

in the agricultural sector, as compared to 37 percent in industry and 35 percent in services. The Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrans are the main peoples, distinguished more by language, history and religion than by racial differences. Albanians, Hungarians and Turks form the largest minorities. The religion of Croatia and Slovenia is Roman Catholicism, whereas Orthodoxy is the principal confession of Serbians, Macedonians and Montenegrans. There are also large numbers of Moslems, particularly in the south.

While there is no Yugoslav language as such, three languages (Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian) have federation-wide status. Serbo-Croat is the most widespread — some 80 percent of the population speak this language. Two important minority languages are Albanian and Hungarian. Two alphabets are used: the Latin, which can be read by most and is used throughout the western half of the country, and the Cyrillic, which is used in the southern regions. In Belgrade, almost all street names and public notices are in Cyrillic, whereas road signs are in the Latin alphabet.