



Yugoslavia

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NOTE: The brieftness of this brochure is due to the lack of material available at the present time.
If and when SPRINGFIELD returns to this area, the quantity and quality of information will provide you with a brochure comparable to others published by this office.

SPLIT, YUGOSLAVIA

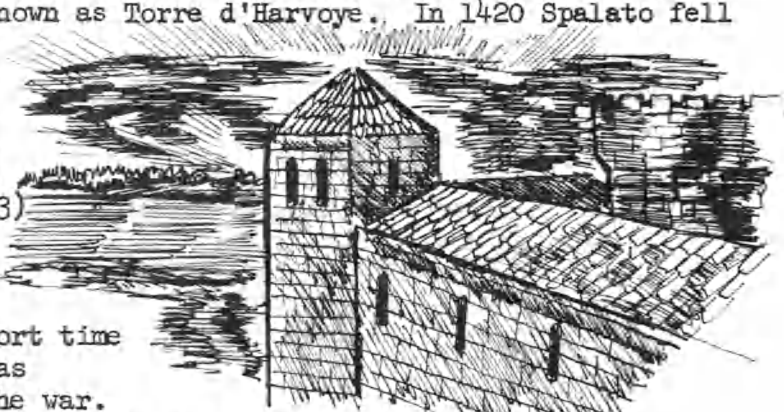
Split, a city of Croatia, has the finest Adriatic harbor, with a broad bay affording deep, safe anchorage. This, together with its central position and good communications with other parts, has made it of great commercial importance. Its inhabitants, numbering about 50,000, are almost entirely Serbo-Croatian.

Split arose from the palace of Diocletian, who renounced the imperial crown in 303 A.D. and lived there until he died. The palace was then allowed to fall into ruin, but when the incursion of the Avars was over (639) the inhabitants of the ruined city of Salona nearby took refuge there and built up homes within the nine and one half acres covered by the palace, incorporating its walls and pillars. Its ground plan resembles a Roman camp: it is almost a square, with four quadrangular towers and four gates, with four streets meeting in the middle.

Excavations have been carried on intermittently at the ruins of Salona, four miles away, and many interesting architectural remains have been unearthed.

Salona was made a Roman colony in 78 B.C. and was one of the chief ports of the Adriatic. Soon after 313 the city became an episcopal. The town was captured several times by the Goths and Huns and in 639 it was destroyed by the Avars, but was not entirely deserted until the end of the 12th Century. In 659 John of Ravenna was created bishop of Spalato, as the new city was called. A little later it became an archbishopric, and its holders were metropolitans of Dalmatia until 1033.

In 1105 Spalato became a vassal state of Hungary; in 1327 it revolted to Venice but in 1367 returned to Hungary. It was ruled by the Bosnian King, Tvrtko, from 1390 to 1391, and in 1402 by the famous Bosnian prince, Hrvoje. A large octagonal tower is still known as Torre d'Harvoje. In 1420 Spalato fell to Venice and ceased to have an independent history. The castle and walls were erected by the Venetians between 1645 and 1670, and dismantled during the French occupation of Dalmatia (1805-1813) in which time the province came under Austrian rule and remained there until 1918. In that year Italy occupied the town for a short time but from 1919 to 1941 the town was Yugoslav, as it has been since the war.



In her social and political order Yugoslavia is a socialist country.

CLIMATE: The climate varies, too, from the mild Mediterranean climate at the seaside, to the temperate Central-European in the middle of the country; it sporadically has tropical features in the extreme south and Alpine characteristics in the mountain regions.

Sunny and rocky Dalmatia with the blue Adriatic, Gorski Kotar with its dense forests, climatic resorts and picturesque mountain ranges Sneznik, Risnjak and Kapela, the miraculous beauty of the sixteen Plitvice Lakes, the picturesque region of Zagorje abounding in vineyards--this is Croatia, the country of great tourist possibilities.

The Adriatic coast is one of the most beautiful in the whole Mediterranean and, in consequence, is the part of Yugoslavia most visited by tourist. It is difficult to say what on the Adriatic is the most attractive: the sunny sky and the blue sea, the magnificent beauty of the landscape, the profuse vegetation the warm climate (in Split the mean annual temperature is 60^oF), beautiful historical buildings or precious works of art.

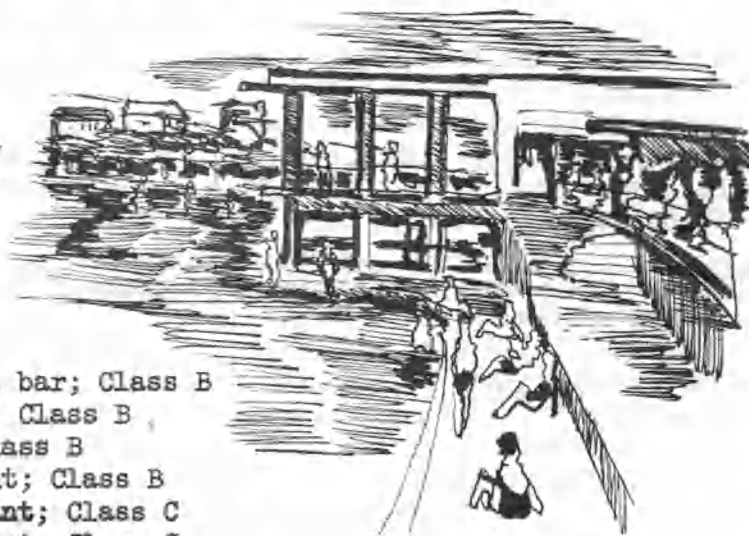
SPLIT OF TODAY: To-day Split is a modern maritime city, the most important port of the central Dalmatian litoral, and, beside Rijeka, the biggest settlement on the Yugoslav Adriatic coast. It is the economic and cultural center of Dalmatia, a town whose industry increases every day, and at the same time a well known bathing-place and summer resort. As one of the oldest settlements on the Adriatic coast, Split is full of monuments, art and history. The narrow streets in the center of the city, a mingling of new and old buildings on which the time left its vestiges, a movement of ships in the port, a multitude of batherson the shores, all that makes Split an interesting city and a far known tourist center.

RESTAURANTS:

Zagreb - Ivana Lavcevic Street
Gradski Podrum - Titova Chale, 27
Sarajevo - Domalde va Street, 6
Dobar Kuhar - Iza Loze
Marjan - Marmontave Street, 9

HOTELS:

Park - Preradovicevo; Restaurant, bar; Class B
Dalmacija - Albouski; Restaurant; Class B
Maser - Kipelisni; Restaurant; Class B
Bellevue - A. Jonica 2; Restaurant; Class B
Bacvice - Preradovicevo; Restaurant; Class C
Central - Navodni Trg 2; Restaurant; Class C



CHURCHES: There are forty Roman Catholic churches in Split; one Greek Orthodox congregation with no permanent place of worship; and no Jewish Synagogue. Catholic confession and mass has been held on board in the past by an English speaking priest.

TRANSPORTATION: Local transportation consists of busses and taxis, with average taxi fares running about 50¢ per ride.

TOURS: The only tourist agency is the government-run Putnik. In Split the principle attraction is Diocletian's Palace, at the center of the old town. It is filled with excellent examples of Renaissance Architecture.

SHOPPING: The following stores and items are recommended:

Rukotvorine - handmade Croatian and Dalmation specialties.
National Handicraft - handmade Servian and Macedonian specialties.
Prodavaonice - Croatian and Dalmation handicraft.

The hours of operation are:

0800-1200 and 1600-1900 weekdays

0800-1400 Saturday

CLUBS AND BARS: The Park Hotel is the best source of entertainment but it is not up to the usual Western European standard. The bar is open all day and evening. A small nightclub is located in the basement and is open until around 0200 or 0300. There is dancing.

YUGOSLAVIA'S POLITICAL STATUS IN THE WORLD TODAY

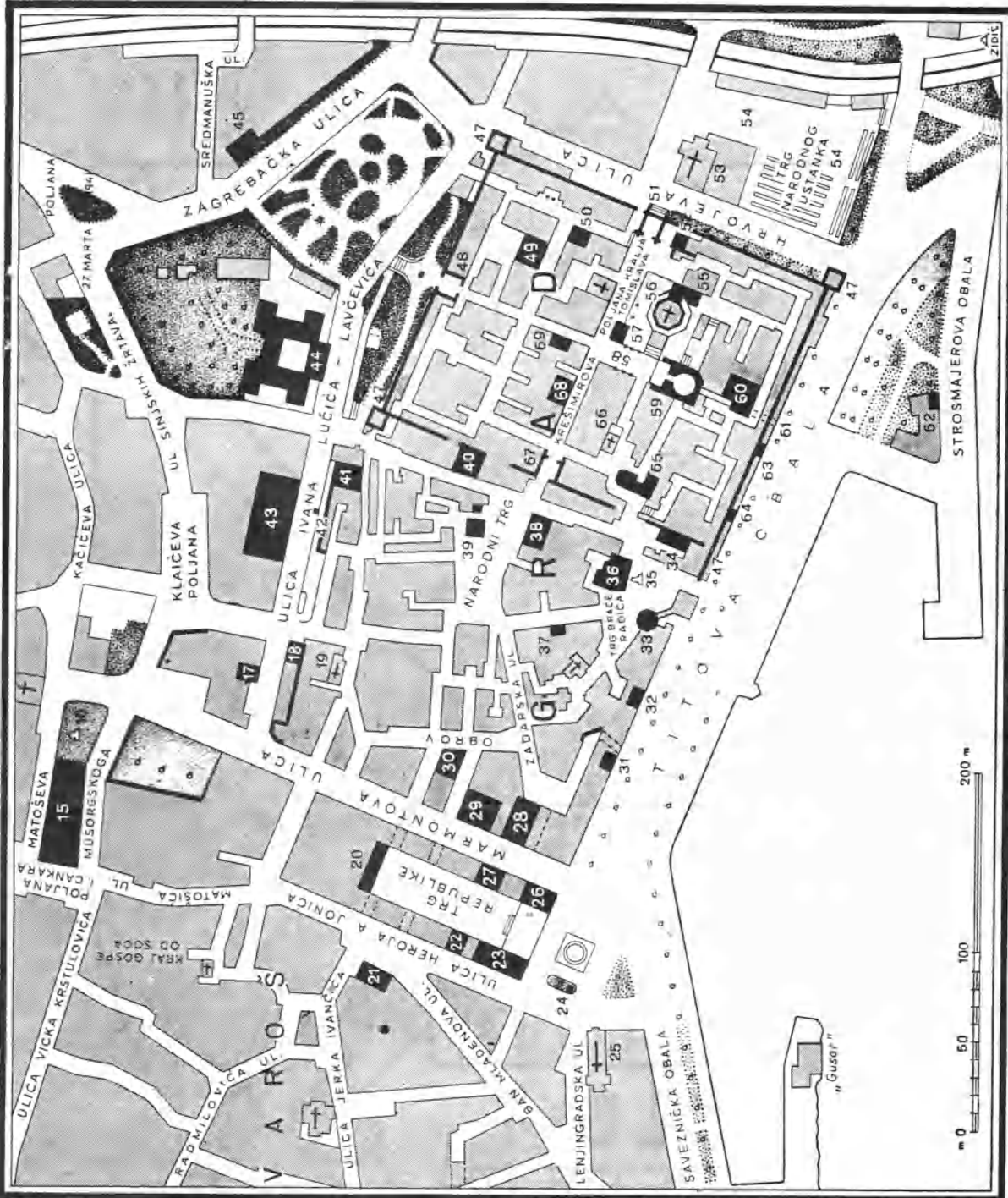
Yugoslavia is every bit as much a Communist dictatorship as any of the Soviet satellites---a one-party state in which monopoly of power is exercised by a handful of men--but it differs from the satellites in one important respect: it has rebelled against the doctrine that Moscow, and Moscow alone, is the true fountainhead of all Communist ideology and has developed its own brand of home-grown communism. As a consequence, it has come under heavy propaganda fire from all other Communist countries, including China, for its alleged ideological heresies which impaired the unity of the entire socialist camp. It has in its own way inflicted an embarrassing psychological defeat on the Kremlin by showing the satellites that there is a way to communism which does not demand blind obedience to Moscow. Tito's independent stand was made possible by a number of factors: Soviet troops were not on Yugoslavia and the buffer existed between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R.; Tito was installed in full command of his country sooner than any other Communist in Eastern Europe and achieved his goals without Soviet assistance. Yugoslavia's expulsion from the Cominform came in 1948 over disagreements with Stalin over purely internal Communist matters. Stalin wanted to infiltrate Tito's party and subordinate it and its policies to direct dictation from Moscow. In 1955, Khrushchev and Bulganin traveled to Belgrade to try to heal the breach, blaming it on the discredited Stalinist policies. But lasting reconciliation could not be effected.

Tito's present policy is one of studied neutrality. He advocates peace and opposes military blocs, and has entertained and visited with like-minded leaders of Arab and Asian nations, such as Nehru, Nasser, and other lesser potentates. His attitude toward the West can best be described as one of aloof appreciation of services rendered. There is no doubt that he owes his survival after the break with Russia to adequate and timely Western assistance. The United States alone provided him with a total of about \$1.5 billion in aid, half economic and half military, while the Soviet Union has proposed postponing for five years promised economic credits valued at \$285 million. But in return for vital support from the West Tito has not made any formal commitments for diplomatic, economic, or military cooperation with the West. In the United Nations he has voted with or against the Soviet bloc as warranted by the occasion.



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