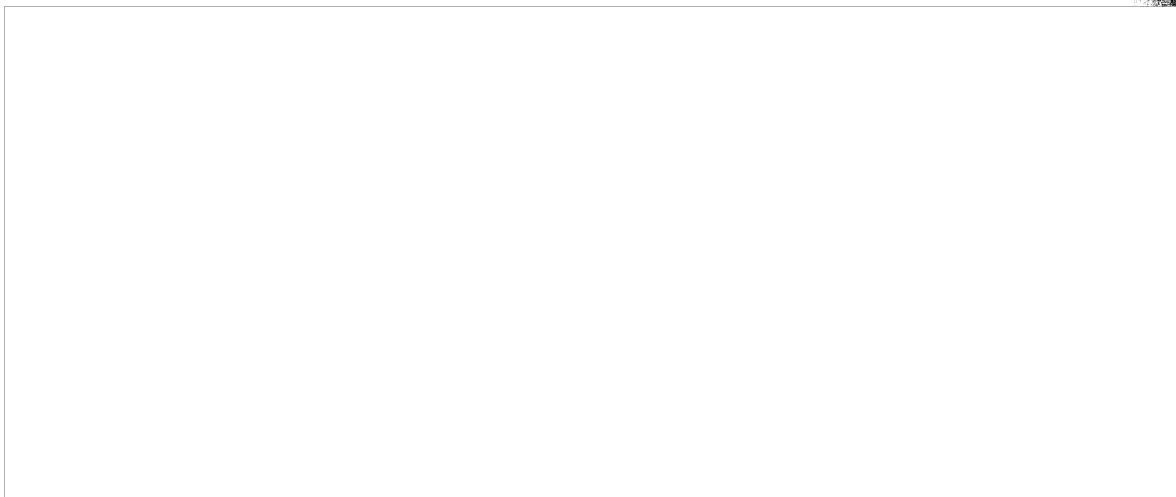
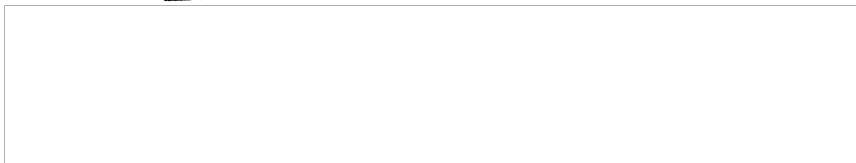


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Title: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC NEWS FROM YUGOSLAVIA



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RESTRICTED**DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS TO SCIENTIFIC WORKERS IN YUGOSLAVIA**

Belgrade, 3 January -- On 31 December 1949, Yugoslav scientific workers were awarded prizes by the federal government as a reward for their scientific work and research. Heretofore, these prizes have not been given to writers or artists. A large part of the 249 awards distributed, amounting to a total of about 10,000,000 dinars, went to the best workers in the scientific field.

The largest prize for scientific work and resulting research, 120,000 dinars, was awarded to Hans Samets, head of the Institute of Chemistry of the Slovene Academy of Sciences at Ljubljana, for his "Chemical Studies" and for his work on the production of metallurgical coke from Yugoslav coal. His work relating to the chemistry of starch is known throughout the scientific world.

An award of 100,000 dinars was divided between Dr. Krecimir Belenovic, professor at the University of Zagreb, for his research in organic chemistry, and Dr. Pavle Savic, professor at the University of Belgrade, for his work in the field of low temperatures. Engineers Dipsman and Hislevski received a prize of 100,000 dinars for their joint work in creating new varieties of maize, sunflowers, and early and late wheat. Scientific workers rewarded for having elevated and organized scientific work included Felix Lose, professor at the University of Ljubljana, who organized the Mechanical Institute, and Milovan Boljevic, who organized the Hydrotechnical Institute.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEMP INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, 3 January -- The production of hemp in Yugoslavia in 1949 reached the level of production planned to be reached by 1950. The total yield of hemp was almost seven times as much as that of 1945. The production of hemp fibers was 203 percent greater than in 1947.

Hemp production in Yugoslavia before the war did not even satisfy the needs of the country's textile industry. At present the hemp industry not only satisfies the needs of Yugoslavia but also produces hemp for export.

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Four hemp spinning-mills have been put into operation in the Vojvodina alone since the liberation. Production will soon begin in a fifth mill in the Vojvodina, and in another in Bosnia. Six new mills are in process of being constructed in the Vojvodina. Numerous old mills throughout the country have been renovated and enlarged and their capacity greatly increased. Most of the machines for manufacturing hemp fibers have been furnished by Yugoslav factories.

NEW SHIPS CONSTRUCTED AT RIJEKA

Belgrade, 3 January -- The Titograd, the fourth of a series of motor ships for passengers and cargo, with a tonnage of 4,000 tons, and the Proleterka, a new tug, were launched 2 January 1950 at Rijeka Harbor.

Seven new vessels, four of the Titograd type and three tugs, were constructed in the Rijeka shipyards in 1949. These shipyards have also repaired several ships and constructed a blast furnace, which they were obliged to build following a break in relations with East European countries.

DISCOVERY OF NEW DEPOSITS OF COAL AND GRAPHITE IN CROATIA

Belgrade, 3 January -- Important deposits of brown coal of high calorific value have been discovered at the foot of the Papuk and Krndija Mountains and in the Pozega Valley in Croatia. Some deposits of coal have also been discovered in the Djakovo district and some graphite deposits in the Masice district.

ACTIVITY OF THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE AT PRILEP

Belgrade, 4 January -- The Tobacco Institute at Prilep, Macedonia, in 1949 made numerous discoveries already being put into practice in the production of tobacco in Yugoslavia. On the initiative of this Institute, the cultivation of "Mahorka", a variety of tobacco rich in nicotine, will soon begin in Macedonia. "Mahorka" will be used exclusively as raw material for the nicotine factory at Skoplje.

A new method of fermentation, developed at the Institute, makes it possible

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to ferment the product in some ten days at all times of the year instead of waiting several months after the harvest to be able to treat tobacco industrially.

Research to combat diseases and parasites of tobacco has been effected at this Institute. A product has been prepared which will be used effectively in this regard.

Large quantities of seed of the best varieties of tobacco produced at the Institute have been distributed to producers.

THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL MINORITY IN MONTENEGRO

Belgrade, 6 January -- The 20,000 members of the Albanian minority in Montenegro who had no rights before the war are today represented in all the agencies of the people's government. 160 members of the minority have been elected to the plenary assemblies of the local and district people's councils. Six Albanian deputies, elected to the National Assembly after the war, participate equally with the other people's representatives in the solution of all questions.

The members of the Albanian minority had no opportunity to study their native tongue in prewar Yugoslavia. Today, instruction in the Albanian language is given in 34 elementary schools, which are attended by 3,000 children of this national minority. The secondary school at Ulcinj offers the opportunity to pursue their studies.

The people's governments have organized a large network of courses to combat illiteracy among the Albanians, 95 percent of whom were illiterate. These courses have reduced this percentage to 30 percent.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL MACHINE INDUSTRY

Belgrade, 6 January -- The 1949 plan for production of agricultural machines was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Yugoslav factories for agricultural machines and tools produced and delivered from 7 to 570 percent more products,

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depending on the kind of machine or tool, than in 1948.

In 1949, more than 40,000 horse-drawn plows were sent to the villages as compared with 26,000 in 1948, more than 20,000 horse-drawn harrows against 10,000 in 1948, about 10,000 cultivators against 5,600 in 1948, 1,300 sorters against 900 in 1948, 580 threshers against 530 in 1948, and a number of machines of various sizes produced by the national factories.

Numerous other machines which were imported before the war are currently produced in Yugoslav factories, namely: chemical fertilizer spreaders, grain sowers, reapers, hand and mechanical presses, large and small threshers, straw elevators, etc.

The Yugoslav agricultural machine industry is scheduled to produce this year almost all the modern agricultural machines used in rationalized cultivation of the land. In addition, ~~they are~~ ^{it is} scheduled to produce in 1951 and 1952 some dozens of machines such as wheat and corn combines. Production of a series of tractors of Yugoslav make, the "Udarnik" and the "Zadruga", will begin during the second quarter of this year. The prototypes of these tractors have completed experimental work successfully. Equipped with 50-horsepower engines, they can easily work four fields simultaneously. Production on a series of 60-horsepower Diesel caterpillar tractors is also to be undertaken at the end of this year. This year Yugoslav factories will produce tractor plows, rollers, cultivators, wheat sowers, beet plows, potato planters and diggers, etc. They will also produce some tractors which can perform several ^N ~~operation~~ ^A simultaneously and will be particularly suitable for work in mountainous sections.

The leaders of the Cominform countries have tried to impede the mechanization of Yugoslav agriculture. Hungary, for example, by virtue of a trade agreement, was scheduled to deliver and install equipment for a large modern agricultural machine factory for the production of a series of threshers, selectors, reapers, tractor plows, and cultivators. But Hungary refused to keep its agreement. Yugoslavia has established the "Pobeda" Combine, a new enterprise for the production of agricultural machines and tools at Novi Sad,

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and has enlarged the existing agricultural machine factories. Through enlarging the production capacity of the foundry at Osijek, a daily production of 200 plows, surpassing the capacity of the factory which Hungary was scheduled to equip, has been attained. This year, the "Pobeda" Factory at Novi Sad and the agricultural machine factory at Zemun will be put into operation.

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