

## CONFIDENTIAL

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## YUGOSLAVIA

27 August 1932, "La Jugoslavia Economica"

The explosives industry in Yugoslavia consists of two state factories and one private factory. One of the state factories is located in Kamnik, the other in Obilieve. Both together employ about 200 persons and produce about 70 tons of powder and other explosives per day. The private factory employs about 100 persons and produces about ten tons of "Titan" and "Titanit" per day, for use in mining.

3 November 1934, "Die Chemische Industrie," No 44

The "Sbiliceve" plant has been granted permission to produce TNT.

9 February 1935, "Die Chemische Industrie,"

The import of "Trotyl" has been prohibited, since the production of the state plant in Obilieve is sufficient to cover domestic requirements for both mining and military use.

6 July 1935, "Die Chemische Industrie,"

The only private factory in Yugoslavia which produces arms and ammunition, Jakob Posinger in Uzice, wants to erect a new factory because the old one is too small. When completed the new factory will employ 500 workers.

8 August 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie,"

The State has acquired the majority of shares in the Cellulose Corporation in Drvar. According to reports, a factory is also to be built in Drvar for the production of nitrocellulose for national defense purposes.

16 October 1937, "Die Chemische Industrie," no 42

The private company in Yugoslavia which manufactures explosives produces mainly easily ignited safety explosives.

15 December 1939, "Die Chemische Industrie," No 50

The Osvit corporation in Belgrade, which produces pyrotechnic materials,

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