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YUGOSLAVIA THIRD IN WORLD HEMP PRODUCTION

NEW HEMP FACTORIES PLANNED -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 289, 11 Dec 49

The Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in the area planted in hemp from the prewar total of 50,000 hectares to 100,000 hectares. Hemp will be Yugoslavia's principal industrial crop after the sugar beet. In Serbia the area planted in hemp has increased from 35,000 hectares [date not specified] to 54,000 hectares in 1948 and to 80,000 hectares in 1949. Hemp also has been planted in northern Bosnia and Croatia. Only the USSR and Italy produce more hemp than Yugoslavia. At present, the Vojvodina has 14 hemp factories, most of which are in operation. Several others are still under construction.

Bosnia and Croatia also have new hemp factories. In 1947 the "Buducnost" Hemp Machinery Factory in Novi Sad began operation. It is the first of its kind in Yugoslavia and on the Balkan Peninsula. This factory has now merged with the "Pobeda" Combine, which produces agricultural machinery. The combine now produces hemp machinery serially.

Hemp also has been processed into a textile top, similar to cotton top, called "Kotonin." The "Novator" Factory for processing "Kotonized" hemp top began production in the beginning of 1949. It processes chiefly waste from hemp factories, which is difficult to sell. By chemically processing hemp waste, the factory makes a fine and soft top from which absorbent cotton and cotton batting for quilts are produced. When production increases, Kotonin will be used in other branches of the textile industry, especially for the production of clothing for workers, tablecloths, and slip covers for furniture. The most important machines for Kotonin have been built in Yugoslavia. The "Novator" Factory began work in April. In 1950, its production will have increased to such a degree that it can supply all of Yugoslavia adequately with absorbent cotton. Alongside the factory, a cloth department will be built, and it will be equipped with domestic machinery now being produced by Yugoslav factories. The building of other Kotonin factories is contemplated.

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30,000 HECTARES MADE AVAILABLE FOR AGRICULTURE -- Zagreb, No 297, 14 Dec 49

South of Djakovica in the known 30,000 hectares of infertile soil will be cleared of weeds and shrubs and made available for agriculture before the end of the first Five-Year Plan. The area will become a farming and cattle-raising combine. Several structures of the combine already have been built. Much of the area will be growing corn. A meat-processing plant also will be built there. Thus far, there are 3,000 sheep, thousands of head of cattle, and several hundred horses there. In addition to wheat and corn fields, there will be orchards and vineyards. Grapes will be grown on several thousand hectares of land, making the combine one of the largest wine centers in the country.

FARM COMBINE MEAT PLANT BEING CONSTRUCTED -- Zagreb, No 296, 15 Dec 49

The largest chicken combine and meat-processing plant in Europe are under construction on 120 hectares of the Baranja plain in Croatia. The following types of chicken will be bred there: Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and another Italian type. The Rhode Island Red will be used mainly for meat, and the White Leghorn will be used mainly for producing eggs. The hens of this breed produce eggs at the age of 6 months and lay up to 200 eggs a year. Thus far, 87 structures have been set up. The remainder of the buildings will follow shortly.

MODERN SLAUGHTER HOUSE BEING BUILT -- Borovo, No 286, 8 Dec 49

In Belotinac near Nis the poultry and eggs enterprise is building a new slaughter house which will be one of the most modern and complete on the Balkan Peninsula. It will have its own ice plant, cold storage rooms, and a tank for the preservation of eggs.

It not only will be able to take care of the poultry supplied by the Zivoproduct Enterprise in Nis, but also will take care of the poultry from other oblasts. The machinery for the slaughter house and for the other rooms has been installed.

TO PRODUCE TRACTORS -- Slavonski Brodovalec, No 195, 18 Dec 49

The engine factory of Pakovica near Belgrade produced its first three types of tractors in the beginning of September 1949. These were exhibited at the Zagreb Fair. At present, preparations are being made for the serial production of these tractors, which should be ready within 6 months. Serial production will start in the spring of 1950. The production of these tractors requires 5,000 individual operations. It will be necessary for this factory to manufacture the necessary tools for the production of 1,000 different parts from which tractors are constructed. Yugoslav steel mills already have received orders for raw materials.

NEW FISH-CANNING FACTORY TO OPEN -- Zadar, No 408, 21 Dec 49

In Zadar, Croatia, a new fish-canning factory will begin operation at the beginning of 1950. Although a series of primitive fish-canning factories came under Yugoslav jurisdiction after the liberation, their output of canned fish was insufficient to satisfy domestic consumption, much less for export.

The new factory, begun in 1948, will have a production capacity greater than all the other fish-canning factories in Yugoslavia. Within one year, two large rooms, a fish-salting room, a boiler room, and a workers' dressing room have been constructed. The machinery and other equipment were locally

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constructed with the following: In addition to other machines, an underground steel reservoir with a capacity of 20 carloads of special oil also has been constructed.

The building of this factory was not provided for in the Five-Year Plan.

The largest fish-canning factory in Yugoslavia today, at Rovinj, Croatia, with a capacity of 8 tons, is not able to process fish on the same day it receives them. At the Zadar factory the processing will begin at 0600 and end in the evening of the same day. The drying of fish will take only 40 minutes in the Zadar factory's drying room, which can be heated to 150-160 degrees. The storage room will be able to hold several tens of thousands of barrels of fish. During the entire year, the factory will average 50,000 cans of fish per day and thus satisfy the needs of the population.

FOREST TRANSPORTATION IN SLOVENIA IMPROVES -- Borba, No 288, 5 Dec 49

After the liberation, over 100 kilometers of new forest dirt roads and over 100 kilometers of broadened old roads were made available for truck traffic in Slovenia. At present two large roads of republic significance are being built over the Jelavica and the Pohorje mountains. To speed up transportation of logs, 65 kilometers of motorized ropeways were built in Slovenia after the liberation.

In Slovenia 38 ropeways were repaired and made available for the transportation of logs. Eight more ropeways are being built at present. To date only nonmotorized ropeways have been constructed in Yugoslavia. The most modern ones were imported. However, Engr Alexander Kostenapfel constructed an original motorized "ropeway lift" and at present is designing another which will better meet the needs of the log industry. The prototype of Kostenapfel's first motorized ropeway was built at the Ulcar workshop in Gerje, Slovenia.

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