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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY **Yugoslavia**

REPORT

SUBJECT **Organization and Equipment of the Center Radar  
Jugoslavije (Yugoslavian Radar Center) at Zadar**

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Center Radar Jugoslavije

1. "The Center Radar Jugoslavije (Yugoslavian Radar Center) is located just east of Zadar, on the road which leads to the stadium. It is an Army school for specialized radar personnel. Prior to Summer 1951 this school was located in Belgrade. The following observations are dated early 1952 to November 1952.

Personnel

2. "The staff of the Center Radar Jugoslavije consists of some 60 officers, NCOs and specialized servicemen, most of whom were trained in the USSR prior to 1948. They come from all branches of the armed forces. The school has some 150 students at a time. They come from all ranks, the highest in 1952 being a major.

3. "The staff includes:

Lt Col (sic) Andrej Spahar

Lt Col Stevo Grees

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Capt (fnu) Ruzicic1st Lt Obrad Sipka1st Lt (fnu) CiricSgt 1st Class Ljubo MalikovicCapt Lazo KovacevicSgt 1st Class Drago MarkovicCapt Sime FabulicSgt 1st Class Marko Kotur

4. "Only ten members of the specialized staff attached to the Center Radar Jugoslavije are assigned to actual instruction. The others operate actual radar installations and assemble and repair radar equipment. Those staff members not engaged in teaching have little or no contact with the students, to whom many sections of the center are strictly off limits.

#### Equipment

5. "The Zadar Radar Center is equipped with Soviet and German-make radar sets. The Soviet sets are type P. 2. M. Collector's note: Abbreviations not explained. The German sets are Mannheim and Wiesburg types with 70 km radius. The range of error in the Soviet sets is one degree. The German sets have a toleration point up to 15 degrees.

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6. [ ] the following instructions relating to the Soviet P 2 M radar receptors:  
/See Enclosure (A)/

- (a) Frame-aerial must be at least 11 meters high
- (b) Frame-aerial must be assembled in such a way that it may be disguised or removed easily.
- (c) Frame-aerial should be not more than 30 meters from the radar station.
- (d) An empty area of 600 meters [not indicated whether this pertains to radius or square meters] should be preserved around the frame-aerial.

These instructions hold true for the mobile radar stations on trucks.

- 7. "The radar receptors at the center are supplied with electric power from the Zadar power plant. The mobile radar stations have their own generators. The engine of a mobile radar station consumes about 15 luters [sic; Liters?] of gas per hour.
- 8. "The radar sets at Zadar are not in constant operation. They are shut off several times a day for reasons of economy. Since the radar station and training center operates on electric power supplied from the town of Zadar the costs of operation are very high, and power is not available in unlimited quantities.

#### Production

- 9. "Those military personnel assigned to the Center Radar Jugoslavije who are not training students are assembling radar apparatus. The origin and make of the parts used in these sets is unknown [ ] because no parts [ ] bore marks indicating the plants where they were produced.

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- 10. "This radar apparatus is shipped to other radar stations along the Dalmatian coast. [ ] a large shipment of assembled radar sets in August 1952 to the radar station at Omis, near Split, and to a station on the coast about 10 km from Rijeka [direction not indicated]. In October 1952 another such shipment was sent to the radar station at Lukovac, near Sarajevo.

- 11. "The radar center at Zadar also assembles mobile radar stations mounted on special trucks. All these mobile stations are equipped with German Wissburg-type sets.

#### Training Schedule

- 12. "Of the 150 students at the Zadar Radar Center, about 30 are NCOs, 25 enlisted men and the rest officers. The enlisted men live in separate rooms. The NCOs and officers may share rooms. There is a separate mess hall for NCOs and officers.

- 13. "The daily program in October 1952 was:

5:30 am	-- Reveille
6:30 - 10:00	-- Breakfast. Theoretical courses. The students are taught the parts of the radar apparatus and the general operation of radio receivers and transmitters. They also learn the Morse code. The curriculum does not include the basic principles of electricity and physics.
10:00 - 12:00	-- Practical courses, following up the theoretical instruction. Assembly of radar apparatus etc.
12:00 - 14:00	-- Dinner. Rest period.
14:00 - 16:00	-- Practical courses.
16:00 - 18:00	-- Rest period.
18:00 - 19:00	-- Political Hour, except on Sundays.

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14. "Students at the training center are forbidden to visit the town of Zadar, except on Sundays when they may go in groups of 10 to 15. They are forbidden to fraternize with the local population. They must never reveal anything to civilians about the training center.

Political Instruction

15. "During the Political Hours articles from Borba /official organ of the Yugoslavian CP/ or the Army newspaper Narodna Armija are read and discussed. From time to time inspectors visit these classes and question the students.
16. "On 4 and 5 Nov 52 a Colonel came from Split to examine the students on world political problems. In answer to a student's question on the relationship between Yugoslavia and the Western Powers, the Colonel stated: 'Yugoslavia is today the most powerful nation in Western Europe. The Western Powers fear that the USSR will attack them. Therefore they are helping Yugoslavia because they fear that the USSR may overrun us /Yugoslavia/ and use the country as an air and naval base from which to attack the West.' Another student asked the Colonel his opinion of the US attitude toward Yugoslavia. The Colonel replied: 'We should not regard the US as our friend. The US, the UK and France are members of the Atlantic Pact Organization, NATO, of which Italy is also a member. Italy represents a direct threat to our national independence. It is a country against which we have territorial claims and vice-versa. Should Italy attack Yugoslavia, the Western Powers would naturally help Italy, not Yugoslavia. Our relations with the US should consequently be very reserved and cautious.'

Security

17. "In August 1952 General Branko Obradovic, chief of antiaircraft defense for the Yugoslav Army, inspected the Zadar radar center. Prior to this inspection it was customary for four armed soldiers to be on guard duty outside the training center premises. The General ordered these guards to be withdrawn and posted inside the center. Four guards are on duty during the day and 10 at night. The withdrawal of the guards from the outside was done purposely so that civilians would not notice the site of the important military installation. Today people can walk by the entrance to the center without even noticing that it is a military compound.
18. "The soldiers on guard duty do not belong to the training center. They come from military units stationed in the Zadar area. The guards do not know what kind of secret military installations they are guarding.

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Military Installations in and near Zadar

19. "Each radar apparatus operated at the Zadar Radar Center is linked directly with the military headquarters in the town of Zadar. These headquarters are known as Barracks No 2. In early November 1952 the military commander of Zadar was Col (fnu) Likic. The deputy commander and political officer was Col Ante Krunjac. Antiaircraft artillery units are stationed in Barracks No 2. Some 35 old German and Yugoslavian antiaircraft guns, 75 mm calibre, are stored just behind these barracks. They have been overhauled and were in perfect condition in autumn 1952. They are ready for action at a moment's notice but are camouflaged from aerial observation. Thirty more antiaircraft guns are stored in the wide courtyard of Barracks No 2.
20. "Barracks No 7 in Zadar is an officers' school. Brand new US antiaircraft guns, 35 mm calibre, are stored behind these barracks. These guns are used by the cadets in training.
21. "Five other new US antiaircraft guns, 35 mm calibre, are stored in the KNOJ barracks (Koministicke Narodne Omladina Jugoslavije - Yugoslav Security Force).

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22. "A large naval base for submarines and warships is under construction in the estuary of the Sibenik River at Sibenik.
23. "Armored units are stationed at Caplin, near Mostar. These units are equipped with light Italian tanks with 75 mm calibre guns.
24. "In autumn 1952 all military units stationed along the Dalmatian coast were equipped with new Yugoslavian rifles -- 7.89 mm, German Mauser-type, manufactured at Kragujevac. These units also received a new type of machine gun, 7.89 mm with 'exchangeable barrels', manufactured in Yugoslavia. New US-type automatic 'heavy rifles' were also issued.
25. "A KNOJ (popularly called 'Granicar') unit is stationed in Zadar. It serves as the coast guard for Zadar and vicinity and patrols the coastal waters. It disposes of five motorboats, of which only three are in good operating condition. These motorboats are about 15 m long with a maximum speed of 25 mph. Each boat is armed with three machine guns, 7.89 mm calibre and is manned by a crew of five. These boats halt all craft within a six mile radius of Zadar to check sailing papers and personal identifications."

ENCLOSURE (A): Sketch of a Soviet P 2 M-type Radar Set with Legend

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ENCLOSURE (A)

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## SKETCH OF A SOVIET P2M-TYPE RADAR SET WITH LEGEND

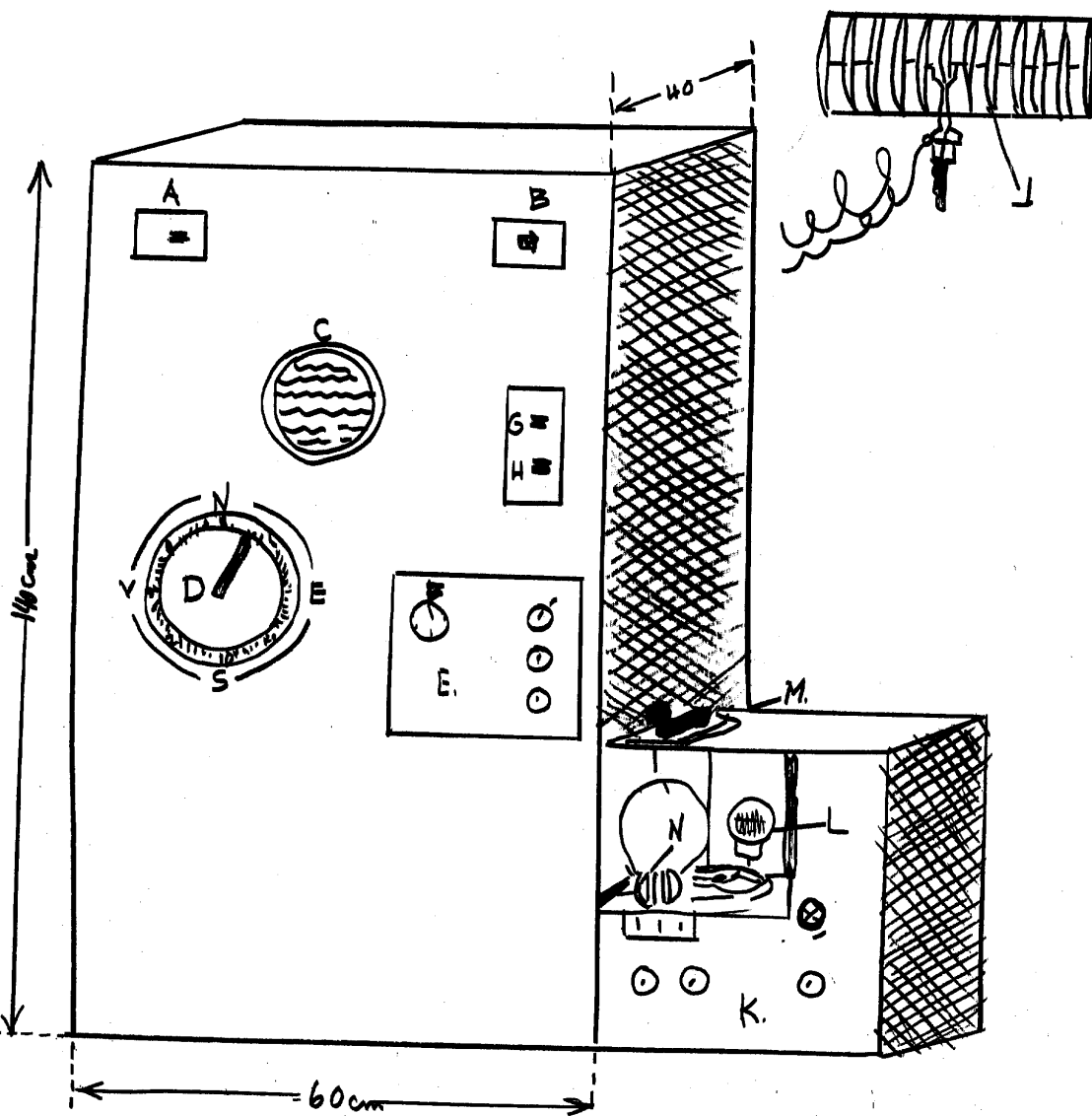


EXHIBIT "A"

## Legend

- A... Switch which interrupts the flow of current through three pipe-circuits, each 220 volts
- B... Switch for the high tension current; 30,000 volts.
- C... Cathode tube
- D... Synchronized indicator showing the movement of the frame aerial. Divided into 360 degrees 'on the cardinal points.'
- E... Receiver and selector of the reflected waves.
- F... Magic eye
- G... Switch and contact for the 75 km radius
- H... Switch and contact for the 150 km radius
- /No I indicated/
- J... Frame aerial
- K... Radio receiver and transmitter
- L... Microphone
- M... Earphones

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