

*Slobodan Selinic*

*Public Catering in Yugoslavia 1945–1950*

*Summary*

In the first five years after the war public catering in Yugoslavia was conducted in workers' and employees' restaurants and canteens, canteens in schools and universities and those of working students and trainees, as well as in nurseries and kinder gardens. It represented a form of socialization of food catering, a socialization of a segment of the traditional family life, by the socialist society. Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia were republics with the largest number of facilities and users of this form of catering, as well as with the largest turnover in these facilities. Lagging considerably behind were Macedonia and Montenegro, somewhat less Bosnia and Herzegovina which in time managed to attain the level of public catering in Slovenia. Reviewing the five year period and comparing it with the initial period, the largest increase of the number of public catering facilities was seen in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The basic features of public catering facilities included: insufficient number of facilities, scant inventory and food utensils, faster growth of number of workers and employees than that of canteens and restaurants for their collective catering, mainly bad hygienic conditions, insufficient staff, amongst which a small number of expert staff, food lacking calories and diversity and prepared in a rather primitive way.