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Economic differences in first Yugoslavia



K



How much did the economy of First Yugoslavia reflect the differences and cooperation between nations living in Yugoslavia?

T



The module is about economic differences and development in Yugoslavia before WW II. The main purpose of this module is that the students learn why large economic differences exist between different regions.. They should understand the origins of economic progress in First Yugoslavia, economic misunderstandings/stereotypes between Yugoslav nations and the influence of progress and depression on everyday life and society.

A



The students will acquire knowledge about economic differences and development in Yugoslavia before WW II.

L



- To achieve knowledge about the economic differences between different Yugoslav regions.
- To compare the degree of economic development and progress between different Yugoslav regions.
- To analyze the role of state in economic development in Yugoslavia before World War II.
- To evaluate effectiveness or vanity of solving economic differences between different Yugoslav regions.

T

The teacher will read the introduction to the students and present the theme to the class. The workshop has two phases – first phase is work in groups (15 minutes), and the second phase is a presentation of the results of each group and a debate.

STEP 1: division into groups
Group 1: INDUSTRY
Group 2: TRAFFIC
Group 3: AGRICULTURE
Group 4: EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

STEP 2: a teacher gives the instructions for work in groups. Each group also gets these instructions printed.

STEP 3: work in groups; each group analyses historical sources and answers questions

STEP 4: a presentation of conclusions and used historical sources

STEP 5: debate and summary. After answering the questions we are turning back to the key question to make a final conclusion.



45
minutes

Yugoslav economic area developed after the World War I. and was assembled from different areas. Less than 10 % of people lived from the industry. Mines, where majority of the capital was foreign, also had an important function. The working and the middle class paid the price of transition to the new state with big price-increases, low salaries, and mass unemployment. They were also affected by the financial transactions and currency unification. In the times between both wars Yugoslavia maintained explicitly agricultural state, with almost 54 % of export assembled by agricultural products. The most constant economic era was between 1925 and 1931. The first half of the 1930's was affected by a severe economic crisis in the state. In the second half of the 1930's the economy bloomed again, but only until the World War II, when it backslides again.

Source 1

T K SCS



Gabrič, Aleš in Režek, Mateja: Zgodovina 4: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazije. Ljubljana: DZS 2011. Page 146.

Source 2

H P Ž , M .



In 1926, Josip Hutter, in cooperation with the Austrian company Wenzel Hoffelner, founded the textile factory JosipHutter & Drug. At first, the company manufactured only cheap cotton twill fabric, later, in 1929 they built a weaving mill, a sewing thread factory in 1937 and a silk weaving mill in 1939. The factory initially employed 360 workers. By 1949 the number of employees, working in the factory, rose to 1.600. After World War II, all private means of production were nationalised. Josip Hutter tried to solve the housing problem of his employees by building houses and giving soft loans for private house building to his workers. This is how the so-called Hutter workers' colony of twenty houses in Pobrežje was erected in 1937.

<http://industrijskapespot.si/hutterjeva-kolonija--- opis.html> (11. 1. 2014)

Source 3

S S , L



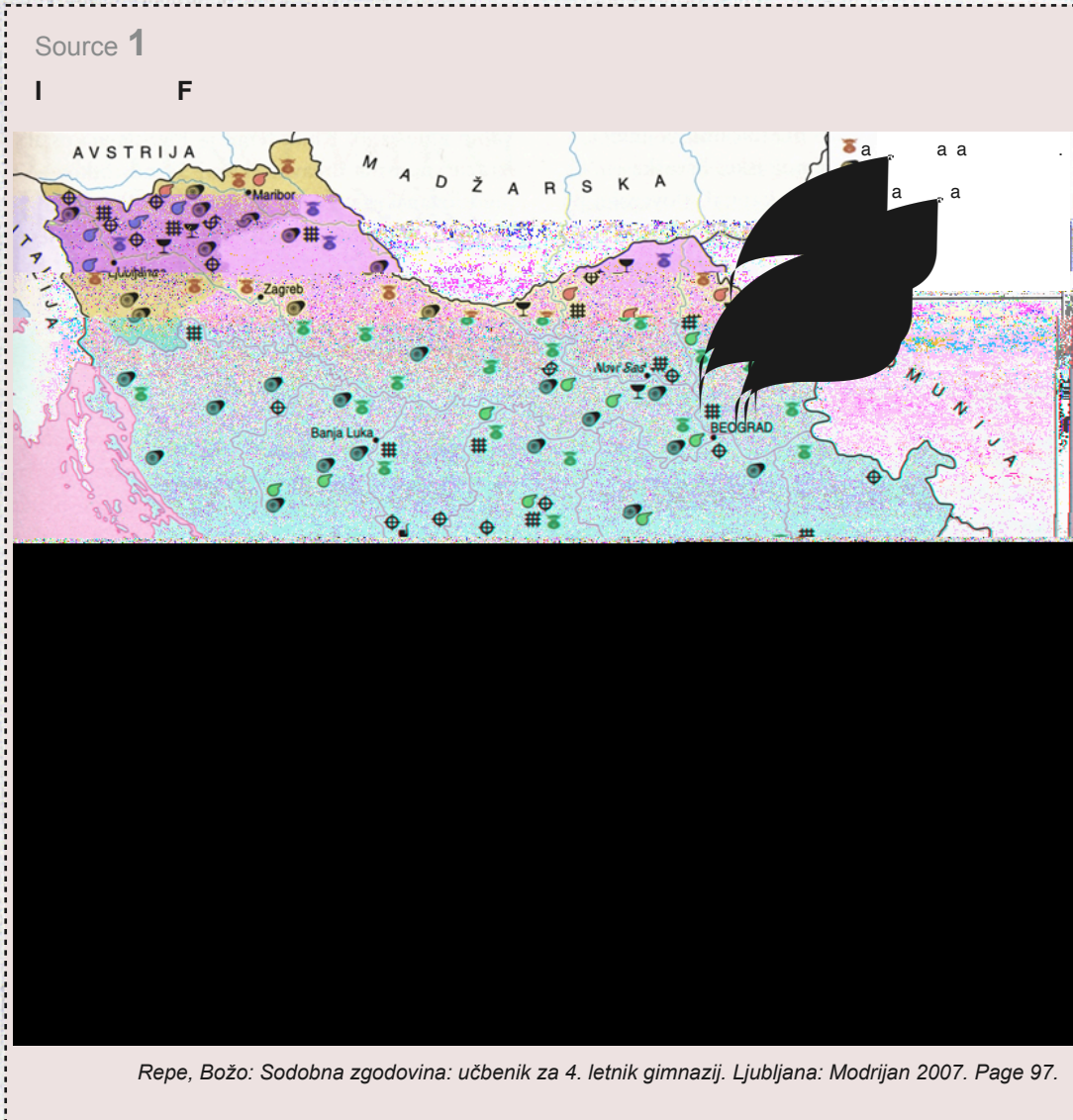
Repe, Božo: Sodobna zgodovina: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazij. Ljubljana: Modrijan 2007. Page 117.

Source 4

S B Č .



Repe, Božo: Sodobna zgodovina: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazij. Ljubljana: Modrijan 2007. Page 98.



THE TASK:

With the help of this map, determine dominant branches of industry in First Yugoslavia. Determine which industrial branch prevailed in First Yugoslavia.

Source 2

A S K SCS.

At entering into the Yugoslav state, Slovenia had 275 active industrial facilities, thanks to the industrialization as a continuous process since the start of the 20th century. It was difficult to find illiterate people in Slovenia, literacy rate was over 90%.

Lazarevič, Žarko: *Razkorak med razvitimi in nerazvitimi – zaviralni dejavniki modernizacije Jugoslavije? Prispevki za novejšo zgodovino*. Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino. Ljubljana: 2002. Page. 78.

Source 3

A K SCS. K

» In Kosovo, there was no trace of industrialization as a continuous process. Between the two WW, there were 25 companies of industrial character in Kosovo. From that number, there were ten mills, two mines, three leather processing facilities, five metal industry facilities and three small power plants. Farmers who lived in extreme poverty, worked according to autarhic principle – producing for own needs only. On top of that, compared to Slovenia situation, in Kosovo almost nobody was able to read and write.

Lazarevič, Žarko: *Razkorak med razvitimi in nerazvitimi – zaviralni dejavniki modernizacije Jugoslavije? Prispevki za novejšo zgodovino*. Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino. Ljubljana: 2002. Page. 79.

Source 4

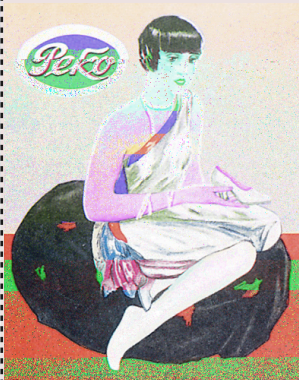
A S L , a joint stock company, for industry of sheet metal products written in three official languages



Slovenska kronika XX. stoletja 1900 – 1941. Ljubljana: Nova revija 1995. Page 359.

Source 5

A F P S



Slovenska kronika XX. stoletja 1900 – 1941. Ljubljana: Nova revija 1995. Page 358.

Source 6

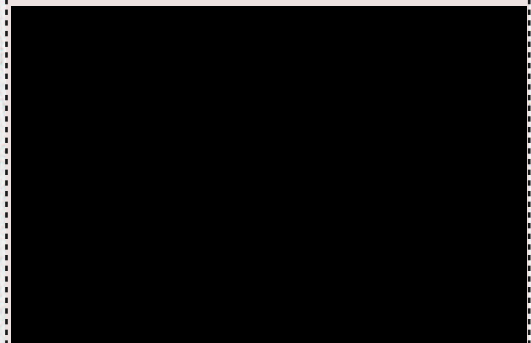
A B



Repe, Božo: Sodobna zgodovina: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazij. Ljubljana: Modrijan 2007. Page 115.

Source 9

S , B



Hielscher, Kurt: Kraljevina SHS. Knjižara Vera v Ljubljani, 1926

THE TASK:

- With help of sources (text and pictures) compare the most developed regions with the least developed.
- Where were encountered the biggest differences?

Source 7

M L , D
(S)) WWII



Židov, Nena: Ljubljanski živilski trg, odsev prostora in časa (1920 – 1940), Ljubljana 1994, page 125, original u vlasništvu Ljubljanske tržnice

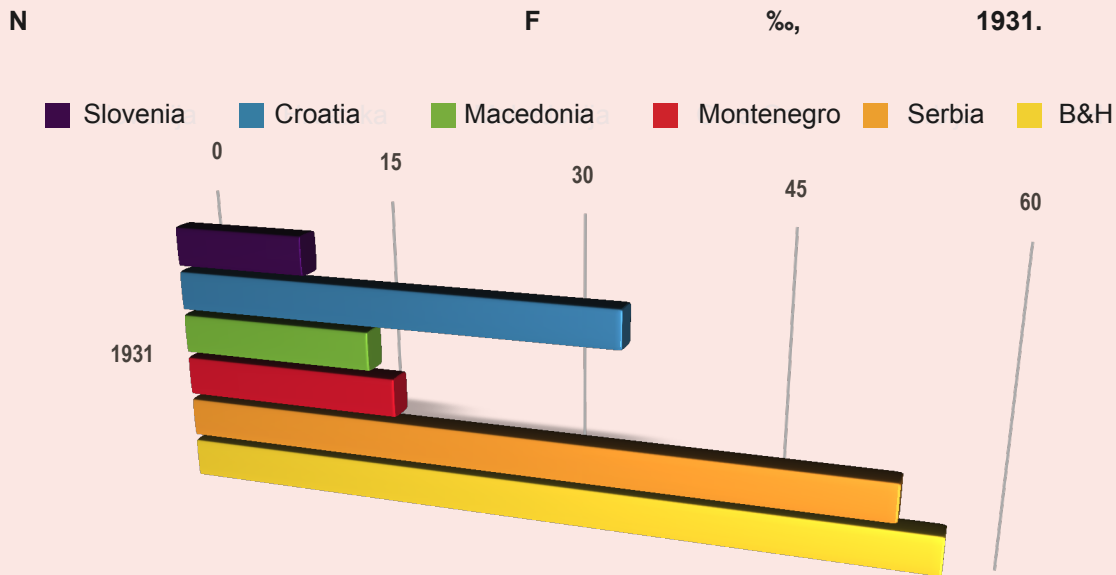
Source 8

M P , K .



Hielscher, Kurt: Kraljevina SHS. Knjižara Vera v Ljubljani, 1926

Source 10

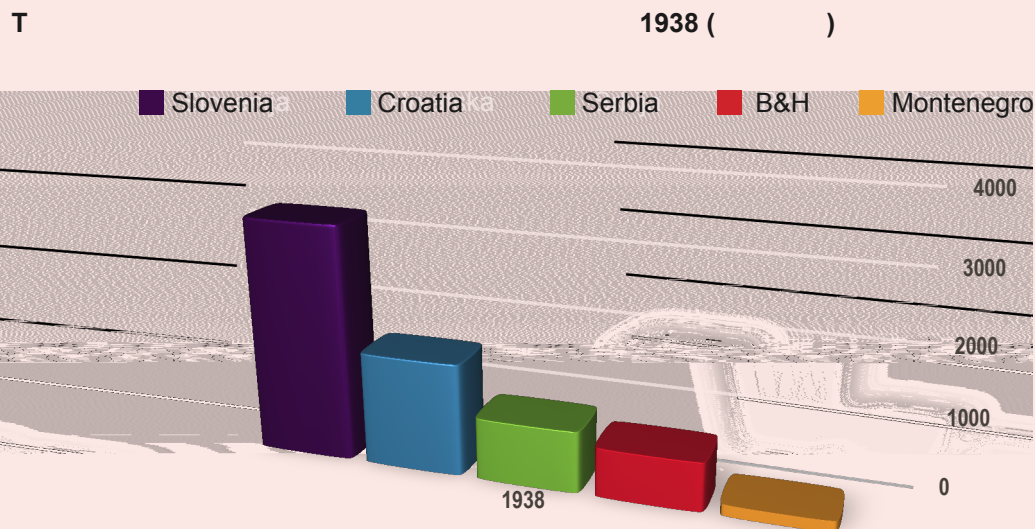


Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Page 17.

THE TASK:

Determine in which parts of First Yugoslavia the level of natural population growth was the highest.

Source 11



Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Page 17.

THE TASK:

Compare sources 10 and 11. How did an industrial development of individual area affect growth of natural population? Explain your answer.

Source 1

R F 1918



Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska historija Jugoslavije*. Zagreb: Informator - Zagreb 1968. Pages 304 and 352.

THE TASK:

In which part of First Yugoslavia the rail network was the most and in which the least developed?

Source 2

R

»The state had a powerful influence on a rail traffic development. There were several reasons for it. First reason was a strong military influence on the rail policy. In the time of monarchy, the army was the strongest political factor and this is why politicians worked in its best interests. The army had neither the understanding nor the interest of solving an economical aspect of the rail traffic. The second reason was in the protection of financial interests from foreign investors buying private railway lines. The third reason was the fact that Serbia has already had an experience with nationalization of private railways.«

Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Page 121.

THE TASK:

Explain why did the state influenced the management and construction of railway lines.

With help of sources above explain in what conditions were Yugoslav roads in times between both wars. How did these conditions affect the economic development?

THE TASK:

Slovenska kronika XX. stoletja 1900 – 1941. Ljubljana: Nova revija 1995. Page 17.



1903

L

T

Source 6

Mirković, Mijo: Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Page 116.

»Road development was, despite of domestic concrete, asphalt factories, plenty of labour force, long-lasting unemployment because of the crisis and population, very slow. Some main roads (Zagreb – Belgrade, Belgrade – Skopje, main roads in Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Vojvodina, Bosnia and Macedonia) were in a very bad condition and often life-threatening. Since the need for traffic was bigger than the construction of roads, cars often had to drive on the life-threatening roads. On some sections passengers had to get out of their vehicles and walk through some dangerous parts on foot. They had to walk through the clouds of dust in plain landscapes, filled with sand in the dry season. But in the rainy days they would sink in the mud and search for oxen to help them out.«

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Source 5

Hiescher, Kurt: Kraljevina SHS. Knjižara Vera v Ljubljani, 1926



F - B
ć (BIH)

Source 4

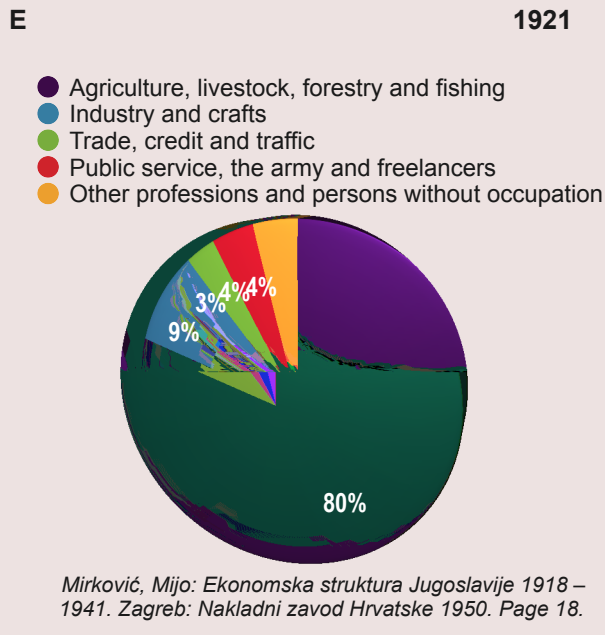
www.siol.net/tv/na_gledano/2011/04/kdo_nekl_tam_poje.aspx (10. 5. 2013)



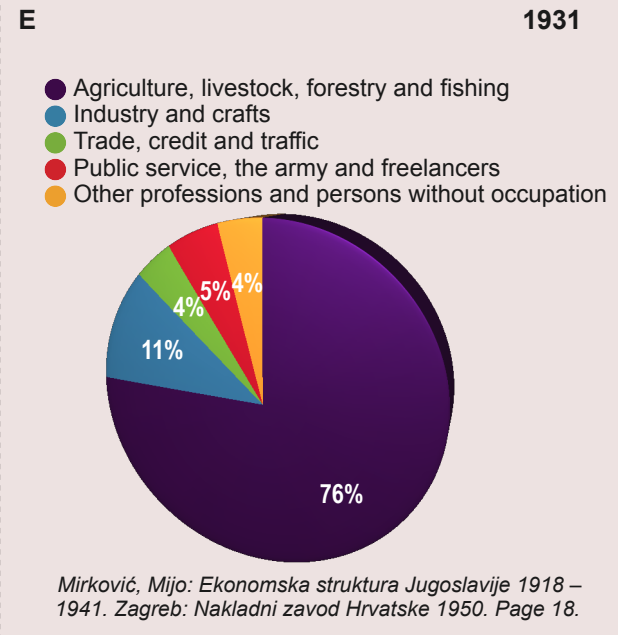
R

Source 3

Source 1



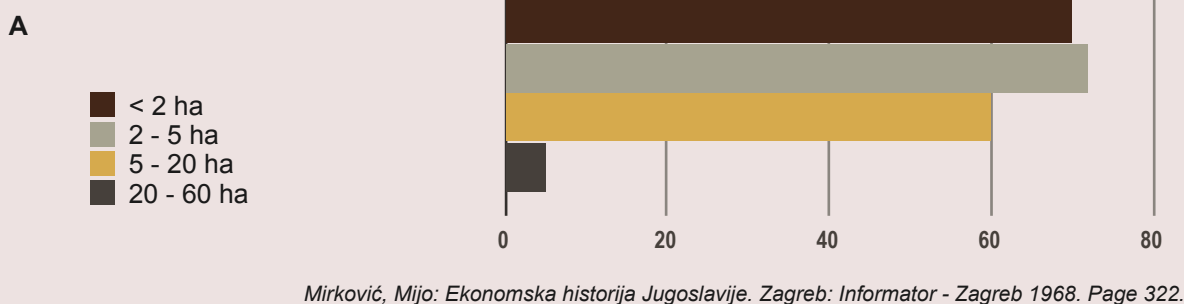
Source 2



THE TASK:

Which economic branch employed the largest number of population? Which economic branch, in comparison to 1921, records the biggest growth of employees?

Source 3



Source 4

R

»The first and the only register of peasant properties in Yugoslavia was made in 1931. Results were inadequate, because only 42 % of Yugoslav area (10.6 mio ha) were included. There were no records of other areas (58 % or 14.3 mio ha), no records of what these areas were or what was their economic potential. /.../ Most farms, in the size of 2 ha or less, were in Dalmatia, Montenegro, Croatia, and Slovenia. /.../ Peasant estates of this size used most of their land for cultivation, and were therefore too small for livestock farming.«

Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Pages 38 and 39.

THE TASK:

Analyse the table and determine which peasant estates, according to their size, were predominating in First Yugoslavia. How did the size of estate affect a survival of peasant family?

Source 5

P I ž (BIH)



Hielscher, Kurt: Kraljevina SHS. Knjižara Vera v Ljubljani, 1926

Source 6

F P , C



Hielscher, Kurt: Kraljevina SHS. Knjižara Vera v Ljubljani, 1926

Source 7

T , O , M



Hielscher, Kurt: Kraljevina SHS. Knjižara Vera v Ljubljani, 1926

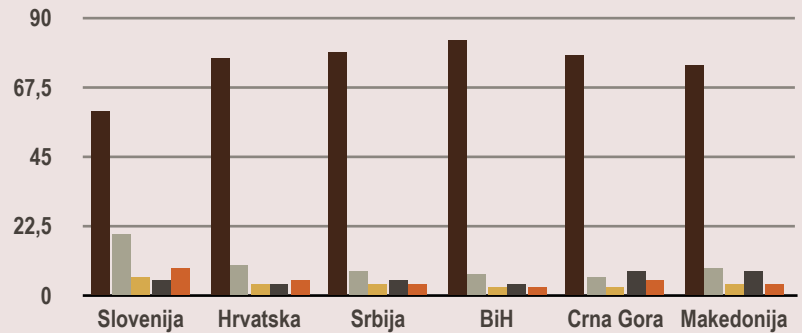
THE TASK

With a help of sources explain what was the life of peasants looked like. In what way the peasants in the First Yugoslavia state cultivate the land?

Source 1

E
1931

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Industry and trade
- Trade, banking and traffic
- Public service, freelancers, army
- Other professions, without a profession



Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Page 308.

THE TASK:

From the source 1 copy the area in First Yugoslavia that had the highest share of employees in individual sectors:

Source 2

R

D B

Razmerje števila ženskih in moških delavcev v Dravski banovini v l. 1931.
Pri OUIZO-u v Ljubljani je bilo zavarovanih



30.764 (33,49%)
delavci in

61.084 (66,51%)
delavcev

Odstotek delavk stalna raste!

The ratio of the number of women and men workers in the Dravska province in 1931.

In an insurance company in Ljubljana was insured 30764 (33,49 %) of female and 61084 (66,51 %) of male workers.

The percentage of female workers is constantly growing.

Gabrič, Aleš in Režek, Mateja: *Zgodovina 4: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazije*. Ljubljana: DZS 2011. Page 162.

THE TASK:

Why did the portion of employed women changed, especially in the times of great economic crisis?

Source 3

Salary differences

»Miners and skilled workers had higher salary, while women and children, particularly in textile industry, had lower salary.«

Mirković, Mijo: *Ekonomska struktura Jugoslavije 1918 – 1941*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Hrvatske 1950. Page 47.

Source 4

Female workers in Drava banate

»The time after the World War I brought to Slovenia an era of quicker employment. of the gender that was in 19th century traditionally "employed" with working at home.«

Gabrič, Aleš in Režek, Mateja: *Zgodovina 4: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazije*. Ljubljana: DZS 2011. Page 162.

Source 5

W

»After World War I portion of women among employees in industry was less than a quarter and in the times of crisis just about 40 percents.«

Repe, Božo: *Sodobna zgodovina: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazij*. Ljubljana: Modrijan 2007. Page 115.

Source 6

F

»./..the percentage of female labor force, compared to the total number of employees, increases every year, so it grew from 19,41 to 26,87 per cent in the period 1923-1933; therefore, in a decade for about 7%. It is interesting to compare this raise in female labor force with earlier mentioned raise of rural population that cannot be employed in agriculture.«

Kukoleča, Stevan: *Industrija Jugoslavije 1918-1938*. Balkanska štampa. Beograd. 1941, pg.. 94

T

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1. What were the economic differences between different Yugoslav regions?
2. What was the degree of economic development and progress between different Yugoslav regions?
3. What was the role of state in economic development in Yugoslavia before World War II?
4. What was the effectiveness or vanity of solving economic differences between different Yugoslav regions?

ANSWERS:

The majority of industry was on the North and Northeast, prevailing small industrial and trade companies. Development of industry was obstructed by bad traffic connections, especially throughout North and South. The vast of the population lived from agriculture, mainly on small estates. The most important economic measures were the Agrarian reform and the abolition of feudal, half-feudal, and colonial relations. The reform was executed slowly and inconsistently. The share of female employees increased, because they represented the cheapest workforce.

A

»There were three different and conflicting economical branches: Serbian bourgeois exploited political hegemony, freeloading fiscal policy, loans, investments, state enterprises, bonds' speculations, war loans, and provision to the army; Croatians tried to control financial capital, whereas Slovenians took advantage of the large Yugoslav market and inexpensive raw materials for its processing industry.«

Repe, Božo: Sodobna zgodovina: učbenik za 4. letnik gimnazij. Ljubljana: Modrijan 2007. Pages 97 and 98.