

Ilija MUSA

LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PRESS IN B&H FROM 1907 TO 1940

Summary

This article deals with problems of the legal status of press, printing and publishing industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1907 to 1940. The text shows the ways in which legislators approach to the right to freedom of speech, freedom of thinking, duties and rights of employees and employers in that activity, but also the regulations which allow or forbid publishing. From the Law on press from 1907 it is mentioned that the publisher has to be a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it defines special bails in the case of money punishments, it introduces the right to correction and answer, etc. The author also deals with the Proclamation, State protection law from 1921 and Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes from 1921, Law on press from 1925, Regulation about defining relations between journalists and owners of newspapers from 1926, Law on amendments of Law on press from 1923. The Proclamation talks about the way in which publishing can be forbidden, but also about the way in which "inappropriate" writing and printing are punished. The Law on press from 1925 regulates criminal offences such as slanders and insults. Regulation from 1926 significantly improves the status of journalists. It defines their paid vacations, redundancy payments, period of notice and it established the pension fund for journalists. The Law on amendments of Law on press from 1929 forbids publishing the opposition papers and all the rights of journalists and publishers are significantly limited.

Key words: law, constitution, expression, bail, press, publisher, journalist, criminal offence.