

Original scientific article

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY IN MONTENEGRO DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD AND THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1945-1952)

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ABSTRACT:

The paper discusses publishing activity in Montenegro during the period 1945-1952, which was organized and developed as part of the overall efforts, aspirations, and strategy implemented by the new government (*people's government*) under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY)

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after the war, aiming for the comprehensive cultural development of society. This planned task was particularly challenging given the varying levels of cultural (under)development among the Yugoslav republics and their peoples, a disparity already evident in the interwar period. The development of cultural activities, including publishing, went through two phases between 1945 and 1952: the phase of national reconstruction (1945-1946) and the phase of economic planning embodied in the Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1947-1952). A significant challenge in the development of publishing, as well as cultural activities in socialist Montenegro, was the fact that Montenegrin society had suffered severe devastation during World War II. This, combined with the inherited cultural underdevelopment of the interwar period and economic poverty, posed a major obstacle to the revitalization of any cultural activity. Although not all planned objectives could be achieved, the establishment of a solid foundation for publishing enabled its subsequent development, which in turn contributed significantly to the broader advancement of culture. In particular, several new newspapers and magazines of various types were launched, investments were made to improve print quality, and aspiring journalists were educated in order to relieve literary writers from the obligation of writing for various publications. As a result, the circulation of newspapers, magazines, books, and brochures increased between 1945 and 1952/53.

KEYWORDS: Montenegro, publishing activity, CPY, Yugoslavia, propaganda

SAŽETAK:

U radu se govori o izdavačkoj djelatnosti u Crnoj Gori u periodu 1945-1952. godine, koja je organizovana i razvijana kao dio ukupnih napora, težnji i strategije koje je nova vlast (*narodna vlast*) pod rukovodstvom Komunističke partije Jugoslavije (KPJ) sprovodila nakon rata težeći sveopštem kulturnom razvoju društva. Planirani zadatak je bio tim teži imajući u vidu različite nivoe kulturne (ne)razvijenosti jugoslovenskih republika i njihovih naroda koje su bile

vidljive i u međuratnom periodu. Period razvoja kulturnih djelatnosti a time i izdavačke djelatnosti 1945-1952. godine, prošao je kroz dvije faze: fazu obnove zemlje (1945-1946), i fazu privrednog planiranja oličenog u Petogodišnjem planu razvitka privrede (1947-1952). Poseban problem u razvoju izdavačke djelatnosti, ali i u razvoju kulturnih djelatnosti u socijalističkoj Crnoj Gori, ogledao se u činjenici, da je crnogorsko društvo teško stradalo u Drugom svjetskom ratu, što je u sprezi sa naslijeđenom međuratnom kulturnom nerazvijenošću i ekonomskim siromaštvom, predstavljalo veliki problem za oživljavanje bilo koje kulturne djelatnosti. Iako se sve planirano nije moglo ostvariti, postavljanjem solidnih temelja za izdavačku djelatnost omogućen je njen kasniji razvoj, što je bio i značajan doprinos ukupnom razvoju kulture. Prije svega pokrenuto je više novih listova i časopisa različitog karaktera, ulagalo se u kvalitet same štampe, školovao se novinarski kadar kako bi se književnici rasteretili obaveza da pišu za razne listove, a tiraž listova, časopisa, knjiga i brošura je rastao u periodu od 1945. do 1952/53. godine.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Crna Gora, izdavačka djelatnost, KPJ, Jugoslavija, propaganda