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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA

[The following report on industrial development in Yugoslavia, divided by type of industry, is compiled from information published in the Yugoslav press from 5 March 1954 to 25 March 1954.

Names of factories and enterprises in brackets were obtained from Privredni adresar FNRJ (Economic Directory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia), a two-volume work, published in 1953 by Nova trgovina, Belgrade.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Chemical Industry

The "Jugoton" [Factory of Gramophone Disks and Plastic Equipment, Tvrnica gramofonskih ploca, aparata i galanterije iz plasticnih masa] in Zagreb has begun serial production of gramophone disks for long-playing records. (1)

In 1954, the "Pliva" [Medicine Factory, Tvrnica lijekova "Pliva"] will begin producing insecticides, new medicines, seven new pharmaceutical raw materials, and 35 new laboratory chemicals. (2)

The new "Piram" Chemical Enterprise in Kikinda recently began production of shoe paste, floor wax, and axle grease. (3)

In 1953, the "Kolor" Dye Factory (Tovarna barv "Kolor") in Medvode produced 4,400 tons of dyes. It is preparing to export 50 tons of its products to Turkey and other eastern countries. (4)

The livestock fodder factory in Bjelovar, which was put into operation in the fall of 1953, has increased its capacity to 2 carloads of fodder daily. (5)

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The Concentrated Fodder Factory (Tovarna mornih krmil), which was recently established in Ljubljana, will produce fodder, and mineral, vitamin, and antibiotic preparations for veterinarians. (6)

The "Sjemenka" Enterprise, recently established in Podravska Slatina, will distribute selected seed, handle means [products and equipment] for the protection of plants, and handle artificial fertilizers. (7)

Construction Materials Industry

The "Dubravka" brickworks ["Dubravka" Srez Enterprise for the Production of Brick Products, Kotarsko poduzece za proizvodnju opekarskih proizvoda "Dubravka"] in Turcin near Varazdin is to increase its production from 7 million to 9 million bricks annually. (8)

The brickworks in Krizevci ["Kringramat" Krizevci Industry of Construction Materials, Krizevacka industrija gradjevnog materijala "Kringramat"] is to increase its production in 1954 by a million bricks and tiles. The brickworks will employ an additional 30 workers. (9)

A new clayworks is to be put into operation in Kutina between 1 June and 1 July 1954. It is seeking credits of 155 million dinars. (9)

The limestone industry [Industrija vapna] in Ozalj has five kilns whose annual capacity is 36,000 tons of lime, one of the largest operations of its kind in Yugoslavia. (10)

An additional construction enterprise is being established in Vrsac because the present "Graditelj" Enterprise is not able to handle all the construction in the city. (11)

In 1954, 84 million dinars are to be spent on the Wood Industrial Enterprise (Drvno industrisko poduzece) in Slavonski Brod. In 1953, the enterprise exported 737 cubic meters of veneers, or half its [veneer] production. It exported 80 percent of its cut lumber production. (12)

The wood industrial enterprise [Srez Wood Processing and Automobile Transportation Enterprise, Kotarkso sumsko preradivacko autosobraccjno poduzece] in Donji Lapac is to receive new equipment for the production of parquet and ship flooring. (13)

Electrical Industry

The "Elektron" [Electrical Equipment Factory, Tvornica elektricnih aparata "Elektron"] in Samobor is directing its production toward new types of electric cookers, boilers, and other electrical household equipment. (14)

The "Elip" [Electrical Industrial Enterprise, Elektroindustrijsko preduzece "Elip"] in Zemun is to produce electric irons for the first time.

The "Mihailo Pupin" [Telephone and Telegraph Equipment Factory, Fabrika TT uredjaja "Mihailo Pupin"] in Belgrade is to produce interphones for the first time. (15)

The telecommunications enterprise in Przane near Ljubljana is serially producing radios, radio parts, and high-frequency telephone equipment. The enterprise employs 450 workers.

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The enterprise in Sent Jernej na Dolenjsko is serially producing rheostats. The enterprise employs 35 workers.

The enterprise in Sezana na Notranjsko is assembling radios and employs 50 workers.

The above three enterprises were established by the Institute for Electrical Communications in Ljubljana. (16)

The "Nikola Tesla" Radio Industry is putting on the market the new T-54 D radio, designed by Engineers Milisav Mijatovic and Djordje Nikolic. Except for some parts, the new radio is made of domestic materials. The new radio, which can receive domestic and foreign broadcasts on short- and medium wave lengths, will sell for 25,000-30,000 dinars.

A new interphone has been produced at this factory. According to Velimir Mesaros, head of the development laboratory, the interphone can be used not only for intercommunications but also for receiving radio programs, since it has a radio receiver. (17)

Ferrous Metallurgical Industry

In 1954, 3 billion dinars are to be invested by the Jesenice Ironworks (Zelezarna Jesenice) in a new thermal power plant, a thin plate rolling mill, and a rotary furnace for heavy rolled rails. (18)

A 10-ton electrical furnace which will produce all types of electrical steel was recently put into operation at the Zenica Ironworks (Zeljezara Zenica). This is the first furnace of its kind in Yugoslavia. (19)

On 19 March 1954, a new blast furnace with a capacity of 40 tons began production in the Zenica Ironworks. (20)

Food Industry

A new starch factory is to be put into operation in Zrenjanin. (13)

A slaughterhouse in Vrbas, which will be completed in 1956, will produce annually over 20,000 tons of meat products. (21)

A new food plant is under construction in Buje Srez. (22)

New factories for the processing of fruits and vegetables are to be constructed in Donji Andrijevac, Podravska Slatina, Vinkovci, and Nasice. (23)

The "Istranka" Cheese Factory, the first in Istria, was recently established in Vodnjan near Pula. At first, the factory will have a utilization capacity of 1,000 liters of milk daily, which is to be increased to 2,000 liters. The factory will produce sheep cheese, butter, and lactose. (24)

Leather and Footwear Industry

The "Tobus" Enterprise was recently established in Ljubljana to handle leather goods and [leather] exports and imports. (6)

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Metal Industry

The "Jugostroj" in Belgrade is producing two types of refrigerators: one with a small compressor [size not given] and the other with a smaller compressor of 1.2 cubic meters. The factory is preparing to produce 4,000-calorie compressors for large refrigerator units. (15)

The "Cetar" in Nis recently began production of washing machines which can wash 300 kilograms of clothing in 8 hours, using 5 kilograms of soap and 2 kilograms of soap powder, and utilizing for fuel 6 kilograms of wood and 108 kilograms of lignite. The factory is also producing smaller washing machines and machines for the final finishing of cloth. (17)

The "Jugoturbin" Enterprise was recently organized in Karlovac for the production of steam turbines. (25)

Early in 1954, the diesel engine factory ["Vladimir Bakaric" Diesel Engine Factory, Tvornica dizel motora "Vladimir Bakaric"] began production of 420-horsepower diesel ship engines. (19)

The technical factory ["Tehtnica" Technical Factory, Tovarna tehtnic "Tehtnica"] is sending technicians abroad to learn how to produce electrical cranes. (1)

The "Poljoprivrednik" Enterprise for the Production of Agricultural Machinery (Poduzece za proizvodnju poljoprivrednih masina "Poljoprivrednik") in Sombor is to begin production of new types of agricultural equipment, such as radiators for tractors and carburetors for diesel engines. (26)

The gun factory [Hunters' Cartridge Factory, Tovarna lovskih patron?] in Koprivnica is to be transferred into new quarters on the Sava River, where the "Planika" Footwear Industry, Industrija obutve "Planika" is located.

The gun factory produces and repairs hunting guns. It has 27 qualified workers and 11 apprentices and maintains a school for 60 students. It produces annually 200 double-barreled guns, 100 rifles, and repairs 400 to 500 guns. In 1955, when the factory begins producing at full capacity, it will produce guns at one fourth the price paid for them abroad. It will produce as many guns monthly as it now does annually. (27)

The "Impol" [Industry of Metal Products, Industrija metalnih polizdelkov "Impol"] in Slovenska Bistrica is planning to produce aluminum wire for high-voltage transmission lines. The factory is being prepared to process aluminum. (28)

Textile Industry

In April 1954, construction is to begin on a viscose factory in Loznica. (27)

A new factory producing ready-to-wear clothing is to be put into operation by 1 May 1954 in Crvenka, Kuljski Srez. At first, this factory will produce men's clothing and underwear. It will produce women's clothing later. (29)

The "Jugoplastika" Factory in Split recently began producing new types of men's, women's, and children's clothing. (30)

The "Crvena zvezda" [Wool Fabric and Yarn Factory, Fabrika vunelih tkanina i pletiva "Crvena zvezda"], the "Jedinstvo" [Wool Fabric Factory, Fabrika vunelih tkanina "Jedinstvo"], and the woolen fabric factory in Bucje near Leskovac recently began production of artificial wool fabrics. (31)

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The "Dalmatinka" [Spinning Mill and Thread Factory, Prediona i tvornica konca "Dalmatinka"] in Sinj, which produces all types of combed cotton yarn, has 650 workers, working in three shifts. (10)

In 1954, over 125 million dinars are to be spent on the expansion and reorganization of the "Varteks" [Varazdin Textile Industry, Varazdinska tekstilna industrija "Vartek.":]. (24)

The silk industry in Varazdin ["Vis" Varazdin Silk Industry, Varazdinska industrija svile "Vis"] will spend 14 billion dinars in 1954 to complete a dye mill, build housing, and procure additional equipment. (32)

The "Duga Resa" Cotton Industry (Pamucna industrija "Duga Resa") in Duga Resa will produce 15 million meters of fabrics and 5,000 tons of yarn in 1954. (23)

Transportation Industry

At a meeting of representatives of industrial enterprises, held in Belgrade on 16 March 1954, the following conclusions regarding production for transportation were reached:

1. Yugoslav domestic industry can produce 50 streetcars and 60 buses this year; and 50 streetcars, 120 autobuses, and a number of trolley-buses in 1955.
2. The "Dragoslav Djordjevic-Gosa" [Railroad Car and Iron Construction Factory, Fabrika vagona i gvozdenih konstrukcija "Dragoslav Djordjevic-Gosa"] in Smederevska Palanka is constructing ten streetcars which are to be finished in 8 months. Each streetcar will cost 30 to 35 million dinars. The enterprise will not be able to produce trolley buses this year.
3. The "Rade Koncar" [Electrical Equipment Factory, Tvornica elektricnih strojeva "Rade Koncar"] in Zagreb, and the "Sever" [Electrical Equipment Factory, Tvornica elektricnih strojeva "Sever"] in Subotica will be able to assemble, from parts purchased abroad, 20 trolley buses each. In 1955, the "Sever" will be able to produce electrical equipment for trolley buses and the "Rade Koncar" will be able to produce switching equipment. Enterprises in Maribor and Ljubljana [not specified; probably the "Avtokaroserija", "Autobus Chassis Factory, Tovarna avtobusnih karoserija "Avtokaroserija" in Maribor; and the "Karoserija" "Autobus Steel Chassis Factory, Tovarna jeklenih avtobusnih karoserij "Avtokaroserija"] can produce the chassis.
4. In 1954, the automobile factory in Priboj and the "Ikarus" in Belgrade can produce 50 autobuses for local use, and 120 in 1955. Seventy percent of the parts would have to be imported this year, and 30 percent in 1955. (33)

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