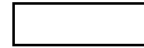



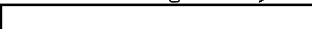
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- 2 -

3. The factory employs 2,500 workers. The average monthly profit amounts to approximately 100 million dinars.¹ Minerals and materials employed are calcium oxide; baked limestone, which is supplied by domestic factories; silicon dioxide; silica, supplied by a neighboring mine; salt supplied by the Tuzla mines; scrap iron; coke; and lignite, which at times is supplied in insufficient quantities.
4. Attached hereto are a sketch and legend showing the layout of the Elektrosbosna installations. Other sketches, showing:
 - a. preparation of sodium-chloride solution for electrolysis;
 - b. production of chlorine derivatives;
 - c. purification of sodium-chloride solution in the post-electrolysis process;
 - d. compression of hydrogen; and
 - e. liquidification of chlorine,are available in the CIA Library.

25X1A

1.  Comment: The official rate of exchange of the dinar was set at 300 dinars to \$1.00, as of 1 January 1952. Prior to that time, the official exchange was 50 dinars to \$1.00. The free-market rate,  is approximately 700 dinars to \$1.00.

25X1

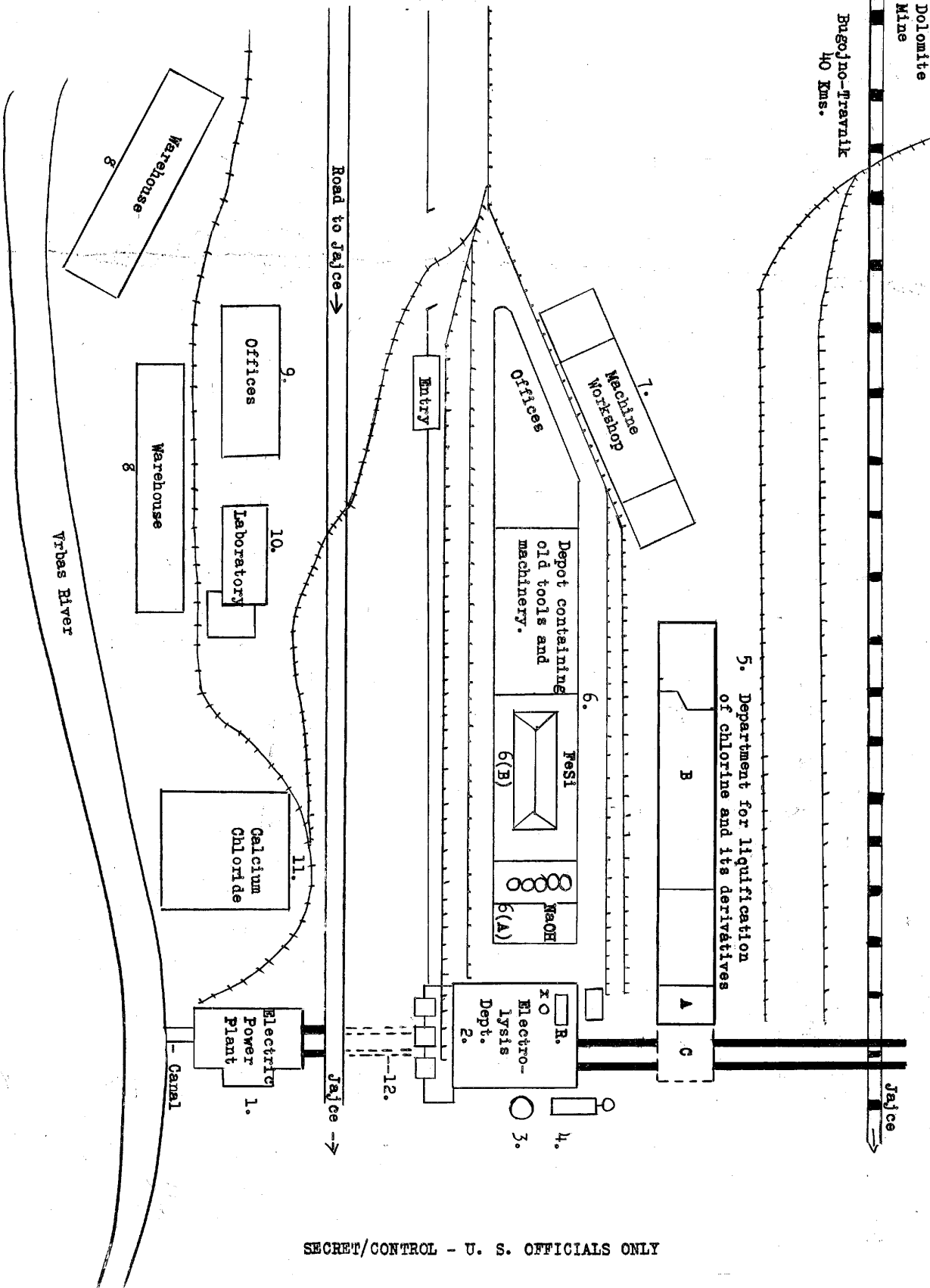
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25X1A

Sketch 1

Elektrobosna Chemical Factory



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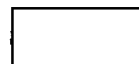
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 25X1ASketch 1 (continued)Legend and description of the various projects depicted in sketch 1:

1. Electric power plant - A building which covers an area approximately 15 x 5 meters. This building contains five turbines and supplies the entire factory and the town of Jajce with electricity. Water is pumped into the station from the Pliva River through two conduits, each of which is 1.5 meters in diameter.
2. Electrolysis department - A building 30 x 20 meters in size, comprising two floors underground and three stories above the ground. The various floors are described as follows:
 - a. The lower subterranean floor contains three mixers for sodium chloride and water. Pumps to drain out the solution are attached to the center mixer.
 - b. The upper subterranean floor contains two salt tanks; three tanks where the salt is separated from its chlorine content; two coolers; and several other pieces of apparatus for the separation of the chlorine content. A separate tank for the storing of the solution is likewise located on the same floor.
 - c. The ground floor is equipped with fifty electrolyzers; two separators (used to isolate the chlorine from the solution); and an exhaust apparatus whose function is to release the hydrogen into the atmosphere (see figure x).
 - d. The first floor contains two filter presses; two tubes or bulbs to dry the chlorine; a water refrigerator for the chlorine; a large air refrigerator of clay; and two tanks in which the chlorine is collected.
 - e. The second floor contains a tank for the storage of the cleared solution which flows into the electrolyzers.
3. Pressureless hydrogen tank.
4. Department for the compression of hydrogen, containing a compressor; a tank for the compressed hydrogen, and three ball-distributors.
5. Department where chlorine and its derivatives are liquified, which occupies a building 16 x 7 meters in area. A shed (see figure 5C) serves for the storage of hydrochloric acid and scrap iron. This department is equipped as follows:
 - a. Section A, where the liquification process takes place, contains separator machines for drying the chlorine; three tanks for sulphuric acid; cleaning apparatus to scrub the chlorine; three air pumps; a tank for the collection of compressed air; a large cooling tank for the cooling of chlorine with ammonia; a large compressor; a refrigerator and purifier for the liquid ammonia; two tanks to hold the liquid chlorine; a scale for the weighing of the liquified chlorine, and four small compressors.
 - b. Section B handles the chlorine derivatives. The equipment in this section consists of: two pieces of apparatus for the production of acetylene; a tank in which the acetylene is collected; three containers for carbide, each 3 x 2 meters in size; two wool filters for the purification of the acetylene; a gas meter; two large vats used to mix

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Sketch 1 (continued)

25X1A

- chlorine with acetylene; a tank to hold tetrachloroethane; two furnaces for calcium hydroxide or slaked lime; three water refrigerators; two tanks in which to collect the trichloroethylene; two Hekmann columns, one of which is used for the fractional distillation of the trichloroethylene and the other for repeated fractional distillation of the trichloroethylene; a tank in which perchloroethylene is collected; and an interconnecting tank where chlorine is added for the purpose of obtaining hexachloroethylene.
6. Building where sodium hydroxide and ferrosilicide (NaOH and FeSi on the sketch) are produced. This building occupies an area 50 x 10 meters and contains a storage section for old tools as well as offices of the managerial staff. Sodium hydroxide is produced in section 6A, which is broken down into two subsections. One of these subsections where sodium hydroxide is produced, contains six boilers, each 3.5 meters high, heated by a gas-producing generator. The other subsection contains laboratory equipment. Ferro-silicide is produced in section 6B. A furnace and other unspecified apparatus and equipment are located in this section.
 7. Machine shop.
 8. Two large warehouses.
 9. Office building.
 10. Chemical laboratory.
 11. Storage for calcium chloride.
 12. Underground tank, composed of three large compartments, for the storage of salt.

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