

iz prošlosti

SVETSKA EKONOMSKA KRIZA

Ljera Desimirović

Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije u vreme svetske ekonomske krize i naređenja Glavnog direktora Banke o radu, ponašanju i disciplini službenika u periodu od 1934. do 1941. godine

Ekonomска криза светских размера, започета крахом Нјујоршке берзе тридесетих година прошлог века, стигла је у Краљевину Југославију са малим закаšnjenjem. Том прilikom предузете су одређене мере за ублажавање и контролисање привредних и финансијских токова. О томе шта је предузела Народна банка Краљевине Југославије сведочи једно циркуларно писмо, које је "страго поверљиво" упућено само управницима филијала Банке у августу 1931. године. Писмо је сачувано у Архиву Народне банке Србије под ознаком Period B-MF8.

Sa naslovom "Filijali", navodi se:

"У вези циркулара бр. 101563 Р. бр. 104 од 27. VIII ове год. а у сврху објашњења банчне одлуке од 8. VIII ове год. по кредитима, управник филијале настојаће да новчани заводи, банчни комитенти и ако су принуђени да воде рестриктивну кредитну политику, не буду према својим клијентима нарочито строги, и обрате паžnju на давање обrazloženja i razloga zbog kojih su prinuđeni da umanje svoje

from the past

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

Ljera Desimirović

The National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in the times of the global economic crisis, and the Orders by the Bank's Managing Director concerning the operations, behaviour and discipline of the employees in the period from 1934 to 1941

The global-scale economic crisis, originated by the crunch of the New York Stock Exchange in the 1930s, hit the Kingdom of Yugoslavia with a small delay. On that occasion, certain measures were taken for its mitigation and control of economic and financial flows. Written evidence of what the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia undertook is found in the form of a circular letter, which was, "as a highly confidential matter", sent only to the managers of the Bank's branches in August 1931. The letter has been preserved in the Archives of the National Bank of Serbia, under the label Period B-MF8.

Under the title "To the attention of a Branch", the following is stated:

"Forward to the circular letter no. 101563 Ord. no. 104 as of August 27th this year, with the purpose of explaining the Bank's decision regarding credits as of August 8th this year, a Branch's manager will tend to achieve that monetary institutes, the Bank's clients, even if forced to lead a restrictive credit policy, are not

kreditno poslovanje. Treba svakako u davanju tih razloga izbegći svaki izraz, koji bi iole mogao uticati na stvaranje nepoverenja uopšte i koji bi davao osnova prepostavkama da smanjeno kreditovanje uslovjavaju razlozi druge prirode, a ne čisto privredni. Ti čisto privredni uzroci za restrikciju kredita potiču poglavito iz teškoća u kojima se nalaze mnoge strane zemlje i koje su se delimično rasprostrle i na našu zemlju.

Pri svem tom, izgleda opravdano očekivati da će sređivanje prilika u inostranstvu nastupiti uskoro, a time bi prestala potreba i u našoj zemlji da se održe naročite mere, koje su morale biti preduzete u pogledu kreditovanja.

Ovaj delikatan zadatak stavlja se u dužnost lično u p r a v n i k u kao poverljiva naredba koje se ima strogo pridržavati.

P r i j e m ovog cirkulara p o t v r d i ē e sam upravnik filijale."

U istom a r h i v s k o m registru nalaze se i "Naređenja G l a v n o g direktora 1934-1941. godine." Sadržaj upućuje na zaključak o sličnosti i bliskosti ondašnjih sa današnjim temama o: radu, ponašanju, disciplini i intervencijama kod zapošljavanja, unapređenja, ocenjivanja, itd.

Tako se nižu naređenja o zabrani: iznošenja bilo kojih bančinih dokumenata van banke ili njihovo odnošenje kući bez odobrenja šefa odeljenja (od 5. XI 1938.); privatnih razgovora u Narodnoj banci po hodnicima, kancelarijama i privatnih telefonskih razgovora, kao i odavanja službenih informacija o poslovanju Banke, izuzev onih koje su proglašene javnim i objavljene (od 31. I 1939.). Potom je naređeno

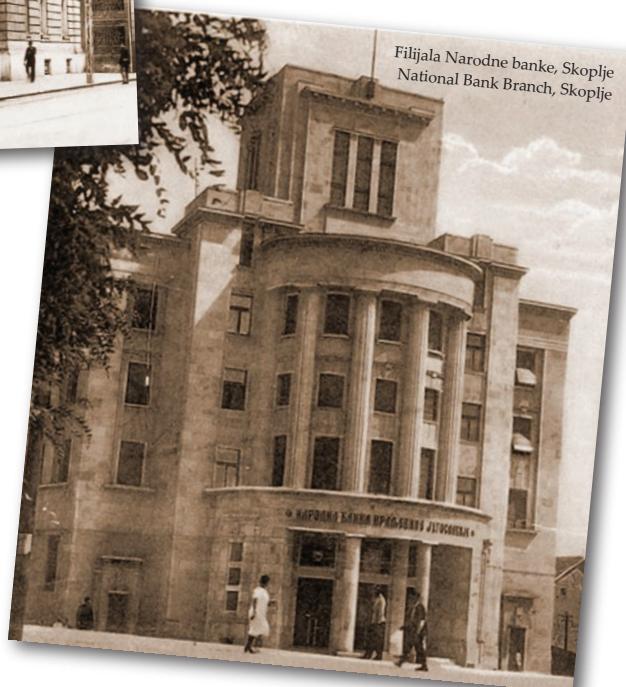
da se osoblje "ni u kom slučaju po podne ne može zadržavati u Narodnoj banci posle 20 časova" (naredba od 17. II 1939.).

Posebno je zanimljiva informacija upućena svim zaposlenima:

"Povodom učestalih intervencija od strane pojedinih lica van Banke u korist činovnika i ostalog bančinog osoblja u pogledu njihovog statusa u Banci (ocenjivanja, unapređenja, premeštaja, itd.) nalaže se svim činovnicima i svem ostalom osoblju bančinom da više ne pribegavaju traženju takvih intervencija, nego da se obrate redovnim putem Glavnom direktoru bančinom."

Ipak, jedna od naredbi je slika i prilika večne kronike o nepoštovanju elementarne radne discipline:

"Da ne zadocnjavaju na posao usled neredovnih prilika" - Glavni direktor je svojim službenicima naredio 7. novembra 1939, zatim 7. decembra 1940. kao 31. januara 1941. kada je morao da ponovi i naredbu o zabrani privatnih telefonskih razgovora, zadržavanja po hodnicima i tuđim kancelarijama radi privatnih razgovora i odavanja službenih informacija izuzev onih koje su već proglašene javnim i objavljene.





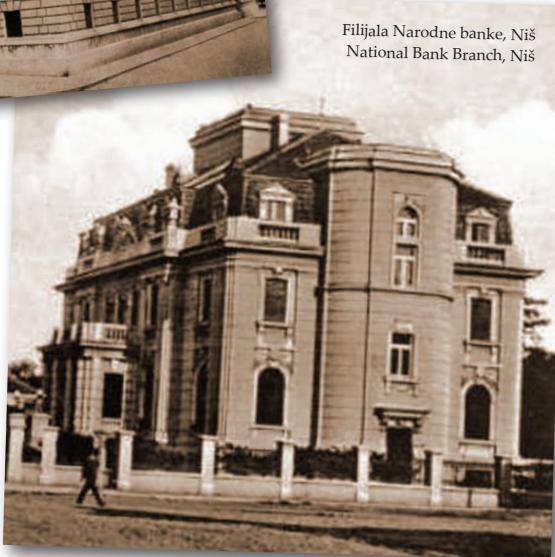
too strict towards their clients, and are paying attention to providing explanations and reasons that had forced them to reduce their lending activities. When providing such reasons, they should by all means avoid any expression that might even slightly affect the creation of distrust in general, and that would fuel the assumptions that the reduced lending is conditioned by reasons other than economic in nature. These strictly economic reasons for restriction of lending are mainly generated by the difficulties which many foreign countries are facing, and which have been partially transferred to our country, too.

Bearing all the above in mind, it seems justified to expect that the circumstances abroad will soon get sorted out, whereby the need for our country to implement special measures, that had to be taken in terms of lending, would come to an end.

This delicate task is entrusted with the Manager himself, as a confidential order that has to be followed strictly.

The receipt of this circular letter is to be confirmed by a Branch Manager himself."

What can also be found in the same archives register are the "Orders of the Managing Director issued from 1934 to 1941". Their content leads to the conclusion that there is a high similarity and proximity of the then topics and the current ones, concerning the operations, behaviour, discipline and interventions in respect of employment,



promotion, assessment, etc.

Thus, there is a string of bans: to take any of the Bank's documents outside of the Bank, or to take them home without the permission of the department head (as of 5.11.1938); to conduct private conversations in the National Bank's corridors, offices, or private telephone calls, as well as to disclose official information concerning the Bank's operations, except for those that have been proclaimed public and already disclosed (as of 31.1.1939). Furthermore, it was ordered that the employees "must not, under any circumstances, stay on the National Bank's premises after 8 o'clock in the evening" (as of 17.2.1939).

The following piece of information directed at all employees is particularly interesting:

"Concerning the increased number of interventions by certain individuals outside the Bank to the benefit of officers and other bank personnel in respect of their status in the Bank (assessment, promotion, transfer, etc.), it is hereby ordered to all officers and all other bank employees not to resort to seeking such interventions, but to apply, through a regular procedure, to the Bank's Managing Director."

Still, one of the orders stands as a perfect illustration of the timeless chronicle about disrespecting the elementary discipline at work:

"Not to be late for work due to unusual circumstances" – was the order issued by the Managing Director directed at his officers on November 7th 1939, then on December 7th 1940, and on January 31st 1941, when he had to repeat the ban on having private telephone calls, lingering in the corridors and other people's offices for the purpose of having private conversations and disclosing official information other than those that had already been proclaimed public and disclosed.