

FEB 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 25 April 1952

SUBJECT "Spezialna Cemento" Factory, Pulj

NO. OF PAGES 2

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DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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1. A factory denominated the "Spezialna Cemento" (Special Cement Factory) covers the entire extent of Sveti Petar Island in the Port of Pulj, and occupies buildings formerly owned by the Italians. A certain Pavikievac and an engineer by the name of Kristulovic have been identified respectively as the director and deputy director of the factory. Approximately 22 clerical employees and some 400 workers, who are assigned to three different work shifts, are attached to the cement factory. 25X1
2. Ordinary cement is now being produced at the "Spezialna Cemento" by means of a time- and labor-saving system. In order to produce ordinary cement, pulverized layers of gravel and cinders are drawn into "Gruber" furnaces by means of suction. During the process, smoke highly impregnated with cement powder, issues from the chimneys of the "Gruber" furnaces. Suction devices have been rigged to the chimneys. These suction devices exert intense pressure on the smoke, drawing the smoke out of the furnaces by means of centrifugal force, into a cylindrical cement silo, at the top of which there is an opening. As the smoke is forced out of this opening, it leaves particles of cement deposited on the sides of the silo. This system, which has been developed and activated by Engineer Kristulovic, permits the recovery of some two tons of cement a day.
3. The factory is equipped with four furnaces for the production of quick-setting cement, only one of which is in operation at the present time, owing to the fact that the press used in the preparation of pressed bauxite blocks and also essential in the production of cement, is capable of supplying only one furnace. A second press, which will permit the operation of an additional furnace, has been ordered from abroad and is expected to arrive at the plant in the near future.
4. The electric power station of the cement factory at the present time produces from 400 to 500 kilowatts generated by a single turbine in very poor condition.

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A small building, now in the process of construction, will house a steam boiler which will turn an old turbine. This turbine has been in the plant for an unspecified number of years. When the construction of the power station is completed, it will be capable of supplying 1,300 kilowatts.

5. At the present time a double-gauge track for a travelling crane is now being extended, while two old furnaces, which were part of the old buildings, have been scrapped.
6. The cement which is produced in the "Spezialna Cemento" is destined for exportation. Altogether some 220-250 tons of cement are produced daily at the factory; 100 tons of this are of ordinary cement produced by the "Gruber" furnaces; 80 to 100 tons of ordinary cement are produced in rotating furnaces; while 40 tons of the total production per day are of quick-setting cement. Since the month of April 1951, the factory management has complained about the scarcity of 50-kilogram paper sacks in which the finished cement is packed. An experimental shipment of loose cement in closed box cars has proved unsuccessful. Gravel needed for the production of cement is obtained from quarries located at the base of the mountain on which Fort Massimiliano, Pulj, an old abandoned fortress, is to be found.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 28 April 1952

SUBJECT Mirna Fish Preserves Factory in Rovinj

NO. OF PAGES 1

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[Redacted]

1. The Mirna factory for fish preserves in Rovinj was known as Ampelea prior to the nationalization of Yugoslav industries. The director of the factory is a certain Kucic, and the number of employees amounts to approximately 400, 350 of which are women. Work is done in one shift, from 6 a.m. until 2 p.m. 25X1
2. Products of the factory are canned fish preserved in oil, and salted fish in barrels, including tuna, mackerel, and sardines. Fresh fish is caught in the Adriatic Sea and supplied to the factory through fishermen's cooperatives in quantities varying from 30 to 300 quintals per day, during new-moon periods. The maximum daily processing capacity amounts to approximately 40 quintals of canned fish in oil, and approximately 100 quintals of fish preserved in salt for winter reserves. The latter is surplus fish which cannot be canned in oil during the fishing season, and is salted and preserved in barrels to be used in the winter when fishing is at a standstill, to prepare and can fillets, anchovies, and the like.
3. The tins used in canning are supplied by the canning factory in Labin, while the necessary amount of cases for shipping are made in the carpentry shop of the factory itself.
4. In the summer of 1951 the tuna catch was very small, and the major catch and output consequently consisted of sardines. During the preceding season, however, approximately 200 quintals of tuna were canned in oil.
5. Although a small portion of the factory output is sold on the domestic market the major amount of the produce is exported [redacted] to obtain foreign exchange. Cases earmarked for export are shipped by rail to Rijeka [redacted] 25X1
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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT []

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
SUBJECT Order of Battle;
The 7 Infantry Division

DATE DISTR. 28 April 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. The headquarters of 7 Infantry Division is located in Nis. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Colonel Ivo Popovic and the political commissar is Captain Klaric. The location of units of 7 Infantry Division known to informants are as follows:

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- a. One rifle regiment stationed at Vladicin Han, Serbia;
- b. One regiment of the Tito Guards stationed at Nis;
- c. One horse-drawn field artillery regiment stationed at Surdulica; and
- d. One engineer regiment, stationed at Bela Planka.

2. The rifle regiment [] stationed at Vladicin Han is located across from the railroad station in barracks which were formerly a tobacco warehouse. The commanding officer is Major Mate Blaskovic. The compound is composed as follows:

25X1

- a. One five-story building, about 30 x 10 meters; and
- b. Three barracks which house the showers, kitchen and infirmary. The compound is enclosed by a wire fence, two meters high.

3. The regiment is composed of the following units:

- a. Four rifle battalions, each comprising three companies of two platoons each. Battalion strength is 60 men; company strength, 20 men, and platoon strength, 10 men;
- b. One gun battery of about 20 men;
- c. One mortar company of about 16 men;

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- d. One signal company of about 25 men;
 - e. One machine-gun company of about 20 men;
 - f. One antitank company of about 32 men; and
 - g. One chemical-warfare platoon of about 10 men.
4. The armament of the various units is as follows:
- a. Rifle company:
 - Two German Schwartz automatic rifles;
 - Six Soviet P.P. Sh. submachine guns; and
 - Twelve repeating Mauser rifles.
 - b. Gun battery:
 - Three cannon of Italian make, caliber 65/17;
 - Three P.P. Sh. submachine guns; and
 - Fourteen Mauser rifles.
 - c. Mortar company:
 - Eight mortars including 3 x 120 mm. (equipped with undercarriage);
 - 3 x 82 mm. and 2 x 20 mm., all of Soviet make;
 - Eight P.P. Sh. submachine guns; and
 - Eight Mauser rifles.
 - d. Machine-gun company:
 - Four belt-fed Soviet machine guns mounted on tripods, caliber and type unidentified;
 - Four P.P. Sh. submachine guns; and
 - Twelve Mauser repeating rifles.
 - e. Antitank company
 - Six antitank grenade launchers (known in the Yugoslav Army as "ruoni bocacka");
 - Ten Soviet "Simonov" antitank rifles, caliber 14.5 mm.;
 - Six P.P. Sh. submachine guns; and
 - Ten repeating rifles.
 - f. Signal company:
 - Submachine guns and Mauser rifles issued to about 50 per cent of the personnel.
5. There are 30 horses in the unit which are kept in a requisitioned stable located about 100 meters from the Morava River bridge on the road to Surdulica.
6. There is an officers' club located near the Morava River bridge where food and quarters are furnished to transient officers. The building, which is two stories high, formerly housed a restaurant.

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INFORMATION REPORT

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CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 28 April 1952

SUBJECT State Technical School, Ljubljana

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

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In formulating the Five-Year Plan, the Yugoslav Government envisaged the training of a large number of engineers. With this aim in mind, beginning in 1947, the Ministry of Public Education, under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, advised students who had graduated from intermediate school to enroll in one of the State Technical Schools for training as technicians. One of these State Technical Schools is located in Ljubljana (Slovenia).

25X1

1. The Drzavna Tehniska Skola (State Technical School) in Ljubljana, for the training of technicians, is located on Askerceva Street. The 200 students enrolled at the school are deferred from military service for two years. The school offers a non-expense three-year technical course for students who are granted an allowance of 1,500 dinars monthly for the first two years and 1,200 dinars monthly for the third year of the course.
2. The curriculum at the State Technical School in Ljubljana includes courses in the following subjects:
 - a. Slovene language;
 - b. Russian language;
 - c. Technology (pertaining to metals);
 - d. Conveyor systems (pertaining to all types of cranes);
 - e. Steam engines;
 - f. Combustion engines;
 - g. Water turbines;
 - h. Basic elements of conveyor systems;
 - i. Mathematics and geometry; and
 - j. Physics and mechanics.

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3. At the end of the third year, students are given examinations in the various subject matters which have been studied. Graduates receive diplomas as technicians, which qualify them for admission to engineering school.
4. The school is equipped with machinery of German manufacture adequate for allowing the students to obtain practical experience.
5. The majority of instructors and students at the State Technical School in Ljubljana are Slovene. In general, the students are opposed to Tito and the present regime in Yugoslavia. However, they hesitate to give voice to their true feelings for fear of being accused by their Communist classmates.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 12 May 1952

SUBJECT 3 May Enterprise - Rijeka; and
"Djuro Djakovic" Machinery, Locomotive
and Bridge Industry - Slavonski Brod

NO. OF PAGES 2

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3 May Enterprise - Rijeka 25X1

1. In September 1951 the foundry of the Poduzece III Maj (3 May Enterprise), located at Ulica Jugoslovenske Armije, Rijeka, was headed by Ante Juras from Dubrovnik. It employed approximately 75 workers. At this time the foundry was supplied with domestic gypsum, particularly by a plant in Zenica, as well as with domestic copper, and tin imported . The foundry contained five furnaces which are described as follows: 25X1

- a. One cupola furnace of the Olivo model for smelting of cast iron, with a capacity of 1,200 kilograms per hour;
- b. One furnace similar to the above, with a capacity of 3,200 kilograms per hour;
- c. One naphtha furnace for smelting of bronze, with a capacity of 800 kilograms per hour; and
- d. Two one-nozzle furnaces for smelting of bronze, with a capacity of 300 kilograms every two and a half hours.

"Djuro Djakovic" Industry - Slavonski Brod

2. The offices of "Djuro Djakovic" Industrija Strojeva, Lokomotiva i Mostova ("Djuro Djakovic" Machinery, Locomotive and Bridge Industry) are located at Trg M. Tita (Marshal Tito Square). Sales office number 1. is located at 6 Trg Pobjede (Victory Square); and the factory itself is on Vinogradski Road, all in Slavonski Brod (Croatia).

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3. In 1950 the plant employed approximately 5,000 workers. Factory products included steel bridges, overhead traveling cranes with a hoisting capacity of 15 tons, surface traveling cranes, and narrow-gauge railroad cars. Other work done in the factory included repairs to locomotives and standard-gauge railroad cars. The various shops or sections of the factory are listed as follows:

a. Foundry, containing two cupola furnaces  one of which has a capacity of six tons per hour, and the other four tons per hour;

25X1

b. Lathe shop, equipped with center lathes of different sizes 


25X1

25X1

c. Repair shop, containing compressed-air and electric pistol-type drilling machines, of United States and German models.

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REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 12 May 1952

SUBJECT University of Zagreb

NO. OF PAGES 3

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1. Various faculties of the University of Zagreb are listed as follows: 25X1

- a. Agriculture and forestry, located at Maksimir;
- b. Economics, located in a five-story building at No. 8 Crvene Armije Street;
- c. Engineering, located in two four-story buildings at 26 Kacicewa Street;
- d. Law, located at 14 Marshal Tito Square;
- e. Medicine, located in the Salata quarter of the city;
- f. Natural science and mathematics, located in two four-story buildings facing each other, at Nos. 4 and 19 Marulicev Square;
- g. Pharmacy, located at 1 Kukoviceva Street;
- h. Philosophy, located at 14 Marshal Tito Square; and
- i. Veterinary, located on Heinzelova Street.

2. The current rector of the Zagreb University is an engineer, Professor Fran Bubanovic. He is a scholar of world renown, and author of a two-volume work entitled Nauka o Toplini (A Study on Heat), the first edition of which was published in Germany prior to and after the last war by two Yugoslav publishing houses. The previous rector at the University was Professor Andrea Mohorovicic, Communist and author of a critical work on Einstein's theory of relativity, and other well known works. In addition to the rector, the

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University also has two deputy rectors. The dean of the faculty of natural science and mathematics is Dr. Nikola Fink. Dr. Vlado Cupar is dean of the medical faculty, while Engineer Vlado Mohorovicic is dean of the engineering faculty.

3. Among the professors assigned to the University of Zagreb, the following are listed:
- a. Dr. Zeljko Markovic, who studied in Paris, and is considered to be one of Yugoslavia's foremost mathematicians [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - b. Dr. Stanko Bilinski, geometry instructor;
 - c. Dr. Jure Justinijanovic, head of the descriptive geometry department, who also teaches at the Teachers' College of Zagreb; he is not concerned with politics;
 - d. A certain Dr. Branusa, who is an engineer and teaches mathematics and analytical geometry;
 - e. Professor Rakcic, instructor of descriptive geometry;
 - f. A certain Professor Nice, instructor of descriptive geometry [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - g. A certain Engineer Albert, instructor of electro-technology; [redacted] 25X1
[redacted]
 - h. Dr. Vlado Perovic, instructor of anatomy; he is not concerned with politics;
 - i. Dr. Vlado Netzger, instructor of physics in the medical faculty [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - j. A certain Dr. Lorkovic, instructor of biology in the medical faculty; he is a scholar of wide renown;
 - k. Dr. Richard Hauptfeld, instructor of medicine [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - l. Dr. JuraJ Kallay, instructor of odontology in the medical faculty.
4. Approximately 1,000 students were enrolled at the University of Zagreb during the academic year of 1950-1951. They were distributed with regard to subjects or faculties as follows:
- a. Mathematics and physics: 300
 - b. Chemistry : 200
 - c. Geography : 100 to 150
 - d. Biology : 100 to 150
 - e. Geology : 50

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f. Physical chemistry	:	50
g. Oceanography	:	50
h. Astronomy	:	10 to 20
i. Meteorology	:	10 to 20
j. Geophysics	:	10 to 20

5. During the years immediately following the war, the Government encouraged university attendance in order to fill gaps in the various professional fields, particularly in the field of economics. Of recent years however, it has been necessary to reduce the attendance, because of the heavy burden on the budget created by the numerous people receiving doctors' degrees. While the enrollment of university students prior to the war amounted to 15,000, the current number enrolled is listed as over 50,000. The republican government fixes the quota of students to be admitted to each faculty. Students of favorable political standing are given the opportunity to choose their profession, whereas others, in most cases, are obliged to pursue studies in the field to which they have been assigned. Exception is, however, given to those students who volunteer to join the armed forces after obtaining their diplomas. Apart from registration fees, there are no tuition fees in Yugoslavia.
6. The impartial attitude of a large part of university professors, minimizes the necessity that a student be an orthodox Communist in order to obtain a degree. This at least is the case at the University of Zagreb. Professors of this University may easily be divided into three categories: professors who are decidedly Communist and promote students on purely political grounds; professors who are decidedly anti-Communist (in general scholars and scientists of renown), and promote only qualified students; and insecure professors, who, although not really in favor of Communism, will overlook the lack of preparation on the part of students, for fear of falling into disfavor.
7. Students of all faculties must attend courses on Marx and Lenin, and receive preliminary instruction with obligatory group discussions and examinations. Students who have previously had military training, or who have volunteered to join the armed forces after completing their studies, are exempt. The course on Marx and Lenin covers four hours a week, two hours being devoted to instruction, and two to class discussion. Preliminary instruction is given twice a month in four-hour stretches. Specific phases of the course depend upon the student's field of study. Students at the faculty of natural science and mathematics take artillery instruction, while those attending the faculty of chemistry are instructed in chemical warfare.
8. All students must take part in voluntary labor projects for two months during the summer vacation. These projects are generally out of town, although in the course of the academic year, students are also engaged at irregular intervals on projects in the city. Foreign students are also obliged to take part in these activities, but they are given lighter work, and are favored with regard to food and lodgings.
9. All university students must be members of the Narodna Studentska Omladina (National Student Youth) group. Membership fees amount to ten dinars a month. The organization gives periodic political lectures delivered by Party members. Regulations on attendance were so strict until 1950, that a certain number of students were expelled from further studies because of absence. Currently, however, it is said that numerous students are continuously absent from these lectures, and no drastic measures are taken against them.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT []

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 23 May 1952

SUBJECT Uljanik Enterprise, Pulj -
Ship Repairs

NO. OF PAGES 4

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1. Uljanik Enterprise, Pulj 25X1

1. General Manager of the Enterprise is Army Major Blaskovic, age 38, a Communist. The mechanical division of the Uljanik Enterprise, Pulj, is under the direction of Engineer Vittorio Baxa, a man about 42 years of age, who is assisted by Engineer Cipriano Udevicic¹ approximately 31 years of age. This division is responsible for the installation of engines and general repairs on ships. During July 1951, the following ships were undergoing repair or being constructed at the Uljanik Enterprise in Pulj. 25X1

a. GALEB, a naval training ship, (formerly the RAMB III, which was later known as the UCKA), which has its official headquarters at Split and is under the jurisdiction of the Naval Command at Split;

[]

c. JADRAN;³ 25X1

d. ZAGREB, a merchantship; and

e. Six new ships of the ABBAZIA⁴ type,

GALEB

2. The GALEB, whose hull is some 126 meters long and 18 meters wide across the beam, is equipped with two screws, one smokestack and one mast situated amidship. The vessel is capable of a maximum speed of 18 nautical miles per hour. During March 1948, this vessel (which was then known as the RAMB III), put in at the shipyard of the Uljanik Enterprise in Pulj. Under the supervision of a certain German engineer by the name of Schultz, the following parts were disassembled and overhauled:

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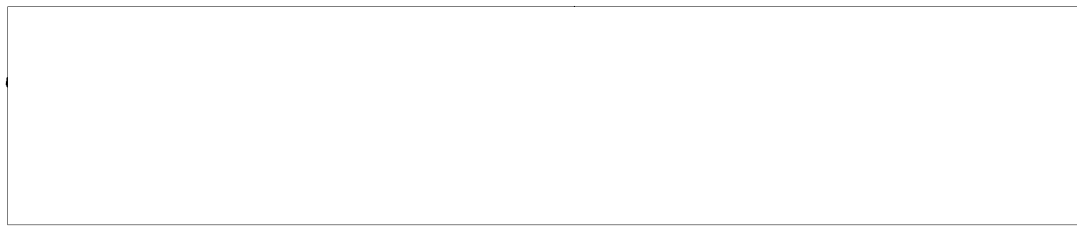
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- a. The two main engines, described as [redacted] 2,500 horsepower, were repaired at the engine shop within the Uljanik Enterprise at Pulj, while the gooseneck axles were sent to the 3 May Enterprise at Rijeka for overhauling. During December 1948, the repaired engines were re-installed on the GALEB, and four satisfactory tests were made. During these four tests, the engines were run variously from one-half to three hours, achieving 175 (sic) revolutions per minute;
- b. Four electric motors described as [redacted] 225-horsepower, were removed. Three of these were overhauled and re-installed, while the fourth was retained in the engine shop at the Uljanik Shipyard as a spare. The three repaired motors ran for 40 hours with satisfactory results; 25X1
- c. Emergency engine - owing to the lack of skill and incompetence on the part of the workers employed to rehaul this engine, 700 hours of work were required to repair it. The resultant tests were not completely satisfactory;
- d. Two compressors were overhauled and are now operating with complete efficiency;
- e. Twelve pumps of various unspecified types are operating efficiently; and
- f. A complete 220-volt electric-power plant, which arrived from Great Britain, was installed.
3. Installations and appointments aboard the GALEB have been described as follows:
- a. A conference room, commissioned officers' quarters and washrooms for the crew are situated in the forward end of the vessel;
- b. Amidship are situated: the engine rooms, bar and mess room; radio room and range-finder room [redacted] 25X1
- c. Classrooms, wardroom and quarters for commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers and seamen are situated in the stern. 25X1
4. Equipment and armament aboard the GALEB have been described as follows:
- a. Modern steering gear [redacted]
- b. An unspecified number of "Standard" fire extinguishers;
- c. Complete sanitary facilities, including a boiler for disinfection, have been installed; 25X1
- d. Signalling equipment consisting of signal flags in different colors, hand flags (semaphore), mast beacons, and searchlights (the number of the latter is not known owing to the fact that they have not yet been installed);
- e. The armament, which will be installed later at Split, will consist of 12 guns of various unspecified caliber and 14 machine guns, of unspecified type and caliber; and
- f. Two armored magazines have been installed in the ship; one magazine with a capacity for 240 heavy-caliber shells is situated in the bow (See A on attached Sketch No. 1), while the other magazine with a capacity for 300 medium-caliber shells, is situated in the stern of the vessel (See B in attached Sketch No. 1).
5. At the present time the crew of the GALEB comprises the following:
- a. Fourteen commissioned officers, including 2 lieutenant commanders, 1 lieutenant and 11 lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns;
- b. Sixty seamen, including an unspecified number of noncommissioned officers; and
- c. One thousand two hundred cadets, who will be taken aboard as soon as the training ship has been commissioned, presumably in November or December 1951.

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JADRAN

- 7. At the present time, 12 electricians and 20 carpenters are working on this vessel. The piston rings [redacted] which were ordered from the 3 May Enterprise at Rijeka, have not yet arrived. 25X1

ZAGREB

- 8. This merchantship is docked and undergoing repairs. Work is expected to be completed by October 1951.

ABBAZIA-type Vessels

25X1

- 9. Six vessels of the ABBAZIA class, each of which is equipped with two new [redacted] 1,000-horsepower engines, are now under construction. 25X1
25X1



- 3. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] JADRAN to be under repair at the Uljanik Enterprise (formerly Scoglio Olivi Shipyard), Pulj. 25X1
25X1

- 4. [redacted] Comment: [redacted], six new vessels of the ABBAZIA class are now under construction and nearing completion at the stated Enterprise. 25X1
25X1



25X1

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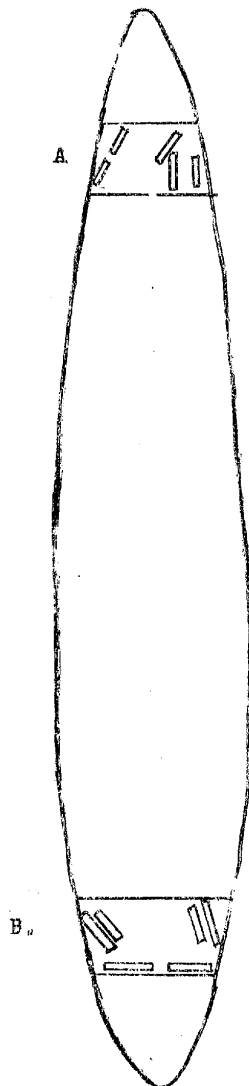
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25X1

-4-

APPENDIX



Drawing of the GALEB - Not to scale.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 23 May 1952

SUBJECT Idrija Mercury Mine

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

1. The Idrija Mercury Mine compound, which was destroyed during World War II, has now been restored. 25X1

2. Personnel:

- a. Director - Franc KENDA [redacted] 25X1
- b. Assistant Director - A certain Lukan [redacted]
- c. Mining Engineer - A certain Kusel [redacted]
- d. Thermal Engineer - A certain Grunn [redacted]
- e. Electrotechnical Engineer - An unidentified Slovene from Ljubljana; and
- f. Employees - 1,800 including workers and clerical help.

3. Three truckloads of mercury, in metal flasks weighing 36 kilograms each, are transported monthly to the Sv. Lucija railway station (near Tolmin). Most of this production goes to the United States and Great Britain.

4. In March 1951, the following equipment was received [redacted] 25X1

- a. One heavy crane (not yet installed);
- b. Three trucks; and
- c. Five battery locomotives, for the transport of ore cars.

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-2-

5. In July 1951 six houses, two stories in height and 25 x 10 meters in area, were completed for the workers close to the compound. Another four houses of the same dimensions are presently under construction in the same zone.
6. Until 31 July 1951, 40 men of the Industrial Militia were assigned to guard duty at the compound. However, as of 1 August 1951, 37 of these were re-assigned to perform manual labor above and below ground. At present, therefore, guard duty is being carried out by three militiamen only.
7. Pay rates for employees of the Idrija Mercury Mine are as follows:
 - a. Foremen - 7,000 to 10,000 dinars;
 - b. Specialized workers - 7,000 to 10,000 dinars;
 - c. Laborers and employees - 3,500 to 5,000 dinars; and
 - d. Manual laborers - 3,000 to 3,500 dinars.
8. Work is carried out in three shifts:
 - a. First shift - from 4 a.m. to 12 a.m.;
 - b. Second shift - from 12 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and
 - c. Third shift - from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m.
9. The third shift shores up the mine shaft as required by the progress of the day shifts in their work.

25X1

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT []

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 19 May 1952

SUBJECT Port of Rijeka -
Traffic and Installations

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. []

NO. OF ENCLS. 1 sketch
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED []

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- 1. The movement of ships and commercial traffic through the port of Rijeka has increased considerably since 1948. At the present time an average of four or five ocean-going ships of 8,000 to 12,000 tons' displacement may be found in the harbor at one time. In the spring of 1951 there were times when there were as many as 16 ships in the harbor simultaneously. []

25X1

[] At these times the loading and unloading operations were performed in turn, with a two- to three-day wait in the roadstead. Since the beginning of United States aid to Yugoslavia, commercial traffic through this port has surpassed all previous figures.

25X1

- 2. An average unloading of 200,000 tons of goods per month was anticipated for 1951. However, this figure was exceeded in April 1951, and in June the total volume of goods unloaded exceeded that of the month of April.

25X1

- 3. Trade clearing through the port of Rijeka includes the following:

a. Imports

[]

Food in general, primarily: grains, flour, edible fats, butter, margarine, dried peas, powdered milk, et cetera; and Equipment: trucks, automobiles, tractors, tires, and wheels for railroad cars.

25X1

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b. Exports

[]

tobacco and chromium ore;
tobacco and chromium ore;

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- 2 -



lumber in great quantity, and iron ore;
iron ore; and
tobacco and chromium ore.

25X1

4. All the equipment and personnel of the port of Rijeka are under the jurisdiction of the harbor Works administration which has its office in the former Port Command Headquarters. The officials are listed as follows:

- a. Director - Captain Vittorio Medanic, former Yugoslav navy officer, native of Sibenik;
- b. Chief engineer - Zdravko Cicesalj, former officer in the Yugoslav Navy, native of Split;
- c. Technical engineer - Ivo Zbazibat, native of Split; and
- d. Chief of Services - Franjo Paravic, native of Susak.

About 300 workers are assigned to the ports of Rijeka, Sibenik, Senj, Bakar, and the ports in Zone B, Free Territory of Trieste.

5. Vehicles belonging to the harbor works administration are listed as follows:

- a. About 30 trucks of 3- to 5-tons capacity of various types, assigned to the area of Rijeka and Susak;
- b. Twenty trucks of various types, out of operation because of lack of spare parts; and
- c. Forty Ford and Stainer trailer trucks for transport of various material.

6. The following machinery is located in the ports of Rijeka and Susak:

- a. Twelve crushers of various types;
- b. About 18 concrete mixers; and
- c. About 15 compressors of various types.

7. A four-story repair shop, 120 by 15 meters, is under construction on the Vlado Bagata Pier in the area of the commercial harbor. It will house the following:

- a. First floor - garage;
- b. Second and third floors - shops; and
- c. Fourth floor - apprentice school

8. Six pilot boats are used for piloting merchant ships into and out of the ports of Rijeka and Susak. There are about 40 pilots working in three shifts. There are three motor boats for various services, as well as five tugs of medium tonnage, two of which are undergoing repairs at the 3 May Enterprise, Rijeka.

9. Attached hereto is a sketch of certain port installations



25X1

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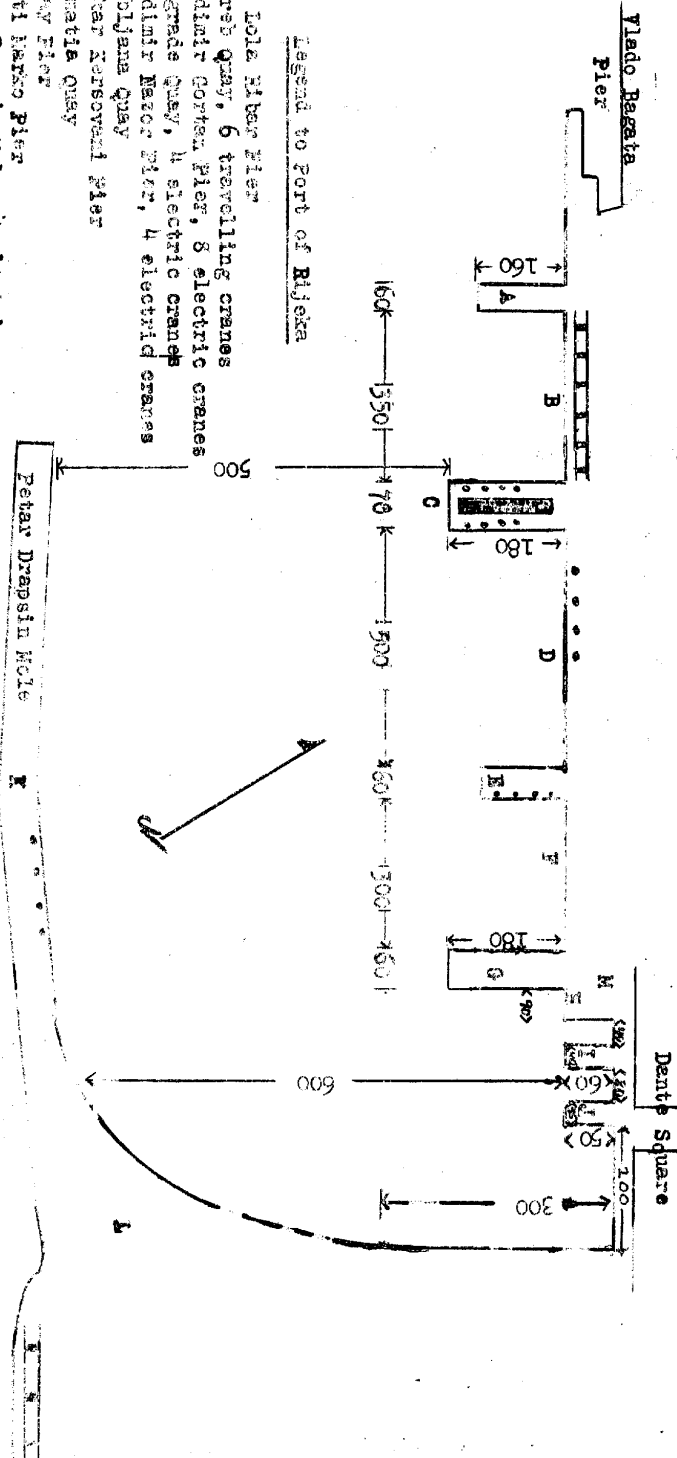
Sketch No. 1

(Although certain measurements are given in meters, the following sketch is not to scale.)

- A - Two Tole Motor Pier
- B - Zagreb Quay, 6 travelling cranes
- C - Vladimir Goran Pier, 8 electric cranes
- D - Belgrade Quay, 4 electric cranes
- E - Vladimir Nazor Pier, 4 electric cranes
- F - Iquijana Quay
- G - October Revolution Pier
- H - Dalmatia Quay
- I - 1 Pier
- J - Sveti Marko Pier
- K - Petar Drapsin Hole, 4 electric cranes
- L - Trieste Quay, 3 electric travelling cranes
- M - Former Port Command Headquarters

R. B.

1. The six travelling cranes at B are new, electric, and on rails. They have been installed since the war and are used for loading and unloading miscellaneous merchandise. Capacity - two tons.
2. The eight electric cranes at C are of various types and are used for unloading and loading various merchandise and scrap. Capacity - two tons.
3. Four new electric cranes of Hungarian manufacture are at D, and are used for loading iron ore. Capacity - five tons. They were received as reparations.
4. Four old pre-war electric cranes damaged during the war but repaired and replaced in operation at E in June, 1951. They are normally used for loading chromium ore. Capacity - five tons.
5. Four electric cranes are used at K for unloading coal from Arsa. Capacity - three tons.
6. On the south side of L, there are three travelling cranes on rails, of Czechoslovak manufacture, received following World War II.



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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR.

20 May 1952

SUBJECT 1. People's Militia - Units in Slovenia;
2. Schools for Militia

NO. OF PAGES

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25X1

DATE OF INFO.

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Federal Militia Directorate

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1. The Savezna Uprava Narodne Milicije (Federal Directorate of the People's Militia) is a component of the Ministry of the Interior at Belgrade. Major General Nikola Bozanic is the commanding officer.

Militia Headquarters, Ljubljana

2. Subordinate to the Federal Directorate of the People's Militia is the Uprava Ljudske Milicije Republike Slovenije (Directorate of the People's Militia of the Republic of Slovenia) with headquarters at Ljubljana. The commanding officer at Ljubljana is Colonel Jan Lokovsek, who replaced Lieutenant Colonel Franc Kolar at the end of the summer of 1950.

Militia Stations in Slovenia

3. The following Uprava Ljudske Milicije (People's Militia Stations) in Slovenia, are under the jurisdiction and control of the Militia headquarters at Ljubljana:

Solkan Militia Station (Gorica)

- a. People's Militia station is billeted in a one-story dwelling situated northwest of the town of Solkan, some 500 meters from the railway station. This building, which is painted a light brown, has a tile-covered roof. Seventeen sub-stations, each having a strength of 8 militiamen, altogether some 136 militiamen are subordinate to the Solkan militia station.
- b. The members of the Solkan staff have been identified as follows:

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- (1) Commander: Major Rudolf Gubrilo;
 - (2) Adjutant: Captain Frane Kuhar;
 - (3) Instructor: Second Lieutenant Ivan Robek;
 - (4) Administrative officer: Second Lieutenant Cernilogar; and
 - (5) Sixteen militiamen.
- c. The members of the People's Militia are equipped with Mauser ordinary repeating rifles. In addition, informant observed a small-arms storage depot within the inner courtyard of the station building which contained an unspecified number of arms, among which were the following:
- (1) "Schartz" automatic rifles;
 - (2) "Beretta" machine guns;
 - (3) "Zbrojovka" automatic rifles;
 - (4) "Schmeiser" automatic rifles;
 - (5) "Mauser" ordinary repeating rifles;
 - (6) Various unspecified types of pistols; and
 - (7) Hand grenades of Yugoslav, Italian and Russian manufacture.

Militia Station at Col (Gorica)

- d. This People's Militia unit, comprising some 8 men, is housed in a one-story building, under the command of Staff Sergeant Slavko Cehovir. The unit is equipped with the following weapons:
- (1) Two automatic rifles;
 - (2) One pistol; and
 - (3) Four "Mauser" rifles.

Kojsco Militia Station (Gorica)

- e. This unit, composed of some 6 men under the command of Staff Sergeant Franc Kanie, is billeted in a one-story building located on the main street in the town of Kojsco. The unit has the following arms at its disposal:
- (1) One 7.9-caliber German-type machine gun;
 - (2) Two "Schmeiser" automatic rifles;
 - (3) Four pistols of undetermined make; and
 - (4) Six hand grenades of Yugoslav manufacture.

Militia Schools

4. A People's Militia training school is located at Begunje¹ in the Bled area. This school, which occupies a two-story building, 20 x 15 meters in size, situated approximately two kilometers out of Begunje, on the Begunje - Lesce road, comprises four different divisions or levels of training, which can be described as follows:

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-3-

- a. Division 1 offers a basic military training course for young raw recruits, who are selected to attend the school by the Ministry of the Interior at Belgrade from among various applicants. The only necessary qualification for assignment to this level is the ability to read and write. The period of instruction varies from five to six months, at the end of which the candidates take examinations. Successful candidates receive the title of "militiamen", which then qualifies them to select a three-month training course in any of the following specialized militia fields: SNN or Forest Militia; ZNM or Railway Militia; SNM or Road Militia; INN or Industrial Militia; VNM or Fire Militia (Firemen). The specialized courses are offered at various People's Militia schools, the locality of which is unknown to informant. However, at the present time, the People's Militia training school at Begunje is organizing specialized courses for the SNN (which will be offered in Division 4). Upon successful completion of the three-month specialized training, candidates are assigned to militia units according to their specialties; unsuccessful candidates are transferred to the infantry regiment.
- b. Division 2 offers advanced military training, particularly in specialized fields of the People's Militia, for men who have served in the ranks of the People's Militia, and are anxious to advance. Qualifications for admittance to this level are: completion of at least the fourth grade of elementary school and a minimum of two years of service as an ordinary militiaman. The duration of the course is ten months and includes theoretical and practical training both in general and military fields. Candidates who pass their final examinations with success are promoted to noncommissioned-officers' rank and are assigned to various units according to their specialties.
- c. Division 3 receives noncommissioned officers from individual militia units, or officer candidates already serving in various militia units, who are desirous of promotion to a higher grade and to a headquarters station. Admittance to this level is through application and must be authorized by an official. Applicants must have the following qualification: a recommendation; and completion of at least three years' schooling beyond elementary school. Candidates in this group receive theoretical and practical training in some twenty different military and general subjects. The duration of the course is twelve months, upon the successful completion of which noncommissioned officer candidates are promoted to a higher grade in the People's Militia and are eligible for assignment to a headquarters station.
- d. Division 4 - [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] specialized Forest Militia training courses are being organized here.

Curriculum at Various Levels

25X1

5. The student militiamen at different levels receive both theoretical and practical training as follows:
- a. Division 1:
- (1) Theoretical training in politics, tactics, military art and regulations pertinent to service in the People's Militia; and
 - (2) Practical training in anti-aircraft defense and use of firearms. Students received practical training in the use of firearms after the fourth month of their studies. Types of arms used are: Schmeisser automatic rifles, Zbrojevka automatic rifles, and Mauser rifles. Students in the 1, 2, and 3 Divisions at the school received their practice in firearms at the same time;

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b. Division 2:

- (1) Theoretical training in politics, law, general education, penal code, firearms, anti-aircraft defense and physical education; and
- (2) Practical training in military tactics, use of firearms and physical education;

25X1

c. Division 3:

The curriculum consists of some twenty courses

25X1

d. Division 4:

Specialized courses for the SNN or Forest Militia are in the process of organization.

Staff and Units of School

6. The commander of the militia school at Begunje is Captain Miroslav Hocesvar, while the adjutant is Captain Butara. Under their direction and jurisdiction are more than 500 men; 400 of these individuals are militia students and some 70 persons are employed in the various departments at the school. The first three divisions at the school are broken down as follows:
 - a. Division 1 is composed of two companies of militia students, each with a complement of 120 men. The commander of the 1 Company is Second Lieutenant Kumar, while the commander of the 2 Company is unidentified.
 - b. Division 2 consists of one company which comprises some 90 student militia-men under the direction of an unidentified officer.
 - c. Division 3, which is composed of one company of noncommissioned officer students, 100 strong, is also under the command of an unidentified commissioned officer.

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FORM NO. 51-NAA
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 23 May 1952

SUBJECT University of Belgrade

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1
(LISTED BELOW)

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1. Various faculties of the University of Belgrade are listed as follows:
 - a. Geology - corner of Djustine and Dalmatinska Streets;
 - b. Veterinary Medicine - 20 Jugoslovenske Armije Boulevard;
 - c. Economics - 69 Crvene Armije Boulevard;
 - d. Physics-Mathematics - 3 Studentski Square;
 - e. Jurisprudence - 69 Crvene Armije Boulevard;
 - f. High Technical School - 73 Crvene Armije Boulevard;
 - g. Philosophy - 1 Studentski Square;
 - h. Agronomy - 6 Jugoslovenske Armije Square, Zemun; and
 - i. Forestry - 6 Jugoslovenske Armije Boulevard, Zemun.
2. The faculties of Medicine, Stomatology and Pharmacology¹ are located in the clinic of the main state hospital of Belgrade. These faculties are directly subordinate to the Higher School of Medicine controlled by the Ministry of Public Health, although attached to the University of Belgrade.
3. In 1945-46 the University had 15,000 to 16,000 students. As a result of the new Yugoslav constitution which provides for free education at institutions of higher learning, the number has increased to 25,000. The large enrollment has had an adverse effect on the professional training of the students, as the number of students is six to eight times greater than the number permitted by the facilities and the number of instructors. Many professors may occupy several chairs. Beginning with the 1951-52 academic year, the State

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- 2 -

25X1

will set limits on enrollment in the various faculties with the intention of cutting in half the number of students in the next few years. For example, in 1950-51, 400 new students were accepted for the first year of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine; only 120 will be accepted for the 1951-52 academic year.

Relations between University professors and the Communist Party

4. In practice, for old professors, who by now have shown themselves thoroughly reliable, there is no obligation to belong to the Communist Party. Young professors, on the other hand, are required to belong since only Party members are able to enjoy preference in any competition, assignment to choice position, et cetera. Among the professors there are Party cells which create the appearance of solidarity.
5. All University instructors are required to attend political lectures held every two weeks by professors from the Faculty of Jurisprudence or by Party members. No debate is permitted. The subjects of the lectures are primarily of a political nature, and secondarily of an economic nature.

Special courses

6. The course in Marxism-Leninism, which had compulsory examinations until 1950-51, will be optional beginning with the next academic year. The course takes two hours per week of the first and second year of each faculty.
7. The courses in military training are still compulsory in regard to attendance and examination. Students who have performed military training, and those who have agreed to join the armed forces upon graduation, are excused from these courses.

Training and salaries of instructors

8. The professional preparation of University instructors is not high. This is caused by the meager contacts with the Western world and to the difficulties and danger encountered in procuring books and publications by Western writers. Another factor is the shortage of equipment in the various laboratories.
9. The salaries of University instructors are listed as follows:
 - a. Regular professor - 10,500 dinars per month;
 - b. Special professor - 9,000 to 9,500 dinars per month;
 - c. Instructor - 6,800 dinars per month; and
 - d. Assistant - 4,500 to 5,800 dinars per month.

An instructor who holds several chairs receives an additional sum, up to a maximum of 70 per cent (for each chair) of the salary for that chair.

Comment: The 1952 Belgrade Telephone Directory carries these faculties at 14 Pasterova, 11 Pasterova, and 16 Jugoslovenske Armije Boulevard, respectively.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 26 May 1952

SUBJECT Portland Cement Factory -
Valmazzinghi, Istria

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 25X1

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1. A cement factory¹ (formerly under Italian administration), which is reputed to manufacture the best Portland cement in Yugoslavia, is located at Valmazzinghi in Istria. The cement produced by this factory is used in the most important construction projects; that is, bridges, power plants, (for example, the new Vinodol Power Plant) et cetera. The improvement in the quality of the cement produced at this factory under Yugoslav management is attributed to the fact that no limestone is used in its production as was formerly used by the Italians. 25X1
2. The director of the cement factory at Valmazzinghi is Stanko Rodolic, a former partisan officer who was active in the Parenzo area. The number of workers attached to the factory is undetermined; however, forty per cent of them are women. Under the former Italian administration, women were employed only as clerical workers in the factory offices. The majority of workers are on a single shift, from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., but the workers who are employed on furnaces are assigned to three different work shifts.
3. The salary and wage schedule at the factory is as follows:
 - a. Director: 6,000 dinars per month, in addition to a bonus and a certain per cent of the production profits;
 - b. Head of the masonry department: 4,500 dinars per month; and
 - c. Ordinary workers: 2,500 dinars per month.
4. Some 180 to 200 tons of clinker and 200 to 250 tons of cement per day are produced at the factory. Under the former Italian management, the factory produced three types of cement; namely, Type 500 (called "Oro"), Type 450 (which contained about one per cent limestone) and Type 300. Under the present Yugoslav management, the factory at Valmazzinghi is producing the following types of cement:

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25X1

-2-

- a. Type 500, which contains 72 per cent clinker and 28 per cent calcium sulphate;
- b. Type 600, a superior quality cement, consisting of 98 per cent clinker and two per cent calcium sulphate; and
- c. A special type of cement, which contains blast furnace slag or pozzuolana (imported from Italy), is produced to fill contract orders for the construction of naval projects.
5. Owing to a shortage of paper sacks in which the finished cement is packed, during the months of May through July 1951, production at the factory was practically at a standstill. At the end of July, 100,000 sacks arrived from Italy and all earlier orders were filled. During the three months that cement production was at a standstill, workers were assigned to other jobs in the factory. 25X1
6. The major part of production is destined for domestic use, but from time to time, quantities of the cement are exported [redacted]
7. On 28 August 1951, one of the coal bunkers at the factory exploded as a result of improper handling. This explosion caused the walls of the furnace room to crumble; two boys were burned to death and three workers were injured; and the factory was inoperative until 20 September 1951. This explosion was not due to sabotage; nevertheless, still in prison and awaiting trial are: Vittorio Dobric, head of the department, and Armando Zoccolan, fireman. The director of the plant, identified as Stanko Rodolic, was at first held responsible for the accident; however, he was released when it was learned that he had no technical knowledge of the operation of the furnaces in the cement factory. At the present time, the damage at the factory is being repaired. 25X1
8. A school for apprentice workers is attached to the cement factory at Valmazzinghi. The duration of courses in this school, which trains electricians and mechanics, is three years. During 1951, there were 30 apprentices enrolled at this school; six of them in the course for electricians and twenty-four in the course for mechanics. The apprentices receive daily four hours of theoretical training and four hours of practical training in the factory. The theoretical training at present is not very effective owing to the fact that the teaching staff is composed of young and unskilled individuals (class of 1931). Apprentices at the factory receive the following allowance:
- a. Apprentices living with their families: 1,500 dinars per month; and
- b. Apprentices living at the school: 1,500 dinars per month, 30 per cent of which is deducted for board and room. 25X1
1. [redacted] Comment: This factory is possibly identical with the Istarska Tvoronica Portland Cementa (Istrian Portland Cement Factory), which, [redacted] is located at Koromacno - Labin, in Istria. 25X1
2. [redacted] Comment: Possible reference to either the Majdan Cement Factory near Split or the Sveti Kajo Cement Factory in Sucurac, near Split. 25X1

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 22 May 1952

SUBJECT Restoration of Nationalized Enterprises in Rijeka

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1
(LISTED BELOW)

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1. The restoration of small artisan enterprises and restaurants to their former owners was initiated approximately one year ago. Artisans employing not more than eight workers have had their businesses returned to them. Among these are carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, painters, shoemakers, et cetera. 25X1
2. In order to obtain the return of his enterprise, the former owner must submit a request to the Municipal People's Committee which, after approximately two months, orders the enterprise returned to him with all inventory existing at the time of nationalization. There are many cases in which the owner does not receive all of his inventory because, during the period of Government management, a part of the inventory was given to another enterprise in need thereof. In such a case, the owner must make a search himself. If he locates the missing material, he must inform the authorities who, in turn, take care of recovering it and returning it to its rightful owner. If he cannot locate his property, he is not reimbursed, but the authorities try to make replacement by taking inventory from other enterprises which have remained nationalized. In any case, even if the missing inventory is not completely replaced, the owner has no recourse.
3. Restaurants and Taverns: All nationalized restaurants and taverns in Rijeka are managed by two State enterprises, one of which is the Ugoditeljsko Poduzece "Crvena Zvezda" ("Red Star" Entertainment Enterprise), 10 Rossini Street, Rijeka. After the business is returned to the owner, the latter receives a new license to do business to replace the one he surrendered at the time of nationalization. Most of the owners of nationalized restaurants and taverns stayed on as managers of their own businesses, with a monthly salary ranging from 3,500 to 4,000 dinars before taxes.
4. Purchase of Food and Wine: Restaurants and taverns restored to private management receive no food or rations, but must purchase their requirements on the free market. Wine is obtained from "Istravino" Poduzece za Promet Vinom, Vocen i Povrcem ("Istravino" Enterprise for Trade in Wine, Fruits and Vegetables), which has its

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main address at 40 Rade Koncar Street, Rijeka, and branches throughout the city. However, only small quantities of wine may be obtained through this source and the owners are required to purchase additional quantities of wine directly from the farmers, naturally, at higher prices.

5. Prices in restaurants are uncontrolled. With the return of competition, the restaurants vary their prices.
6. There is no discrimination between Yugoslavs and Italians in the return of the enterprises, provided that the latter have resided in Rijeka since prior to the war and now possess a regular residence permit.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT []

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 26 May 1952

SUBJECT 1. "Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory - Zagreb
2. Secondary Pharmaceutical School - Zagreb

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. []

NO. OF ENCLS. 1 Sketch (LISTED BELOW) (3 pages)

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"Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory

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1. The "Pliva" Tvornica Lijekova ("Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory) is located in a group of buildings at 89 Ivo Lola Ribar Street, in the Kustosija quarter of Zagreb.
2. Director of the factory until the end of July 1951 was Artur Saric, a former German Jew, who changed his name after obtaining Yugoslav citizenship. Towards the end of July, he tendered his resignation as director and remained in an advisory capacity. The name of the new director is not known.
3. Political commissar and secretary of the Communist Party for the factory is a certain Celent.
4. There are approximately 1,200 workers employed at the "Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory, whose work shifts vary according to the availability of raw material. Normally there is one eight-hour shift. When supplies of raw material are more abundant, the factory works as many as three shifts.
5. Units and Production:
 - a. Galenical Unit - produces various syrups, pentasol, heparol, various hormones, insulin, penicillin, et cetera.
 - b. Tablet Unit - produces more than 200 types of tablets, including salicylates, various vitamins, various sulfamides, et cetera.
 - c. Injection Unit - produces various sera (antitetanus, antidiphtheria, anti-typhus, anticholera, et cetera), sera for veterinarians, and a number of medicines also made in tablet form (vitamins, sulfamides, et cetera).

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- d. Four Synthesis Units - compound mixtures and prepare various compounds for the manufacture of products in tablet form and in phials.
 - e. Arsenobenzene Unit - products mainly a new specialty with an arsenobenzene base, "Novofenarsan", used in the treatment of lues. ("Novofenarsan" is a recent discovery of a certain engineer Flesch, employed at the factory and production of which was begun in May 1951.)
6. All the drugs produced are sent to state drug warehouses which are charged with the distribution thereof to pharmacies for sale to the consuming public.
 7. The distribution of drugs and chemical products in the Republic of Croatia is made by "Medika" Poduzece za Promet Lijekovima i Zdrav. Potrebstinama ("Medika" Enterprise for Trade in Pharmaceutical and Sanitary Products), which has its main address at 12 Jukiceva Street, Zagreb.

Secondary Pharmaceutical School

8. A secondary pharmaceutical school, which was first opened in 1947, is located at 28 Gajeva Street. Originally, students who had completed at least four years of gymnasium could apply for admission, and the course was of three years' duration. Beginning with the 1950-51 academic year, at least six years of gymnasium were required for admission and the course was increased to four years.
9. Internal Organization: Until the 1950-51 academic year, the administration was located at 5 Kukoviceva Street. It was then transferred to 5 Demetrova Street. Until 1950, the director of the school was Uros Filipovic.
10. The following individuals were instructors in the subjects indicated:
 - a. Anton Karlovac - pharmaceutical technology;
 - b. Jovica Petricic - pharmacology (herbs and drugs);
 - c. Frana Haidic - mathematics;
 - d. Vitomir Marinovic - Croatian language;
 - e. Koparo Pfefer (sic) - biology and botany;
 - f. A certain Malnar (sic) - organic chemistry;
 - g. A certain Gehtner (sic) - inorganic and analytical chemistry;
 - h. A certain Schulz (sic) - bromatological chemistry; and
 - i. Boris Ulehla - anatomy, physiology and hygiene.

A course in clinical chemistry was conducted by an unidentified instructor.
11. During the 1950-51 academic year, approximately 300 students attended the school, divided as follows:
 - a. First course (sections 10a, b, and c above) - 90 students;
 - b. Second course (sections 10a, b, and c above) - 140 students; and
 - c. Third course (sections 10a and b above) - 70 students.
12. Upon graduation from the school, the student receives the degree of "Srednji Farmaceut" (Intermediate Pharmacist) or "Farmaceutski Pomocnik" (Pharmacist's Assistant). The degree is considered equivalent to that of a higher secondary school and, with an examination on gymnasium studies, it constitutes the prerequisite for admission to study at the pharmaceutical faculty of a university.

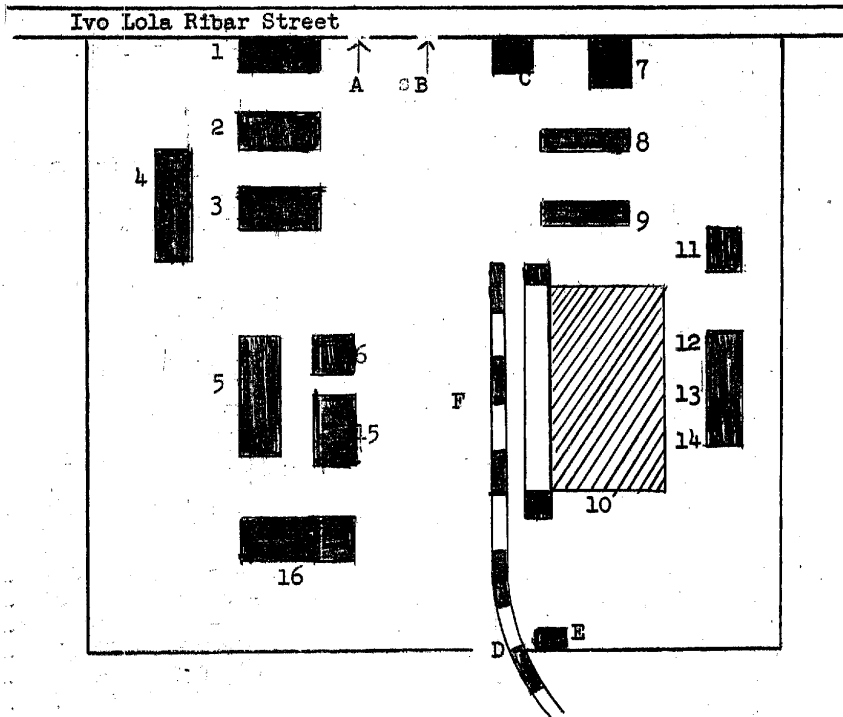
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Sketch of "Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory - Zagreb



Legend:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration building and workers' mess. 2. Empty building. 3. Sulfamide laboratory. 4. Thiourea laboratory. 5. Fentazol laboratory. 6. Boiler unit. 7. Nursery. 8. Arsenobenzene unit. 9. Printing shop and container shop; shipping and transportation office; analytical material storehouse; analytical laboratory. 10. Galenical unit; storehouse for finished preparations; unit for shipping finished products; tablet unit; injection unit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Electrical transformer. 12. Workers' locker rooms. 13. Laundry. 14. Inspector's quarters. 15. Machine and carpentry shops. 16. Firemen; storehouse for tools and technical apparatus. |
|---|--|
-
- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Truck entrance. B. Pedestrian entrance. C. Gatekeeper's post and guard for A and B. D. Railroad siding entry. E. Gatekeeper's post and guard for D. F. Railroad siding connecting factory with standard-gauge line. |
|---|

THIS DIAGRAM HAS NOT BEEN DRAWN TO SCALE

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Description to Sketch of "Pliva" Pharmaceutical Factory

1. Administration: Offices. Dimensions: about 30 x 8 meters. Since the building is on sloping ground, it is two stories high as seen from the street and three stories high as seen from inside compound. The workers' mess is located in the basement of this building.
2. Building: about 30 x 8 meters, one floor plus basement, occupied by machinery and equipment unknown to the source, which are not in operation. It is believed that this will be the fourth synthesis laboratory.
3. Laboratory for synthesis of Sulfamides: about 30 x 8 meters; one floor and basement.
4. Laboratory for synthesis of Thiourea: about 37 x 8 meters; one floor and basement.
5. Laboratory for synthesis of Pentasol: about 37 x 8 meters; one floor and basement.
6. Boiler unit (for the entire compound): all preparations which need boiling are boiled here. Dimensions: 10 x 12 meters; one floor two stories high.
7. Nursery: for the care, during working hours, of the children of women workers employed in the enterprise. About 30 x 10 meters, with three stories.
8. Arsenobenzene unit: about 30 x 10 meters; two stories and basement.
9. Building: about 30 x 10 meters:
 - a. Basement: printing shop and container shop;
 - b. First floor: shipping and transportation office;
 - c. Second floor: analytical material storehouse; and
 - d. Third floor: analytical laboratory.
10. Building: about 50 x 50 meters. On the side toward the interior of the compound there is a loading platform for direct loading onto railroad cars.
 - a. First floor: galeical unit; storehouse for finished preparations; unit for shipping finished products; and
 - b. Second floor: tablet unit; injection unit.
11. Electric transformer: about 15 x 10 meters; only one floor.
- 12, 13, and 14, Building divided into three sections:
12. Workers' locker rooms: about 15 x 10 meters, one floor.
13. Workers' laundry: 7 x 10 meters; one floor.
14. Quarters for the factory inspector and the secretary of the Communist Party organization for the factory; about 10 x 10 meters; two floors.
15. Building: about 20 x 12 meters.
 - a. First floor: machine shop; and
 - b. Second floor: carpentry shop.

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16. Building: about 35 x 10 meters.
 - a. First floor: firemen; and
 - b. Second floor: storehouse for tools and technical apparatus
- A. Truck entrance.
- B. Pedestrian entrance.
- C. Gatekeeper's post and guardhouse for entrances A and B.
- D. Entrance of railroad siding.
- E. Gatekeeper's post and guardhouse for entrance D.
- F. Railroad siding connecting the factory with the standard-gauge line.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT []

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 27 May 1952

SUBJECT People's Press, Rijeka

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. []

NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1
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- 1. The Narodna Stamparija (People's Press) with offices at 19 Ciota Street, Rijeka, is subordinate to the Gradski Narodni Odbor (Municipal People's Committee), whose main address is 17 Rade Koncar Street, Rijeka. Some 180 persons are employed in the various departments of the People's Press, under the control and direction of Jure Pelic, editor-in-chief, and a certain Kraljeta, technical manager. Workers employed in the commercial typographical section are assigned to a single work shift, while workers employed in the linotype section are assigned to three different work shifts. The People's Press is associated with the "Urania" Press, the Crikvenica Press and the Usage Press, all located in Rijeka. The newspaper and magazine-publishing section of the People's Press prints publications in the Italian and Serbo-Croat languages.

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- 2. The following have been identified as Italian-language publications printed in the newspaper and magazine-publishing section:

- a. La Voce del Popolo, a daily newspaper with offices at 2 Fiorello La Guardia Street and at 17 Red Army Street, Rijeka. Ezio Franchi and Giacomo Raunich have been identified respectively as director and editor-in-chief. [] from 6,000 to 7,000 copies of this newspaper are published daily; generally two-thirds of the copies are sold and one-third of them are returned;
- b. Vie Giovane, a biweekly youth publication. Each biweekly issue comprises some 4,000 to 5,000 copies, approximately 2,000 of which are sold. The remaining copies are distributed gratuitously among student and working youth for propaganda purposes;

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- c. Il Pioniere, a monthly children's publication. Some 4,000 to 5,000 copies are published monthly, 2,000 to 2,500 of which are sold, the remaining copies being distributed gratuitously among school and working children;
 - d. Donne, a monthly publication for women, each issue of which consists of some 3,000 to 4,000 copies. Generally, no more than 2,000 copies are sold and the remaining copies are distributed gratuitously among women employed in state enterprises; and
 - e. Tecnica e Sport, a monthly publication. Some 4,000 copies are published each month, 2,000 to 2,500 of which are generally sold and the rest are distributed gratuitously among the youth in schools and workshops.
3. The following publications in the Serbo-Croat language are printed by the People's Press:
- a. Rijecki List, the official daily Rijeka newspaper with offices at 5/I Narodni Square, whose editor was identified only as "Sanjin". Some 6,000 copies of this newspaper are published daily, but only approximately 4,000 to 5,000 are generally sold;
 - b. Pomorac, the official organ of the dock workers, which is published weekly. Some 3,000 to 4,000 copies of this newspaper are published each week; about 2,000 are sold and the rest of the copies are distributed gratuitously among dock workers and seamen in Rijeka;
 - c. Tehnica i Sport, a monthly publication, twin to the Italian-language Tecnica e Sport. Some 3,000 to 4,000 copies are published monthly; approximately 2,500 are sold and the remaining copies are distributed gratuitously in schools and factories;
 - d. Pionir, monthly children's publication, identical with the Italian-language Il Pioniere, some 4,000 to 5,000 copies of which are published monthly. On the average some 3,000 of these copies are sold and the rest are distributed gratuitously to schools;
 - e. Raski Rudar, a periodical, and the official organ of the miners in the Arsa region. [redacted] no details relative to the frequency of its publication. Approximately 5,000 copies are printed at one time; very few of these are sold, the majority being distributed gratuitously among the miners in the Arsa mining region.

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 28 May 1952

SUBJECT "Branko Malesivic" Municipal Metal Products Enterprise - Zagreb

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 25X1

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1. The "Branko Malesivic" Municipal Metal Products Enterprise occupies an L-shaped building at the corner of Damiceveva and Obrez Streets, Zagreb. 25X1
2. The first wing, located at 61 Damiceveva Street, constitutes a yellow two-story building, 15 x 10 meters in area, built of mortar and brick. Josip Penezic is section chief over some 120 workers. The ground floor houses a machine shop containing the following machinery:
 - a. Two electric lathes;
 - b. One large shearing machine;
 - c. Two small shearing machines; and
 - d. Other work tools.

The machine shop produces tin-plate and zinc gutters, water faucets, and corrugated metal sheets for roofing.
3. The second floor houses machinery and equipment for the manufacture of all the metallic parts for incubators, annual production averaging 1,200 incubators, each with a 600-egg capacity.
4. The second wing, located at 15 Obrez Street, constitutes a two-story building made of brick and mortar, 20 x 10 meters in area. Section chief is Drago Djajic, who supervises some 130 workers. The ground floor of this wing houses a machine shop and the central heating plant, and contains the following machinery:
 - a. One tin-plate and iron-plate bending machine;

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- b. Two large lathes;
 - c. Two new planing machines of German make; and
 - d. One drilling machine.
5. This shop produces tin- and zinc-plate tanks of 2,000- to 3,000-liter capacity on order only.
6. A refrigerating plant of the Enterprise is located at 235 Ilica. The plant has the following transportation:
- a. Two Talbot one-ton trucks;
 - b. One Mack 1/2-ton truck;
 - c. One Lancia passenger automobile for section-chief use; and
 - d. One Royal 350-cc. motorcycle, used on urgent business.

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