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ACHIEVEMENTS OF YUGOSLAV LIGHT INDUSTRY DURING 1949

Quota Realization

Josip Cazi, Minister of Light Industry in the federal government, announced recently that the ministry completed its 1949 industrial production plan by 100.6 percent. The various administrations completed their plans as shown below:

Main Administration for the Federal Cement Industry completed 92.4 percent of its plan, 10.1 percent more than in 1948.

Main Administration for the Federal Asbestos Industry, 93 percent, 83.8 more than in 1948.

General Administration for the Federal Chemical Industry, 101.6 percent.

General Administration for the Federal Glass Industry, 104.3 percent, 10 more than in 1948.

General Administration for the Federal Paper Industry, 99.8 percent, 1.8 more than in 1948.

General Administration for Federal Drug Manufacture, 96.4 percent, 45.5 more than in 1948.

General Administration for the Federal Food Industry, 98.1 percent.

General Administration for the Federal Tobacco Industry, 104.2 percent.

General Administration for the Federal Printing Industry, 102.3 percent.

Yugoslav light industry fulfilled its revenue plan by 96.8 percent, with a total of 17,786,148,000 dinars, and its investment plan by 100.8 percent or 18,265,608,000 dinars.

Because of a critical shortage of manpower, 22 percent of the planned construction for 1949, including 33 percent of the social standard construction was not realized. For the same reason, only 65 percent of the total investment credit was spent in 1949.

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The chemical administration completed its 1949 investment plan by 92 percent in 11 months, the paper administration by 61 percent, and the food administration by 42 percent.

#### New Operations

In the General Administration of the Federal Cement Industry, two vertical furnaces, with a total capacity of 120 tons per day, began test operation recently.

In the General Administration of the Federal Glass Industry, a new ampoule factory, with a capacity of 750 tons of glass tubes, and 250 tons of ampoules and flasks per year, began test operation recently.

In the General Administration of the Federal Food Industry, a factory for extracting oil from sunflower seeds to a capacity of 100 tons, and for processing corn kernels to a capacity of 80 tons, began test operation recently.

The General Administration of the Federal Tobacco Industry recently put into test operation a nicotine factory in Skoplje with a yearly production capacity of 6 tons. The administration recently also put into operation two fermentation installations in Skoplje and in Capljina, with a total yearly capacity of 4,800 tons of cured tobacco.

The General Administration for Medical Production recently put into test operation a penicillin factory in Zemun which will produce 100 billion units once the technical production method is mastered.

The General Administration of the Federal Asbestos Industry recently put an asbestos separator into test operation in Belci.

#### New Products

The yearly production capacity of the "Jugovinil" Plastic Factory for polyvinyl chloride now amounts to 5,000 tons of finished products.

In 1949 the chemical industry mastered the production of chloroform at the "Elektrobosna" Factory in Jajce, dicyandiamide at the nitrogen factory in Ruse, calcium cyanide at the nitrogen factory in Ruse, aluminum chloride at the "Elektrobosna" Factory in Jajce, pure sodium hydroxide in bars at the "Elektrobosna" Factory in Jajce, copper carbonate at the "Zupa" Factory in Krusevac, and sodium silicofluoride at the Celje chemical factory. The production of metallic sodium, carbamide, and fuller's earth was also mastered in 1949.

The glass industry mastered the production of neutroglass for ampoules, flasks, optical glass, laboratory glass, fire-resistant glass dishes, glass for signal lights, glass for reflectors, and thermos bottles. The paper industry mastered the production of packing paper for eggs, tracing paper, bank-note paper, photographic paper, black paper for wrapping photographic paper, cardboard for corks, cardboard for molds, cigarette paper made from hemp seed, blotting paper, and cellulose made from annual plants. The cement industry mastered the production of Salonite pipes, and the asbestos industry mastered the technical method for exploiting asbestos and Salonite products. The drying industry mastered the manufacture of anesthesia apparatus and universal operating tables, dental cements, waxes, material for silver amalgam fillings, sulfonamides, "Kromival," sodium chlorate, methylthiouracil, and "Sekalin". The tobacco industry mastered modern cigarette manufacture and the production of cigarette-packing machines.

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Industrial Personnel

During the past 3 years light industrial production increased more rapidly than the number of workers employed in such industry. The number of workers in 1948 was 120 percent as compared with 1947, and in 1949, 107; production, however, in 1948 was 117.4 percent of 1947, in 1949, 119.8.

In 1948, the increase of skilled workers in light industry in relation to the total number of workers was 16.3 percent, and in 1949, 17.9 percent.

In 1948, engineering and technical personnel represented 3.2 percent of the total number of workers, while in 1949 they represented 4.2 percent. The number of personnel in the chemical and drug industry is scheduled to be increased by at least 10 percent as soon as possible.

The number of administrative personnel in light industry, in relation to the total number of workers, amounted to 10.3 percent in 1948 and 12.5 percent in 1949. The number of apprentices represented 4.9 percent of the total number of workers in 1948, and 5.6 percent in 1949.

In the federal enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, 7.27 percent of the total number of workers employed were hired in 1949, and 7.24 percent left their jobs. Of the total number of light industrial white-collar workers, 5 percent were hired and 4.5 percent were discharged in 1949.

Proposals for Increasing Production

The Office for Promoting Production submitted the following suggestions to the Ministry of Light Industry:

1. To include the remaining sugar factories in high-tension power-line nets, and thus save 14,000 kilowatts for the winter and spring months.
2. To transform the "Tamis" Brick Factory in Pancevo into firebrick factories with a yearly capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 tons of firebrick ("Tamis" will begin operation in the first quarter of 1950).
3. To produce cardboard in the Split and Anhovo asbestos and cement products factories so that 6,000 kilograms daily can be produced by the end of 1950 (Thus 60,000 dinars will be saved in foreign exchange, and a constant maximum daily production of 10,000 to 12,000 kilograms will be facilitated).
4. To produce combs from hard rubber in a small Ljubljana factory. This suggestion was adopted; today 6,000 combs per day are being produced, while 10,000 combs are expected to be produced daily in the first months of 1950.
5. To increase manpower in the match factory in Osijek in order to raise production from 170 to 280 boxes of matches daily.
6. To clean asbestos by means of simple machines which will be produced during 1950 in Yugoslav workshops, so that 4,000-5,000 tons of asbestos and all necessary asbestos-cement plates can be produced by the end of 1950. In this way, large quantities of ordinary asbestos can be exported, and since none will be imported, about 50,500,000 dinars in foreign exchange will be saved. Semi-industrial tests have been successful, and the first installation is expected to be in operation by April 1950.
7. To produce domestic adhesive plaster and save 2,500,000 dinars worth of imported plaster. This suggestion also is being carried out.

If the above suggestions are realized, the Yugoslav economy will save about one-half billion dinars, mainly in foreign exchange.

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Production Program

The 1950 production plan for light industry is 19 percent greater than in 1949. For the drug industry, the 1950 plan is 27 percent higher than in 1949, for the chemical industry 19, for the glass industry 16, for the paper industry 6, for the food industry 31, for the tobacco industry 5, for the cement industry 19, and for the asbestos industry 126.

The 1950 investment plan for federal enterprises of light industry amounts to 2,159,900,000 dinars, which is 2.5 percent greater than the 1949 plan. The 1950 investments in the chemical industry are 36 percent greater than in 1949, in the cement industry 32, in the glass industry 33, and in the paper industry 53.

The 1950 manpower plan is only 3 percent higher than in 1949.

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