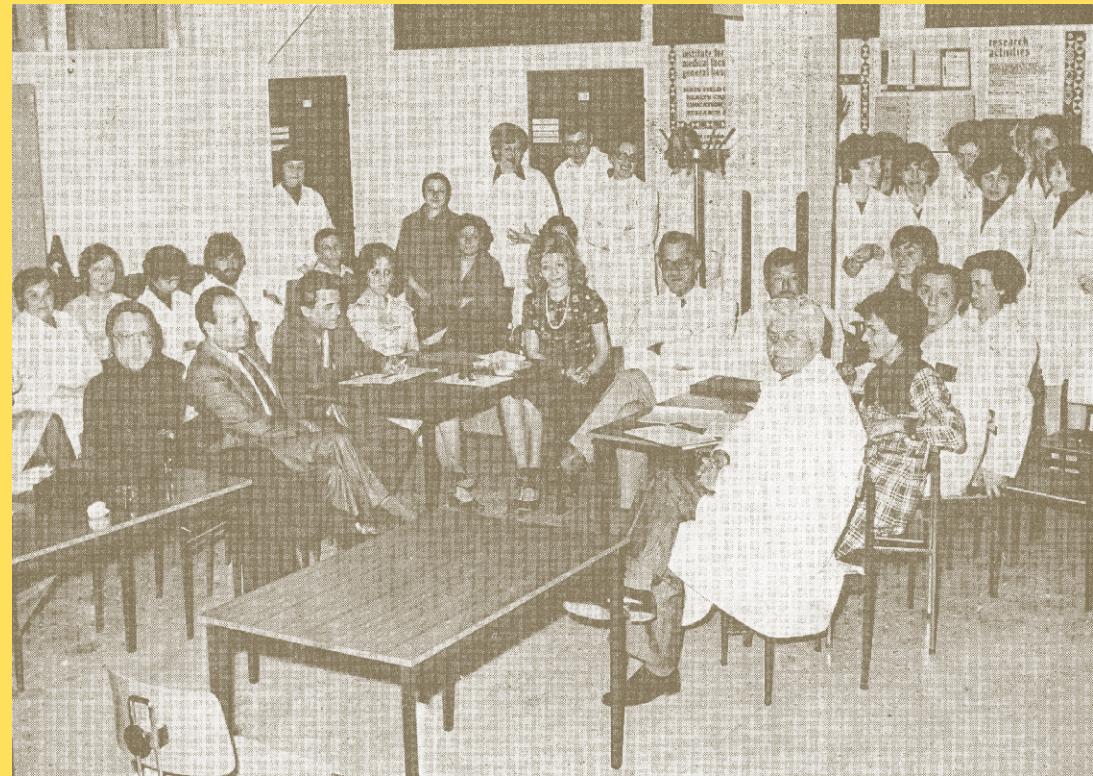
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Images:  
a Vuk Vrhovac  
b First members of The Zagreb Centre for Diabetes, 1963 c Self management; the Vuk Vrhovac Diabetes Institute – part of the assembly of workers d e f g The Vrhovac Institute Bulletin; 1978, 1980, 1983, 1987 h i Illustrations from the Bulletin, 1978



b



c

*annex 12*

COMMUNICATION

# saopćenja

YU ISSN 0350-6835

THE BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE FOR DIABETES, ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLIC DISEASES  
„VUK VRHOVAC“, MEDICAL FACULTY UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, CLINICAL HOSPITAL „OZREN NOVOSEL“

Year III

Number 2

Year 1978.

THE NETWORK OF CENTRES AND CONSULTING UNITS  
FOR DIABETES IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



ON THE OCCASION OF THE 5TH EUROPEAN POSTGRADUATE COURSE ON DIABETES, ZAGREB,  
SEPTEMBER 25-27, 1978, AND THE 14TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASD, ZAGREB, SEPTEMBER  
28-30, 1978



*8*

## BULLETIN

### DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE FOR DIABETICS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Institute for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases «Vuk Vrhovac», Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb, Information Clearing House for Diabetes for Developing Countries

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

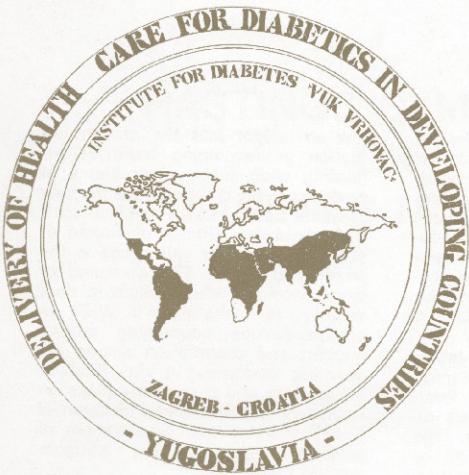
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June 1. 1980.

No. 2/1980

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     Formulating Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000  
     — Selected Bibliography on Laboratory Methods for Diagnosis of Diabetes



October 1, 1983

Volume 4

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## BULLETIN: Delivery of Health Care for Diabetics in Developing Countries

Institute for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases »Vuk Vrhovac«, Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb, Information Clearing House for Diabetes for Developing Countries

WHO Collaborating Centre for Development of Appropriate Technology in the Control of Diabetes Mellitus

41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia  
Kriješnica bb, Phone: 041/215-315  
Telex: 22353 YU INDIAB

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# DIABETOLOGIA CROATICA

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**SUPPLEMENT I**

**60. OBLJETNICE ZAVODA ZA DIJABETES, ENDOKRINOLOGIJU I BOLESTI METABOLIZMA »VUK VRHOVAC«**

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 60th ANNIVERSARY OF THE VUK VRHOVAC INSTITUTE FOR DIABETES, ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLIC DISEASES

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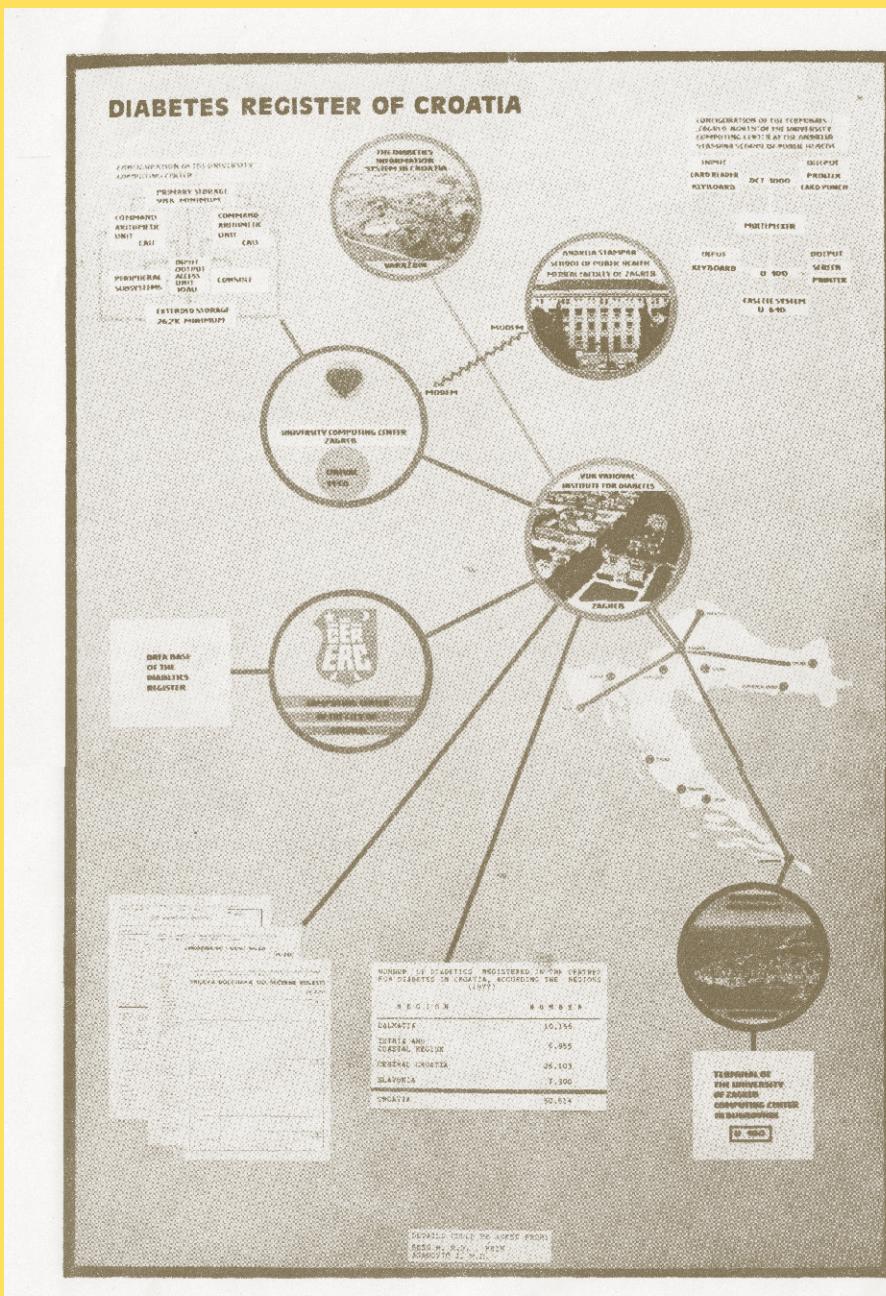
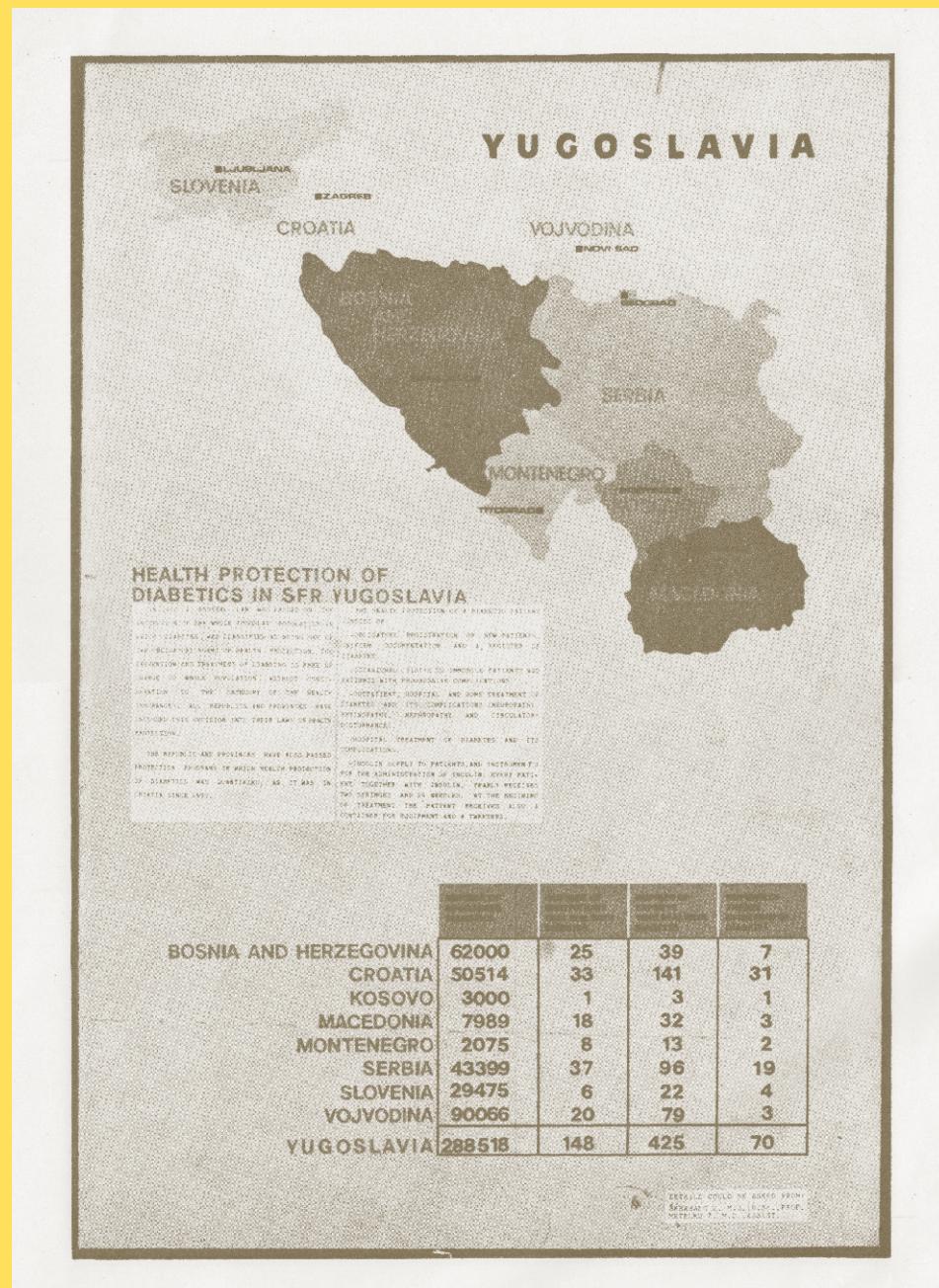
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Diab. Croat. 16-1

(pp 1-128)

Zagreb, October 1987  
Yugoslavia



# Hrvatski arhitekti i urbanisti u zemljama Trećega svijeta.

Mojca Smode Cvitanović i Marina Smokvina

Prisutnost 'Trećega svijeta' u kontekstu hrvatske arhitekture i urbanizma započela je još početkom 1950-ih godina, a posebno se intenzivirala 1960-ih potpomognuta političkim inicijativama tadašnje Jugoslavije usmjerenim prema Pokretu nesvrstanih te je kao takva sustavno postojala sve do početka 1990-ih. Po stjecanju neovisnosti mnoge afričke i azijske zemlje kretale su u formiranje svojih modernih država i društava sa zamahom. Na području graditeljstva to se prije svega odnosilo na izgradnju kapitalne infrastrukture i industrijalizaciju, zatim na rješavanje stambenog problema te izgradnju zgrada javnog i društvenog standarda. U okvirima prijateljskih političkih odnosa – a na temelju sustava znanja stečenog u procesu intenzivne poslijeratne obnove i izgradnje gradova i sela – mnogi arhitekti, urbanisti i poduzeća iz Hrvatske uključili su se u izgradnju i razvoj klimatski i kulturno-loški, potpuno drugačijih sredina zemalja Afrike i Azije. Premda poslovi arhitektonskog projektiranja i urbanističkog planiranja – unutar sveukupnog stručnog transfera koji se odvio na području graditeljstva – čine samo manji dio u odnosu na angažman građevinskih poduzeća, ipak u konačnici broje mnoge projekte i ostvarenja.

## Modaliteti i lokaliteti djelovanja

Oblici suradnje u velikoj su mjeri bili dogovarani i organizirani kroz bilateralne sporazume o suradnji i tehničkoj pomoći između vlada Jugoslavije i pojedinih afričkih ili azijskih zemalja. S druge strane djelovala su poduzeća koja su se, opet uz neizbjegnu podršku bivše države, samostalno takmičila na inozemnom tržištu. Određeni broj arhitekata i urbanista na teritorij Trećega svijeta dolazi unutar programa tehničke pomoći Ujedinjenih naroda. Neki pak arhitektonski opusи u istom prostoru

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# Croatian Architects and Urban Planners in Third World Countries.

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The presence of the 'Third World' in the context of Croatian architecture and urbanism began in the early 1950s and, because of Yugoslavia's political initiatives within the Non-Alignment Movement, intensified in the 1960s. As a rather intensive and common phenomenon it existed until the disintegration of Yugoslavia in 1991. After gaining independence, many African and Asian nations channelled this momentum into creating modern states and societies. In the field of building construction, this primarily meant building major infrastructure and industrial facilities, solving the problems of housing, and constructing buildings of a public and social standard. Within the framework of friendly political relations, and on the basis of knowledge acquired in the process of intensive post-World War II reconstruction and subsequent modernization of towns and villages in their own country, many Croatian architects, urban planners, and companies became involved with rebuilding territories of different social and cultural backgrounds as well as climate conditions. Even though they were only a small share in comparison to the overall amount of professional transfer which took place in the field of building construction, the works in the field of architectural design and urban planning ultimately counted a number of significant projects as well as their implementation.

## Modes and Localities of Action

The forms of cooperation were agreed and organised through bilateral agreements of cooperation and technical support between the government of Yugoslavia and that of African and Asian countries. Secondly, a sort of an opposite situation to the first mode of practice occurred when it came to individual companies which, still with the inevitable support from the state, competed independently in foreign markets, and thirdly, one could point out the engagements which basically had no influence by any governmental policies. For example, a certain number of architects and urban planners came to Third World countries through the United

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i vremenu nastaju potpuno izvan doticaja dominantne državne politike, sudjelovanjem na međunarodnim natječajima i drugim oblicima angažmana individualne prirode. Zanimljive individualne opuse u zemljama Afrike i Bliskog istoka ostvaruju primjerice arhitektica Dragica Crnković Očko u Etiopiji, Zambiji, Svaziju i Sijeri Leone, i arhitekt Ivan Prtenjak u Tunisu, Saudijskoj Arabiji i Jordanu. Jedan od najvećih uspjeha na međunarodnim arhitektonskim natječajima svakako je prva nagrada koju na natječaju za Nacionalni muzej u Alepu 1956. dobivaju Zdravko Bregovac i Vjenceslav Richter. Iako u nepoznatim okolnostima, ta je zgrada kasnije i izvedena prema njihovom projektu. Uz mnoge hrvatske arhitekte koji su se istakli kao eksperti Ujedinjenih naroda, moguće je izdvojiti angažman Vlade Antolića u Mjanmaru, Maleziji i Indoneziji od 1953. do 1965. godine. Istaknuti stručnjak s višedesetljetnim arhitektonskim te urbanističkim iskustvom u planiranju Zagreba, u zemljama Jugoistočne Azije djeluje kao savjetnik za urbanizam te izrađuje urbanističke i prostorne planove.

Osim što je sudjelovala u pružanju razvojne podrške, Jugoslavija je u isto vrijeme takvu podršku dobivala sa Zapada. Na području arhitekture i urbanizma to su bile brojne stipendije za stručno usavršavanje u Zapadnoj i Sjevernoj Evropi, ali, primjerice, i veliki projekti pod pokroviteljstvom Ujedinjenih naroda vezani uz planiranje turističke izgradnje jadranske obale. Urbanistički institut Hrvatske i Urbanistički zavod Dalmacije, koji su surađivali na tim projektima, kasnije su došli na listu poduzeća kojima su Ujedinjeni narodi povjeravali neke od svojih zadataka. Tako primjerice Urbanistički institut Hrvatske 1974. izrađuje studiju razvoja turizma u Bangladešu za kojom će uslijediti slični zadaci i na drugim lokacijama. Angažman velikih poduzeća koja su se samostalno ili u zajednicama natjecala na specifičnom tržištu između Istočnog i Zapadnog bloka, uz veliku količinu građevinskog produkta i izvoza u domeni industrijske tehnologije, ponekad je sadržavao i određeni dio arhitektonske ekspertize. Upravilu se radilo o određenom segmentu unutar velikih multidisciplinarnih projekata, bilo da je riječ o projektiranju zgrada za industriju, pratećih sadržaja uz velike objekte niskogradnje, bilo o nekim drugim arhitektonskim zadacima. Jedan od specifičnih investitora pri takvoj vrsti poslova bila je i vojska. Iako se aktivnosti vezane za vojne potrebe danas ne mogu svrstati u razvojnju suradnju, držimo da je vrijedno spomenuti se nekih projekata iz tog područja. Upravo je za potrebe vojske izrađen jedan od najopsežnijih projektantskih zadataka na području hrvatskog graditeljskog eksporta, projekt za mornaričku bazu pokraj

Nations Programme of Technical Assistance, while other projects were created through participation in international competitions and other forms of involvement of an individual nature. Interesting individual projects in Africa and the Middle East were drafted by architects Dragica Crnković Očko in Ethiopia, Zambia, Swaziland, and Sierra Leone, and Ivan Prtenjak in Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. One of the greatest achievements in any international architectural competition was to be awarded first prize at the National Museum project in Aleppo, an achievement won by Zdravko Bregovac and Vjenceslav Richter in 1956. In 2015 it was discovered that the construction (according to the original design) actually took place, without the architects' participation in the implementation of the project. Due to the war in Syria at the moment of writing of this paper, the circumstances of the construction remain unknown.

Among many Croatian architects who were prominent experts at the United Nations, we can point out Vlado Antolić, who worked in Myanmar, Malaysia, and Indonesia from 1953 to 1965. Antolić, who had decades' worth of architectural design and urban planning experience in Zagreb, worked as a planning advisor and made urban and spatial plans in Southeast Asia. Besides providing developmental support, Yugoslavia also received support from the West at that time. In the field of architecture and urbanism, this meant the granting of numerous scholarships for professional training in Western and Northern Europe, as well as being involved in major projects under the auspices of the United Nations, like projects that concerned planning and construction of tourist facilities on the Adriatic Coast. Both the Urban Planning Institute of Croatia and the Urban Planning Institute of Dalmatia, which cooperated on these projects, later proposed companies that were to be assigned tasks by the United Nations. For example, in 1974 the Croatian Urban Planning Institute made a study of the development of tourism in Bangladesh, followed by similar tasks at other locations. The activities of big companies, who independently or jointly competed in the specific market between the Western and Eastern Blocs, with a large construction output and export of industrial technology, sometimes included a certain quantity of architectural expertise. This was usually a certain segment within big multidisciplinary projects, whether it meant designing buildings for industry, auxiliary facilities adjacent to major civil engineering construction works, or other architectural tasks. One of the specific investors in this type of work was the military. Although activities related to military needs cannot be considered developmental cooperation today, we think it is worth remembering some of the projects from

grada Homs u Libiji. Projekte su razrađivali arhitekti iz biroa Centroprojekt Zagreb uz suradnju stručnjaka iz Urbanističkog instituta Hrvatske, poduzeća AS, GAP, Plan i drugih. Do njihove realizacije, nažalost, nije došlo. Za politiku nesvrstanosti ipak su najčvršće vezani oblici suradnje ustanovljeni bilateralnim ugovorima, u pravilu provođeni kroz operativu Ureda za međunarodnu tehničku pomoć, tj. suradnju. Kao najznačajnije u toj domeni, izdvajaju se skupine hrvatskih arhitekata koji djeluju u Gvineji, Gani i Etiopiji. Sagledamo li okolnosti koje su dovele do toga, nemoguće je ne dovesti ih u relaciju s izuzetno dobrim političkim odnosima između Tita i predsjednikâ tih afričkih zemalja Sékoua Touréa, Kwamea Nkrumaha i Haila Selasija, a koji su se potvrdili i na osnivačkoj konferenciji Pokreta nesvrstanih u Beogradu ulaskom sve četiri zemlje u novi politički savez. Iste 1961. godine Urbanistički institut Hrvatske dobiva zadatku izrade Generalnog urbanističkog plana Conakryja, glavnog grada Gvineje, dok arhitekt Miro Marasović postaje voditelj projektnog ureda sveučilišta KNUST (Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology) u Kumasiu u Gani, a sljedeće 1962. godine, Branko Petrović će stupiti na mjesto glavnog arhitekta Ministarstva javnih radova Etiopije u Adis Abebi.

### Urbanistički institut Hrvatske i Generalni urbanistički plan Conakryja

Raskinuvši sve veze s Francuskom, Gvineja je 1958. godine proglašila svoju neovisnost. Ulaskom u novu mrežu saveznika, među ostalim, u grupu zemalja okupljenih pod kapom nesvrstanih, učvrstili su se izrazito prijateljski odnosi tadašnje jugoslavenske i gvinejske vlade. Rezultat takve političke situacije na području arhitekture i urbanizma bila je izrada urbanističkog plana Conakryja, glavnog grada Gvineje, od strane Urbanističkog instituta Hrvatske. Urbanistički institut Hrvatske, osnovan 1947. godine sa zadatom izrade regulacijskih osnova za ratom porušene gradove, do tada se već razvio u prepoznatljivo poduzeće na području urbanizma i prostornog planiranja te je brojao pedesetak zaposlenika. Za izradu generalnog urbanističkog plana Conakryja formiran je tim od tridesetak stručnjaka, uključujući zaposlenike Instituta i vanjske suradnike za pojedine, specifične aspekte plana. Izradu Urbanističkog programa vodio je Franjo Gašparović, stručnjak za urbanu ekonomiju, a izradu Generalnog urbanističkog plana Radovan Miščević, arhitekt i urbanist.

that domain. The project that remains one of the most extensive planning tasks in the field of Croatian construction industry, the design of the naval base near Al Khums in Libya, was made specifically for the needs of the military. The plans were designed by architects in the Centroprojekt Zagreb bureau with the cooperation of experts from the Urban Planning Institute of Croatia and the companies AS, GAP, Plan, and others. The plans were though never realised. Still, the forms of cooperation established by bilateral agreements were the most characteristic of the non-alignment policy. These were implemented via the Bureau for International Technical Assistance and later cooperation. We can point out the groups of Croatian architects working in Guinea, Ghana, and Ethiopia as the most significant in this sphere. Taking into account the circumstances that led to this fact, it is impossible not to see a connection with the exceedingly good political relations between Tito and Presidents Sékou Touré, Kwame Nkrumah, and Emperor Haile Selassie, which were confirmed at the founding conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade when all four countries joined the new political alliance. The same year, in 1961, the Croatian Institute of Urban Planning was tasked with producing the Urban Development Plan of Conakry, the capital of Guinea, and the architect Miro Marasović became the head of the Development Office at KNUST University (Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology) in Kumasi, Ghana. In 1962, Branko Petrović took the position of chief architect at the Ministry of Public Works of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa.

### Croatian Institute of Urban Planning and the Urban Development Plan of Conakry

Guinea severed all ties with France and proclaimed independence in 1958. It joined a new network of allies, including the Non-Alignment Movement, which strengthened the relations between the Yugoslav and Guinean governments. In the field of architecture and urban planning, the result of this political situation was the creation of the Urban Development Plan of Conakry, the capital of Guinea, entrusted to the Urban Planning Institute of Croatia. The Croatian Institute of Urban Planning, founded in 1947 with the aim of producing a regulatory documents for war-damaged cities, had by then developed into a recognisable company in the field of urban and spatial planning with some 50 employees. A team of about 30 professionals, including the employees of the Institute and external

Izrada plana započela je 1961. godine, a nakon dovršenja 1963. godine, plan je javno prezentiran najprije u Zagrebu, a zatim u Conakryju. U suradnji s predstvincima gvinejske vlade, izrađivači plana proveli su obiman istraživački rad na terenu. Na temelju prikupljenih saznanja izrađene su brojne analitičke studije šire regije Conakryja i utvrđeni glavni smjerovi njegova razvoja. Cilj urbanističkog razvoja njegova užeg područja bio je formirati grad koji će nadići kolonijalnu segregaciju, homogenizirati prostor i riješiti mnogobrojne zatečene nelogičnosti i probleme u korištenju gradskog teritorija, nastale u najvećoj mjeri zbog dotadašnje dominacije infrastrukture vezane isključivo uz eksploataciju prirodnih bogatstava. Nadalje, planom je bilo potrebno riješiti velik prliv stanovnika i, ne manje važno, 'Novi grad' morao je postati simbolom suvereniteta nove države. U segmentima novog centra vlade i stambenih naselja s pripadajućim javnim sadržajima plan je osmišljen do razine detaljnih arhitektonsko-urbanističkih projekata. Model grada zasnovan na pažljivom zoniranju pojedinih gradskih funkcija i formiranju stambenih zajednica, hijerarhijskoj raspodjeli centara i podcentara koji skupa s prometnom mrežom i mrežom zelenila čine harmonični gradski sustav, temeljen je na tada najsvremenijim metodama urbanističkog planiranja i jedan je od prvih planova izrađenih u poslijeratnoj Hrvatskoj prema principima sveobuhvatnog istraživačko-analitičkog procesa. Izrastao iz vjere u mogućnost snažnog i kontroliranog rasta i razvoja, plan je iz današnje perspektive moguće okarakterizirati kao suviše vizionarski u odnosu na objektivne mogućnosti njegove provedbe. Iako je gvinejska vlada plan prihvatile u cijelosti, on se uspio realizirati tek u segmentima.

### Hrvatski arhitekti i razvoj sveučilišnoga kampusa u Kumasiju

Za razliku od Gvineje, proglašenjem neovisnosti 1957. godine Gana nije u potpunosti prekinula veze s Velikom Britanijom, ali je, u nedostatku vlastite struke potrebne za izgradnju zemlje, poticala uspostavljanje heterogenog nacionalnog sastava angažiranih stručnjaka. Angažman stručnjaka iz Jugoslavije, kao zemlje jednakog političkog svjetonazora uokvirenog ideologijom nesvrstanosti, pri tome je bio dobrodošao. S obzirom na, kako simboličku tako i realnu, potrebu za obrazovanjem, razvoj kampusa Tehničkog sveučilišta u Kumasiju bio je jedan od najznačajnijih strateških planova vlade nove suverene države. Velike investicije

consultants for individual, specific aspects of the plan, was formed to produce the plan of Conakry. Franjo Gašparović, an urban economy expert, was in charge of making the Development Programme, and Radovan Miščević, an architect and urban planner, was in charge of making the Urban Development Plan. The production of the plan started in 1961 and, after its completion in 1963, the plan was publicly presented, first in Zagreb and then in Conakry. In cooperation with the representatives of the Guinean government, the planners conducted extensive research work. This research was the basis for numerous analytical studies of both Conakry and its wider region, and it determined the main directions of its development. The goal of the development of its central area was to make a city that would transcend the colonial segregation, homogenise the space, and solve the many problems in the utilisation of the city territory, which were mainly the consequence of the domination of infrastructure related exclusively to the exploitation of natural resources. Also, the plan had to solve the problem of the great influx of people into the city, and, no less importantly, the 'New City' had to become a symbol of the new country's sovereignty. In the segments of the new government quarter and the residential areas with their accompanying public facilities, the plan was devised to the level of detailed architectural and urban design projects. The city model was based on the careful zoning of individual civic functions and the forming of residential communities, with the hierarchical division of centres and sub-centres. These elements, together with the traffic grid and the park grid, made a harmonious urban system based on the most progressive methods of urban planning at the time. The plan was one of the first produced in post-World War II Croatia to be based on an all-encompassing research-analysis system. Stemming from the belief in the possibility of strong and controlled growth and development, from a present perspective the plan can be characterised as excessively visionary in relation to the objective possibility of its implementation. Although it was accepted by the Guinean government as a whole, it has been successfully implemented only in some segments.

### Croatian Architects and the Development of the University Campus in Kumasi

Unlike Guinea, Ghana did not sever all ties with Great Britain upon proclaiming independence in 1957. Lacking professionals, it accepted experts of various nations in its urbanisation drive. Professionals from Yugoslavia, a country with the same political worldview

planirane su u domenama njegovih studijskih programa i opremljenosti, kao i njegovih prostornih kapaciteta. Od osnivanja 1952. godine do 1958. njegov prostorni razvoj i gradnju dominantno su usmjeravali tvrtke i arhitekti britanske provenijencije koji su specijalizirano djelovali u tropskim područjima formirajući mrežu tzv. tropске arhitekture, moderne arhitekture izrazite osjetljivosti na tropsko podneblje. Godine 1958. kampus dobiva vlastiti projektni ured. Od 1961. on dolazi pod dominaciju hrvatskih arhitekata koji su kontinuirano u njemu surađivali sve do 1971. godine. Prvi dolazi Miro Marasović na poziciju voditelja ureda. Kao osoba koja poslijeratnu obnovu zemlje prolazi na poziciji pomoćnika ministra u Ministarstvu građevina NRH-a, nakon čega vodi vlastiti ured, neupitno posjeduje organizacijske i stručne reference za obnašanje takve dužnosti. Inicijativom Marasovića, u isti ured sukcesivno dolaze arhitekti Berislav Kalogjera, Nikša Ciko i Nebojša Weiner, kao i Zvonimir Žagar, inženjer građevine. Nova faza izgradnje kampusa koja započinje i odvija se u dominaciji hrvatskog stručnog kadra unutar sveučilišnog projektnog ureda prije svega je vezana uz njegov planirani značajni rast. Zanimljiva je činjenica da su vlade novonastalih suverenih zemalja prihvatile modernu arhitekturu kao jedan od aspekata reprezentacije novih progresivnih država. Iako se moderna arhitektura u Gani pojavljuje u periodu kolonializma, nakon proglašavanja neovisnosti ona se ne odbacuje, već se njezini principi objeručke prihvaćaju, pa i intenziviraju. To na određen način potvrđuje i radikalna odluka uvođenja betonskih višekatnica za studentski smještaj rastućeg kampusa koja je u arhitektonsko-urbanističkom smislu obilježila njegovu izgradnju u periodu po stjecanju neovisnosti Gane. Od osam studentskih domova, planiranih kao dvostruka lamela s po osam etaža soba, izvedena su dva, oba prema projektima na kojima su sudjelovali hrvatski arhitekti. Pažljivim planiranjem upotpunjavanja zatečenog arhitektonsko-urbanističkog sklopa i mnogim uspješnim intervencijama provođenim kroz projektni ured, ta je skupina stručnjaka uspostavila jedan od slojeva skladnog amalgama arhitekture kampusa. Specifičan kontekst unutar kojeg su radili činilo je okruženje stručnjaka raznih nacija uključujući i domaći kadar, kako u području stručnog djelovanja tako i u kontekstu edukacijskog programa arhitekture, koji u to vrijeme na Tehničkom sveučilištu u Kumasiu dobiva prepoznatljivost svjetskih razmjera.

when it came to the ideology of non-alignment, were indeed welcomed. Considering the symbolic and real need for education, the development of the Technical University campus in Kumasi was one of the most important strategic plans of the government of this newly sovereign state. Big investments were planned in the spheres of its study programmes and equipment, as well as its spatial capacity. Its development and construction, from 1952 until 1958, were predominantly directed by British companies and individuals specialised in working in tropical areas, forming the network of so-called 'tropical architecture', which was in its essence a modern architecture suited to a tropical environment. In 1958, the campus got its own Development Office, dominated by Croatian architects from 1961 to 1971. The first to arrive was Miro Marasović, who was appointed Head of Office. As a person who had spent the post-war reconstruction of the country as an Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Infrastructure of the People's Republic of Croatia, and later had his own office, he indubitably had the organisational and professional references for this post. On Marasović's initiative, the architects Berislav Kalogjera, Nikša Ciko and Nebojša Weiner, and the construction engineer Zvonimir Žagar, joined the Office soon after. The new phase of campus construction, which started and progressed under the stewardship of Croatian professionals was primarily linked to its planned significant growth. The governments of the newly sovereign states generally adopted modern architecture as a way of representation. Even though modern architecture in Ghana had appeared in the colonial period, it was not discarded after the proclamation of independence; indeed, its principles were gratefully adopted and even intensified. In a way, this was confirmed by the radical decision to build high-rise concrete blocks to accommodate students at the growing campus. In the sphere of urban structure and architectural vocabulary, that decision marked the construction of the campus in Ghana's post-independence period. Of the eight student dormitories, planned as double blocks with eight stories of dorm rooms each, two were built, both according to designs by Croatian architects. Through careful planning of the completion of the existing architectural and urban context, as well as many successful interventions made through the Development Office, this group of experts established one of the layers in the harmonious amalgam of campus architecture. They cooperated with professionals of various nations, including domestic ones, both in their professional work and in the context of the educational architecture programme at the Technical University in Kumasi, which became globally recognisable at that time.

## Hrvatski stručnjaci i afrička prijestolnica

Kontekst Etiopije nešto je drugačiji jer je, izuzev kratkog razdoblja talijanske okupacije prije i tijekom Drugog svjetskog rata, uspjela izbjegići stanje podređenosti kolonijalnim silama koje je prošla većina afričkih zemalja. Stoga je, pod okriljem zajedničkih političkih interesa, broj stručnjaka s područja bivše Jugoslavije u Adis Abebi već krajem 1950-ih bio znatan. U sljedećem desetljeću on je još impozantniji, pogotovo na području arhitekture. U tom periodu sarajevski arhitekti Zdravko Kovačević i Ivan Štraus – čije je rješenje dobilo prvu nagradu na međunarodnom arhitektonskom natječaju – projektiraju zgradu Pošte, Ministarstva telekomunikacija i Muzeja PTT koja i danas stoji kao jedno od najrespektabilnijih zdanja moderne arhitekture u centralnom dijelu grada. Na etiopskom su tržištu bile prisutne i brojne izvođačke i projektantske organizacije, primjerice splitski Pomgrad koji na obali Crvenog mora 1961. godine završava luku Assab. U tom kontekstu ne začuđuje činjenica da je mjesto glavnog arhitekta Ministarstva javnih radova Etiopije u periodu od 1962. do 1969. godine pripadalo Branku Petroviću, hrvatskom arhitektu i urbanistu s dotadašnjim radnim iskustvom u vođenju Urbanističkog instituta Hrvatske, a kasnije, u partnerstvu s Brankom Vasiljevićem, vlastitog arhitektonsko-urbanističkog biroa. Osim poslova u Ministarstvu, u Adis Abebi sudjeluje u nastavi Arhitektonskog fakulteta Sveučilišta Haile Selasije, član je tamošnje Urbanističke komisije i autor brojnih arhitektonskih projekata različitih namjena i prostornih situacija. Pri tome, izrađuje mnoge projekte za potrebe etiopske vlade i carske obitelji. Hotel Wabe Shebelle sa svojih je devet katova u vrijeme dovršetka gradnje bio najveći i najbolje uređeni hotel u državi. Prema njezinom projektu izvedena je i rekonstrukcija carske palače, dok je nova carska palača osmišljena do faze glavnog projekta. Autor je zanimljivog arhitektonskog rješenja zgrade Organizacije afričkog jedinstva čije je sjedište upravo u Adis Abebi. Za svoje je zasluge odlikovan medaljom Menelik cara Haila Selasija.

## Arhitektura i nesvrstanost

Promatrajući modernu arhitekturu u zemljama Trećega svijeta nakon Drugog svjetskog rata evidentna je karakteristična struktura stručnjaka koja ju je ostvarila. U zemljama koje nakon rata prolaze period u pravilu liberalnijih, ali još uvijek kolonijalnih

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## Croatian Professionals and the African Capital

The Ethiopian context slightly differs because, unlike the majority of African countries, it avoided colonisation (except for a short period of Italian occupation before and during the Second World War). That fact, together with common political interests, is why there were already a significant number of professionals from Yugoslavia in Addis Ababa in the late 1950s. In the following decade this trend was even more present, especially in the field of architecture. In this period, Sarajevo-based architects Zdravko Kovačević and Ivan Štraus, on the basis of the first prize at an international competition, designed the Post Office, Ministry of Telecommunications, and the Post Museum building, which still stands today and remains one of the most respected examples of modern architecture in the city centre. Many organisations in the field of building construction were also present in the Ethiopian market. For example, Split-based Pomgrad completed the port of Assab on the Red Sea Coast in 1961. In this context it is not surprising that the position of chief architect at the Ministry of Public Works of Ethiopia, from 1962 to 1969, was assigned to Branko Petrović, a Croatian architect and urban planner who had previously headed the Croatian Institute of Urban Planning and, subsequently, in partnership with Branko Vasiljević, had his own architecture and urban planning bureau. Besides his work at the Ministry, he taught at the Faculty of Architecture of the Haile Selassie University in Addis Ababa. He was a member of the local Urban Planning Committee, and authored numerous architectural designs with different purposes and spatial arrangements. He produced many designs for the needs of the Ethiopian Government and the Imperial family. The Wabe Shebelle Hotel, with its nine floors, was the biggest and best-equipped hotel in the country at the time. The Imperial Palace was reconstructed according to his design, while the new Imperial Palace was designed up to the detailed project phase. He authored the interesting architectural design of the building of the Organisation of African Unity, which is headquartered in Addis Ababa. For his services, he was awarded the Order of Menelik Medal by Emperor Haile Selassie.

## Architecture and Non-Alignment

When one looks at modern architecture in Third World countries after the Second World War, the characteristic structure of the professionals that created it becomes evident. In the countries that went through a period of more liberal but still colonial

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odnosa, djelovali su arhitekti vezani uz porijeklo pripadajućih zemalja metropola. Suverene države, nasuprot tome, postaju otvorene za stručnjake i poduzeća kako Zapadnog, tako i Istočnog bloka, balansirajući u situaciji iz koje nastaje izvući optimum vlastitih razvojnih ciljeva. Njihovo nesvrstavanje pri tome je pozicija koja omogućuje otvorenost prema svim stranama. Nastupajući unutar političkih okvira Jugoslavije, nemoguće je zaobići ideološku konotaciju koja u tom kontekstu prati hrvatske stručnjake. U svijetu podijeljenih snaga i novih mogućnosti, upravo oni dolaze s perspektivom zajedničkog stajališta. Pitanje koje se na kraju nameće jest, je li takva perspektiva vidljiva i unutar same arhitekture. Odgovor na njega je dvojak. S jedne strane, nesvrstanost kao zajednička politička činjenica nepoveziva je s arhitektonskim pristupom koji bi, kao određeni specifikum, upravo njoj mogao biti pripisan. S druge pak strane, ista je politika formirala društvene okvire unutar kojih se, među ostalim, razvijala i poslijeratna hrvatska moderna arhitektura kao kulturološki fenomen na matičnom prostoru. U vidu ekvilibrira životnih funkcija i njima pripadajućih prostornih odrednica upravo se njoj imantan sustav vrijednosti prenosio na teritorij ostalih zemalja.

after-war relations, architects from the colonising powers were active. Sovereign countries, on the other hand, became open to professionals and companies from both the Western and Eastern Blocs, balancing the situation where they wanted to achieve their optimal developmental goals. Their non-alignment was a position that enabled them to be open to all sides. Acting within the political framework of Yugoslavia, it is impossible to ignore the ideological connotations accompanying Croatian professionals in this context. In a world of divided forces and new possibilities, it is they who came with a joint position perspective. The question is whether this perspective was visible in the architecture itself. The answer is ambiguous. On one hand, non-alignment as a political fact cannot be linked to an architectural approach that could be seen as specifically stemming from it. On the other hand, this same policy formed the framework within which post-World War II Croatian modern architecture developed as a phenomenon at home. As an equilibrium of life functions and their accompanying spatial determinants, it was its inherent system of values that was transferred to the territory of other countries.

**Slike:** <sup>a b</sup> 'Jugoslaveni u Gvineji', Borba: organ Komunističke partije Jugoslavije [ur. Ivo Sarajčić], Zagreb, 1961. <sup>c</sup> Hotel Wabe Shebelle u Adis Abebi autora Branka Petrovića. Fotografiju su snimile autorice teksta <sup>d</sup> Zgrada studentskog doma Unity Hall u Kumasiju građena prema projektu arhitekata Mire Marasovića i Nikše Čike. <sup>j</sup> Svečanost promocije na Tehničkom sveučilištu u Kumasiju. Na slici su u prednjem planu (s desna na lijevo) Nikša Čiko i Miro Marasović sa suprugom te John Owusu Addo sa suprugom (ispred). Fotografiju je ustupila gđa. Zdenka Čiko <sup>k</sup> Branko Petrović prezentira maketu nove carske palače za Haile Selassija. Fotografiju su ustupile gđa. Đana Zadro i gđa. Sanja Petrović-Kreković <sup>l m n o</sup> Nastava iz arhitektonskih konstrukcija Tehničkog sveučilišta u Kumasiju pod vodstvom profesora Zvonimira Žagara. Fotografije je ustupio g. Zvonimir Žagar

**Images:** <sup>a b</sup> 'Yugoslavs in Guinea', Borba: Institute of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, 1963 <sup>h</sup> Conceptual design for the Organisation of African Unity building by Branko Petrović. Photograph provided by Mrs Đana Zadro and Mrs Sanja Petrović-Kreković <sup>i</sup> University Staff Club, built according to the design by architects Miro Marasović and Nikša Čiko <sup>j</sup> Graduation ceremony at the Technical University in Kumasi. In the photo: (right to left) Nikša Čiko and Miro Marasović with his wife, and John Owusu Addo with his wife (in front). Photgraph provided by Mrs Zdenka Čiko <sup>k</sup> Branko Petrović presents the model of the new Imperial palace to Haile Selassie. Photgraph provided by Mrs Đana Zadro and Mrs Sanja Petrović-Kreković <sup>l m n o</sup> An architectural construction class at the Technical University of Kumasi taught by Professor Zvonimir Žagar. Photographs provided by Mr Zvonimir Žagar

# JUGOSLAVENI U Gvineji

(OD DOPISNIKA »TANJUGA«)

Konakri, decembar  
Na tropskim suncem o-  
basjen aerodrom u Konak-  
riju, spustio se, poslije leta  
oko 17 sati, specijalni  
JAT-ov četvoromotorni avi-  
on, kojim je u Gvineju do-  
putovala skupina od 12 pro-  
fesora iz Beograda, Zagreba,  
Sarajeva i Ljubljane. Ovo je druga skupina jugo-  
slavenskih prosvjetnih rad-  
nika koja dolazi u Gvineje.  
Prije dva mjeseca u mladu  
afričku republiku stigla su  
24 naša profesora koji će  
prostirati slijedeće dvije go-  
dine na rad u gvinejskim  
školama.

Kad se avion s drugom  
skupinom naših naставnika  
spustio na pistu u Konakri-  
ju, pred pristaništem zgra-  
dom bila je postrojena po-  
časna četa gvinejskih gardi-  
sta u živopisnim zelenim  
žutim i crvenim uniforma-  
ma, a na terasi zgrade če-  
kalji su fotoreporter Objas-  
nili su nam da se na aero-  
dromu nalazi gvinejski pred-  
sjednik Seku Ture koji je  
pratnik predsjednika senegal-  
ske skupštine koji je bio u  
posjeti Konakriju.

Ispričao je svog gosta do  
aviona koji je polazio u Da-  
kar, Seku Ture se u pratnji  
svojih suradnika vratio s  
piste prema pristanišnoj  
zgradi. Jugoslavenski profes-  
ori, koji su čekali da se o-  
bave posloška formalnosti, i-  
zasli su pred zgradu da bi  
aplaузом pozdravila pred-  
sjednika zemlje u kojoj će  
provesti slijedeće dvije go-  
dine. Seku Ture je upitao  
svoje suradnike tko su lju-  
ci koji ga pozdravljaju, a  
onda je prišao našim profes-  
orima, pozuravio ih sa svaki-  
m, posebno razdelio im pri-  
jatan boravak i uspiješan  
rad i izrazio želju da se još  
neki put sretni s njima.

## Srdačnost na svakom koraku

Ovakav neposredan i sr-  
dačan susret sa šefom drža-  
ve predstavlja svakako ne-  
očekivan i prijatan uvod u  
dvogodišnji boravak i red  
u jednoj udaljenoj zemlji  
koja se po klimi, načinu ži-  
vota, običajima i mnogo če-  
mu drugom razlikuje od na-  
še. On je u mnogočemu ot-  
klonio eventualne stresnje  
poteskoča koje iz tih razli-  
ka mogu proistekti. Takve

sumnje su razbili razgovori  
s našim profesorima koji u  
Konakriju, Kindiji, Kankunu  
ili Labeu borave već dva  
mjeseca. Svi oni ističu da  
su dosad našli u najde-  
čnijem prijem i razumijeva-  
nje službenih gvinejskih pre-  
stavnika i učenika i njihovo  
roditelja.

Bez obzira na to što u o-  
vim gradovima postoji veliki  
oskudica u deblim sta-  
novima s odgovarajućim  
komforom, gvinejske vlasti  
potrudile su se da našim  
profesorima pronađu najbo-  
jeg zgrade za stanovanje i  
osiguraju u lokalnim pri-  
kama najbolje moguće uvje-  
ze za rad. Premda je veoma  
topla klima stvarala neke  
potiske u prilagođavanju,  
skoro svi naši profesori isti-  
čuju da, što se materijalnih  
uvjeta tiče, ne osjećaju ni-  
kakve probleme. Jedan mla-  
di profesor iz Beograda koji  
je nedavno diplomirao i sa-  
da predaje francuski jezik i  
književnost u Kindiji, gradu  
oko 150 kilometara udalje-  
nom od Konakrija, u salu nam  
je ispričao da mu je dosta  
teško da se navikne na stan-  
du pet soba koje su mu dodje-  
le lokalne vlasti, pošto je  
kao student u Beogradu cijelo vrijeme stanovao u ti-  
jelo djevojačkoj sobici.

## Obostранo zadovoljstvo

I u gvinejske strane čuli  
samo dosta vrlo povoljnih mi-  
šljenja o radu naših profes-  
ora. Gvinejci naročito ističu el-  
astičnu i koju rade u njihovim  
školama veoma dobrog profesora  
francuski, što je neophodan  
preduvjet s obzirom na to da  
se čitava nastava odvija na  
francuskom jeziku. Učenici,  
kojima su taj jezik od osno-  
vne škole predavali francuski  
profesori, dolaze u priliku da  
shvaćaju svoje nove profesore  
u govornim greškama, što  
ometi nastavu, tako da su  
Gvinejci nekim stranim pro-

postoji veloči interes za Ju-  
goslaviju i da je na predava-  
njima i poslije njih mnogo pi-  
taju o životu i običajima u  
našoj zemlji, o historiji i iz-  
gradnji Jugoslavije. Učenici  
gimnazije u gradu Labeu u  
unutrašnjosti Gvineje tražili  
su od profesorice Mileve Ko-  
rač da im da adresu učenika  
beogradске škole u kojoj je  
ranije i predavala da bi se  
preko pisama uspjeli direk-  
tovati s našim daci-  
ma našom zemljom.

## Svestranija nastava

Svi naši profesori s kojima  
smo razgovarali ističu da  
ime je kod mladih Gvine-  
jaca veoma razvijena folija  
da što više nauče da pred-  
avanja shvaćaju veoma ozbiljno  
i da bi im u pogledu disci-  
pline na satovima mogli po-  
zavidjeti mnogi naši daci.  
Mlađi republike postarala se  
zato da osigura što povoljnije  
uvjetje za one koji žele ozbilj-  
no da uče. U srednje škole  
prijevještaju se sekularne i  
religijske ispite, naištaštirana-  
ji učenici, kojima država za-  
tim daje besplatni stan i hra-  
nu u internatima koji se na-  
laze u okviru škola, potpuno  
besplatne udžbenike i školski  
materijal.

Poštetili smo politehničku  
školu, koja se nalazi u ne-  
posrednom susjedstvu gim-  
nazije u predigradu Danka.  
U njoj se školuje oko 800  
mladih Gvinejaca koji uče  
razne tehničke discipline.  
Školske zgrade, koje su ne-  
davno izgradene, opremljene  
su svom potrebnom opremon  
za suvremenu nastavu. Po-  
red već postojećih školskih  
paviljona gradi se nekoliko  
novih, u koje već slijedećih  
godina treba da uđu novi  
učenici. Izgradnja novih pro-  
storija omogućiti će da ova  
škola proširi nastavu na ne-  
kaj područja koja se u Gvi-  
nejci dosad nisu izučavala. U  
tom pogledu značajnu pomoć  
već dosad pružili su jugosla-  
venski prosvjetni radnici.  
Profesori Živorad Bogićević i  
Viktor Kavčić izradili su prve nastavne



# Zapadna zemlju

u SSSR i NR  
61. godinu. Na  
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ovećati u po-  
odinom za 25  
iznos od 2,5

## dobren ištenju edita

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Jedno naselje u Gvineji

fesorima koji su došli posled-  
njih godina morali dati pose-  
bne prevodioce, što je zah-  
tjevalo nove izdatke i uspo-  
ravalo nastavu. Takvih sluča-  
jeva s našim profesorima do-  
sada nije bilo.

Upravnik klasične gimnazije  
u predigradu Danka u Konakriju, profesor Geri, Svica-  
rac porijeklom, izrazio je ta-  
koder vrlo povoljno mišljenje  
o nivou predavanja i peda-  
goškog iskustva dviju jugo-  
slavenskih profesorica koje  
predaju u njegovoj školi. U  
njoj sada ima oko 1300 učeni-  
ka kojima predaje oko 50 pro-  
fesora iz nekih desetak zema-  
lja. Ima Francuza, Belgijanca,  
Rusa, Čehoslovaka, Nije-  
maca, Vijeinamacu, Amerika-  
naca, Engleza, Izraelaca, Švi-  
caraca, jedan crnac s Antila i  
jeden s Tahitija. Mlađi Gvi-  
nejci kažu da su sasvim zado-  
voljni ovakvim sastavom na-  
stavnika kadra s obzirom na  
to da im se na taj način pru-  
ža prilika da se preko svojih  
profesora neposrednije upoz-  
naju s citavim nizom stranih  
zemalja.

Jugoslavenska profesorka  
Danica Budislavljević, koja u  
ovoj školi predaje francuski  
jezik rekla nam je da među  
njenim gvinejskim učenicima

planove za gradevinski od-  
jek, a profesor Tatko Mar-  
ković za kemijski odsjek, ta-  
ko da su dolaskom naših  
stručnjaka ove tehničke gra-  
ne, bitne za buduću izgrad-  
nju Gvineje, po prvi put po-  
čeće da se predaju u jednoj  
gvinejskoj školi.

Dovoljno iskustvo s jugo-  
slavenskim profesorima o-  
tvorilo je put za sudjelova-  
nje naših kadrova i u drugim  
područjima gvinejskog  
života. Ovih dana u Konak-  
ri je doputovala skupina  
zagrebačkih arhitekata koji  
će s gvinejskim predstavnici-  
cima razgovarati o izradi  
urbanističkog plana gvinej-  
skog glavnog grada. Kako  
nam je rekao predstavnik  
Jugoslavenske uprave za  
tehničku pomoć Dušan Će-  
tković s gvinejske strane po-  
stavljeni su i zahtjevi da se  
uputi izvestan broj jugo-  
slavenskih liječnika, a vje-  
rojatno je da će se jugosla-  
venska tehnička pomoć u  
budućnosti proširiti na još  
neke druge grane.

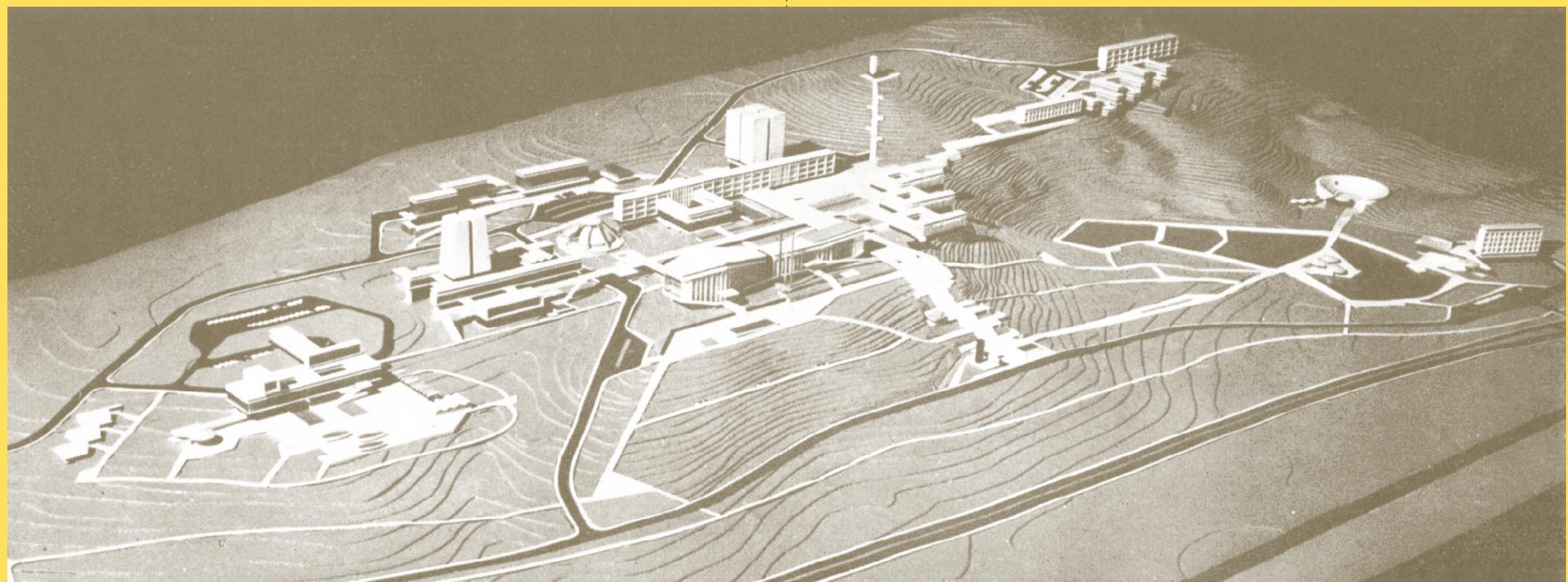
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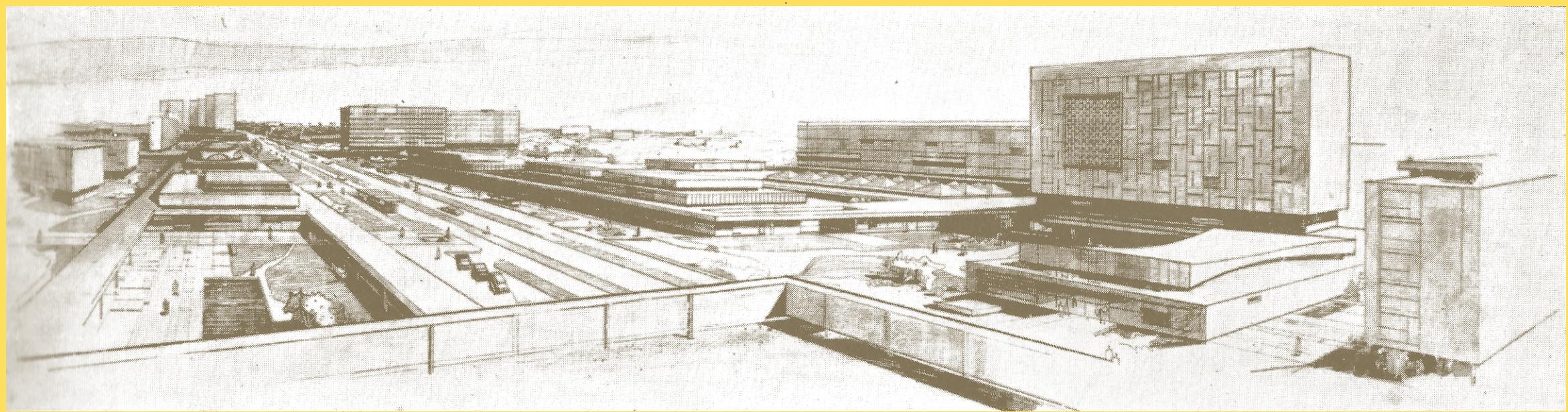


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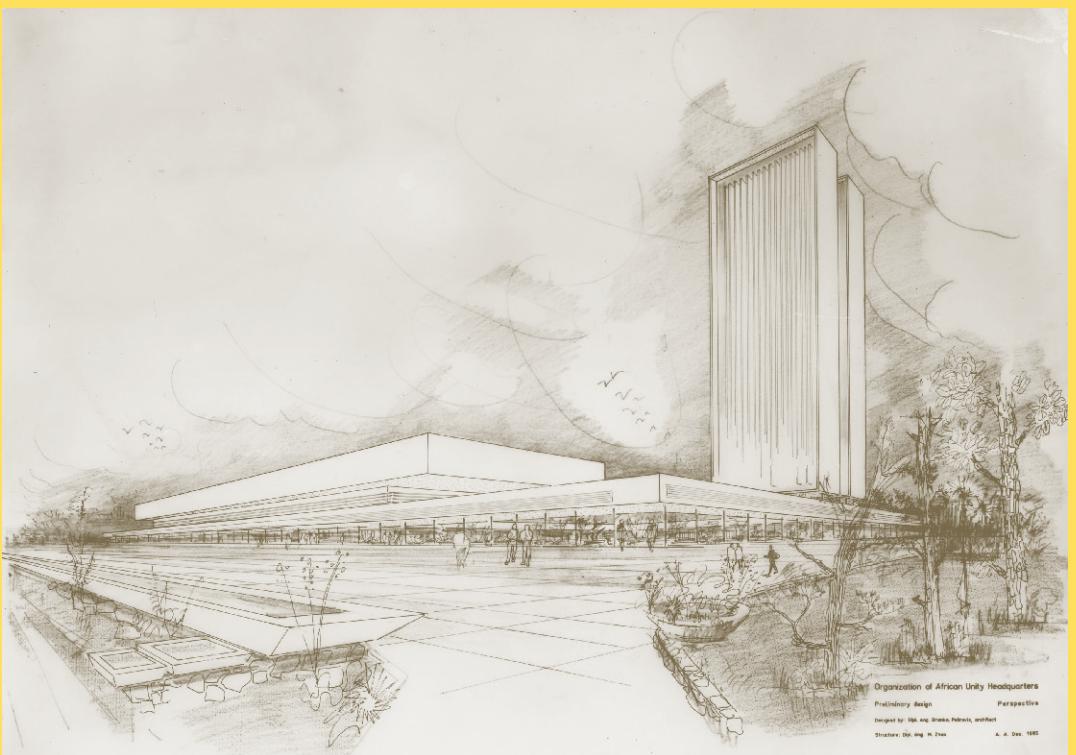


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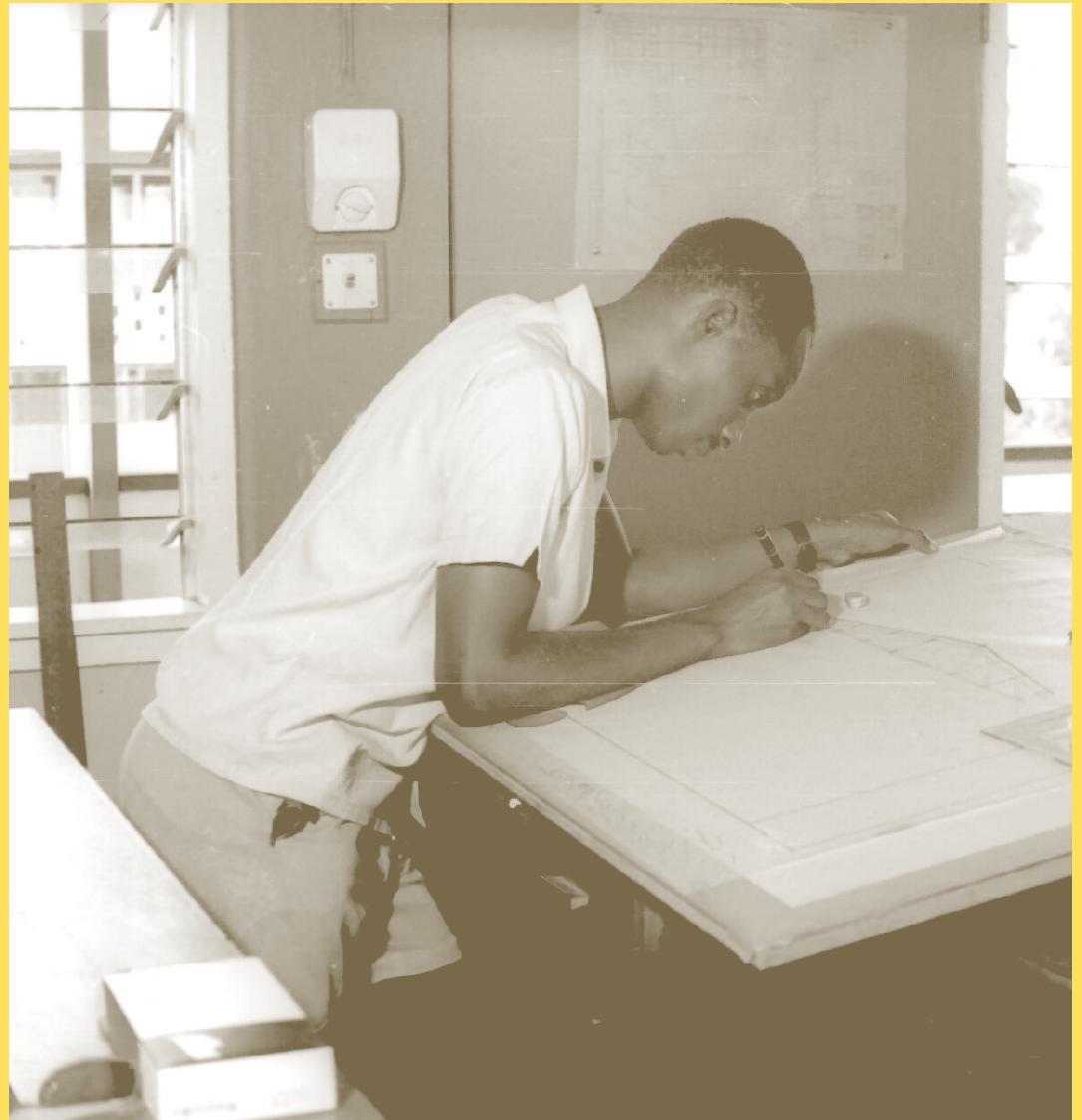




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# Međunarodna razvojna saradnja Jugoslavije kroz stipendiranje stranih studenata i stručnjaka 1945.–1965. i tragovi ove saradnje u Srbiji danas.

Andrijana Mitrović

Period od sredine pedesetih do početka šezdesetih godina 20. veka predstavlja period najvećeg spoljopolitičkog prodora kojim je Jugoslavija stekla ogroman međunarodni ugled. Otvarajući se prema Zapadu, a nešto kasnije obnavljajući veze i s Istokom, Jugoslavija istovremeno uspeva da se svojom 'politikom miro-ljubive i aktivne koegzistencije' afirmaše kao jedna od osnivačica Pokreta nesvrstanih (Prva i Deveta konferencija održane su u Beogradu). To je takođe i period visokog ekonomskog napretka, ekspanzije jugoslovenske privrede, kulturnog i naučnog procvata.<sup>1</sup> Zbog dinamike međunarodnih odnosa ovo je doba naročito interesantno za istraživanje mnogih istaknutih projekata međunarodne razvojne saradnje, na čiji je tok uticala kako spoljašnja, tako i unutrašnja politika, te je neizbežno uporedo s razvojem izabranog projekta pratiti i značajne političke okolnosti.

Odabir međunarodne saradnje u oblasti univerzitetskih razmena i stipendiranja stranih studenata i stručnjaka nije nasumičan, već predstavlja jedno od 'najznačajnijih sredstava' kojim je Jugoslavija u razdoblju kojim se bavimo strateški menjala sliku o sebi u svetu, tako da sebe predstavi drugačijom u odnosu na sve ostale zemlje narodne demokratije čiji je deo ona takođe bila.

Godina 1950. smatra se ključnom za sve promene koje su kasnije usledile, prevashodno u kulturi, nauci i prosveti, ali velika je verovatnoća da se tako korenite promene ne bi sprovele u delo, da

<sup>1</sup> Prof. dr. Žarko Gudac, prof. dr. Miroslav Đorđević. *Politička istorija XIX i XX veka – svetska i nacionalna*, Fakultet političkih nauka Beograd, 1997.

## Yugoslavia's International Development Cooperation through Scholarships for Foreign Students and Professionals Between 1945–1965 and the Traces of This Cooperation in Serbia Today.

Andrijana Mitrović

The period from the mid-50s to the early 60s of the 20th century was the time of Yugoslavia's greatest foreign-policy breakthrough, which earned it a tremendous international reputation. While opening up to the West and restoring ties with the East, Yugoslavia, through its 'policy of peaceful and active coexistence', also asserted itself as one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement (the First and the Ninth Conferences were held in Belgrade). This was also a period of great economic progress and the expansion of the Yugoslav economy, as well as cultural and scientific florescence.<sup>1</sup> Due to the dynamics of international relations, this period is especially interesting for researching the numerous prominent projects of international development cooperation, which was influenced by foreign as well as domestic politics; as a result of this it is necessary to study the significant political circumstances simultaneously with the development of a chosen project.

The choice of International Cooperation in the field of university exchanges and awarding of scholarships to foreign students and professionals is not random, but, in the period of our research, represents one of the most important 'means' used by Yugoslavia to strategically alter its image in the world, by presenting itself as different from the other People's democracy countries among which it counted.

1950 is considered the key year for all the subsequent changes, especially in culture, science and education, but it is highly probable that such radical changes would not have been implemented if it were not for the conflict with the Soviet Union in 1948. After World War II, Yugoslavia entered the

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr. Žarko Gudac, Prof. Dr Miroslav Đorđević, *Political history of the 19th and the 20th Century – World and National*, Faculty of Political Sciences, Belgrade, 1997.

se nije desio sukob sa Sovjetskim Savezom 1948. godine. Nakon Drugog svetskog rata, Jugoslavija je ušla u Hladni rat kao saveznik SSSR-a te je u svim sferama svoga društva bespogovorno prihvatile sovjetski model uređenja. Nauka i kultura su bile zarobljene pod monopolom Komunističke partije koja je imala naredbodavni odnos na polju stvaralaštva i koja je zbog ‘ideološke sljubljenosti’ sa Sovjetskim Savezom Jugoslaviju udaljila od savremenih tokova u nauci i umetnosti jer je ‘na Zapad gledala kroz oči Sovjetskog Saveza’. Zato se era sovjetizacije (1945.–1948.) smatra erom ideološkog zatočeništva.<sup>2</sup>

Neposredno nakon rata zamisao je bila da iz Univerziteta izade što više školovanih stručnjaka koji će dati svoj doprinos u obnovi i izgradnji zemlje. Uslovi za nastavak rada Beogradskog univerziteta nakon rata stekli su se 1945. godine i tada je na njemu bilo 10.907 studenata upisanih na osam fakulteta: Filozofski, Pravni, Tehnički, Medicinski, Poljoprivredno-šumarski, Veterinarski i novootvoreni Farmaceutski. Zbog liberalizacije upisa studenata – a krajem decenije ukinjanjem i svih formalnih ograničenja i omogućavanja slobodnog upisa bez obzira na prethodnu školsku spremu uz polaganje prijemnog ispita – broj studenta je rapidno rastao, tako da je u akademskoj godini 1960./1961. na Beogradskom univerzitetu bilo 57.000 studenata, uključujući i apsolvente.<sup>3</sup> Što se tiče univerzitskih razmena i stipendiranja stranih studenata u posleratnom periodu, na odabir partnera u međunarodnoj saradnji odražavala se aktuelna politička situacija, tj. Jugoslavija je razmenjivala studente sa zemljama ‘narodne demokratije’. Najviše je bilo studenata iz Albanije i Bugarske. Albanski studenti su se prvi put pojavili 1946. godine i te iste akademske godine 1946./1947. bilo ih je 184, i to 108 stipendista albanske vlade i 76 stipendista jugoslovenske vlade. Bugarskih studenata je bilo manje. Krajem 1946. u Jugoslaviji je studiralo 15 bugarskih studenata, a za akademsku godinu 1947./1948. bilo je predviđeno po dvadeset recipročnih stipendija i to prema Konvenciji o kulturnoj saradnji. Istovremeno, više desetina studenata iz Bugarske studiralo je u Jugoslaviji o svom trošku. S druge strane, Jugoslavija je svoje studente slala u Sovjetski Savez i Čehoslovačku, ali je veliki broj studenata tradicionalno odlazio i u Francusku.<sup>4</sup>

I institucije koje su bile nadležne za međunarodnu saradnju s inostranstvom prošle su kroz svoju razvojnu fazu u smislu promene forme, brojnosti njihovog članstva, kompetencije u radu, unapređenja kvaliteta i sl. Stare institucije su ukidane, a novoformirane

<sup>2</sup> Miroslav Perišić. *Od Staljinova ka Sartru. Formiranje jugoslovenske inteligencije 1945–1958*, Beograd, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Misao bez pasoša. Međunarodna saradnja beogradskog univerziteta 1950–1961*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., *Školovanje studenata iz zemalja u razvoju kao deo spoljne politike*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2014.

Cold War as an ally of the USSR, and unreservedly implemented the Soviet model of government into all spheres of its society. Science and culture were trapped under the monopoly of the Communist Party, which directly managed the creative fields and pushed Yugoslavia away from contemporary trends in science and arts. This was because of ‘ideological cohesion’ with the Soviet Union, meaning it ‘saw the West through the eyes of the Soviet Union’. That is why the era of sovietisation (1945–1948) is considered an era of ideological imprisonment.<sup>2</sup>

Just after the war, the idea was to have as many as possible trained professionals graduate from the University and contribute to the reconstruction and development of the country. The conditions for the resumption of operation of the University of Belgrade were met in 1945, when it had 10 907 students enrolled at eight faculties: Philosophy, Law, Technical Sciences, Medicine, Agriculture-Forestry, Veterinary Medicine and the newly opened Faculty of Pharmacy. Because of the liberalization of student enrolment, and, at the end of the decade, the removing of all formal limitations and enabling of free enrolment regardless of prior education, the number of students grew rapidly after taking an entrance exam; in the academic year 1960/1961, the University of Belgrade had 57 000 students, including senior undergraduates.<sup>3</sup>

As far as university exchanges and the awarding of scholarships to foreign students in the post-war period are concerned, the choice of partners in international cooperation was a reflection of the current political situation, i.e. Yugoslavia exchanged students with other ‘People’s democracy countries’. The greatest number of students came from Albania and Bulgaria. Albanian students first arrived in 1946, and in the academic year of 1946/1947 there were 184 of them, 108 with scholarships from the Albanian government and 76 with scholarships from the Yugoslav government. Bulgarian students were fewer. In late 1946, there were 15 Bulgarian students studying in Yugoslavia, and 20 reciprocal scholarships were envisaged for the academic year of 1947/1948 according to the Convention of Cultural Cooperation. At the same time, several dozen Bulgarian students studied in Yugoslavia at their own expense. On the other hand, Yugoslavia sent its students to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, but a great number of students traditionally went to France.<sup>4</sup>

The institutions responsible for international cooperation also went through a development phase in the sense of changing their form, number of members, competencies, quality improvements and such like. The old institutions were being abolished

<sup>2</sup> Miroslav Perišić, *From Stalin to Sartre: The Forming of the Yugoslav Intelligentsia 1945–1958*, Belgrade, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Thought without a Passport: International Cooperation of the University of Belgrade 1950–1961*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Education of Students from the Developing Countries as a Part of Foreign Policy*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2014.

su preuzimale njihov budžet, planove i ingerencije te ih menjale u skladu s potrebama. \*Prva posleratna institucija koja se bavila poslovima školovanja stranih studenata bilo je Ministarstvo prosvete DFJ (1945.–1946.), zatim Komitet za škole i nauku FNRJ (1946.–1948.), Ministarstvo za nauku i kulturu (1948.–1950.), Savet za nauku i kulturu (1950.–1953.). Godine 1953. oformljena je Komisija za kulturne veze s inostranstvom, čijim oformljavanjem država pokazuje ozbiljniji pristup u saradnji s inostranstvom, naročito u pogledu stipendiranja i brige o stranim studentima. Komisija je bila odgovorna za raspodelu stipendija stranim zemljama, radeći i na povećanju broja stipendija, zatim preporuka katedri, instituta i oblasti za studiranje. Pored toga, organizovala je seminare i kurseve, obezbeđivala smeštaj stranim stipendistima, organizovala im kurs jezika, povezivala ih sa stručnjacima u zemlji itd. Tokom posleratnih godina, važnu ulogu u međunarodnoj saradnji Beogradskog univerziteta i ostalih visokoškolskih ustanova u zemlji imalo je Ministarstvo inostranih poslova DFJ/FNJ, odnosno Državni sekretarijat inostranih poslova 1950-ih godina.<sup>5</sup>

KP Informbiroa doneo je 28. juna 1948. godine *Rezoluciju o stanju u KPJ* u kojoj se na veoma grub način ponavljamaju ranije optužbe protiv KPJ-a i njegovog rukovodstva te se ističe uverenje da će zdravi članovi KPJ-a prisiliti svoje rukovodstvo da napusti dotadašnju politiku. Politički, ekonomski i vojni pritisak SSSR-a i drugih socijalističkih zemalja na Jugoslaviju stalno se pojačavao i imao za cilj da izazove privredni slom Jugoslavije i obori njeno državno i partijsko rukovodstvo.<sup>6</sup> Sukob s Informbiroom doveo je do prekida saradnje sa SSSR-om i svim zemljama sovjetskog bloka što se odrazilo na prekid školovanja jugoslovenskih studenata na sovjetskim i čehoslovačkim univerzitetima, kao i albanskih i bugarskih studenata u Jugoslaviji. Donošenjem *Rezolucije* Informbiroa završava se jedan period međunarodnih odnosa, pa se tako i u oblasti univerzitetske saradnje mogu izdvojiti dva perioda – pre i posle sukoba s Informbiroom.<sup>7</sup>

Godina 1949. smatra se godinom suštinskih promena u ideologiji i odnosu partije prema stvaralaštvu, a istoriografski se povezuje s Trećim plenumom Centralnog komiteta KPJ-a, održanim u Beogradu 29. i 30. decembra 1949. godine na kome je prvi put celovito razmotren razvoj školstva u Jugoslaviji. Kritički je sagledan razvoj školstva od predškolskog, vanškolskog vaspitanja i osnovnog obrazovanja do srednjeg školstva i univerziteta. Dogovoren je podsticaj stvaralačke slobode, otvaranja prema svetu, kulturne saradnje i razmene ideja, oslobođanje od nasleđenih

\* Hronološki pregled institucija nadležnih za međunarodnu saradnju s inostranstvom u oblasti kulture, nauke, prosvete i dr. na koje se čitalac može vraćati.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., *Misao bez pasoša. Međunarodna saradnja beogradskog univerziteta 1950–1961*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2011. i dr.

<sup>6</sup> Prof. dr. Žarko Gudac, prof. dr. Miroslav Đorđević, *Politička istorija XIX i XX veka – svetska i nacionalna*, Fakultet političkih nauka Beograd, 1997.

<sup>7</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Misao bez pasoša. Međunarodna saradnja beogradskog univerziteta 1950–1961*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2011.

and newly formed institutions took over their budgets, plans and responsibilities, and changed them according to their needs. \*The first post-war institution engaged in educating foreign students was the Ministry of Education of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia (DFY) (1945–1946), followed by the School and Science Committee of the (FPRY) (1946–1948), the Ministry of Science and Culture (1948–1950), and the Science and Culture Council (1950–1953). The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was founded in 1953. It demonstrated the government's more serious approach to cooperation with foreign countries, especially as far as awarding scholarships and care for foreign students are concerned. The Committee was responsible for assigning scholarships to foreign countries, and also worked on increasing the number of scholarships, recommending departments, institutes and fields of study. Besides that, it organised seminars and courses, secured accommodation for foreign scholarship students, organised language courses for them, and connected them with experts in the country. During the post-war years, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of DFY/FPY, or the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in the '50s, had an important role in the international cooperation of the University of Belgrade and other higher-education institutions in the country.<sup>5</sup>

On 28 June 1948, the Cominform-member communist parties passed the 'Resolution Concerning the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY)', in which they vehemently repeated earlier accusations against the CPY and its leadership and expressed their belief that the right-thinking members of the CPY would force their leadership to change their policies. The political, economic, and military pressure by the USSR and other socialist countries on Yugoslavia continued to increase with the aim of causing the economic collapse of Yugoslavia and bringing down its state and party leadership.<sup>6</sup> The conflict with the USSR lead to the cessation of cooperation with the USSR and all the Soviet Bloc countries, which meant that Yugoslav students stopped attending Soviet and Czechoslovakian universities, and Albanian and Bulgarian students stopped attending Yugoslav ones. The passing of the Cominform Resolution meant the end of a period of international relations, so that the field of university cooperation can also be divided into two periods – the period before and the period after the conflict with the Cominform.<sup>7</sup>

1949 is considered the year of fundamental changes in ideology and the party's attitude to creative pursuits, and it is historiographically linked to the Third Plenary Session of the Central

\* Chronological overview of institutions responsible for international co-operation in the field of culture, science, education, etc. that the reader can go back to.

<sup>5</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Education of Students from the Developing Countries as a Part of Foreign Policy*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Prof. Dr. Žarko Gudac, Prof. Dr. Miroslav Đorđević, *Political history of the 19th and the 20th Century – World and National*, Faculty of Political Sciences, Belgrade, 1997.

<sup>7</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Thought without a Passport: International Cooperation of the University of Belgrade 1950–1961*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2011.

socijalističkih dogmi preuzetih iz sovjetskog iskustva u umetnosti, kulturi i prosveti. Takođe je naglašen značaj proučavanja jugoslovenskog iskustva, naročito u oblasti nacionalne istorije, istorije Partije i književnosti. Cilj reforme u školstvu bio je da obrazovanog čoveka oblikuje kao 'graditelja i branioca socijalizma'.<sup>8</sup>

Ubrzo nakon Trećeg plenuma, već 30. januara 1950. godine, održano je Savetovanje o propagandi na kulturno-umetničkom polju u inostranstvu. Sukobom sa Sovjetskim Savezom 1948. godine Jugoslavija je izazvala veliku pažnju svetske javnosti. Taj događaj je, s jedne strane, doveo do odmazde svih informbiroovskih zemalja nad Jugoslavijom u pogledu širenja negativne propagande zbog koje je bila u opasnosti od izolacije. Međutim, s druge strane, Jugoslavija je pridobila velike simpatije Zapada, čime joj se ukazala prilika za saradnju koju je dobro iskoristila. Započevši tu saradnju 1950. godine u oblasti kulture i nauke, kao temeljnih vrednosti društva, Jugoslavija počinje proces izmene svog imidža u svetu kojim zadobija veliki ugled i 'ima funkciju u svetskom poretku sve do 1989. godine'. Najpre je uložila napore u izgrađivanju reputacije prihvatljive Zapadu da bi se prema njoj razvio 'pokroviteljski' odnos, jer u suprotnom je moglo doći do toga da se sve završi na 'sažaljivim simpatijama' prema jednom narodu koji se u kulturnom smislu nije smatrao ravnopravnim ostalim evropskim nacijama. Među prioritetima je bilo otvaranje ka savremenoj kulturi i nauci, omogućavanje stručnih veza umetnika i naučnika sa Zapadom, učenje iz primera, ali i širenje informacija po povratku s nekog stručnog kongresa, kao i plasiranje znanja i informacija o Jugoslaviji uvek kad bi njeni umetnici, kulturni i naučni radnici odlazili u inostranstvo. 'Pristup tamošnjim pozornicama, galerijama, podijumima, univerzitetima i naučnim institucijama je bio način afirmacije Jugoslavije preko kulture i nauke. Uporedo sa tim, radilo se na pozivanju javnih, kulturnih i naučnih radnika iz inostranstva i predstavljanju tradicionalnih i kulturnih vrednosti zemlje. U načelu, u samom vrhu KPJ prepoznata je šansa da se u svetu jugoslovenski socijalizam predstavi drugaćije u odnosu na onaj u SS i ostalim zemljama 'narodne demokratije'.<sup>9</sup>

U 1950. godini se konačno dolazi do odgovora kuda i kako dalje, a u isto vreme promena kulturne politike prema inostranstvu veoma brzo počinje da daje značajnije rezultate. 31. marta 1950. godine Jugoslavija pristupa Organizaciji Ujedinjenih nacija za prosvetu, nauku i kulturu (UNESCO), od koje prima pomoć od 28.000 dolara za nabavku knjiga i naučnog materijala. Povećano je i interesovanje iz inostranstva za uspostavljanje novih veza i

<sup>8</sup> Branko Petranović, *Socijalistička Jugoslavija 1918–1988*, treća knjiga *Istorijske Jugoslavije 1918–1988*, Nolit, Beograd, 1988.

<sup>9</sup> Miroslav Perišić, *Od Staljina ka Sartru. Formiranje jugoslovenske inteligencije 1945–1958*, Beograd, 2008.

Committee of the CPY, held in Belgrade on the 20th and 30th December 1949, where the development of education in Yugoslavia was considered for the first time in an integral manner. The development of education from preschool, out-of-school, and primary education to secondary and university education was discussed. It was agreed that the state should stimulate creative freedoms, opening to the world cultural cooperation and both the exchange of ideas and the abandonment of the inherited socialist dogmas taken from the Soviet experience in art, culture and education. The importance of studying the Yugoslav experience was also stressed, especially in the field of national history, party history and literature. The goal of the education reform was to mould an educated person into a 'builder and defender of socialism'.<sup>8</sup>

The Council on Propaganda in the Field of Culture and Arts Abroad was held soon after the Third Plenary Session, on 30 January 1950. Yugoslavia attracted a lot of attention from the world public with its conflict with the Soviet Union in 1948. This event brought on the retaliation by all the Cominform countries against Yugoslavia in the form of negative propaganda, which put it in danger of being isolated. However, on the other hand, it gained great sympathies from the West. This gave it an opportunity to cooperate with the West, which it took to its advantage. Starting with this cooperation in the fields of culture and science, as the basic social values, Yugoslavia started the process of changing its image in the world, allowing it a great reputation and 'a role in the world order all the way until 1989'. First, it made an effort to build a reputation acceptable to the West, in order to get its 'sponsorship', because otherwise it could have all come down to just 'pitiful sympathy' for a nation that was not considered culturally equal to the other European nations. Among the priorities was the opening to modern culture and science, enabling of professional links between artists and scientists and the West, learning from example, but also the exchange of information after returning from a professional conference, as well as the spreading of knowledge and information about Yugoslavia each time its artists, culture workers and scientists went abroad. 'The access to Western stages, galleries, podiums, universities and scientific institutions was a way to promote Yugoslavia through culture and science. Simultaneously, work was being done on inviting culture and science workers from abroad and presenting the country's traditional and cultural values. In principle, the very top of the CPY recognized the opportunity to present Yugoslav socialism

<sup>8</sup> Branko Petranović, *Socialist Yugoslavia 1918–1988*, book three of *The History of Yugoslavia 1918–1988*, Nolit, Belgrade, 1988.

kontakata među naučnicima, naučnim društvima i ustanovama. Velik broj naučnih radnika, ustanova i organizacija iz inostranstva obraćao se Savetu za nauku i kulturu s molbom da im se omogući kontakt s odgovarajućim ustanovama u Jugoslaviji, predlagali su razmenu publikacija, posete naučnih radnika, slali svoje publikacije. Do 1953. godine oko tristo jugoslovenskih ustanova povezano je s oko 650 ustanova u zapadnim zemljama. U saradnji s Odeljenjem za nauku donet je plan odlaska jugoslovenskih stručnjaka u inostranstvo na specijalizaciju sa stipendijom Saveta za nauku i kulturu. Na osnovu tog plana i predloga pojedinih republika, u 1950. godini na specijalizaciju je upućeno 50 stručnjaka iz sektora nauke i 40 iz sektora kulture. Od 1950. svake godine redovno su počeli da se održavaju slavistički seminari u Jugoslaviji, a oni su se za tri godine razvili do te mere da je bilo potrebno razdvojiti polaskе seminara (studente, lektore, asistente od profesora, poznatih slavista, naučnih radnika).<sup>10</sup>

U početku su dozvolu za studiranje u Jugoslaviji tražili i na studije dolazili većinom studenti iz zapadnoevropskih zemalja koji su studirali ili specijalizirali najčešće jezik, istoriju, kulturu, književnost i umetnost jugoslovenskih naroda, mada su se pojavili i prvi studenti iz Indije i Burme. I pored toga što je započeta saradnja išla svojim tokom, procedure još uvek nisu bile do detalja razrađene, tj. one su se praktično u hodu uobličavale, što je bila posledica nedostatka iskustva. Dozvolu za studiranje izdavao je Savet za nauku i kulturu FNRJ, na osnovu analize molbi i podataka o kandidatima, bez unapred postavljenog plana i uz povremene neformalne kontakte sa MIP-om s jedne, i s univerzitetima i fakultetima, s druge strane. Tokom 1951. godine postavljeni su i opšti kriterijumi po kojima je trebalo davati stipendije za studije u Jugoslaviji: traženo je da se obavezno poznaje 'naš jezik' (srpsko-hrvatski, slovenački ili makedonski, zavisno od mesta studiranja), da je kandidat 'politički orijentisan prema politici jugoslovenske vlade' te je davano prvenstvo studentima koji su učestvovali na radnim akcijama u Jugoslaviji. Pored stipendije od 6.000 dinara bili su obezbeđeni i smeštaj i ishrana u studentskim domovima i menzama. Osim redovnog studiranja, bilo je moguće doći i na kraće studijske boravke i specijalizaciju na fakultetima ili u privredi, kao i studirati o svom trošku, naravno uz dozvolu jugoslovenskih vlasti.<sup>11</sup>

Početkom 1950-ih dolazi do velikih promena u međunarodnim odnosima Jugoslavije i to se opet odražavalo na sve vidove saradnje, između ostalog i na univerzitetske razmene i stipendiranje stranih studenata na kojima je ovde fokus. Posle punih

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Školovanje studenata iz zemalja u ravoju kao deo spoljne politike*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2014.

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to the world as different as the one in the USSR and the other People's democracy countries'.<sup>9</sup>

The answer to the question of where to go from there was finally arrived at in 1950, and at the same time, the change of cultural foreign policy quickly started bearing significant results. On 31 March 1950, Yugoslavia joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and received \$ 28 000 for the purchase of books and scientific material. Foreign interest in establishing new links and contacts among scientists, scientific societies and institutions was also increased. A great number of scientists, institutions and organisations from abroad applied to the Science and Culture Council with requests to enable contact with appropriate institutions in Yugoslavia, proposed the exchange of publications and visits by scientists, and sent their own publications. By 1953, some 300 Yugoslav institutions had links with some 650 institutions in the Western world. In cooperation with the Science Department, a plan was formulated for the departure of Yugoslav professionals abroad for specialisation with scholarships by the Science and Culture Council. On the basis of this plan and the proposals by individual republics, 50 professionals from the science sector and 40 from the culture sector were sent abroad for specialisation. From 1950, Slavonic studies seminars were regularly held in Yugoslavia, and in three years they developed to such an extent that the seminars had to be divided according to attendees (students, lecturers, teaching assistants, well known specialists in the Slavic languages or literatures, and science workers).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

At first, the permission to study in Yugoslavia was requested and the studies were attended mainly by students from Western European countries who studied or specialised in the language, history, culture, literature or art of the Yugoslav peoples, although the first students from India and Burma also appeared. Even though the newly established cooperation was up and running, the procedures were not yet worked out down to the details; they were practically being formulated on the go, which was a result of the lack of experience. Study permits were issued by the Science and Culture Council of the FPRY, on the basis of the analysis of applications and data about applicants, without a prior plan and with occasional informal contacts with the Foreign Ministry on one side, and universities and faculties on the other. During 1951, the general criteria for issuing scholarships for study in Yugoslavia were set; it was required for the applicant to know the language (Serbo-Croatian, Slovene or Macedonian, depending on

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<sup>9</sup> Miroslav Miroslav Perišić, *From Stalin to Sartre: The Forming of the Yugoslav Intelligentsia 1945–1958*, Belgrade, 2008.

pet godina oštrog sukoba počevši od 1948. godine između Jugoslavije s jedne, i SSSR-a i grupe zemalja 'narodne demokratije' s druge strane, Staljinova smrt 1953. godine označila je početak procesa postepene normalizacije njihovih međusobnih odnosa. Prekid višegodišnje antijugoslovenske kampanje u toku 1953. i 1954. godine preko štampe, radija, letaka, brošura, knjiga i drugih sredstava, bio je jedan od opipljivih pokazatelja normalizacije međusobnih odnosa.<sup>12</sup> Jugoslovensko približavanje Zapadu nakon sukoba sa Sovjetskim Savezom je, pored mnogih dobrih rezultata koje je time ostvarila, dovelo i do politike pritisaka od strane Zapada koja se odnosila na izvršenje promena u tržišnoj privredi, uvođenje višepartijskog sistema itd., što nije bilo prihvatljivo vladajućem KP-u. Sa sličnim pritiscima od strane supersila suočavale su se i afroazijske zemlje koje postaju nezavisne u procesu dekolonizacije. Tragajući za novim prijateljima posle sukoba sa Staljinom, i uviđajući da imaju slične interese, Jugoslavija je još nakon Drugog svetskog rata uspostavila prve kontakte zemalja 'Trećeg sveta'. Jugoslavija je među prvim zemljama priznala nezavisnost Indije 1947. godine, dok su prvi zvanični diplomatski odnosi uspostavljeni 1948. godine.<sup>13</sup>

Prve od zemalja 'Trećeg sveta' s kojima je Jugoslavija započela saradnju bile su Indija i Burma, početkom 1950-ih godina. Iako je u početku Indija pokazivala slab interes za saradnju zbog nepoverenja prema Jugoslaviji usled sukoba sa Sovjetskim Savezom i saradnje sa Zapadom, ove dve zemlje su ipak uspele da ostvare bliži kontakt i usaglase svoje stavove po mnogim pitanjima. Začetek saradnje je bio preko kulture, manifestujući se preko razmene stipendija za školovanje studenata i usavršavanje svršenih studenata iz Indije i Burme u Jugoslaviji. Na taj je način Jugoslavija primenjivala praksu sa Zapadom. Naime, dolazak stručnjaka iz nerazvijenih zemalja na usavršavanje i stručnu praksu davao je priliku jugoslovenskoj privredi da pokaže nivo svog tehnološkog razvoja i stručnost kadrova koji će te zemlje eventualno usvojiti, dok je u isto vreme to bio odličan način da se ispita i primeni privredna i trgovinska saradnja s tim zemljama, iz čega se vidi da je postojao mnogo širi interes.<sup>14</sup>

Stipendiranjem studenata i stručnjaka za stručno usavršavanje u privredi iz nerazvijenih zemalja kao što je Indija, otvorila se jedna velika perspektiva za unapređenje privrednih odnosa. Od indijskih je vlasti Jugoslavija, kao davalac stipendija, insistirala da se stipendisti ne biraju putem otvorenog oglasa, već iz privrede i to iz onih struka koje su perspektivne za izvoz industrijskih jugoslovenskih proizvoda u Indiju, za rad na mašinama, rad s

<sup>12</sup> Vladimir Lj. Cvetković, 'Obustavljanje antijugoslovenske kampanje u susednim 'informbiroovskim' zemljama', *Tokovi istorije*, časopis Instituta za noviju istoriju Srbije, Beograd, 2012.

<sup>13</sup> Jugoslavija, Indija i Beogradska konferencija nesvrstanih zemalja 1961. godine, 1. deo, <http://punjenipaprikas.com/jugoslavija-indija-i-beogradska-konferencija-nesvrstanih-zemalja-1961-godine-1-deo>.

<sup>14</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, 'Stipendisti iz Indije i Burme u Jugoslaviji 1951–1955', *Spoljna politika Jugoslavije 1950–1961*, Zbornik rada, (urednik Slobodan Selinić), Beograd, 2008., str. 558–570.

the place of studying), to be 'politically in agreement with the policies of the Yugoslav government', and precedence was given to students who participated in youth work actions in Yugoslavia. Along with a 6,000-dinar scholarship, they got accommodation and food in student dormitories and canteens. Besides regular study courses, it was possible to make short study visits or take specialisation courses at faculties or in companies, as well as to study at one's own expense, naturally with a permission from the Yugoslav authorities.<sup>11</sup>

In the early 50s, there were great changes in Yugoslavia's foreign relations, which affected all types of cooperation, including university exchanges and awarding scholarships to foreign students, which are in focus here. After five whole years of conflict between Yugoslavia on one side and USSR and the group of countries of People's democracy on the other, starting with 1948, Stalin's death in 1953 marked the beginning of a process of gradual normalisation of relations. The end of years of anti-Yugoslav propaganda via newspapers, radio, leaflets, brochures, books and other means during 1953 and 1954 was one of the tangible signs of the normalisation of relations.<sup>12</sup> Besides the many good results it brought about, the Yugoslav rapprochement with the West after the conflict with the Soviet Union also brought about Western pressure to make changes towards market economy and to introduce a multi-party system, which was not acceptable to the ruling CP.

African and Asian countries that were becoming independent in the process of decolonisation faced similar pressures from the superpowers. Seeking new friends after the conflict with Stalin, and seeing that they have similar interests, Yugoslavia established first contacts with the countries of the 'Third World' after the end of the Second World War. Yugoslavia was one of the first countries to recognise India's independence in 1947, and official diplomatic relations were established in 1948.<sup>13</sup>

The first 'Third World' countries with which Yugoslavia started cooperating were India and Burma, in the early 50s. Although India at first showed little interest in cooperation because of its distrust toward Yugoslavia in view of its conflict with the Soviet Union and its cooperation with the West, these two countries were nevertheless able to establish closer links and agree a joint position of many issues. The cooperation started with culture, manifesting itself in the exchange of scholarships for the education of students and the professional training of graduates from India and Burma in Yugoslavia. That way, Yugoslavia was

<sup>11</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Education of Students from the Developing Countries as a Part of Foreign Policy*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2014.

<sup>12</sup> Vladimir Lj. Cvetković, *Cessation of Anti-Yugoslav Propaganda in Neighbouring 'Cominform' Countries*, Courses of History, magazine of the Institute of Recent History of Serbia, Belgrade, 2012.

<sup>13</sup> Yugoslavia, India and the 1961 Belgrade Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, part 1, <http://punjenipaprikas.com/jugoslavija-indija-i-beogradska-konferencija-nesvrstanih-zemalja-1961-godine-1-deo>.

patentima i sl. Drugim rečima, tragalo se za svršenim inženjerima koji bi stečenu praksu u Jugoslaviji primenili po povratku u Indiju, radeći na odgovornim pozicijama u proizvodnim preduzećima s kojima bi Jugoslavija saradivala, što bi joj omogućilo da vrlo brzo, i čak štaviše sa simpatijama indijskih preduzeća učvrsti svoje privredne odnose. Potom su predložena preduzeća i fabrike iz oblasti elektroindustrije, poljoprivrednih mašina, metalne i vojne industrije, prehrambene industrije, hemijske industrije i industrije papira i celuloze, kao oblasti u kojima bi jugoslovenska privreda imala najviše koristi od saradnje.<sup>15</sup>

Od devet stipendija koje je Savet za nauku i kulturu FNRJ dodelio 1951. godine dve su bile namenjene studentima iz Indije. Za akademsku godinu 1952./1953. dodeljene su ukupno 54 stipendije stranim studentima za studije i specijalizaciju, a od toga je deset stipendija ponuđeno vladu Indije i tri stipendije vladu Burme. Do kraja te akademske godine u Jugoslaviju su ukupno došla 23 studenta iz sedam zemalja, a među njima su bila tri Burmanca i osam Indijaca. Već sam broj ponuđenih i realizovanih stipendija govori o značaju koji je Jugoslavija pridavala tim zemaljama i školovanju njihovih studenata. Indiji je akademske godine 1952./1953. ponuđeno deset stipendija, više nego ijednoj drugoj zemlji. Iako su stipendije bile namenjene za jednogodišnje studije na univerzitetima, po želji indijske vlade sve su iskorišćene za usavršavanje stručnjaka u jugoslovenskim fabrikama (Staklari u Paraćinu, Zmaj u Zemunu, Litostroj u Ljubljani, Jugovinil u Kaštel Sućurcu, železari Jesenice, fabrici papira Vevče itd.). Savet za nauku i kulturu FNRJ obezbeđivao je stipendiju, a fabrike su se brinule o smeštaju, ishrani, stručnom usavršavanju i društvenom životu stipendista.<sup>16</sup>

Početkom 1953. godine ukinut je Savet za nauku i kulturu, a već marta osnovana je Komisija za kulturne veze sa inostranstvom koja je nasledila plan i budžet Saveta, ali je njenim osnivanjem došlo do ozbiljnijeg vođenja politike prema inostranstvu, a samim tim i stipendiranjia stranih studenata. Prema studentima koji su tada već boravili u Jugoslaviji poboljšan je tretman, povećan je broj ponuđenih i ostvarenih stipendija (naročito studentima iz Indije i Burme) te se težilo reciprocitetu u programu razmene.<sup>17</sup>

Strani studenti su se van nastavnih obaveza okupljali u Klubu međunarodnog prijateljstva Beogradske omladine, u kome su ponekad bili intervjuisani od strane štampanih medija koji su pratili život stranaca u Jugoslaviji, kao i taj vid saradnje. Tako je 1954. godine upravo na tom mestu zabeležen intervju za Politiku s tri studenta iz Indije i njihovim utiscima o Jugoslaviji i njenom

implementing Western practice. The arrival of professionals from undeveloped countries for training and professional practice gave the Yugoslav economy the opportunity to show the level of its technological development and the expertise of its personnel, and at the same time it was a great way to test and implement economic and trade cooperation with these countries, which makes it apparent that there was a much wider interest.<sup>14</sup>

The awarding of scholarships for study and professional training in the economy to students and professionals from undeveloped countries such as India created great prospects for the improvement of economic relations. As the provider of scholarships, Yugoslavia required the Indian authorities not to select candidates from open ads but from the economy, from the professions that were promising for the export of Yugoslav industrial products to India, for machine work and patent work for example. In other words, it sought educated engineers who would apply the practice gained in Yugoslavia upon returning to India, working in responsible positions in industrial production companies that would do business with Yugoslavia enabling it to quickly bolster its economic relations while gaining the sympathies of Indian companies. Subsequently, companies and factories in the fields of electro industry, agricultural machinery, metal and military industries, the food industry, the chemical industry and the paper and cellulose industries were suggested as the ones that would bring the Yugoslav economy the greatest benefits through cooperation.<sup>15</sup>

In 1951, of the nine scholarships awarded by the Science and Culture Council of FPRY, two were meant for Indian students. For the academic year 1952/53, a total of 54 scholarships for study and specialisation were awarded to foreign students, 10 of which were offered to the government of India and three to the government of Burma. By the end of that academic year a total of 23 students from seven countries arrived in Yugoslavia, and there were three Burmese and eight Indians among them. The very number of both offered and realised scholarships spoke of the importance that was given by Yugoslavia to these countries and the education of their students. In 1952/53, India was offered 10 scholarships, more than any other country. Even though the scholarships had been intended for one-year university courses, according to the wishes of the Indian government they were all used for professional training in Yugoslav factories ('Glassworks' in Paraćin, 'Zmaj' in Zemun, 'Litostroj' in Ljubljana, 'Jugovinil' in Kaštel Sućurac, 'Jesenice Ironworks', 'Vevče Paper Factory' to

<sup>14</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Scholarship Students from India and Burma in Yugoslavia 1951–1955, Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia 1950–1961, collection of papers*, (editor Slobodan Selinić), Belgrade 2008, pp. 558–570.

<sup>15</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Education of Students from the Developing Countries as a Part of Foreign Policy*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., Školanje studenata iz zemalja u razvoju kao deo spoljne politike, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2014.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Misao bez pasoša. Međunarodna saradnja beogradskog univerziteta 1950–1961*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2011.

narodu. Indijski studenti Misra, Bris Singal iz Benaresa i K. Surijanarajana iz Bangalorea su studirali hidrogeologiju, a u Jugoslaviju su došli na specijalizaciju. Bili su meštani u Studentskom gradu u Novom Beogradu. Obišli su mnoge jugoslovenske krajeve. Misrina želja je bila, da po povratku u Indiju, zajedno sa svojim profesorom Lalom s Univerziteta u Bernaresu, koji je takođe proveo jedan period u Jugoslaviji, napiše knjigu o jugoslovenskoj stvarnosti i to s puno detalja. Misra je dalje u intervjuu za Politiku objasnio svoje interesantno zapažanje koje se odnosilo na omladinu, a to je visoka opšta informisanost. Mladi Jugosloveni su bili u toku s istorijom i političkom situacijom Indije, pa su Misru obasipali pitanjima, kako bi od građanina Indije dobili dublje informacije. Bris Singal se rado sećao posete jednom selu u blizini Leskovca u kome je izučavao geološki sastav planinskih masiva. Tom prilikom u selu se održavala svadba, čiji je domaćin, saznavši da u selu boravi jedan Indus, pozvao i njega kao gosta. Singal je uživao u njihovom gostoprimstvu i autentičnosti i čak štaviše, zaigrao i u kolu. Surijanarajana je s tri asistenta Univerziteta i jednim inženjerom obišao čitav kraj oko jezera i centrale na Jablanici. Kao gost kako srpskih, tako i muslimanskih kuća, osećao se prihvaćenim i dobrodošlim. Plan sve trojice je bio da po povratku predstave Jugoslaviju svojoj zemlji i to pisanjem članaka o njoj i držanjem predavanja.<sup>18</sup> Dvojica indijskih studenata iz Beograda posetili su početkom januara 1955. godine Leskovac u kome im je domaćin bio studentsko-srednjoškolski klub prijatelja UN-a koji je u sali Narodnog pozorišta organizovao u čast Indijaca veče posvećeno Indiji. Na istom je mestu održan i diskusioni sastanak na kome se otvoreno govorilo o privrednim, političkim i kulturnim prilikama u Indiji. U okviru tog boravka posetili su Grdelicu i Vučje gde su razgledali tamošnje tekstilne fabrike, a obišli su i srednju Poljoprivrednu školu u Leskovcu. Prilikom prijema i studijskih poseta Indijci su dobili i prigodne poklone.<sup>19</sup>

I stipendisti iz Burme su bili svršeni studenti, ali nisu se usavršavali u privredi, već su na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Beogradu, kod profesora Mihaila Vučkovića, s velikim zalaganjem i uspehom proučavali zadrugarstvo u Jugoslaviji. Pored ostalog, stipendisti iz Indije i Burme su odlazili na teren u posete zadrugama i preduzećima te su imali organizovan društveni život, izlete, letovanje u Dubrovniku, susrete s domaćim studentima itd. Svi su imali organizovan kurs srpsko-hrvatskog, odnosno slovenačkog jezika, ali im je zbog kratkog perioda boravka bio obezbeđen i prevodilac. Burmanski studenti su držali predavanja o privrednom položaju i razvitku Burme na Ekonomskom fakultetu i drugim ustanovama.

<sup>18</sup> 'Zavoleli smo Jugoslaviju', *Politika* br. 14997, Beograd, 6. decembar 1954.

<sup>19</sup> 'Veče posvećeno Indiji', *Naša reč* br. 2, Leskovac, 8. januar 1955.

name a few). The Science and Culture Council of the FPRY provided the scholarships, and the factories were responsible for the accommodation, food, professional training and social life of the students.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

In early 1953, the Science and Culture Council was abolished, and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Abroad, which inherited its plan and budget, was founded in March. Its founding brought a more serious approach to foreign policy as a whole and the awarding of scholarships to foreign students in particular. The treatment of students already in Yugoslavia improved, the number of offered and realised scholarships was increased (especially for students from India and Burma) and reciprocity in the exchange programme was sought.<sup>17</sup>

Outside of their academic obligations, foreign students would socialise in the International Friendship Club of the Belgrade Youth Organisation, where they were sometimes interviewed by press interested in covering the lives of foreigners in Yugoslavia as well as this form of cooperation. It was there that three Indian students were interviewed for the daily 'Politika' about their impressions of Yugoslavia and its people. The Indian students Misra and Bris Singal from Benares, and K. Surijanarajana from Bangalore were studying hydrogeology, and came to Yugoslavia for specialisation. They were staying in the Student Town in New Belgrade. They visited many parts of Yugoslavia. Misra's wish was to write a detailed book about the Yugoslav reality after returning to India, together with Professor Lal from the University of Benares who had also spent a period of time in Yugoslavia. Also in the 'Politika' interview, Misra made an interesting observation about the Yugoslav youth – their high level of general awareness. Young Yugoslavs were aware of the history and the political situation in India, so they showered Misra with questions in order to get more detailed information from an Indian citizen. Bris Singal fondly remembered visiting a village near Leskovac where he studied the geological makeup of mountain massifs. At that time, there was a wedding in the village and the landlord, hearing that there was a Hindu in the village, invited him as a guest. Singal enjoyed their hospitality and authenticity, and even took part in a folk dance. Surijanarajana toured the entire region around the lake and the power station in Jablanica with three teaching assistants from the University and an engineer. As a guest of both Serb and Muslim homes, he felt well accepted and welcomed. All three planned to introduce Yugoslavia to their country upon their return, both by writing articles and giving lectures.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Thought without a Passport: International Cooperation of the University of Belgrade 1950–1961*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2011.

<sup>18</sup> 'We have grown fond of Yugoslavia', *Politika* nr. 14997, Belgrade, 6 December 1954.

Slali su dopise o svom životu i radu u našoj zemlji i fabrikama koje je burmanska štampa redovno prenosila.<sup>20</sup>

Za-Nin je diplomirao 1950. godine, a od 1951. godine intenzivno se bavio zadružarstvom te je nakon dve godine rada kao asistent na Rangunskom univerzitetu, na predlog burmanske vlade, došao u Jugoslaviju da proučava sistem zadružne organizacije sela. Njegovo oduševljenje zbog dolaska u Jugoslaviju nije splasnulo nakon što ju je bolje upoznao. Naprotiv, samo je potvrđeno zbog 'drugarskog razumevanja i dirljive pažnje kojom su okruženi', kao i sticanja stručnog iskustva. Kako je izjavio, u poređenju s njegovom zemljom, uslovi za okupljanje seljaka u zadruge se prilično razlikuju. U Jugoslaviji se, prema njegovom zapažanju, svaka privredna i politička mera ostvaruje u skladu s uslovima koji postoje u zemlji. Ko-Ko, drugi Burmanac, studirao je poljoprivredne nauke i njegova zamisao je bila da se nakon povratka iz Jugoslavije u Burmu posveti pomaganju napačenom seoskom narodu i upravo mu je zbog toga proučavanje zadružarstva u Jugoslaviji koristilo. Po povratku u Burmu, postao je direktor ugledne državne farme koja se bavi ispitivanjem i unapređivanjem poljoprivredne proizvodnje. San-Tejn je završio studije 1943. godine i zaposlio se kao poljoprivredni stručnjak u Mindžanu. Svoj trojici je proučavanje zadružarstva u razvijenoj zemlji išlo na korist jer su imali prilike da u praksi vide kako jedan uspešni zadrugarski sistem funkcioniše.<sup>21</sup>

Sa stanovišta dalnjeg učvršćivanja međunarodnog položaja Jugoslavije kao nezavisne zemlje, dinamizma njene spoljne politike, njenog aktivnog istupanja u međunarodnoj zajednici, godine 1954. i 1955. mogle bi da se označe kao prelomne, uz uvažavanje značaja prethodnih procesa i pojedinačnih manifestacija koji su govorili o stalnom porastu njenog međunarodnog uticaja. Suština i ciljevi politike aktivne miroljubive koegzistencije bliže su određeni prilikom posete predsednika Tita Indiji i Burmi u decembru 1954. i januaru 1955. godine. Jugoslavija je od 1954. godine postala stecište državnika koji su udarili temelje politici nesvrstavanja. Car Etiopije Haile Selasije posetio je Jugoslaviju, kao prvi strani šef države, jula 1954.; burmanski premijer U Nu junu 1955.; Džavaharlal Nehru jula iste godine; princ Norodom Sihanuk, na čelu delegacije Kambodže (Kampućije) u julu, a predsednik Indonezije Ahmet Sukarno septembra 1956. godine.<sup>22</sup>

Stipendiranje studenata iz Indije i Burme svoj je vrhunac doseglo akademske godine 1954./1955., kada je došlo do najvećeg diplomatskog zbližavanja s Jugoslavijom. Broj stipendija koji je tada dat Indiji i Burmi činio je trećinu od ukupnog broja

<sup>20</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, 'Stipendisti iz Indije i Burme u Jugoslaviji 1951–1955', *Spoljna politika Jugoslavije 1950–1961*, Zbornik rada, (urednik Slobodan Selinić), Beograd, 2008., str. 558–570.

<sup>21</sup> 'Burmanci – studenti Ekonomskog fakulteta u Beogradu', *Poliтика* br. 14451, Beograd, 12. mart 1953.

<sup>22</sup> Branko Petranović, *Socijalistička Jugoslavija 1918–1988*, treća knjiga *Istorijske Jugoslavije 1918–1988*, Nolit Beograd, 1988.

Two Indian students from Belgrade visited Leskovac in early January 1955, where they were hosted by a university and high school club named 'Friends of the UN', which organised an evening dedicated to India in the Indians' honour at the National Theatre. An open discussion about the economic, political and cultural situation in India was held at the same place. As a part of that trip, they visited Grdelica and Vučje, where they toured the textile factories they also visited the Agricultural High School in Leskovac. During the receptions and study visits, the Indians received appropriate gifts.<sup>19</sup>

The students from Burma were also graduates however they did not receive training in the economy but diligently and successfully studied cooperatives in Yugoslavia under Professor Mihailo Vučković at the Faculty of Economics in Belgrade. Among other things, the students from India and Burma went into the field to visit cooperatives and companies, and they had an organised social life consisting of trips, summer holidays in Dubrovnik and meetings with local students, amongst other activities. They all attended a course of Serbo-Croatian, or Slovene, and, because of their short stay, they also had the services of a translator. The Burmese students gave lectures about the economic situation and the development of Burma at the Faculty of Economics and other institutions. They sent back reports about their life and work in Yugoslavia and the factories, which the Burmese press regularly published.<sup>20</sup>

Za-Nin graduated in 1950 and intensively studied cooperatives from 1951; after spending two years as a teaching assistant at the Rangoon University, he came to Yugoslavia to study the system of cooperative organisation of villages, at the suggestion of the Burmese government. His enthusiasm for coming to Yugoslavia did not abate after he got to know it better. On the contrary, it was only strengthened by the 'comradely understanding and touching attention they were surrounded with', as well as by their gaining of professional experience. As he said, in comparison with his country, the conditions for organising farmers into cooperatives were quite different. He observed that in Yugoslavia every economic and political measure was implemented in accordance with the conditions in the country. Ko-Ko, another Burmese student, studied agricultural science and wished to dedicate himself to helping poor peasants after returning to Burma from Yugoslavia, which is why studying cooperatives in Yugoslavia was of value to him. After returning to Burma, he became the director of a respected state-run farm dedicated to research and to the

<sup>19</sup> 'An Evening Dedicated to India', *Naša reč* nr. 2, Leskovac, 8 January 1955.

<sup>20</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Scholarship Students from India and Burma in Yugoslavia 1951–1955, Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia 1950–1961*, collection of papers, (editor Slobodan Selinić), Belgrade 2008, pp. 558–570.

dodeljenih stipendija stranim studentima, a bilo ih je 23. Uporedno je u Indiju i Burmu otišlo 11 jugoslovenskih stipendista, čime je otpočelo stipendiranje na bazi reciprociteta. Međutim, zbog nezadovoljstva stranih studenata smeštajem, zatim zbog poteškoća s jezikom, socijalizacijom, slabog uspeha na studijama i sl., od 14 burmanskih studenata koji su došli 1955. godine, na studijama je 1957. ostalo njih osmero, dok je petero vraćeno zbog nezalaganja i neuspeha.

Uprkos svemu, Komisija je s obzirom na teškoće oko jezika, nesporazume i probleme, kao i zbog velike geografske razdaljine, ovakav rezultat smatrala uspehom, jer je razmena stipendija odigrala važnu ulogu u podsticanju saradnje i međukulturnom učenju Jugoslavije s Indijom i Burmom.<sup>23</sup>

Godine 1955. jugoslovenska vlada je stipendirala studente iz 26 zemalja s četiri kontinenta (Evrope, Azije, Afrike i Amerike) koji su dolazili da specijaliziraju pitanja koja ih posebno interesuju ili da završe celokupne studije. Manji broj njih je studirao o svom trošku. Evropljane je najviše zanimala jugoslovenska književnost, jezici i istorija naroda Jugoslavije. Studenti iz Azije su najviše studirali društvene, prirodne nauke i tehniku – ekonomiju, geologiju, medicinu, veterinu, rudarstvo, okeanografiju, šumarstvo, razne grane tehnike itd. Studente iz Egipta, Južnoafričke Unije, Toga, Tunisa, SAD-a, Bolivije, Kanade i Argentine takođe su pokazivali najviše interesovanja za književnost i jezike jugoslovenskih naroda.<sup>24</sup>

U drugoj polovini 1950-ih godina, nakon učvršćivanja političkih veza, broj studenata iz Indije i Burme je znatno opao, ali su odnosi s ovim zemljama ostali prijateljski. Postepeno je rastao broj studenata iz zemalja Srednjeg istoka i Afrike. Što se tiče studenata iz Zapadne Evrope, oni su dolazili konstantno, ali u malom broju i pretežno o svom trošku.

Normalizacijom odnosa sa Sovjetskim Savezom i zemljama 'narodne demokratije', došlo je do uspostavljanja kulturne i studentske saradnje, te je 1956. godine među 22 nova stipendista iz istočnoevropskih zemalja došlo petero iz SSSR-a, troje iz Poljske i petero iz Kine. Međutim, ta je saradnja trajala jako kratko zbog ponovnog zahlađivanja odnosa 1958. godine. Krajem decenije u jugoslovenskom je državnom vrhu usmerena politika na stipendiranje studenata iz afroazijskih i arapskih zemalja koje su tek stiže nezavisnost i bile primorane da formiraju stručnjake i intelektualce u inostranstvu. Ali Jugoslavija nije bila ni prva ni jedina od zemalja u svetu koja je želela da stipendiranjem studenata iz ovih zemalja formira i oblikuje njihovu inteligenciju. Oko ovih

<sup>23</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, 'Stipendisti iz Indije i Burme u Jugoslaviji 1951–1955', *Spoljna politika Jugoslavije 1950–1961*, Zbornik radova, (urednik Slobodan Selinić), Beograd, 2008., str. 558–570.

<sup>24</sup> 'Šta stranci studiraju kod nas', *Politika* br. 15302, Beograd, 28. novembra 1955.

improvement of agricultural production. San-Tein graduated in 1943 and got a job as an expert in agriculture in Minjan. All three of them benefited from studying cooperatives in a developed country because they could see how a successful cooperative system works in practice.<sup>21</sup>

The years 1954 and 1955 were crucial from the perspective of strengthening Yugoslavia's international position as an independent country, enhancing the dynamism of its foreign policy and its active behaviour in the international community while respecting the importance of previous processes and single events that bore witness to its increasing international influence. The essence and goals of active peaceful coexistence were more closely determined during President Tito's visit to India and Burma in December of 1954 and January of 1955. From 1954, Yugoslavia was a rallying point for the statesmen who built the foundations of the non-alignment policy. The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, visited Yugoslavia as the first head of state in July 1954; the Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, in June 1955. Jawaharlal Nehru visited in July of the same year; Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the head of the delegation of Cambodia (Kampuchea) in July, and the President of Indonesia, Sukarno, in September of 1956.<sup>22</sup>

The awarding of scholarships to students from India and Burma reached its peak in academic year 1954/55, when these countries were diplomatically closest to Yugoslavia. The number of scholarships given to India and Burma made up a third of the total number of scholarships awarded to foreign students, which was 23. At the same time, 11 Yugoslav students went to India and Burma, which marked the start of reciprocal awarding of scholarships. However, because of the foreign students' dissatisfaction with their accommodation, as well as difficulties with language, socialisation and low grades, of the 14 Burmese students that arrived in 1955, only eight were still studying in 1957 while five of them were returned home because of a lack of diligence and success.

Still, considering the language difficulties, misunderstandings, and problems, as well as the great geographic distance, the Committee saw this result as a success, because the exchange of scholarships played an important role in stimulating cooperation and intercultural learning between Yugoslavia, India and Burma.<sup>23</sup>

In 1955 the Yugoslav government awarded scholarships to students from 26 countries on four continents (Europe, Asia, Africa, and America), who would come to specialise in their areas of interest or to earn their university diplomas. A smaller number of

<sup>21</sup> 'The Burmese – students of the Faculty of Economics in Belgrade', *Politika* nr. 14451, Belgrade, 12 March 1953.

<sup>22</sup> Branko Petranović, *Socialist Yugoslavia 1918–1988*, book three of *The History of Yugoslavia 1918–1988*, Nolit, Belgrade, 1988.

<sup>23</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Scholarship Students from India and Burma in Yugoslavia 1951–1955*, Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia 1950–1961, collection of papers, (editor Slobodan Selinić), Belgrade 2008, pp. 558–570.

zemalja otimale su se kako istočnoevropske, tako i zapadnoevropske zemlje koje su već pre Jugoslavije ponudile veliki broj stipendija. Politički interes je pronađen u ideoško-političkom uticaju na stipendiste tokom boravka u Jugoslaviju, da bi se nakon njihovog povratka u zemlju, odnosno preko njihovih uticajnih pozicija u ekonomskom i političkom životu omogućila efikasnija saradnja i u drugim oblastima. S obzirom na to da se radilo o dugoročnoj investiciji, Jugoslavija je tome pristupila prilično ozbiljno, razmatrajući propuste koje su načinile druge zemlje i praveći unapred drugačiju strategiju koja je trebala da izbegne sve prepoznate greške iz tuđih iskustava, ali i da primeni sve one metode koje su dale dobre rezultate. Naime, došlo se do informacija da je praksa pokazala da je iz afroazijskih zemalja bolje primati studente na redovne studije odmah nakon završene srednje škole, a ne posle započetih studija kada je na njih teže uticati. Takođe je prepoznata i jedna dobra praksa koju su primenjivale druge zemlje, a svodila se na to da se u ulogu davaoca stipendija uključuju i privredne organizacije, najčešće farmaceutska industrija koja je stipendirala studente farmacije koji su usvajajući i studirajući njene lekove i preparate, pomagali davaocima stipendije nakon povratka u zemlju da prodru na nezauzeto tržište. Kako bi se povećala efikasnost u institucionalnom okviru koji je rukovodio tim projektom, početkom 1959. godine osnovan je Koordinacioni odbor pri Sekretarijatu za prosvetu i kulturu SIV-a koji je objedinjavao rad sa stranim studentima u FNRJ-u, a u njega su ulazili predstavnici Komisije za kulturne veze sa inostranstvom, SSJ-a, DSIP-a, DSUP-a, univerziteta i studentskih domova. Pri tome su konsultovani rektorati univerziteta i dekanati fakulteta radi dobijanja preciznih podataka o katedrama koje su spremne da prime strane studente. Komisija bi početkom godine upoznala jugoslovenska diplomatska predstavnštva u inostranstvu i nadležne organe stranih država s brojem ponuđenih stipendija. Do maja meseca trebalo je obezrediti podatke o studentima koji će biti upućeni u FNRJ, kako bi do početka školske godine bili završeni svi poslovi oko njihovog prihvatanja i smeštaja. Traženi su i načini da se održava kontakt i prati život i rad stranih studenata posle završetka studija i povratka u njihove zemlje kako bi se izvukla željena realna korist od stipendiranja. To je trebalo činiti preko kulturnih atašea i posebne službe u ambasadi koja bi slala informacije o bivšim stipendistima.<sup>25</sup>

Praćenje stipendista trebalo je koordinirati s ekonomskim interesima i plasmanom robe na tržišta azijskih i afričkih zemalja te je smatrano da se samo u tom slučaju dobija 'puni i politički i

<sup>25</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, 'Strani studenti u Jugoslaviji 1956–1961', *Istorijski vekovi*, br. 2, 2010., str. 67–78.

them studied at their own expense. Europeans were most interested in Yugoslav literature, languages, and the history of Yugoslav peoples. Students from Asia mostly studied social and natural sciences, and economics, geology, medicine, veterinary medicine, mining, oceanography, forestry as well as various other technical subjects. Students from Egypt, the Union of South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, USA, Bolivia, Canada and Argentina were mostly interested in the literature and languages of the Yugoslav peoples.<sup>24</sup>

In the second half of the 50s, after the strengthening of political ties, the number of students from India and Burma dropped considerably, but the relations with these countries remained friendly. The number of students from the countries of the Middle East and Africa gradually increased. As far as students from Western Europe are concerned, they were arriving constantly, but in small numbers and predominantly at their own expense. With the normalisation of relations with the Soviet Union and the People's democracy countries came the establishment of cultural and student cooperation, so that in 1956, out of 22 new supported students, there were five from the USSR, three from Poland, and five from China. However, this cooperation was very short-lived because of the cooling of relations in 1958. At the end of the decade, the Yugoslav state leadership opted for the policy of awarding scholarships to students from African, Asian, and Arab countries that were just gaining their independence and were forced to educate their professionals and intelligentsia abroad. But Yugoslavia was neither the first nor the only of the countries in the world that wished to use scholarships to students from these countries to form and mould their intelligentsia. Both Eastern and Western European countries, which had offered a large number of scholarships even before Yugoslavia, were now fighting over these countries. Political interest was found in ideological and political influence on the students during their stay in Yugoslavia with the aim of enabling better cooperation in other fields as well upon their return to their countries and through their influential position in the economic and political life. Since it was a long-term investment, Yugoslavia approached it seriously, taking into account the mistakes made by other countries and devising a new strategy in order to avoid all the recognised mistakes in the experience of other countries, and also in order to apply all the methods that had produced good results. Indeed, it came to light that practice had shown that it was better to enrol students from African and Asian countries directly after high school, and not from universities, because they were more

<sup>24</sup> 'What Foreigners Study Here', *Politika* nr. 15302, Belgrade, 28 November 1955.

ekonomski ekvivalent' za stipendiranje stranih studenata. Kada je u pitanju Afrika, do 1960. godine u FNRJ-u je stipendirano 97 studenata iz 13 zemalja, a za akademsku godinu 1960./1961. ponuđeno je 246 stipendija za 29 zemalja.<sup>26</sup>

Stipendisti iz afričkih zemalja su se najviše opredeljivali za tehničke nauke, potom za medicinske i na kraju za društvene. Da bi se misija jugoslovenskog rukovodstva sprovela u delo, stalno su se otklanjali nedostaci u radu. Budući da je priliv studenata bio sve veći, počelo se organizovanje pristupati njihovom društvenom životu. Stvarali su se uslovi za unapređenje njihovog kulturnog, društvenog i sportskog života u domovima i u Klubu za međunarodno prijateljstvo. Često su išli na ekskurzije, letovanja i izlete u druge gradove u unutrašnjosti, posećivali industrijska preduzeća i društvene organizacije. Klub za međunarodno prijateljstvo je bio jedino mesto gde su se jednom nedeljno okupljali strani studenti, gdje su se upoznavali i predstavljali svoje zemlje preko predavanja, izložbi i filmskih projekcija. Klub je organizovao i dočeve Tita s putovanja, proslave njegovog rođendana, mnogih značajnih nacionalnih praznika raznih država itd.<sup>27</sup>

U vreme kada je politika stipendiranja bila uglavnom usmerena prema afričkim i azijskim zemljama koje su tek sticale nezavisnost, Alžir je zauzeo važno mesto u toj politici, čak i pre nego što je formalno stekao nezavisnost. Godine 1958. Jugoslavija je, pored ostalog, pružila otvorenu pomoć Alžиру i kroz dodeljivanje stipendija. Preko Komisije za kulturne veze sa inostranstvom alžirskom Nacionalnom frontu za oslobođanje (koji je od 1954. godine predvodio borbu protiv Francuske) ponuđeno je deset stipendija za akademsku godinu 1958./1959., dok je za istu godinu Savez sindikata Jugoslavije ponudio još tri. Saradnja s Alžirom je bila specifična jer nije mogla biti zvanična, s obzirom na to da Alžir još uvek nije bio priznat. Kontakt se ostvariva preko ambasade Jugoslavije u Kairu gde je Nacionalni front za oslobođanje imao svoje predstavništvo, kao i preko Maroka i Tunisa. Uprkos poteškoćama, postojala je jaka želja da se pomogne Alžиру, pa je 1959. godine od 284 strana studenta u FRNJ-u bilo najviše onih iz Alžira, njih 26. U početku je Jugoslavija u pružanju pomoći nastupala obazrivo zbog osetljive diplomatske pozicije, jer je s jedne strane imala saradnju s Francuskom, a s druge moralnu potrebu da Alžiru pruži podršku u borbi za nezavisnost. Do daljnog jačanja saradnje s Alžirom došlo je kada je Jugoslavija zvanično priznala privremenu vladu Alžira 3. septembra 1961. godine. Vrhunac saradnje je dostignut u periodu od 1962. do 1965., kada su između te dve zemlje potpisana dva sporazuma i

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Misao bez pasoša. Međunarodna saradnja beogradskog univerziteta 1950–1961*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2011.

difficult to influence. A good practice used by other countries was also recognised, and it boiled down to including economic organisations in the offering of scholarships, most often by the pharmaceutical industry; the pharmaceutical industry provided scholarships to students of pharmacy who studied and used the medications produced by the providers of scholarships and, upon returning to their countries, helped them penetrate the unoccupied markets. In order to increase efficiency within the institutional framework that ran this project, the Coordination Committee at the Secretariat of Education and Culture of the Federal Executive Council was founded in early 1959. It consolidated the work with foreign students in the FPRY, and included representatives from the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Student Union of Yugoslavia (SUY), State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (SSFA), State Secretariat of Interior (SSI), representatives from universities and student dormitories. In doing that, rector's offices of universities and deans of faculties were consulted in order to get accurate data about the departments that were prepared to accept foreign students. Early each year, the Committee would inform Yugoslav diplomatic missions and the responsible departments of foreign countries about the number of available scholarships. The information about the students to be sent to the FPRY had to be provided by May, so that all the work regarding their arrival and accommodation could be completed by the start of the academic year. Ways were sought to maintain contact and follow the lives and work of the foreign students after their graduation and return to their countries, so that the desired real benefits of providing them with scholarships could be reaped. This was to be done through cultural attachés and a special service in the embassies that would send information about former scholarship students.<sup>25</sup>

The monitoring of scholarship students had to be coordinated with the economic interests and the marketing of goods in the markets of Asian and African countries. It was thought that only in that case the awarding of scholarships to foreign students got its 'full political and economic equivalent'. As far as Africa is concerned, 97 students from 13 countries were awarded scholarships in the FPRY by 1960, and for the academic year 1960/61, there were 246 scholarships offered to 29 countries.<sup>26</sup> Scholarship students from African countries mostly chose technical sciences, followed by medicine and the humanities. In order to carry out the mission set by the Yugoslav leadership, faults were being constantly ironed out, and since the influx of students was increasing,

<sup>25</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Foreign Students in Yugoslavia 1956–1961*, History of the 20th Century, nr. 2, 2010, pp. 67–78.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

to: Sporazum o naučno-tehničkoj saradnji 1963. godine, Sporazum o kulturnoj saradnji 1964. godine, kao i Konvencija o naučno-tehničkoj saradnji 1965. godine. Zbog nedostatka stručnih kadrova u Alžiru, nakon sticanja nezavisnosti Jugoslavija je poslala svoje stručnjake iz raznih privrednih i naučnih oblasti na rad u Alžir. Najpre su poslale ekipe hirurga, a sredinom 1963. godine su otisli stručnjaci za poljoprivredu, rudarstvo, geologiju, javne radove, državnu administraciju i dr. Početkom 1960-ih godina u Alžiru je boravila grupa jugoslovenskih omladinskih instruktora koja je organizovala seminar o radnim akcijama za alžirske omladinske kadrove zbog pripreme velike alžirske nacionalne akcije. Stipendiranje alžirskih studenata se razvijalo sve do 1965. godine, kada je smena vlasti na čelu s Ben Belom dovela do stagnacije svih oblika saradnje. Do 1965. godine u Jugoslaviji je diplomiralo 14 stipendista iz Alžira, što je bilo znatno manje od onog što se očekivalo.<sup>28</sup>

Jugoslavija je pokazala inicijativu za saradnju i s latinoameričkim državama, ali bez većih uspeha, uglavnom zbog udaljenosti, dok je stipendiranje studenata iz Zapadne Evrope, Severne Amerike i socijalističkih zemalja, iz političkih i drugih razloga, smisljeno zapostavljan.

Veliki propust u programu stipendiranja stranaca u Jugoslaviji je što nije ispoštovan sistem praćenja daljnog razvoja stipendista po povratku u njihovim zemljama, pri čemu se gubila mogućnost uvida u stvarnu korist od stipendiranja stranih studenata, kao i uvida u primenjivanju stečene prakse u Jugoslaviji i širenja pozitivnih utisaka o zemlji. Komisija je tokom boravka stranaca preko predstavnštava redovno slala izveštaje o njihovom radu i ponašanju, dok je posle njihovog povratka gubila kontakt s njima i nije dobijala nikakva obaveštenja od kulturnih atašea i posebne službe u ambasadi koja je trebala da šalje informacije. Ponekad su Komisiji pristizali izveštaji od stipendista koji su posebno imali pozitivne utiske i osetili potrebu da neposredno po povratku napišu izveštaj o značaju kulturne saradnje, o prihvaćenosti od strane Jugoslovena, njihovoj gostoprimaljivosti, lepoti zemlje itd.

Uprkos neiskustvu i poteškoćama vezanim za nezadovoljstvo pojedinih studenata smeštajem, visinom stipendije, a s druge strane njihovim ličnim poteškoćama u savladavanju jezika, katkad i socijalizacijom s domaćim studentima, nedisciplini i nedovoljnom individualnom zalaganju, praksa stipendiranja stranih studenata dala je prve rezultate u značajnom porastu stranih studenata krajem šeste i početkom sedme decenije 20. veka. Pravi efekti videli su se tek posle Prve konferencije nesvrstanih u Beogradu 1961. godine.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 'Studenti iz Alžira u Jugoslaviji 1958–1965', *Jugoslavija – Alžir, Zbornik radova sa naučne konferencije, Alžir, 27. januar 2013.*, glavni i odgovorni urednik Miladin Milošević, Beograd, 2013., str. 141–162.

<sup>29</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Misao bez pasoša. Međunarodna saradnja beogradskog univerziteta 1950–1961*, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Beograd, 2011.

their social life was approached more seriously. Conditions were being created for the improvement of their cultural, social, and sports life in the dorms and the International Friendship Club. They frequently went on excursions, summer holidays, and trips to other towns in the country, visited industrial companies and different social organisations. The International Friendship Club was the only place where foreign students gathered once a week, got to know each other, and presented their home countries through lectures, exhibitions, and film projections. The Club also organised receptions for Tito returning from his trips, celebrations of his birthday and many important national holidays of various countries.<sup>27</sup>

At the time when the scholarship policy was mainly directed toward African and Asian countries, which were just gaining their independence, Algeria had an important part in this policy, even before it gained independence. In 1958, Yugoslavia provided open support to Algeria through the awarding of scholarships among other things. Through the Commission for Cultural Relations with Abroad, the Algerian National Liberation Front (which had been leading the fight against France since 1954) was offered 10 scholarships for the academic year 1958/59, while the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia offered three more for the same year. The cooperation with Algeria was specific because it could not be official, since Algeria was not yet recognised. Contact was maintained through the Yugoslav embassy in Cairo, where the National Liberation Front also had a mission, as well as through Morocco and Tunisia. Despite difficulties, there was a strong desire to help Algeria, so in 1959, of the 284 foreign students in the FPRY, the greatest number of them (26) were from Algeria. In the beginning, Yugoslavia acted carefully in providing support because of its sensitive diplomatic position; on one hand it cooperated with France and on the other it felt a moral need to support Algeria in its fight for independence. The cooperation with Algeria further increased when Yugoslavia recognised the provisional government of Algeria on 3 September 1961. The cooperation reached its apex in the period of 1962–1965, when these two countries signed two agreements: the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology in 1963 and the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation in 1964; as well as the Convention on Cooperation in Science and Technology in 1965. Because of the lack of trained professionals in Algeria, Yugoslavia sent its professionals from various economic and scientific fields to work in Algeria after it gained independence. First, they sent teams of

<sup>27</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Thought without a Passport: International Cooperation of the University of Belgrade 1950–1961*, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2011.

Prema rečima dr. Dragomira Bondžića, višeg naučnog saradnika u Institutu za savremenu istoriju koji je svojim naučnim rado-vima i konsultacijama dao veliki doprinos ovom istraživanju, politika školovanja stranih studenata koja je utemeljena do početka 1960-ih godina, uspešno je razvijana tokom narednih decenija, prateći dalje smernice i potrebe spoljne politike i spoljnotrgovinske i ekonomiske interese jugoslovenske države. Međutim, za taj period nema relevantne naučne literature, već se informacije moraju prikupljati iz različitih arhivskih istraživanja, studentske stampe, dokumentarne i usmene istorije i sl.

Zanimljivi su utisci iz vremena studiranja bivšeg stipendiste Amdžada Migatija iz Jordana koji danas živi i radi u Beogradu, a po zanimanju je diplomirani nutricionista-dijjetičar i novinar. Godine 1969. godine došao je u Beograd gde je završio Fakultet političkih nauka i Višu medicinsku školu. Tokom studiranja bio je aktivан u međunarodnim omladinskim arapskim organizacijama. Krajem šezdesetih godina prošlog veka, tačnije 1968. godine, studentski i omladinski pokret doživeo je svoj vrhunac. To nije moglo da ne obuhvati i strane studente i njihove organizacije. Tako je arapski omladinski pokret u Jugoslaviji, odnosno Beogradu, imao jedno od najjačih uporišta u svetu. Studenti su tada dolazili iz različitih društvenih slojeva, ali je najveći broj poticao iz siromašnih porodica koje su štedele kako bi školovale decu, jer je trend u tim zemljama bio da se ulaže u njihovo školovanje (što se kasnije pokazalo kao jako isplativo). Tadašnja jugoslovenska sredina uglavnom je toplo prihvatala studente koji su živeli kao podstanari u raznim porodicama. Stipendisti su dolazili u bivšu državu po izboru svojih država ili partijskih organizacija koje su imale dobru saradnju s tadašnjim Savezom komunista, Socijalističkim Savezom ili sindikatom. Nažalost, tako uložen kapital u školovanje i obrazovanje mladih ljudi nije iskorišćen. Mnogi od njih su postali važni funkcioneri, stručnjaci i privrednici u svojim državama, a Jugoslavija, odnosno Srbija, nema evidenciju o njima, niti bilo kakav oblik organizovane saradnje. Jedan od njih je bivši predsednik vlade Sirije koji je bio na praksi u Zrenjaninu i koji je u nekoliko navrata o tome govorio s toplim prijateljskim osećanjima. Takva sećanja dele i bivši ministar inostranih poslova, kao i sadašnji ambasador Palestine u Beogradu koji je jedno vreme bio i savetnik pokojnog Jasera Arafata. Dosadašnji sirijski ambasador u Beogradu doktorirao je na Fakultetu političkih nauka u Beogradu, a kasnije je u Damasku postao dekan istog fakulteta i član užeg rukovodstva vladajuće BAAS partije. Mnogo je sličnih primera koji nisu bili poznati niti iskorišćeni od strane srpske države.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> 'Sećanje na studentske dane', Vreme br. 1098, Beograd, 19. januar 2012. godine.

surgeons, followed by agriculture, mining, geology, public works and state administration experts in mid-1963. In the early 60s, a group of Yugoslav youth organisation instructors visited Algeria, where they organised a seminar on youth work actions for the Algerian youth organisation members in preparation for a big Algerian national action. The awarding of scholarships to Algerian students continued to develop until 1965 when the fall of the Ben Bella government lead to the stagnation of all types of cooperation. 14 scholarship students from Algeria graduated in Yugoslavia by 1965, which was significantly less than expected.<sup>28</sup>

Yugoslavia showed initiative to cooperate with Latin American countries as well, but without much success, mainly because of the distance between the countries, while the awarding of scholarships to students from Western Europe, North America, and the socialist countries was intentionally neglected because of political and other reasons.

The great failure in the programme of awarding scholarships to foreigners in Yugoslavia was the non-implementation of the system of monitoring scholarship students after their return to their countries, which meant a lack of insight into the real benefits of awarding scholarships to foreign student, as well as a lack of insight into the implementation of the acquired practices in Yugoslavia and the spreading of positive impressions about the country. During the foreigners' stay, the Commission regularly sent reports through the embassies, but after their return, it lost contact with them and received no information about them from cultural attachés and the special embassy service which was supposed to send information. Sometimes, the Commission received reports from scholarship students who had made especially favourable impressions and, upon their return, felt the need to write a report about the importance of cultural cooperation, the Yugoslavs' acceptance of them, their hospitality and the beauty of the country.

In spite of inexperience and the difficulties in relation to individual students' dissatisfaction with their accommodation and the amount of the scholarship, as well as their personal difficulties with learning the language, and, sometimes also difficulties with socialisation with local students lack of discipline and insufficient individual diligence, the practice of awarding scholarship to foreign student produced the first results with a significant increase in the number of foreign students in the late sixties and early seventies. The first effects were seen only after the First Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade in 1961.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Students from Algeria in Yugoslavia 1958–1965, Yugoslavia-Algeria, collection of papers from a scientific conference, Algiers, 27 January 2013, chief editor Miladin Milošević, Belgrade 2013, pp. 141–162.*

<sup>29</sup> Dragomir Bondžić, *Thought without a Passport: International Cooperation of the University of Belgrade 1950–1961, Institute of Modern History, Belgrade, 2011.*

## Tragovi stipendiranja stranih studenata u Srbiji danas

Jugoslavija je i nakon Titove smrti 1980. godine nastavila saradnju s nesvrstanima, a 1989. je po drugi put u Jugoslaviji, odnosno u Beogradu održana deveta po redu Konferencija nesvrstanih. Usled raspada SFRJ-a 1991. godine, prostor bivše Jugoslavije izašao je iz Pokreta nesvrstanih, tj. od 1992. godine SFRJ je suspendovan iz članstva. Regulisanjem članstva SRJ-a u UN-u, na sastanku Koordinacionog biroa Pokreta nesvrstanih zemalja, Srbiji je 2001. godine prihvaćen zahtev za dobijanje statusa posmatrača u Pokretu. Uvažavajući značaj i ulogu SFRJ-a kao zemlje osnivača Pokreta nesvrstanih zemalja, Republika Srbija je kao jedan od naslednika SFRJ-a 2010. godine osmisnila projekat pod nazivom *Svet u Srbiji* kojim se dodeljuje sto stipendija godišnje za studiranje na Univerzitetu u Beogradu za kandidate iz država Pokreta nesvrstanih.<sup>31</sup> Institucije koje sprovode taj projekat su Ministarstvo prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije, u saradnji s Ministarstvom spoljnih poslova i Ministarstvom finansija. Prema rečima tadašnjeg šefa srpske diplomatičke, Vuka Jeremića, 'reč je o strateškom državnom projektu, koji će dati rezultate u godinama i decenijama koje dolaze'.

Stipendije obuhvataju sve nivoe studija, uključujući i pripremnu godinu učenja srpskog jezika. Kada se završe predavanja srpskog jezika, polaze se ispit. Pošto su položili ispit iz srpskog jezika, u septembru polažu prijemni na fakultetima, i tek nakon što polože prijemni, mogu da studiraju u Srbiji. U prve dve akademске godine na Univerzitetu u Beogradu je studiralo 196 stipendista iz 43 zemalja. Kroz projekat *Svet u Srbiji* studenti iz nesvrstanih zemalja najčešće studiraju medicinu, filologiju, ali ih ima i na tehničkim i društvenim fakultetima. Mohamad Sakib Hasan iz Bangladeša, koji studira u Beogradu, jedan je od stipendista srpske vlade u okviru programa *Svet u Srbiji*. 'Kada smo došli u Srbiju, nismo znali ništa o njoj, a očekivali smo mnogo. Za većinu nas Srbija je bila jedna od evropskih zemalja, a Evropa je u našim glavama bila Nemačka, Francuska, Italija. I kada smo stigli, mislili smo da ćemo to videti. Smestili su nas na Avali, obilazili smo zgrade koju su stradale u bombardovanju i pripremali se da studiramo na jeziku koji je veoma težak. Tako da je taj prvi osećaj bio razočaravajući. Ali sada, godinu dana kasnije, sada je sve u redu. Srbija nam se čini bolja od nekih evropskih zemalja, jer nekako ovde imaći slobodu koju drugde nemaš.' Dalje navodi da mu je glavni problem što se sva nastava odvija na srpskom

<sup>31</sup> Republika Srbija u Pokretu nesvrstanih; Kulturni projekti. Izvor: <http://www.mfa.gov.rs>. 'Svet u Srbiji', Izvor: <http://www.rts.rs/godine>.

According to dr. Dragomir Bondžić, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Modern History, who greatly contributed to this research with his scientific papers and consultations, the policy of educating foreign students, the foundations of which had been laid down by the early 60s, was successfully developed in the following decades, following the guidelines and the needs of the foreign policy, as well as the foreign-trade and economic interests of the Yugoslav state. However, there is no relevant scientific literature about that period, so the information has to be collected from various archival research, student presses, documentaries and oral histories.

Interesting impressions of the time are those of former scholarship student Amjad Mighati from Jordan, who lives and works Belgrade today as a registered dietician nutritionist and journalist. He came to Belgrade in 1969 where he graduated from the Faculty of Political Sciences and the School of Nursing. During his studies, he was active in international Arab youth organisations. In the late sixties, in 1969 to be exact, the student and youth movement reached its peak. It inevitably influenced the foreign students and their organisations, too. So the Arab youth movement in Yugoslavia, or Belgrade, was one of the best-supported in the world. The students came from various social classes, but the majority of them were from poor families who had to save money in order to educate their children, as there was a trend in those countries to invest in their education (which would later prove very profitable). The then Yugoslav society accepted the students, who lived as tenants with families, quite warmly. The scholarships students were selected by their states or party organisations that maintained good cooperation with the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, or a trade union. Unfortunately, this capital invested in the education of young people has not been taken advantage of. Many of them became important functionaries, professionals, and entrepreneurs in their countries, but neither Yugoslavia nor Serbia, have any record of them, or any form of organised cooperation. One of them is the former Prime Minister of Syria, who did his practical training in Zrenjanin, about which he talked with warmth on several occasions. These memories are shared by the former foreign minister and current ambassador of Palestine in Belgrade, who was an advisor to late Yasser Arafat for a time, too. The former Syrian ambassador in Belgrade had earned his doctorate at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade, and, later, became the dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Damascus and a member of the leadership of the

koji još ne zna tako dobro. 'Nekada mi se desi da sedim na predavanju i ništa ne razumem', kaže on. Problem je što su u okviru osmomesečnog pripremnog kursa jezika učili više svakodnevni govor, a stručni jezik na fakultetu je zahtevniji. Spasava ga što na Mašinskom fakultetu ima dosta matematike te mu jezik nije barijera kad su zadaci u pitanju. Stipendija mu pokriva student-ski dom, hranu, školarinu i džeparac.<sup>32</sup>

Godine 2002. Vlada Republike Indonezije počela je s programom stipendija Darmasiswa koji je omogućio studentima iz Srbije da godinu dana borave u Indoneziji i studiraju jezik, muziku ili umetnost. U 2010. godini, kada je u Srbiji počeo projekat 'Svet u Srbiji', te mogućnosti su doabile još jednu perspektivu. Naime, 2010. godine Vlada Republike Indonezije dodelila je pune stipendije za diplomske studije različitih studijskih profila.

Indonezija i Srbija imaju tradicionalno prijateljske odnose više od šest decenija, ko e su začela dvo ica državnika – Tito i Sukarno. Oslanjajući se na bliske odnose Jugoslavije i Indonezije, 17. avgusta 2003. godine, u okviru obeležavanja Dana nezavisnosti Indonezije u Beogradu, osnovano je Društvo srpsko-indonežanskog prijateljstva 'Nusantara'. To udruženje doprinosi održavanju, očuvanju i obogaćivanju tradicionalnog prijateljstva između Srbije i Indonezije, pomaže u uspostavljanju saradnje u oblasti socijalnih pitanja, umetnosti, obrazovanja, kulture, sporta i ostalim oblastima te tako doprinosi razvoju ukupnih bilateralnih odnosa dvaju zemalja. Značajnu podršku u radu Društva, od njegovog osnivanja do danas, pruža Ambasada Republike Indonezije u Beogradu, kao i mnoga preduzeća i institucije iz mnogih oblasti rada. Mladi Indonežani borave i studiraju u Srbiji u okviru projekta Vlade Srbije Svet u Srbiji, iz kojeg se poslednjih nekoliko godina stipendira usavršavanje studenata iz azijskih, afričkih i latinoameričkih zemalja Pokreta nesvrstanih.<sup>33</sup>

Što se tiče saradnje sa Zapadom, najveći broj studenata dolazi preko studentskih razmena, preko kojih odslušaju semestar ili dva, nakon čega se vrate u svoju zemlju. Međutim, i u današnjoj organizaciji programa razmene ima nedostataka. Studenti koji dođu da studiraju u Srbiji moraju da nos trifikuju diplome srednjih škola što je komplikovan i veoma dugotrajan postupak. Osim toga, samo Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu ima osnovne studije na engleskom jeziku, ostali nemaju. I to je razlog zašto se stranci ne opredeljuju na naše fakultete, jer neće niko da izgubi šest meseci ili godinu dana u učenju srpskog jezika. Poseban problem stranim studentima predstavlja smeštaj i ishrana u našoj zemlji. Oni nemaju prava da konkurišu za dom, tako da su bukvalno prepušteni sami себи. Iznajmljuju stanove koji su u Beogradu veoma skupi.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> 'Retko  
viđeni gosti',  
Vreme br.  
1098, Be-  
ograd, 19.  
januar 2012.  
godine.

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.  
nusantara.rs](http://www.nusantara.rs).

<sup>34</sup> 'Samo 2200  
stranaca stu-  
diraju u Srbiji',  
Izvor: [http://  
www.blic.rs](http://www.blic.rs).

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Ba'ath Party. There are many similar examples that were neither known nor taken advantage of by the Serbian state.<sup>30</sup>

### Traces of awarding scholarships to foreign students in Serbia today

Yugoslavia continued cooperating with non-aligned countries after Tito's death, and in 1989, the Ninth Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Yugoslavia, in Belgrade, for the second time. As a result of the breakup of the SFRY in 1991, the former Yugoslav area left the Non-Aligned Movement meaning the SFRY was suspended from its membership in 1992. Upon the regularisation of the SFRY's membership in the UN, Serbia's request to be given observer status in the Movement was granted at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement in 2001. In 2010, respecting the importance and role of the former SFRY as one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Republic of Serbia, as one of the successors of the SFRY, came up with a project named 'The World in Serbia', which provides 100 scholarships a year at the University of Belgrade for candidates from the Non-Aligned Movement.<sup>31</sup> This project is run by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. According to the then head of Serbian diplomacy Vuk Jeremić, 'it is a strategic state project that will yield results in the years and decades to come'.

The scholarships encompass all levels of studying, including a preparatory year of learning Serbian. After taking the Serbian language course there is an exam. After passing the Serbian exam, the candidates take entrance exams at faculties, and only after passing the entrance exam can they study in Serbia. In the first two academic years, there were 196 scholarship students from 43 countries in Belgrade. Through 'The World in Serbia' project, students from non-aligned countries most often study medicine and languages, but also at technical and humanities faculties.<sup>31</sup>

Mohammad Sakib Hassan from Bangladesh is studying in Belgrade as one of the students sponsored by the Serbian government as a part of 'The World in Serbia' project. 'When we came to Serbia, we knew nothing about it, but we expected a lot. For the most of us, Serbia was one of the European countries, and in our heads, Europe meant Germany, France, Italy... When we

<sup>30</sup> 'Memories of Student Days', Vreme nr. 1098, Belgrade, 19 January 2012.

<sup>31</sup> The Republic of Serbia in the Non-Aligned Movement; Cultural projects. Source: [http://www.  
mfa.gov.rs](http://www.mfa.gov.rs); 'The World in Serbia', Source: [http://  
www.rts.rs](http://www.rts.rs).

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## Rezime

U periodu velike spoljnopoličke nesigurnosti usled Hladnog rata, sukoba sa Sovjetskim Savezom i zemljama Istočnog bloka koje su otpočele antijugoslovensku kampanju, kao i usled zatvorenosti prema Zapadu, Jugoslavija prepoznaje svoj ‘izlaz’ u pridobijanju simpatija zapadnih zemalja strategijom koja se pokazala nepogrešivom. Najpre pravi kritički osvrt na celokupno ideoološko nasleđe uređenja društva koje je bezrezervno usvojila od Sovjetskog Saveza nakon Drugog svetskog rata, dolazi do definisanja svih nedostataka koje treba promeniti te pravi ogroman zaokret. Sam politički vrh prepoznaje priliku u tome da preko nauke, kulture i umetnosti kao ideooloških temelja sva-ke zemlje, promeni sliku o sebi tako da svoj socijalizam pokaže liberalnijim od onog u ostalim zemljama ‘narodne demokratije’ i time naglasi svoj jak identitet i autentičnost. Početkom 1950-ih godina započinje promovisanje tradicije, kulture, nauke i umetnosti preko univerzitetskih razmena najpre sa Zapadom i stipendiranjem stranih studenata čime se uspeva u nameri da se pridobjije naklonost Zapada. U isto vreme započinje kulturna saradnja sa zemljama ‘Trećeg sveta’ stipendiranjem studenata i usavršavanjem svršenih studenata u Jugoslaviji, čime se otvorila jedna velika perspektiva za unapređenje privrednih odnosa. Najpre je ostvarena saradnja s Indijom i Burmom, a kasnije s afroazijskim zemljama, pri čemu je Jugoslavija primenjivala praksi sa Zapada: ‘formiranjem inteligencije’ iz zemalja Trećeg sveta i njihovim ideoološko-političkim oblikovanjem tokom boravka u Jugoslaviju, napraviti otvoren put za efikasniju saradnju i u drugim oblastima nakon njihovog povratka u zemlju, odnosno preko njihovih uticajnih pozicija. Iako je zamisao bila dobro osmišljena, napravljen je propust u održavanju kontakta s bivšim stipendistima.

Zbog svih problema koje su zadesile Jugoslaviju početkom devedesetih, ona biva suspendovana iz Pokreta nesvrstanih i taj oblik saradnje je bio obustavljen dugi niz godina. Srbija je dobila status posmatrača u članstvu Pokreta nesvrstanih 2001. godine nakon oktobarskih promena, a saradnja sa zemljama iz Pokreta nesvrstanih se na polju stipendiranja obnavlja tek 2010. godine, preko programa *Svet u Srbiji*. Odjeci ove saradnje su bledi u poređenju s periodom 1960-ih godina kada su dostigli vrhunac, ali budući da se radi o praksi koja je dala dobre rezultate, ulažu se naporci da Srbija, po ugledu na Jugoslaviju, pokuša na isti način da poboljša sliku o sebi u svetu.

**Slike:** <sup>a</sup> Burmanski studenti u narodnoj nošnji  
<sup>b</sup> Indijski studenti u poseti Gradskom Komitetu u Leskovcu  
<sup>c</sup> Tito i Jovanka Broz s čileanskim umetnicima <sup>d</sup> Indonežani predstavljaju utiske o studiranju u Srbiji

arrived, that's what we expected to see. They put us up at Avala, we toured the buildings damaged in the bombing and prepared for studying in a very difficult language. So this first impression was disappointing. But now, a year later, everything is fine. Serbia seems better than some European countries, because here you have a freedom you don't get anywhere else'. He says that his biggest problem is that classes are in Serbian, which he still does not speak very well. 'Sometimes I sit in class and don't understand anything', he says. The trouble is that during the eight-month preparatory language course, they mostly learned the vernacular, and the scientific language of the university is more challenging.

He is 'saved' by the fact that there is a lot of mathematics at the Faculty of Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and the language is no barrier in mathematical tasks. His scholarship covers his dormitory, food, tuition fee, and allowance.<sup>32</sup>

In 2002, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia started the Darmasiswa Scholarship Programme, which enabled students from Serbia to spend a year in Indonesia and study language, music, or arts. In 2010, when 'The World in Serbia' project started in Serbia, these possibilities gained another perspective. In 2010, the Indonesian and Serbian governments had held traditionally friendly relations for more than six decades, initiated by two statesmen – Tito and Sukarno. On the basis of the close relationship between Yugoslavia and Indonesia, the Society of Serbian-Indonesian Friendship 'Nusantara' was founded on 17 August 2003 as part of the celebration of the Independence Day of Indonesia in Belgrade. This society contributes to the maintaining, safeguarding, and enriching of the traditional friendship between Serbia and Indonesia, helps in establishing cooperation in the field of social issues, arts, education, culture and sport, and in doing so contributes to the development of overall bilateral relations between the two countries.

Significant support for the society, from its initial founding up until today, has been provided by the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Belgrade, as well as by many companies and institutions from many fields of work. Young Indonesians stay and study in Serbia as part of the Serbian government's 'The World in Serbia' project, which has been providing funds for specialist training for students from Asian, African, and Latin American countries of the Non-Aligned movement for the last several years.<sup>33</sup>

As far as cooperation with the West is concerned, the majority of students arrive via student exchanges, stay for a semester or two and then return to their countries. However, there are

<sup>32</sup> 'Rarely Seen Guests', Vreme nr. 1098, Beograd, 19 January 2012.

<sup>33</sup> Nusantara <http://www.nusantara.rs>.



deficiencies in the organisation of the exchange programme today, too. Students who come to study to Serbia must have their high school diplomas recognised, which is a complicated and lengthy process. Besides, only the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade has basic courses in English; the others do not. And that is the reason why foreigners do not choose to study in Serbia, since no one would want to spend six months or a year learning Serbian. A particular problem for foreign students is the accommodation and food in Serbia. They cannot compete for places in dormitories, so they are literally left to their own devices. They rent flats, which are very expensive in Belgrade.<sup>34</sup>

### Summary

In the period of great foreign-policy insecurity that happened both as a result of the Cold War and the conflict with the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries which started the anti-Yugoslav campaign, as well as being closed to the West, Yugoslavia saw its 'way out' in winning over the sympathies of the Western countries with a strategy that proved infallible. First it made a critical review of its entire ideological heritage taken over unconditionally from the Soviet Union after WWII, defined all the faults it had to address and made a sharp turn. The highest political leadership saw the opportunity to use science, culture, and art as the ideological foundations of every country to change its image by presenting its socialism as more liberal than the one in the other People's democracy countries, thereby stressing its strong identity and authenticity. In the early 50s, Yugoslavia started to promote its tradition, culture, science, and art through university exchanges, at first with the West, and by awarding scholarships to foreign students and succeeded in winning the West's favour. At the same time, it started cultural cooperation with the 'Third World' countries by providing scholarships for students and professional training for graduates in Yugoslavia, which created a great opportunity to improve economic relations. First it established cooperation with India and Burma, and later with African and Asian countries, by implementing Western practice – 'creating an intelligentsia' in Third World countries and their ideological and political moulding during their stay in Yugoslavia in order to pave the way for efficient cooperation in other fields as well after their return to their countries, or through their influential positions. Although the idea was well

<sup>34</sup> 'Only 2200 Foreigners Study in Serbia', Source: <http://www.blic.rs>.



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thought out, there was a failure in maintaining contact with the former scholarship students.

Because of all the problems in Yugoslavia in the early 90s, it was suspended from the Non-Aligned Movement and this type of cooperation was stopped. Serbia was granted the status of an observer in the Non-Aligned Movement in 2001, after the political changes in October 2000, and the cooperation with the Non-Aligned movement member countries was renewed only in 2010, through 'The World in Serbia' programme. The reverberations of this cooperation are compared to the 1960s when they reached their peak, and since it is a practice that yielded good results, efforts are being made for Serbia to follow Yugoslavia's example and try to improve its image in the world in the same way.

Images: <sup>a</sup> Burmese students wearing traditional clothes/ folk costumes <sup>b</sup> Students from India visiting the City Committee Office in Leskovac, Serbia <sup>c</sup> Tito and his wife Jovanka Broz with artists from Chile <sup>d</sup> Indonesians sharing their impressions of studying in Serbia



c



d

# Iskustva razvojne suradnje Slovenije iz vremena Pokreta nesvrstanih.

Eyachew Tefera

## 1. Republika Slovenija – kao globalni akter

Ovaj članak istražuje politički, ekonomski i kulturni angažman Slovenije na globalnoj razini tijekom druge polovice 20. stoljeća pa sve do njezinog osamostaljenja 1992. godine. Rad se ograničava na slovenske odnose s globalnim jugom, a osobito na doprinose i suradnje koji odražavaju odnos s afričkim zemljama. Iako većina prezentiranih podataka možda traži daljnju provjeru, izneseni zapisi proizvod su sekundarnog istraživanja, rada s arhivama različitih institucija i intervjuja, kao i osobnog znanja, iskustva i dijela osnovnog djelovanja našeg Instituta.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.1. Slovenija unutar Jugoslavije – politički angažman

U vrijeme kad je svijet bio formalno podijeljen na dvije hemisfere – kapitalistički i socijalistički blok – te su se države mogle predstaviti samo kao saveznici jedne ili druge strane. Doktrina i nastanak Pokreta nesvrstanih iskoristili su povjesni trenutak i odigrali važnu ulogu u stvaranju platforme dijaloga, ponudili su alternative te ostvarili maksimum političke i ekonomske prisutnosti marginaliziranih mnoštava globalnog juga<sup>2</sup>. Od razlaza sa sovjetskim blokom 1948. godine, Jugoslavija je tražila prikladne saveze kako bi osigurala svoju sigurnost, a Tito je kao jugoslavenski vođa 1954. godine raskinuo Balkanski pakt s Grčkom i Turskom. Dok su se kolonijalna carstva zapadnoeuropejskih nacija raspadala u desetljećima nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, Jugoslavija je postala vođa bloka novih nacija stvorenih tim političkim procesom – Pokreta nesvrstanih<sup>3</sup>. Iako je Pokret nesvrstanih na prvoj konferenciji u Beogradu 1961. imao 25

<sup>1</sup> [www.africanstudy.org](http://www.africanstudy.org)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nam.gov.za/background/background.htm>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.country-data.com/fid/cs/yutoc.html#yu0162>

## Slovenia's Experience in Development Cooperation – Lessons from the Non-Aligned Movement.

Eyachew Tefera

### 1. The Republic of Slovenia – as a global actor

This article explores Slovenian political, economic, and cultural engagement on a global level throughout the second part of the 20th century until its independence in 1992. The paper limits itself by paying more attention to its relationship to the global south, specifically its relationship with and contributions to Africa. While most of the data presented may encourage further follow up, the given records are the product of both desk research and the archival work of different institutions; of interviews, personal knowledge and experience. It also forms part of the work of our Institute's 'Reason d'être' activity<sup>1</sup>.

#### 1.1. Slovenia within Yugoslavia – political engagement

At a time when the world was formally divided into two hemispheres, capitalism and socialism, at a moment when the self-representation of states could only be achieved through being allies of either side, the doctrine and birth of the non-aligned movement – NAM – seized a historical moment and played an important part in creating a platform of dialogue, providing alternatives and maximizing the political and economic presence of the marginal multitudes of the global south<sup>2</sup>. Beginning with its split from the Soviet Bloc in 1948, Yugoslavia sought appropriate alliances to ensure its security; in 1954, Tito, as the leader of Yugoslavia, withdrew the Balkan Pact alliance with Greece and Turkey. When the colonial empires of Western European nations broke up in the decades after WWII, Yugoslavia became a leader of the bloc of new nations created by the NAM political process<sup>3</sup>. Though NAM started with 25 members in its first conference in Belgrade in 1961, its allies and members grew to 47 by 1964 at the Cairo conference, representing

<sup>1</sup> [www.africanstudy.org](http://www.africanstudy.org)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nam.gov.za/background/background.htm>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.country-data.com/fid/cs/yutoc.html#yu0162>

članica, do konferencije u Kairu 1964. godine broj njegovih saveznica i članica porastao je na 47 te je predstavljao gotovo dvije trećina članica Ujedinjenih naroda u kojima je živjelo 55 posto svjetskog stanovništva, prije svega država koje se početkom 1960-ih smatralo zemljama u razvoju ili dijelom Trećeg svijeta. Pokret nesvrstanih postao je međunarodna organizacija država koje formalno nisu bile ni 'za' ni 'protiv' blokova koje su predvodile velike sile. Prema *Havanskoj deklaraciji iz 1979.* godine svrha organizacije Pokreta je redefinirana te su otada to bili 'nacionalna nezavisnost, suverenitet, teritorijalni integritet i sigurnost nesvrstanih zemalja' u njihovoj 'borbi protiv imperializma, kolonijalizma, neokolonijalizma, rasizma, cionizma i svih oblika strane agresije, okupacije, dominacije, uplitanja ili hegemonije, kao i protiv velikih sila i blokovske politike'<sup>4</sup>. Pokret nesvrstanih, koji je pokrenulo vodstvo Jugoslavije (u kojoj je jedna od šest socijalističkih republika bila i Slovenija), postao je sinonim za Tita, Jugoslaviju i svih šest republika. Kroz djelovanje Pokreta stvorena je mogućnost izbora i vlastiti blok koji je sudjelovao u svjetskoj politici i donošenju odluka na globalnoj razini, kao i prilika za daljnje jačanje ekonomskih snaga tih regija.

Do danas je Pokret nesvrstanih surađivao i s drugim organizacijama zemalja u razvoju, ponajprije s Grupom 77 s kojom je osnovao više zajedničkih odbora, stvarao i obznanjivao izjave i dokumente koji su predstavljali zajedničke interese obiju skupina. Njihov dijalog i suradnja mogu se tumačiti kao nastojanje da se podigne globalna svijest o organizaciji, poveća njezin politički utjecaj, promiče kulturna raznolikost, univerzalnost ljudskih prava i socijalne pravde, kao i otpor kulturnoj homogenizaciji. Do 1980. godine Jugoslavija je u gotovo svim afričkim zemljama bila prisutna i kroz svoja veleposlanstva i konzulate.

U slavnim danima Pokreta nesvrstanih, uz političku podršku oslobođilačkim pokretima i borcima za slobodu u afričkim državama koje još nisu ostvarile nezavisnost, Slovenija je (unutar Jugoslavije) vojnom opremom i osobljem potpomagala antikolonijalne pokrete. Znatnu vojnu, ekonomsku i političku pomoći primali su, primjerice, duga oružana borba i kampanja otpora koju su predvodili Afrički nacionalni savez Zimbabvea (ZANU) i Afrički narodni savez Zimbabvea (ZAPU), marksističko-socijalistički afrički nacionalistički oslobođilački pokreti protiv aparthejda rodezijске vlade, Narodni pokret za oslobođenje Angole ili Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA), SWAPO u Namibiji i Alžir u borbi za nezavisnost.

<sup>4</sup> [http://cns.miis.edu/nam/documents/Official\\_Document/6th\\_Summit\\_FD\\_Havana\\_Declaration\\_1979\\_Whole.pdf](http://cns.miis.edu/nam/documents/Official_Document/6th_Summit_FD_Havana_Declaration_1979_Whole.pdf)

nearly two-thirds of the United Nations' members and comprising 55 percent of the world population, particularly countries considered to be developing or part of the third world in the early 60s. The Non-Aligned Movement became an international organisation of states considering themselves not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. Based on the Havana declaration in 1979, the purpose of the organisation redefined and stood for 'national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of non-aligned countries' in their 'struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great power and bloc politics'<sup>4</sup>. The non-aligned movement, initiated by the Yugoslav leadership where Slovenia was a part of the six socialist republics that constituted it, became a synonym for Tito, Yugoslavia, and all of the six republics. This facilitated a momentum of choice and a bloc of its own to participate in global decision-making and world politics, as well as an opportunity to further strengthen the economic scales of these regions.

As of today the, the Non-Aligned Movement has collaborated with other organisations of the developing world, primarily the Group of 77, forming a number of joint committees and releasing statements and documents representing the shared interests of both groups. This dialogue and cooperation can be taken as an effort to increase the global awareness about the organisation and bolster not only its political clout but also its cultural diversity and the universality of human rights and social justice, as well as proof of the movement's resisting cultural homogenization. By 1980, Yugoslavia was present in nearly every African country through its ambassadors and consulates.

In the old days of NAM, in addition to the political support offered by freedom movements and freedom fighters to African states that had not yet gained independence, Slovenia (within Yugoslavia) aided with military equipment and personnel to assist with anti-colonial causes. For example, it was involved in a lengthy armed struggle and resistance campaign known as 'Chimurenga' ('Liberation war') led by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), both part of the Marxist-socialist African nationalist liberation movement against an apartheid Rhodesian government. Slovenia also involved itself with the popular Liberation Movement of Angola or Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA), as well as SWAPO of Namibia and Algeria, who received substantial military, economic and political support.

<sup>4</sup> [http://cns.miis.edu/nam/documents/Official\\_Document/6th\\_Summit\\_FD\\_Havana\\_Declaration\\_1979\\_Whole.pdf](http://cns.miis.edu/nam/documents/Official_Document/6th_Summit_FD_Havana_Declaration_1979_Whole.pdf)

## 1.2. Slovenija – ekonomski angažman na globalnoj razini (zajedno s Afrikom)

Kombinacija zapadnog utjecaja i sve veći pritisak k ostvarenju nezavisnosti kao rješenju za ekonomske probleme, doveli su do osnivanja mnogih službenih i neslužbenih nekomunističkih političkih skupina u Sloveniji, što je postalo središte velikih političkih kontroverzi krajem 1980-ih. U cijelom razdoblju poslije Drugog svjetskog rata Slovenija je bila daleko najbogatija po glavi stanovnika, etnički najhomogenija i najotvorenija prema političkom eksperimentiranju od svih jugoslavenskih republika. Tijekom stoljeća bliskog kontakta s Austrijom, Italijom i Francuskom usvojila je dobar dio zapadne političke i ekonomske misli. Slovenija je također bila prva jugoslavenska republika koja je održala višestranačke izbore, u travnju 1990. godine.

Osiguravanje ekonomskog razvoja postkolonijalnih afričkih nacija bilo je samo po sebi golemi zadatak za članice Pokreta nesvrstanih; naime, kolonijalno nasljeđe nije bilo jedina stvar koja je utjecala na njihov razvoj, a na metode pregovaranja znatno se odražavao i Hladni rat. U vrijeme Hladnog rata bilo je teško steći prave privredne saveznike te je svaka nacija sjedala za stol s vlastitim, često političkim, ciljevima. Pokret nesvrstanih nudio je alternativu nacijama koje su se nekad nazivale 'Trećim svjetom', a sada su tražile politički suverenitet; u obostrano korisnim ekonomskim partnerstvima država naglasak je bio kako na ekonomskoj, tako i na političkoj dimenziji. Upravo je to potaknulo zanimanje Slovenije i domaćih tvrtki da dalje razviju ekonomsku suradnju s afričkim zemljama. Tako su, na primjer, sljedeće slovenske tvrtke bile prisutne kao ključni igrači na golemom afričkom tržištu početkom 1970-ih: Krka, Tehnoimpex, Slovenijales, Litostroj, Metalna, Iskra, TAM, Hidromontaža, AeroCelje, Gradis, Imos, Emona, Jugotekstil, Labod, Jutranjka, Lisca, Splošna plovba Piran, Ljubljanska banka itd. (Većina tih tvrtki nije odgovorila na naš upitnik za potrebe ovog istraživanja.)

Kako bi se podržalo robnu razmjenu između zemalja, Ljubljanska banka je stvorila komercijalne podružnice i pravna zastupništva u nekim afričkim zemljama. Najmanje je osam slovenskih tvrtki osnovano u Africi kao privatne ili zajedničke investicije.

Slijedi nekoliko primjera.

## 1.2. Slovenia – economical engagement with Africa

The combination of Western intellectual influence, and the increasing pressure for independence as a solution of economic problems, led to the formation of many official and unofficial non-communist political groups in Slovenia, which became the centre of a major political controversy in the late 1980s. Throughout the post-war period, Slovenia was by far the richest per capita, the most ethnically homogeneous, and more open to political experimentation. In centuries of close contact with Austria, Italy, and France, it had absorbed much from Western political and economic thought. Slovenia was also the first Yugoslav republic ever to hold multiparty elections, in April 1990.

Ensuring economic development for postcolonial African nations was in itself a monumental task to members of NAM; the development was influenced by more than colonial legacy, and the methods of negotiating were deeply influenced by the Cold War. True economic allies in the Cold War were difficult to come by, as each nation came to the table with its own, often political, agenda. NAM provided an alternative for nations who were once called 'Third World' and who now sought political sovereignty; it was as much about economics as it was about politics in a mutually beneficial economic partnership for their nations. It is this interest that initiated Slovenia and its companies to further develop an economic cooperation with African countries. For example, the following Slovenian companies were present in early 70s as first movers in the huge African markets: Krka, Tehnoimpex, Slovenijales, Litostroj, Metalna, Iskra, TAM, Hidromontaža, AeroCelje, Gradis, Imos, Emona, Jugotekstil, Labod, Jutranjka, Lisca, International shipping and chartering Piran (Splošna plovba Piran), Ljubljanska banka itd. Most of these companies did not respond to our questionnaires for this research.

To support commodity exchanges between countries, Ljubljanska banka had commercial branches and legal representatives in various African countries. At least eight Slovenian companies had been established in Africa as a private or joint venture investment.

Several examples of this follow.

## I.2.1. LITOSTROJ

LITOSTROJ – (Livarna in Tovarna Strojev) osnovan je kao javno poduzeće 1946. te je započeo proizvodnju krajem 1947. godine. Tvrta je osnovana u svrhu opremanja energetskog sektora i kao takva je postojala do 1990. godine. Tih je godina proizvodila i prodavala turbine i drugu tešku hidrauličku opremu različitih tipova zemljama na svim kontinentima. Nakon slovenske nezavisnosti tvrtka je restrukturirana s drugim vlasništvom i upravom. Kolaps svjetskog poretku 1990-ih, pojavljivanje novih država i politička odluka slovenskog vodstva o orientaciji isključivo prema zapadu doveli su do gubitka tržišnog udjela i globalne konkurentnosti te divovske tvrtke. Uslijed toga, krajem 1990. godine Litostroj je bankrotirao te je morao biti reorganiziran.

Niže je naveden popis afričkih zemalja čijem je tržištu Litostroj imao pristup od 1959. godine i u kojima je gradio turbine i ventile različitih tipova, te renovirao postrojenja<sup>5</sup>.

Tablica 1: Popis nekih afričkih država i godina gradnje hidroelektričnih postrojenja koja je sagradio Litostroj Slovenija.

Zemlja	Ukupna proizvodnja električne struje (MW)	Godina instalacije
Etiopija	0.2, 1.68, 0.60, 7.92	1959., 1962., 1964., 1965., 1983.
Togo	1.79	1962.
Gvineja	5.20, 10.1, 14.1, 6.2	1963., 1968., 1985., 1986.
Maroko	22.60	1965.
Kenija	60.0, 70.0	1973., 1975., 2003.
Centralnoafrička Republika	0.84	1974.
Tanzanija	104.60	1974.
Alžir	6.30	1991.
Epipat	0.25	1993.
Dem. Rep. Kongo	5.30, 5.3, 12.0	2003., 2006., 2009.

Litostroj je 1959. godine započeo suradnju s Etiopijom, a nakon toga i s mnogim drugim afričkim zemljama. Isto tako surađuje s Demokratskom Republikom Kongo, Kenijom i drugima. U nekim je zemljama Litostroj sagradio i više turbina.

<sup>5</sup> Litostroj  
PowerGroup,  
referentna  
lista i osobni  
intervju (vla-  
stita arhiva)

## I.2.1. LITOSTROJ

LITOSTROJ – (Livarna in TOvarna STROJev) was founded as a public enterprise in 1946 and begun manufacturing at the end of 1947. The company was established with one sole purpose: that of equipping the energy sector. And so it existed until 1990. In these years, it built or sold turbines and heavy hydraulic equipment of different types to countries across the world. After Slovenian independence, the company had been transformed; its management and ownership structures had changed. Due to the collapse of world order in the 90s and the emergence of new states, as well as the political decision by Slovenia's leadership to create policy only with the West, the giant company lost both its market share and global competitive advantage. As result, it filed for bankruptcy at the end of the 90s and reorganised.

Below is a list of the African countries in which Litostroj had market access from 1959; in these countries it built turbines of different types and valves, as well as plant renovations<sup>5</sup>.

Table 1: List of African countries in which Litostroj Slovenia installed hydroelectric power and valves, and the year of installation.

Country	Total output of electricity (MW)	Year of installation/s
Ethiopia	0.2, 1.68, 0.60, 7.92	1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1983
Togo	1.79	1962
Guinea	5.20, 10.1, 14.1, 6.2	1963, 1968, 1985, 1986
Morocco	22.60	1965
Kenya	60.0, 70.0	1973, 1975, 2003
Central African Rep.	0.84	1974
Tanzania	104.60	1974
Algeria	6.30	1991
Egypt	0.25	1993
Dem. Rep. Congo	5.30, 5.3, 12.0	2003, 2006, 2009

Litostroj begun its cooperation with Ethiopia in 1959, and later, with many other African countries. It still cooperates with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya, amongst others. In some cases, Litostroj built several turbines in one country.

<sup>5</sup> Litostroj  
PowerGroup,  
Reference  
List, and per-  
sonal inter-  
view (internal  
archives)

## 1.2.2. Zajednički pothvati

Trgovinska suradnja i prisutnost na tržištu ostvarene su, među ostalim, osnivanjem zajedničkih pothvata i izravnim ulaganjem.

a) Kenija – Početkom 1970-ih SR Slovenija je prva ušla u Keniju i na afrička tržišta te osnovala nekoliko tvrtki<sup>6</sup>.

1. Godine 1970. Emona Commerce je zajedno s Jugotekstilom u Keniji osnovao Aprimex, tvrtku za izvoz i uvoz kako bi potaknuo industrijsku suradnju među zemljama.

2. Godine 1974. Krka je s Kenijom potpisala ugovor o osnivanju zajedničkog pothvata pod imenom Dawa Pharmaceuticals Ltd. da bi tri godine poslije započela proizvodnja najosnovnijih farmaceutskih proizvoda.

3. Tvrte kao što su Labod, Jugotekstil, Jutranksa i Lisca zajednički su u Keniji osnovale tvrtku Juken Textile Industries Ltd.

b) Gana – prva tvrtka te vrste u zemlji osnovana je 1972. godine kao Tomos bicikli i crpke za vodu.

c) Centralnoafrička Republika – Slovenijales osnovao je zajedničku kompaniju Sloveniabois u Centralnoafričkoj Republici.

d) Nigerija – osnovane su sljedeće tvrtke:<sup>7</sup>

1. Nigerimos Ltd. i Gradis Ltd. osnovao je Imos u Gradisu u Nigeriji,  
2. Brodarsku tvrtku Yugoniger Ltd. osnovao je Technoimpex  
u Nigeriji,

3. Danjub Chemical Industries Ltd. osnovala je Emona.

e) Liberija – Slovenska tvrtka Splošna plovba Piran<sup>8</sup> – počela je rad s jednim brodom 1954. godine. Ubrzo je u Liberiji osnovala tvrtku Genshipping Corporation Ltd.

f) Tanzanija – u vrijeme tanzanijskog predsjednika Juliusa Nyerere-a, Tovarna prikolic med vozil iz Nove Gorice započela je zajednički poduhvat i osnovala sestrinsku tvrtku u Dar-es-Salaamu. U Tanzaniji se tvrtka, koja je uspješno proizvodila proizvode od najveće važnosti za zemlju, zvala Motor Cooperation Ltd.<sup>9</sup>

## 1.2. Akademski i kulturni suradnji

Prema postojećoj evidenciji, u prvoj polovici 20. stoljeća su čak 23 slovenska misionara bila u afričkim zemljama poput Alžira, Malija, Tunisa, Egipta, Konga, Tanzanije, Ugande, Madagaskara i Južnoafričke Republike. Znanstvena i tehnička suradnja između Jugoslavije i afričkih država počela je nakon 1960. godine, kad je većina afričkih država proglašila nezavisnost i suočila se s nedostatkom stručnjaka. Do kraja 1984. Jugoslavija je potpisala

<sup>6</sup> Yuken Textiles Ltd. Challenges to Democracy and Development, Sub-Saharan Africa and the 1990s:, str. 80, vidi i: <https://books.google.si/books?id=fjfMVaEF3psC&pg=PA80>

<sup>7</sup> Danjub Chemical Industries Ltd.: [http://www.icpcredit.com/Companies/danjub\\_chemical\\_industries\\_ltd/105463/company\\_Yugoniger\\_Ltd](http://www.icpcredit.com/Companies/danjub_chemical_industries_ltd/105463/company_Yugoniger_Ltd)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.splosnaplovba.com/en/>; [http://openle-is.com/legal\\_entities/5299002-VAHQNH-TJ8PK91](http://openle-is.com/legal_entities/5299002-VAHQNH-TJ8PK91)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.brabys.com/business/5080358/tanzania/dar-es-salaam/motor-vehicle-dealers-distributors/tanzania-motor-assemblies-co-ltd>

## 1.2.2. Joint venture

Trade cooperation and market presence was initiated by establishing joint ventures and through direct investment.

a) Kenya – In the early 1970s Slovenia was the first Yugoslav country to involve itself with the African markets, and as a result it was able to establish several companies<sup>6</sup>.

1. In 1970 Emona Commerce, together with Jugotekstil, founded a company called Ap-RIMEX, an export-import company that facilitated trade and industrial co-operation between countries.

2. In 1974 Krka signed an agreement with Kenya to establish a joint venture under the name of Dawa Pharmaceuticals Ltd; three years later the company started producing basic pharmaceutical products.

3. Companies like Labod, Jugotekstil, Jutranksa and Lisca jointly established a company in Kenya called Juken Textile Industries Ltd.

b) Ghana – The first company to be established in Ghana was in 1972. It was called Tomos Bicycles and Water Pumps Ltd.

c) Central African Republic – Slovenijales opened a joint venture company called Sloveniabois in the Central African Republic.

d) Nigeria – The following companies were built<sup>7</sup>:

1. Nigerimos Ltd. and Gradis Ltd were established by Imos in Gradis in Nigeria.

2. Yugoniger Ltd shipping company by Technoimpex in Nigeria.

3. Danjub Chemical Industries Ltd was established by Emona.

e) Liberia – A Slovenian company named International Shipping and Chartering Ltd, based in Piran (Splošna plovba Piran)<sup>8</sup>, was established in 1954. It began operating with just one vessel, but soon founded a company in Liberia under the name GENSHIPPING Corporation Ltd in Liberia.

f) Tanzania – Under the leadership of President Julius Nyerere, 'Tovornih prikolic med vozili' from Nova Gorica (translated as Truck Trailers to Vehicles) established a joint venture and sister company in Dar es Salaam. Tanzania named the company Motor cooperation Ltd<sup>9</sup>. The company successfully produced products that were vital for the country.

<sup>6</sup> Yuken Textiles Ltd. Challenges to Democracy and Development, Sub-Saharan Africa and the 1990s:, p. 80, see also: <https://books.google.si/books?id=fjfMVaEF3psC&pg=PA80>

<sup>7</sup> Danjub Chemical Industries Ltd.: [http://www.icpcredit.com/Companies/danjub\\_chemical\\_industries\\_ltd/105463/company\\_Yugoniger\\_Ltd](http://www.icpcredit.com/Companies/danjub_chemical_industries_ltd/105463/company_Yugoniger_Ltd)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.splosnaplovba.com/en/>; [http://openle-is.com/legal\\_entities/5299002-VAHQNH-TJ8PK91](http://openle-is.com/legal_entities/5299002-VAHQNH-TJ8PK91)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.brabys.com/business/5080358/tanzania/dar-es-salaam/motor-vehicle-dealers-distributors/tanzania-motor-assemblies-co-ltd>

sporazume o tehničkoj suradnji i pomoći s 35 afričkih zemalja. Jugoslavija je sudjelovala i u tehničkoj pomoći Ujedinjenih naroda te kasnije u Programu Ujedinjenih naroda za razvoj. U Sloveniji su u svrhu suradnje sa zemljama u razvoju osnovani specijalni centri koji su slali velik broj stručnjaka u razne afričke zemlje. Do kraja 1980. ondje je bilo oko petsto slovenskih stručnjaka i savjetnika, uglavnom u Etiopiji, Gani, Gvineji, Maliju, Tanzaniji, Keniji, Zambiji, Nigeriji, Angoli, Alžiru, Tunisu i Sudanu<sup>10</sup>.

Usto, Slovenija/Jugoslavija nudila je stipendije za obrazovanje i stručno usavršavanje mladih. Prva skupina afričkih studenata stigla je u Ljubljano akademске godine 1959./1960., a na dva glavna slovenska sveučilišta, ljubljanskom i mariborskom, kao i na višim školama, do kraja 1989. godine studij je završilo oko sedamsto afričkih studenata. Većina njih studirala je prirodne i tehničke znanosti. Tih su godina studenti općenito bili vrlo aktivni u političkim, kulturnim i društvenim zbivanjima u Africi i svijetu. Zbog toga su osnivali organizacije i udruge ne bi li njihove zajednice mogle bolje pregovarati, intervenirati, promicati kulturu i razmjenu znanja kod političkih vođa, instituta i šire javnosti.

Pored privredne, znanstvene i obrazovne suradnje, uskoro je uslijedila i kulturna suradnja. Afrički kulturni događaji i proizvodi bili su dio Bijenala grafike u Ljubljani, afrički pisci na međunarodnim sastancima slovenskog PEN centra, a ljubljanski festival omogućio je mnogim afričkim umjetnicima da se predstave Sloveniji. Vidljivost afričke kulture u Sloveniji doprinijela je Muzeju neeuropskih kultura. Nakon 1960. godine, mnogo je suvremenih afričkih naslova prevedeno i bilo dostupno slovenskim čitateljima. Tih je godina RTV Slovenija čak imala i stalnog dopisnika u Keniji.

Nakon što je Slovenija stekla nezavisnost, broj studenata iz Afrike i trgovinska suradnja s afričkim zemljama drastično su pali. Razvojno orijentirane nevladine udruge iz Slovenije i Afrike danas surađuju na zajedničkim razvojnim aktivnostima sjevera i juga te popunjavaju nastalu prazninu u suradnji zajedničkim provođenjem projekata s više od trideset afričkih zemalja.

Slovenska razvojna platforma Sloga<sup>11</sup> zalaže se za održivi angažman i provođenje koherentne politike iz nacionalne, europske i globalne perspektive.

<sup>10</sup> Košorok L., P. Gruden; Slovenci v Keniji, vidi i, <http://www.dlib.si/preview/urn:nbn:n:si:doc-14fnvdio/3a42e1ad-b3c1-497e-8cb4-1051efc851a0>

<sup>11</sup> [www.sloga-platform.org](http://www.sloga-platform.org)

Slike:

<sup>a</sup> Nacionalni prosvjed protiv ubojstva izabranog premijera Konga, Patricea Lumumbe u Ljubljani, 1961. godine. <sup>b</sup> Laboratorij Zajedničke farmaceutske tvrtke DAEA u Keniji 1974. <sup>c</sup> Godišnji sastanak i razgovor s afričkim studentima.

## 1.2. Academic and cultural cooperation

According to records, in the early 20th century as many as 23 Slovenian missionaries were in African countries including Algeria, Mali, Tunisia, Egypt, Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Madagascar, and South Africa. Scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and African states began after 1960, by which time most African countries had reclaimed independence and, as a result, had been left with a shortage of professionals. By the end of 1984, Yugoslavia had signed agreements on technical cooperation and assistance with 35 African countries. Yugoslavia also participated in a program that focused on technical assistance of the United Nations, and later the United Nations Development Programme.

In Slovenia specifically, special centres were set up with the aim of developing cooperation with developing countries. A number of national experts were sent to Africa and by the end of 1980 there were approximately 500 Slovenian experts and advisers on the continent, mostly in Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Nigeria, Angola, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Sudan<sup>10</sup>.

In addition to this, Slovenia/Yugoslavia offered scholarships to young people in education, vocational programmes or further professional development programmes. The first group of African students came to Ljubljana in the school year of 1959/60, and, until the end of 1989, around 700 African students completed their studies at one of the two major Slovenian universities: the University of Ljubljana and Maribor. Students were also spread across other schools of higher education. Most of their studies focused on natural and technology sciences. The students in these years were very active in the political, cultural, and social situation in Africa, and indeed the world. For this reason they established organisations and associations to help themselves and their communities better negotiate, intervene, and promote culture. These organisations also helped students share knowledge with decision makers, institutes, and the wider public.

In addition to economic, scientific, and educational collaboration, cultural cooperation soon followed. African cultural events and products were incorporated in the Biennial of Graphic Arts in Ljubljana; African writers were present during both the international meetings of the Slovenian PEN Centre (Writers' Association) and the Festival Ljubljana. These activities, among others, enabled the many African artists living in Slovenia to

<sup>10</sup> Košorok L., P. Gruden; Slovenci v Keniji (Slovenians in Kenya), see also, <http://www.dlib.si/preview/urn:nbn:si:doc-14fnvdio/3a42e1ad-b3c1-497e-8cb4-1051efc851a0>



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have a notable presence within Slovenian culture. The visibility of African culture in Slovenia has since contributed to Museums of non-European heritage. After 1960, many works of African literature were translated into Slovenian and so available to native readers. During these periods, the Radio Television Slovenia (RTV) had a permanent correspondent in Kenya.

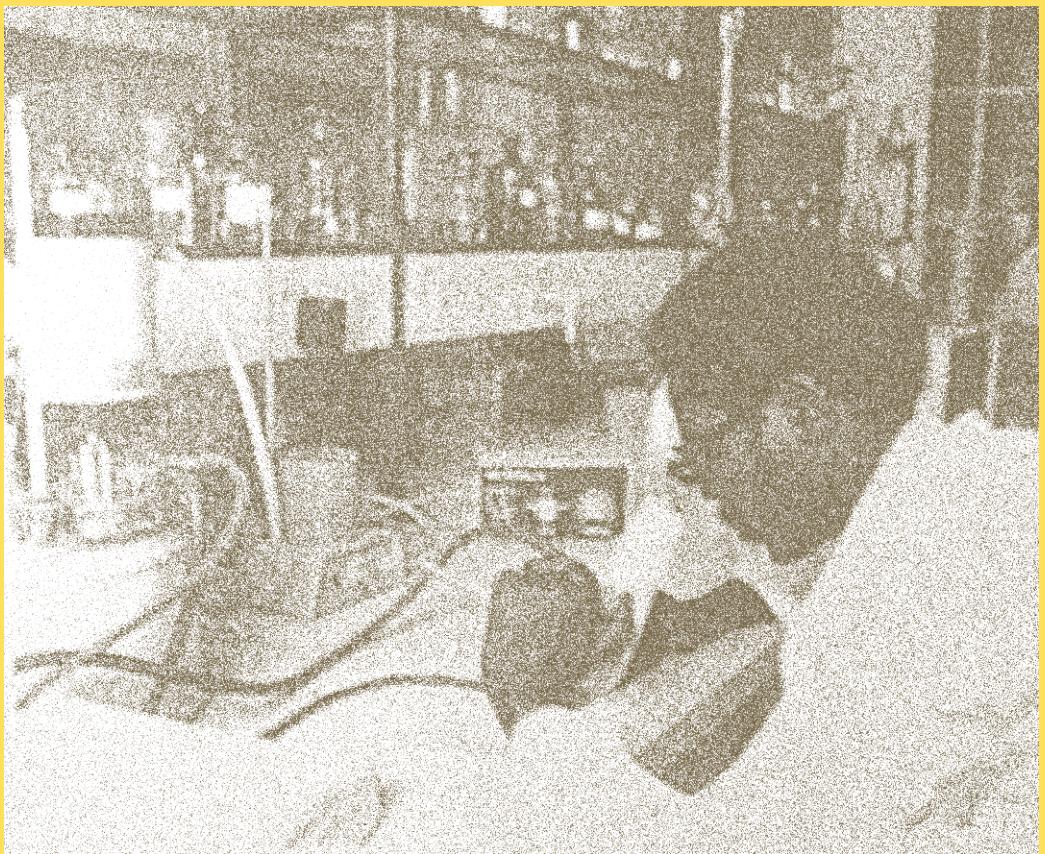
After Slovenia gained independence, both the number of African students and commercial cooperation with African countries drastically decreased. The developmental-oriented civil society NGOs from Slovenia and Africa are now engaged with north-south co-developmental activities, filling the cooperation gap by jointly implementing projects with more than 30 African countries.

The Slovenian developmental platform SLOGA<sup>11</sup> is advocating for sustainable engagement and to once again follow the policy coherence from national, European, and global perspectives.

<sup>11</sup> [www.sloga-platform.org](http://www.sloga-platform.org)

Images: <sup>a</sup> National demonstration against the assassination of an elected Prime minister of Congo, Patrice Lumumba, in Ljubljana in 1961

<sup>b</sup> A laboratory at DAWA Joint Pharmaceutical Company Ltd in Kenya in 1974 <sup>c</sup> Annual meeting with African students.



b



c

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