

AC 2/1/6/4

Yug-3

SECRET

Q AML (Yugoslavia)

Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 10.

24 Sep 44.

15 FEB 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

MINERALS.

1. The Germans seem to be rapidly losing the advantage of drawing on the mineral wealth of Yugoslavia.
2. At BOR it is believed that the demolitions mentioned in WIS No. 9 took place on the 11th Sep and that the Copper mines are now out of action.
3. The iron mines at LJUBIJA as reported in WIS No. 3 are in Partisan hands and now it seems that owing to their activities and the resultant breakdown of communications production of molybdenum at MACKATICA (SE of LESKOVAC); of mica at PRILEP (Southern MACEDONIA), of Bauxite near KNIN (DALMATIA) and of Lead and Zinc at TREPOCA (SANDJAK) have come to a standstill and the Germans seem to have written off these sources of supply.
4. The molybdenum production at MACKATICA was estimated at about 12 tons per month which was a substantial part of the German imports. The mica mine and works at PRILEP were stated to have been out of action by the Partisans about 2 months ago. (see WIS No. 4 para 7). The Bauxite mines at TRBOUNJ near KNIN were mined for demolition at the beginning of last month (see WIS No. 6 para 10). It is not known whether any demolitions have yet taken place.
5. The TREPOCA lead mines accounted for about 75% of Yugoslavia output before the war. Its output for 1943 had been greatly increased and amounted to about 12,000 tons of metal.
6. Yugoslavia Chrome was also important to the Germans and it seems that production and transport of this too especially from Southern SERBIA & MACEDONIA must be seriously hampered or even completely stopped by recent events in the area.

OIL.

7. The CAPRAG refinery was reported to be still out of action on 16th August as a result of damage sustained in the BAF raid on 16th June.
8. At VRAPCE the production of the refinery had been reduced by about 25% in July. There are storage facilities there for 16,000 tons of petrol and 24,000 tons of diesel oil.
9. At SMEDERVOY the refinery was reported to be idle on 21st of July, that at BROAD idle on 26th August and the Ipoil refinery at OSTJEK idle on 26th August. These refineries have all suffered damage from bombing which seems to have produced these results.
10. At COJILLO all work has ceased and the Germans are ready for departure but the storage tanks are still said to be full. Presumably they must contain crude oil. The capacity of these tanks which are still serviceable after the bombing by the BAF is not known.

INDUSTRIES.

11. The Partisans have built a small factory for the manufacture of vitriol in DAIMATIA. Its exact location is not known. This is to be used for the production of Copper Sulphate for the vineyards.
12. In the SPLIT and SIBENIK Districts vitriol and sulphur was obtained from Enemy occupied territory and $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg of each was distributed for every 1000 vines.
13. In DAIMATIA owing to lack of transport all the wine could not be utilised so it was distilled and spirit produced. The spirit is described as whisky but it is suspected that it is easily distinguishable from Scotch or even Bourbon. It is said to have a high alcoholic content.
14. The fertiliser factory at KATRIDA (near FIUME) has not yet been converted to a petrol refinery and is presumably still producing fertilisers.
15. Sawmills. At BRINJE (S. CROATIA) there are two sawmills which were undamaged. A list of destroyed sawmills in the area has been received and will be supplied on request.
In SLAVONIA 5 sawmills are working and two more are under construction. These are all in Partisan territory.
16. Tanneries. One tannery is said to be working in the LIKA and one is being started in the KORDUN. Two more are said to be working in SLAVONIA. These are all in Partisan territory.
17. Farm Tools. Workshops are operating in Partisan territory in the KORDUN and the LIKA and have mended or repaired hundreds of ploughs etc. Other workshops have been started for the same purpose on PASMAN ISLAND.
18. In BELGRADE a Company called "Vegetal" has been formed to produce milk from soya beans.
It is not thought likely that this will produce milk on any large scale.

FISHING.

19. Fishing has been organised by the Partisan NCOs all along the coast. In the DAIMATIAN islands the May catch was about 17,900 Kgs and that for June about 12,900 Kgs. Some of this was distributed but some was salted. 2248 barrels of salted sardines, 143,000 Kg of mackerel and 65,000 Kg of canned fish are said to have been exported in order to raise funds for other purposes, e.g. viticulture and the supply of sulphur, vitriol and sprayers, fishing tackle and gear and for salt.

Comment. Fishing still seems to be proceeding on a considerable scale. There are many idle boats and nets in German hands and if these can be preserved they will increase catches and make a valuable contribution to the food problem.

HEALTH.

20. Malaria. It is reported that the BUDVA area is malarious and the Germans are taking Atabrin etc. Nets are used in the LASTOVO plain. Both these places are in the BOKA. The Germans in the area are very short of medical supplies. Even iodine is rationed and permanganate of potash is used as a substitute.

21. Typhoid. 5 cases of Typhoid occurred on HVAR ISLAND in September. They were isolated and civilians were inoculated by the Partisans and the outbreak was checked.
22. Typhus. People are said to be dying of typhus at SALI on DUGI OTOK island.
23. The Partisan health services in CROATIA have had great success. In LIKA, KORDUN, BANIJAC and GORSKI KOTAR in 1943 there were about 20,000 cases of typhus resulting in 5,000 deaths. This year only 1000 cases have occurred with about 100 deaths. 12,000 people were recently inoculated.
24. 13,944 cases of scabies have been healed.
25. Medical inspections, visits to houses, disinfection and the distribution of pamphlets have all been going on and the results seem to have been considerable.
26. On the DALMATIAN islands seven hospitals have been opened up to the end of July, a large one on VIS and smaller ones in DUGI OTOK, HVAR, LASTOVO and KORČULA. Eighteen Field Hospitals are also operating in DALMATIA and the islands. Health teams also are at work and at SPLIT which is held by the Germans five first aid teams are working illegally.
27. At SIBENIK it is reported that 200 sick people are living in the municipal prison. There are doctors but no medicines and outbreaks of contagious diseases are feared. 3 Rontgen apparatus has been installed.

TRANSPORT.

28. Even with the Germans transport in the South of MONTENEGRO is very short indeed. So serious is the shortage of rubber that a puncture is often sufficient to immobilise a vehicle as there is no solution to stick on a patch. It is for consideration whether tyres and rubber solution are worth sending to this area in the hope that German vehicles may be left which by cannibalisation or otherwise can be rendered fit for the road.

RAILWAYS.

29. Attacks on railways have continued but not on the same scale as in recent weeks. The Germans have made great efforts to restore the railways and it seems that traffic is running on parts of the LJUBLJANA - BELGRADE and BELGRADE - SKOPLJE lines though through traffic is still impossible.

PORTS.

30. The hull of the Liner "Rex" which has for some time been lying immobilised in TRIESTE harbour was recently taken away in tow. She was however caught by the RAF on 8/9/44 and was left lying on her side burning furiously in CAPODISTRIA Bay. Thus the largest potential blockship in the Adriatic has been neutralised.

Fiume. Preparations for demolition are in hand. 40 mines have arrived for the destruction of wharves and boxes to be filled with explosives have been prepared for the cranes.

Destruction and Devastation.

31. W. BOSNIA. Nr BRUNIS an electric power plant is now reported to be destroyed.
32. SLOVENSKO PRIMORJE. 14 Villages each of several hundred houses and agricultural buildings are reported by the Partisans to have been set on fire by the enemy.
33. METKOVIC (HERCEGOVINA) is reported to have been very heavily damaged by Allied Air attacks.

PARTISAN ORGANISATIONS.

34. GLAVNO TROD. This a new economic body set up to carry on purchase, sale, storage and transport of supplies for the army and civilians. Branches are being started in each Okrug. It is also concerned with monopolies (e.g. tobacco) and the supervision of speculation.
35. Administration of National Property in SLOVENIA.

This organisation is for the purpose of taking over land owned by Germans and distributing it to Slavs who will be supplied with livestock, tools etc.

36. Ministry of Social Welfare in SLOVENIA.

This is a relief organisation for the destitute. It finds work for the unemployed, runs an orphans home and plans for the rehabilitation of exiled Slovenes.

AREA REPORTS.

37. Attached at Appendix "A" is a report on conditions in BELGRADE (R18/RGE). This report is the first received of conditions in this important City and is of great interest. It is considered to be reliable and the information is very recent as source only left at the beginning of September.

It contains paragraphs on Living Conditions;

Food.

Clothes.

Livestock.

Agriculture.

Transport.

Finance & Trade.

Industries.

Populations.

and Conclusions with a suggested list of priorities.

No paragraph on health is included as source was interrogated by a medical officer on this subject.

38. Attached at Appendix "B" is a report by a BIO on MONTENEGRO HERCEGOVINA and the SANDJAK (R.19/RGE). This is also considered to be a good report and reliable. It contains paragraphs on:-

Politics.

Living Conditions.

Food.

Clothing.

Livestock.

Agriculture.

Transport.

Health.
Finance.
Industries

and Conclusions with a suggested list of priority of supplies. The paragraph on Transport is particularly interesting. Source could not give much information about health as he is not a doctor.

39. Also attached at Appendix "C" is a report on SLOVENIA (R20/RGE). This is information supplied by a Slovene officer in the British Army. He is a very intelligent and observant man and seemed anxious to give genuine and unbiased information but nevertheless allowance should be made for his Partisan and Local sympathies.

The report contains paragraphs on:-

Living Conditions.
Clothing & Boots.
Food.
Livestock.
Agriculture & Implements.
Transport & Transportation.
Health.
Electricity.
Telephones.
Industries.
Prices.
and Conclusions.

RELIEF REQUIREMENTS.

40. Attached at Appendix "D" is the Part IV of the paper on Relief Requirements. Parts I & II were attached to WIS No.8 and Part III to WIS No.9. Part IV completes the paper.

It will no doubt be necessary as further information is received and conditions alter to amend the paper.

HARVEST.

41. The following further information has now been received.

CROATIA. The potato crop is believed to be good and from some places reports have been received of a good hay crop. A good vintage is expected and the fruit crop generally has been exceptionally satisfactory.

German attempts to carry away or destroy the grain harvest has been generally unsuccessful although they have succeeded in destroying some of the crops in the MOSLAVINA and PAPUK areas.

42. BANAT. The harvest is better than last year's good harvest. Barley and wheat are particularly good.
43. SLOVENIA. A good harvest was expected but heavy rains beat down the crops in places and the result has been that crops are not up to last year's level.
44. KOSOVO. Cultivation has decreased but weather conditions have been good and a yield of about 60,000 tons is expected.

OPERATIONS.

45. The more important military developments this week are:

- (i) The capture of BANJA LUKA by the Partisans.
- (ii) The Partisan advance towards BELGRADE.
- (iii) The joint Bulgarian/Partisan offensive in the BELA PALANKA (E. SERBIA) area.
- (iv) Enemy efforts to reopen the PRILEP-VELES route in MACEDONIA.
- (v) The evacuation of the South DALMATIAN Islands.

(i) Although the town of BANJA LUKA has been captured by the Partisans, the enemy is still holding out in the castle in spite of air bombardments. Reinforcements are said to be coming from the North and the farms in the neighbourhood of the main north road have been burnt.

(ii) The towns of LAZAREVAC in N.W. SERBIA and ARANDJELOVAC have been captured by the Partisans. This brings them to approx 30 miles of BELGRADE. It is not thought likely that much destruction has been caused in this drive.

(iii) The Bulgarians are now co-operating whole heartedly in the offensive in the neighbourhood of BELA PALANKA on the line going East from NIS. Reinforcements are believed to have been sent to SOFIA.

(iv) The Partisans have been forced to abandon control of the PRILEP - VELES route. The assistance which was to have been afforded by Bulgarian units failed to materialise.

(v) HVAR, MLJET and DRVENIK, are now clear of the enemy and SOLTA is being evacuated. Part of the PELJESAC is in Partisan hands and STON is being attacked by them. In spite of this, light enemy shipping are still using the ports of ZADAR, SIBENIK, SPLIT and PLOCA.

46. Bombing Targets. Together with many other towns, the ports of ZADAR and GRUZ have been bombed and the quays are believed to have suffered damage. The bridge separating the old town of ZADAR from the mainland has been destroyed. On the railway line South of VELES, an important repair crane at ULINCI is thought to have been destroyed.

POLITICAL.

47. The disintegration of the internal forces opposed to the Partisans continues. Recently some 3 - 4000 Democrats have deserted, including the garrison of SREMSKI MIROVICA and an A.A. Regiment from ZAGREB. The area where most of these desertions have taken place is SLAVONIA and North of the SAVA generally. Cetniks too are deserting in a steady stream. In the KOSMAJ (S of BELGRADE) the influx of recruits has almost become an encumbrance, as many of the armed men have to be employed solely to protect those without arms.

48. In MEDJUMURJE a national authority has been set up under the Partisans who now have a reasonable force in the area.

49. The Yugoslav Prime Minister has decided to appoint M. SIMIO as Yugoslav Ambassador in MOSCOW in order to re-establish contact with the Soviet Government as soon as possible.

50. Dr Josef Smolaka has been appointed Yugoslav delegate to the advisory council for ITALY in place of Dr. Milo KREK.

51. Dr Vlakko Machek, leader of the Croat Peasant Party has arrived in Partisan held territory. It is not yet known whether he has identified himself with the Partisans.
52. Attached at Appx "E" is a translation of Marshall Tito's proclamation to the Chetniks etc.

R.G. Edholm

Major.G.S.
R.G.Edholm.

DISTRIBUTION.

As for W;I.S. No. 9.

The following information has been supplied by an American citizen who has been studying medicine in BELGRADE. He was living there under German supervision for 2½ years and has only recently left the town. This report is a general one only and contains no "health" paragraph as he is being interrogated on this subject by a Medical Officer. This information is considered reliable.

1. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Parts of the city are almost untouched by bombs but in other parts the damage is great. Rebuilding is forbidden by the Germans who allow only slightly damaged houses to be repaired presumably so as to conserve materials. Building materials including wood, bricks, cement and nails are all in very short supply and large quantities are quite unprocurable. Some glass is available presumably from the Pancovo factory. There is some overcrowding but it is not really serious in spite of the facts that many houses have been destroyed and that the population has increased in addition to the many Germans in the city. At the end of August the latter were beginning to evacuate women and civilians and many work people were being drafted into the army. Overcrowding was worse on the outskirts where people had gone to avoid the bombing. Most of the public utilities were still working at the end of August at least in part. The sewage system was in operation and water was available as usual in most places. It was generally chlorinated. The electricity supply was working though strictly rationed to civilians. Wood and sometimes coal was the usual means of heating and cooking etc.

Soap is available though it is rather short. Some is home made and some comes through the Red Cross from Turkey but this nearly all goes to hospitals, etc. Some soap even comes from Prisoners of War in Germany who receive it in Red Cross parcels. It is available in the open market at a price and there is a ration of one bar a month of bad soap at a fixed price. Good soap is available on the Black Market at an exorbitant price.

The lack of cooking and household utensils is not really acute though they are undoubtedly short.

2. FOOD.

The situation has enormously improved of late probably because the Germans can no longer find means to remove food. Food is procured in two ways. First on ration cards at a fixed price. The goods so rationed are flour, meat, fats and salt. Salt is sufficient but otherwise ration is quite inadequate and is frequently not available. Flour generally is available. The second way is to buy food on the open market. This is not the Black Market as it is apparently allowed by the Germans. Most things are available if one can afford the price or has something to offer in exchange and the following can be bought in apparently unlimited quantities :- flour, meat, fats, sugar, vegetables, fruit, eggs and milk. The trouble is that the poorer people cannot afford the prices and have had to give their furniture or clothes to barter for food and even that resource is now coming to an end. The people go out into the villages to buy food sometimes. The rationed flour is generally maize but on the open market any kind can be bought.

3. CLOTHES.

The clothing of the people is probably the most serious problem that has to be faced. Most people have only one suit which is wearing out. All their other clothes have been sold or bartered for food. No clothes are to be bought except on the Black Market at enormous expense. Warm clothes are chiefly needed but also linen. Needles and cotton are unprocurable except in small quantities on the Black Market at the usual exorbitant prices.

The people would be able to make clothes themselves if provided with cloth and needles and thread. Knitting is common and would increase if more wool was available.

On their feet the people mostly wear wooden soled shoes or wooden sandals. Many go barefooted. Boots and leather will be badly needed. Opencis are not worn much.

4. LIVESTOCK.

Pigs are sometimes kept, frequently in secret in the cellars. This is especially so in the outskirts. Poultry is also often kept. There are some horses but most of them have been taken by the Germans and those that are left are in a bad condition with galls due to bad harness and are of course underfed and overworked.

5. AGRICULTURE.

In the outskirts of the city all spare ground is planted with green vegetables. The Germans will not allow gardens to be watered and this has prevented crops from being all they might but even so production must be considerable. A few hand tools have been obtained through the Germans and are not seriously short.

6. TRANSPORT.

Some trams are working but they are quite insufficient. Most people have to walk as there is no M/T at all for anybody except the Germans.

7. FINANCE.

The usual currency is the Dinar but money has very little value and barter is the usual system of trade. Spare money is not usually hoarded but is invested in foreign currency or valuables (jewellery, works of art, valuable carpets etc.). The value of a Dollar Bill was about 2000 dinars and of a gold sovereign 33000-35000 dinars.

The following are prices on the free market.

Wheat flour	60-70 dinars per kilo.	This is not usually available except during and immediately after the harvest.
Bread	130-220 dinars per kilo.	Depending on quality.
Pork.	700-800 dinars per kilo.	
Beef.	650 dinars per kilo.	
Mutton.	700 dinars per kilo.	
Bacon.	1200-2000 dinars per kilo.	
Eggs.	35 dinars each.	
Sugar.	1000 dinars per kilo.	Frequently not available.

On the Black Market the following prices are quoted.

Suit of clothes.	100,000 dinars.
Pair of shoes.	25,000 dinars.
Shirt.	8 - 12000 dinars.

8. INDUSTRIES.

Industry is of course working for the Germans or under German control. The Sugar refinery is still in operation. Some of the Textile factories have been converted to the production of aero engine parts. The remainder are mostly in a fit state to work if raw materials were available. The machinery is intact. At present materials and clothes can only be obtained officially by handing in a certain quantity of rags in exchange. These rags are re-worked into new cloth at the factories.

The aircraft factories are working but at a reduced output. The Pancevo glass works are still in production. The Cukarica oil depot is destroyed. There are no big bakeries in the City as far as source was aware. All baking was done in small shops.

9. POPULATION.

In spite of bombing casualties and the fact that hunger has driven people away, the population has been greatly increased by a large influx of people from Croatia and Bosnia and even Slovenia.

10. CONCLUSIONS.

For those with sufficient money or with goods to offer by way of barter, conditions are tolerable but are bad for the poor. Overcrowding and clothes seem to be the most urgent problems.

The following order of priorities is suggested by source.

- Textiles.
- Boots.
- Medical Supplies.
- Fats.
- Powdered Milk.
- Building Materials.
- Sugar.

21 Sep 44.

Appx. "B" To W.I.S No 10.

AML HQ (YUGOSLAVIA)

SECRET.

CONDITIONS IN MONTENEGRO, HERCEGOVINA
AND SANDJAK.

R19/RGE.

21 Sep 44.

The following information has been given by a B.L.O. who has recently left the country. The area referred to is so large that it was not possible to cover it all, and accordingly only general impressions are given. The German held areas on the coast are not dealt with generally although hearsay reports of them are mentioned in the report. The source is considered very reliable and has had good opportunities of gaining information even about those areas which he has not visited.

1. POLITICAL.

The people are extremely difficult to deal with as they are suspicious, intriguing and tough. There are some 30,000 Communists in MONTENEGRO including the Partisan leaders. They are strong because they have organised themselves and are continually trying, with some success to increase their following. They are the strongest organised party and aim at getting control after the war. It seems likely at present that they will succeed. British propaganda is very powerful, and they greatly fear its use as a political weapon against them. On the other hand, if the distribution of relief is left to them, they will almost certainly use it for a political lever themselves, and great difficulty is anticipated in ensuring equitable distribution.

2. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Every village visited had suffered damage sometimes as much as 70%. Most permanent houses have been destroyed and the people are living in wooden shanties with thatched roofs. In GACKO something like 350 houses out of about 500 have been destroyed. Where the Germans have been permanently in occupation, conditions are of course nothing like as bad. In MONTENEGRO there is no shortage of wood or stone, but there is a shortage in HERCEGOVINA. The sawmills are mostly destroyed but there are hand tools, and if the people could be assured of settled conditions they would rebuild their houses. Nails however, are non-existent and are badly needed. Glass is also required.

Overcrowding in the country exists, but it is believed to be far worse in the towns in German occupation.

Soap is badly needed and it is believed that it will be properly used as it is in great demand. Pots and pans and household utensils are urgently needed also.

As the people are not very earnestly of the washing persuasion in any case, conditions of dirt and sanitation are at present very bad.

Milk and its various products, such as cheese, is an important item of diet.

3. FOOD.

There is no shortage of meat, but as it is the only stable food of the people except milk, the flocks are being depleted. If other food is sent it will be eaten instead of meat, and the flocks will soon recover their usual numbers. Additional meat is not required. The meat eaten at present is entirely mutton.

Salt is badly needed to keep the animals in condition, and also very urgently for human beings. Bread is very difficult to obtain, and flour is badly needed especially in the towns and on the coast. Some fruit and potatoes are available. There are no green vegetables and further supplies of "pasulj" are needed. Eggs are very difficult to get. Sugar and fats are wanted, and in the towns powdered milk is required especially for the children and recent and prospective mothers. Supplies of rice have been sent into the country and were much appreciated, and it is suggested that further supplies should follow.

Rakija is difficult to obtain.

4. CLOTHING.

The people normally wear black rough homespun, but owing to lack of looms and spinning wheels which have been largely destroyed, it has not been possible to continue production so that even this is very short, and most people have no clothes except the ones they stand up in. This is partly due to the fact that people wear all the clothes they possess so that they will not be stolen, but it is also due to the fact that they have no spare clothes.

It is no good sending raw wool or cotton as it cannot be spun or woven, but cloth can be made up locally if needles and thread are supplied with it. At present there are no needles or thread to be had.

Thick warm clothing is wanted and to a less extent, lighter cloths. Flannel is suggested as shirts are wanted, and clothes for women and children. Underclothes are not so urgent as the people are accustomed to wearing thick rough materials next to the skin.

Leather is needed. Opankis made of goat skin are usually worn but are in short supply.

5. LIVESTOCK.

Sheep and goats are fairly plentiful still, but are decreasing (see para 3). They will decrease still further if other food is not provided and if salt is not forthcoming to improve their condition. The horses have nearly all been taken by the Partisans. Such as remain are in a bad state with galls, and owing to overwork, insufficient food, lack of salt and badly made and fitting pack saddles. There remain a few donkeys, oxen and pigs. Poultry are very scarce indeed and should be imported if possible. There are quite a number of cows but they are never killed as they are too valuable and are used entirely for milk. There are quite a large number of bees.

6. AGRICULTURE, and IMPLEMENTS.

The harvest has been fairly good. As much land as ever is under cultivation but much of the standing crops has been destroyed either by the Germans or else in the course of fighting.

The country is cultivated almost entirely in small holdings, and is quite unsuitable for agricultural machines, and tractors would be useless. Spades, forks, and other land tools such as sickles and scythes are needed, and iron for repairing broken and worn out cart wheels and axles etc. The ploughs are made of wood and suffice for local requirements. Seeds are needed for wheat, barley, and oats, but not maize, of which there is sufficient.

Fruit, especially apples, plums and pears are grown, and potatoes are fairly common. There are also some cabbages, peas and beans, but only in small quantities. The need for fertilisers is not believed to be urgent.

7. TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

There is no M.T. at all, even for the Army. It can be used and is very badly needed for distribution of supplies. There is not even any M.T. hidden in the woods, so that spare parts will be useless. Nothing bigger than three tonners should be sent, and if possible Italian types will be best as the people are accustomed to them. A few drivers are available. At present most transport is by pack horse. Sledges are used to some extent, even in summer. There are few serviceable carts.

There are some quite good roads. The coast road is first class and is not destroyed. It runs from SKUTARI, through BAR and KOTOR to DUBROVNIK and METKOVIC. The roads DUBROVNIK, TREBINJE, NIKSIC, PODGORICA, ANDRIJEVICA, BIJELO POLJE, PRIJE POLJE and PLEVLJA, SAVNIK, NIKSIC KOTOR, and the road through the North of the SANDJAK, MITROVICA, NOVI PAZAR, SJENICA, PRIJEPOLJE are all in need of repair and some bridges are broken, but generally speaking they are passable by M.T. and can be used if necessary repairs are done. The inland roads are snowed up from November to April.

8. HEALTH.

In the country health is not really bad, but it is believed to be bad in the towns. There has been no serious outbreak of Typhus or Typhoid. Even Rheumatism is not common. There is almost no V.D. People suffer somewhat from sores, probably due to bad feeding, but rickets and scurvy are not serious. Teeth are fairly good but in need of attention. There are of course no medical or surgical stores at all. The people are abysmally ignorant of all medical matters.

9. FINANCE.

The official currency is the lire. It is used in the towns but trade in the country is entirely by barter.

10. INDUSTRIES.

The chrome mines at PEC are still functioning but otherwise there are no industries working. Sawmills are nearly all destroyed but the primitive village flour mills are working and grain can be milled.

11. CONCLUSIONS.

There is great distress in the area and it is estimated that 300,000 people will need relief. In the towns and the coast, conditions are worse except for housing. The following priority is suggested for relief supplies:

Cereals (including rice).

Salt.

Fats.

Textiles. (including needles and thread).

Boots or leather.

Sugar.

Medical stores.

Soap.

Dairy produce.

Live chickens.

M.T. should be taken to distribute the supplies. Meat is not required.

APPENDIX 1C1 TO WIS N2 TO
AML HQ (YUGOSLAVIA)

CONDITIONS IN S. SLOVENIA.

R20/RGE.

24 Sep 41.

The information on which this report is based has been obtained from a B.L. who has recently left the country after having spent some 12 months there. The Northern part of SLOVENIA (Lower Gorizia), now incorporated into the German Reich, has not been included. Conditions there are however, believed to be very satisfactory compared with the rest of YUGOSLAVIA and with the exception of salt and sugar, there seems to be no shortage of any foodstuffs.

1. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Owing to the fact that the Slovene standard of living before the war was higher than that which existed anywhere else in YUGOSLAVIA, present conditions in S. SLOVENIA, whilst by no means good, are better than any other area within 100 miles of the DAISSATIAN Coast. Many houses have been destroyed particularly in the DOLENSKO region where only 2/3 of the buildings remain standing, but owing to decrease in the population, there is little serious overcrowding which would be detrimental to the people's health. New houses however, are needed and proper repairs will have to be carried out to existing damaged buildings. Nails, hand tools, corrugated iron for roofing, stoves, and glass for windows are required.

Although some temporary wooden houses are now being built, these will soon have to be replaced by more permanent ones, and for that purpose the local production of bricks and lime should if possible be assisted. Window glass, owing to the destruction of the factory at HRABANIK, together with cement and iron bars will be more difficult to obtain within the country.

At present there is an extreme shortage of cooking utensils and the metal canisters containing supplies which are sent in to the country are used in the place of kettles. Eating utensils however, are manufactured locally out of wood in the RIENICA valley.

Lamps and lamp oil are however, not likely to be wanted to any great extent owing to the fact that electricity is likely to be available (see para 8).

Soap is badly needed. At present there is none available. There is no doubt that it would be used properly.

2. CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

The clothing position in the country is bad, and the people are in a very ragged condition. No new cloth or clothing has been available for 2 years, and as there is very few materials spun or woven at home, the old clothing has had to be repaired or patched. The shortage of thread and to some extent needles has made this somewhat difficult. All kinds of cloth or clothing are needed, particularly warm materials. The materials such as wool or cotton will be needed as soon as the textile factories can be made to function, but in the early stages, the materials themselves should be sent. Blankets too are needed, but the shortage is not so acute.

There is a great shortage of leather, boots and auxiliary equipment. Leather particularly is needed, but strong cowhide boots of normal size (i.e. 7 1/2 - 10) would also be very valuable.

3. FOOD.

The harvest this year has not to date, proved very satisfactory, and about 75% of last year's production is likely to be obtained. One area known as BELA KRAJINA which before the war was a deficient region has been developed by the Partisans so that not only ^{has} it feed its own inhabitants and the Partisan troops there, but ^{could} also send food to a seriously deficient area lying to the N. West known as SUHA KRAJINA.

The usual diet at present seems to consist of meat and fruit with some potatoes. Bread is scarce and the grape crop has been bad. It is thought that the present harvest will yield enough for the remainder of this year and perhaps a week or two in the next. At that time other food too, will be short, and it is estimated that roughly three months staple foodstuffs will be needed for all the inhabitants of S. SLOVENIA. After this assistance has been given, the regions of PRIMORSKO, GORENSKO, STAJERSKO and KOROSKO together with the BELA KRAJINA area of DOLENSKO should be able to look after themselves as far as food is concerned.

Salt is urgently required throughout the area and so are fats.

4. LIVESTOCK.

The livestock situation, particularly as regards draught animals is rather serious. This shortage will cause much difficulty this autumn when lack of draught animals for ploughing may prevent the best use being made of the land, with a resultant smaller crop next year. Tractors are badly needed to shift some of the burden from the few draught animals that remain. All the horses are working for the army.

There are very few sheep, virtually no goats, but some pigs and chickens, and a few dairy cattle. Many of the pigs will be slaughtered before Christmas and unless salt is available for preserving the meat, it will have to be eaten fairly quickly with the result that little meat will be available later on.

5. AGRICULTURE AND IMPLEMENTS.

Although the grain harvest has not been particularly successful owing to the heavy rains during the summer, causing most of the wheat to be flattened, a species of beardless wheat has proved very satisfactory both as regards yield and resistance to the elements. This type of wheat is being developed. The vines have suffered this year owing to a very serious shortage of copper sulphate, and unless this is forthcoming next year, most of the vines will be utterly ruined. The fruit yield otherwise has been quite good up to date, and potatoes have been satisfactory. Seeds are not needed as the local Committees have issued instructions that specific amounts of the harvest must be retained as seeds. However, owing to the shortage of natural manures, caused by the decrease in the livestock population, fertilisers will be badly needed.

In addition to tractors, farm implements such as ploughs are required as the occupying forces, especially the Italians made a point of destroying all the tools and implements they could lay their hands on.

6. TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

At present there is no M.T. available to the inhabitants, and although some carts are still in use, their scope is very much restricted by the lack of draught animals. After the enemy withdraw it is likely that some vehicles will emerge from their hiding places in the woods and that in S SLOVENIA, possibly 80 vehicles will remain. Many of these however, will need attention particularly as regards batteries and tyres. The roads compared with the rest of YUGOSLAVIA are fairly good, but owing to the damage done, and the lack of attention received, rather small trucks such as 15 cwt ones would be the most satisfactory to use.

The railways have been extensively damaged by the Partisans, but except for one line they have been repaired. The line in question is the one from LJUBLJANA to KARLOVAC where the track has been torn up, the sleepers piled up and burnt, and on top of these piles the rails have been placed thus rendering them utterly useless. It is likely however, that some of the other lines will be severely damaged by the enemy when he withdraws and therefore the only reliable means of transport will be by M.T. which will be needed to enable reasonable distribution to be undertaken.

In addition to the foregoing, road making machines and tools will be needed and so will creosote for preserving sleepers against moisture. There is no oak in SLOVENIA, and therefore the other soft woods that are prone to the weather will have to be used.

7. HEALTH.

The health of the people is surprisingly good.

The type of complaint which is now causing considerable suffering is rheumatism and the like. This applies particularly to the Partisan fighters and to those who have slept a long time without shelter in raw weather conditions.

The lack of dental supplies has restricted dental treatment and so given cause for considerable suffering. In most of the Partisan companies there were always one or two men who were suffering from severe toothache.

Eyes too need attention although the need for opthalmic treatment does not seem to be great. However people who have been accustomed to glasses have either lost or broken them, and have not been able to obtain replacements.

8. ELECTRICITY.

Owing to the number of turbines captured from the enemy, numerous places which before the war never had electricity, are now very adequately equipped with it. Water power is available throughout almost the whole area although a power station at CRNOMELJ is worked by a railway locomotive. It is believed that it will be possible to electrify the whole country soon after the war, by means of a number of small power stations. The big ones such as that at FALA which is still functioning, are likely to be still further enlarged. In order to do this however, high power cable will be needed, and pylons will have to be erected.

The current of the CRNOMELJ power station is 220 volts A.C. whilst the small stations produce mostly 110 volts D.C.

9. TELEPHONES.

The Partisans of SLOVENIA have established quite/a good telephone network and nearly all places of more than 100 inhabitants are connected by telephone. The sets however, are bad, being mostly captured Italian ones and the wire used is ~~very~~ varied including even captured barbed wire. Any communications of more than 10 miles are therefore rather unreliable. It seems that artificial carbon dust (granules) is required for the microphones of already existing sets, and solder is needed for joining the lines. At present ~~as no~~ soldering materials or equipment are available, wires are simply wound round each other to produce a joint. Batteries too are needed.

The enemy controlled towns are very badly equipped as regards telephones, and it is likely that even such as there are will be taken away or destroyed by the retreating Germans.

10. INDUSTRIES.

There are few industries now functioning in the Partisan occupied territory. Some saw mills are still operating and so are all the undamaged flour mills. Owing however, to the inadequate number of the latter 50% of the early grain supplies should be in the form of flour. For both types of mills, diesel oil and belting will be needed.

Before the war the paper industry flourished owing to the ample supplies of suitable wood available. However it is probable that very few paper mills will remain undamaged, and paper making machinery will be needed.

Textile machinery too will be required to replace that which has been removed by the Germans from KRANJ.

11. PRICES.

At present the currency generally used is the lira. The Partisans have however issued their own lira which are in the form of promissary notes. These are known as "bons" and are in denominations of 100, 500, 1000, 5000, and 10,000 liras. 5, 10 and 20 lira notes are also issued, but these contain no "promise to pay". This Partisan money is not liked by the peasants who have no confidence in it.

The following is a very rough guide to prices:

1 litre of wine	20 lira.
1 " milk	5 "
1 " rakija.....	80 "
1 kilo of pears..	15 - 20 lira.
1 " apples.....	10 lira.
1 " butter.....	150 "
1 " honey.....	80 "
1 chicken.....	150 "
1 pig (2 months old).....	2000 "
1 egg.	3 - 5 lira.
1 cigarette.....	5 lira.
one dollar equals about 400 lira (very rough estimate).	

Reichmarks were sold recently at the rate of 1 RM to 2 lira.

12. CONCLUSIONS.

The people are highly intelligent and diligent and there seems little doubt that given reasonable assistance SLOVENIA would recover very quickly and might even be able to help other less fortunate areas.

The order of priorities might be considered as being the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Grain. | 14. Sugar. |
| 2. Salt. | 15. Medical and Dental supplies. |
| 3. Textiles and Thread. | 16. Wiring for electricity and telephones. |
| 4. Soap. | 17. Solder and soldering equipment. |
| 5. Butter | 18. Crocote. |
| 6. Boots and leather. | 19. Machinery - paper and textile etc. |
| 7. Agric machinery incl tractors and hand tools. | |
| 8. Building materials. | |
| 9. M.T. | |
| 10. Spare parts. | |
| 11. P.O.L. | |
| 12. Cooking utensils. | |
| 13. Fertilisers. | |

App't D to W.I.S. No 10.

AML 40 (Yugoslavia)

AML Force (Yugoslavia)

RELIEF REQUIREMENTS

Part IV

There follows a suggested list of priority of the most urgently required commodities with the areas where they are chiefly needed. It is thought that if these areas can be supplied with these articles quickly a long step will have been taken towards preventing further deterioration of the situation.

Cereals	Dalmatia
Fats	Lika
Sugar	Lika
Textiles	Lika
Boots & Leather	Lika
Cereals	Lika
Cereals	Montenegro
Cereals	Sandjak
Salt	Montenegro
Salt	W Bosnia
Salt	Sandjak
Fats	Montenegro
Fats	W Bosnia
Sugar	W Bosnia
Salt	Kordun
Salt	S Slovenia
Boots & Leather	W Bosnia
Fats	Sandjak
Medical Supplies	Lika
Medical Supplies	W Bosnia
Textiles	W Bosnia
Cereals	W Bosnia
Soap	W Bosnia
Soap	Montenegro

TRANSLATION OF PROCLAMATION BY MARSHAL TITO

to All Those Who Serve the Invader

The President of the National Committee of Liberation of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Commander of NOV and POJ Marshal Josip Broz-Tito has directed to all those who serve the invader this

C A L L

Even though a call has been directed already several times to all Croatian Domobranci, Slovenian Domobranci, and misguided Cetniks that they leave the invader and join the side of the National Liberation Army, still it looks as though those to whom that call was directed did not take seriously either that call nor that which awaits them after the war. In that connection

1. All those who after 15 September 1944 are to be found in the army of the Domobranci, Cetniks and others who fight against the National Liberation Army will be brought before a military court, condemned as traitors of the people and punished with the severest punishment. As an extenuating circumstance, but only in the case of individual, special difficulties in coming over to NOV will be considered.

2. Transfer to the side of the National Liberation Army as well as the issuing of weapons and equipment can be done everywhere where there may be a unit of our NOV. All of our units have received exact instructions concerning this.

3. It is very well known to us that Macek's adherents have combined with the Ustasi in the aim of strengthening the Domobranci as much as possible and not going over to the NOV, but rather to keep to the side of the invader and to await the Allies as the authority in Croatia. In such a way they would like to hinder the NOV and POJ and the National Liberation Movement from accomplishing their aims. Those who believe this will be completely deceived because:

a) The Allies will not mix into our internal affairs;

b) NOV and POJ are fighting on the side of the Allies against the same enemy and the Allies will not aid traitors but rather the people who have been fighting and who are fighting against the invader.

4. No-one will prevent the punishment of the traitors of the people and the minions of the invader.

5. All those who intend to help the Domobranci, Cetniks and others to serve the invader will also be brought before justice and will be punished.

For the last time I call upon all those who are misguided and who serve the invader to wake up and make amends for their crimes before the people in the last moment.

At position, 30 August 1944

President of the National
Liberation Committee of
Yugoslavia and Supreme
Commander of NOV and POJ

MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ * TITO

A 28/1/6/X
INDEXED
SECRET.

HQ AML (Yugoslavia)

Weekly Intelligence Summary No.11.

1 OCT 44.

RECEIVED

15 FEB 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REG.)

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.

1. The Germans are demanding payments of debts and balances due to them in CROATIA, and are refusing to send any further articles there except against payment in advance.
2. At SKOPLJE the Germans are reported to be mining the Post Office, The National Bank, the Railway Station and the Officers Club.
3. The MACEDONIAN minerals appear also to be in course of being written off.

MINERALS.

4. Lead. At PROBITIP where lead ore from ZLETOVO (Macedonia) is concentrated, all local employees have been replaced by Germans, probably to prepare for demolition.
5. Mica. The Germans have given orders that all Mica - even in crude state - is to be sent off to Germany from PAILEP (S.Macedonia). This may be partly due to labour difficulties owing to the nearness of Partisan forces.
6. Molybdenum. The Partisans have captured about 400 Germans South of LESKOVAC, who state that they were members of the TODT Organisation, and that the installations at the molybdenum mines at SURDULICA (S.E. of Leskovac) have been demolished (see paras 3 and 4 of W.I.S. No.10).
7. Coal. The mines at TRBOVLJE are reported to be closed because so many of the workers have deserted.

OIL.

8. The Olix refinery at SVETI KLARA (near Zagreb) is thought to be the only source of refined spirit in the whole of CROATIA now that CAPRAG and BROD have ceased production, and German supplies have stopped. The Olix refinery is reported to have a capacity of only two railway tank cars of refined oil daily.
9. It has been reported that the oil refinery at DUBROVNIK was hit in a raid on 18 Dec 43 and that production was stopped. No refinery is known to be situated at DUBROVNIK. Probably the storage tanks are intended. These are known to have received repeated attention from the B.A.F. and to have survived or been repaired.

TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

10. The Partisans are claiming to have captured some M.T. in various parts of the country. At TUZLA (E.Bosnia) 20 vehicles are said to have been taken, and others in the VALJEVO area. These vehicles will no doubt be of immediate assistance, but owing to lack of spare parts, especially batteries and tyres, maintenance and to work on bad roads they are not expected to be of much value to AML.
11. The Partisans are also said to be putting into operation, the railway lines VALJEVO - LAJKOVAC - LITVA (N.Serbia).
12. 350 gales are reported to have been captured by the Partisans in the PELJESAC peninsula.

HEALTH.

13. HVAR. The people have been innoculated against typhus and this seems to have checked outbreaks.

REBUILDING.

14. It is reported from OSIJEK that small houses are being built for victims of the air raid in August.

POWER.

15. The following reports have been received about power stations.
- (a) BLADET OVAC (S.E. of Belgrade) is supplied with electric power from BELGRADE, but two power stations exist, one at the HUNIGEBURG Ford Motor Repair Unit, and another at the Meat Preserving Factory.
- (b) The power station at DUBROVNIK supplies the town only. It is operated by Naphtha. Electricity is cut off for considerable periods during the day.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

16. A report states that in the BERANE area (E. Montenegro) owing to the presence of the Germans, the hay could not be cut, and fodder to feed horses and cattle in the winter is asked for. In this area another report says that goats and sheep are fairly plentiful but cattle are scarce and are used for agriculture. There are a fair number of pack horses, but very few pigs.

Comment. Reports about livestock in MONTENEGRO vary somewhat. It seems that there are still a fair number of sheep and goats, but very few fowls. It seems certain that the numbers are steadily diminishing owing to the effects of war and because the people have to eat meat in the absence of other food.

The number of cattle and the purpose for which they are used are variously reported, but they do not appear to be used for meat. Horses, mules and donkeys are believed to be in very small numbers, except in the army. These are thought to be in a poor state through overwork and neglect.

17. North of CRNOVELJ (S. Slovenia) it is thought that the harvest will be good, but grapes are only fair. The peasants are said to need nothing except salt and clothing. The last statement should be treated with reserve and as having only very local application.

PARTISAN MENTALITY.

13. An article has appeared in the official publication "Nova Jugoslavija" for Aug 44 in which the writer asserts that in the economic field, Yugoslavia has suffered relatively more than any belligerent state, and so her claims against GERMANY for rehabilitation demand most urgent satisfaction. All Germany's economic assets, industrial equipment, ships, rolling stocks, tools and machinery of every kind should, so the article argues, be placed at the disposal of the victimised countries immediately after the defeat of Germany. Yugoslavia has a right to first claim on German manpower for forced labour for rebuilding the devastated country, and financial compensation is also demanded. Elsewhere the paper quotes an article on UNRRA from a Russian paper. The article states that the countries invaded by Germany have a right to accept help from other Allies to assist in reconstruction but it adds a warning against possible "sinister motives on the part of reactionary elements in America and Britain" who may use relief as a political or commercial lever.

19. These articles are mentioned as a warning to officers who are going to come into contact with the Partisans who have perhaps a rather inflated idea of the contribution they have made to the war effort of the Allies, and a suspicious outlook on the political and commercial aims of AML and UNRRA personnel.

PRICES.

20. Officers who are likely to go to DUBROVNIK may be interested in the following prices which are quoted for last month:

Rye bread	450	kuna	pe	kilo.
Oil.....	2600	"		litre
Tomatoes.....	300	"		kilo.
Beans.....	45	"		"
Maize flour.....	500	"		"
Eggs.....	100	"		each.
Meat.....	1500	"		kilo.
Wine.....	600	"		litre.
Tobacco....	6000	"		kilo.

SALT.

21. The salt mines at TUZLA (E.Bosnia) have been captured by the Partisans. They are believed to be working, at least to some extent.

AREA REPORTS.

22. Attached at Appendices "A" and "B" are two B.L.O. reports on Eastern BOSNIA (R21/RGE) and BANJA and KORDUN (R22/RGE). These contain paragraphs on :

Living conditions.
Food.
Clothing and boots.
Livestock.
Agriculture and Agricultural implements.
Transport and transportation.
Health.
Finance.
Industry.
Population statistics.
Conclusions.

23. They are considered reliable though the sources are not technically qualified in any way, and this should be remembered when reading some of the paragraphs.

PARTISAN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION.

24. Attached at Appx "C" is a chart showing the layout of the proposed government of the country. This is believed to be correct as far as it goes, but in parts of the country which are still under enemy domination or have been very recently liberated, the details have not yet even been definitely determined, nor is that part of the government in effective operation. The figures quoted under "ZAVNOH" must not be taken as accurate as they are subject to fairly frequent minor alterations. The principle of the organisation however, as shown, is not thought likely to change.

25. A more detailed chart of the lay out of ZAVNOH (Regional Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of CROATIA) was attached as Appx "F" to W.I.S. No.8 and this should be read in conjunction with the chart now attached as a specimen of the type of organisation to be set up in the various Federal Units.

POLITICS.

26. In W.I.S. No.10 para 51 it was reported that Dr. Macek had arrived in Partisan held territory. This now appears to have been incorrect; it was his deputy as leader of the Croat Peasant Party, Dr. Kosutic who had arrived.
27. In ZAGREB on 2 Sep 44 a state of siege was proclaimed as a result of an unsuccessful attempt by the Germans to disarm DOMOBRAV troops. It seems that the Peasant Party is waiting for instructions from the Subasic Government whether the Domobrans are to disband and join the Partisans or to form a separate force to fight the Germans.
28. Attached at Appx "D" is a note on the present position of the Croat Peasant Party (H.S.S.). This has been supplied by the Office of Strategic Services, U.S.Army. Before the war, under the leadership of the Radic brothers, and afterwards of Dr. Macek, the H.S.S. was by far the largest Political Party in CROATIA, and indeed in YUGOSLAVIA. It is still potentially powerful, but it has split as shown in the note attached, on war policy and as such has at present little influence. After the war however, it is a force which will have to be reckoned with.
29. The announcement of the annexation of ISTRIA by CROATIA, provoked a fight in FIUME between the Ustashi and the Italians, and the Germans had to interfere.
30. The effects of Marshal Tito's proclamation (Appx "E" to W.I.S. No.10) are becoming more and more clear. Workers have left the aircraft factories at RAKOVICA (N.W. Slovenia) the car factory at SMEDEREVO (E of Belgrade), the coal mines at TRBOVLJE (E of Ljubljana) and in ZAGREB it has been found necessary to issue a reminder that the families of deserters may be sent to camps and all property confiscated.
31. A meeting has taken place between Hitler and Pavelic, the Croatian quisling at which the war situation was discussed. Ribbentrop and Keitel and the Croat Foreign Minister were also present. The meeting is said to have resulted in a declaration of unshakeable determination etc etc. but no very concrete results have so far emerged.
32. The Bulgarian propaganda is at present stressing their friendship for the Yugoslav Partisans, and in particular the Macedonian question is treated as a matter to be decided by the Macedonians. The Partisan reaction perhaps wisely, does not seem to be very enthusiastic. They have made up their minds on the latter subject and five phrases in the mouths of their recent enemies mean little to them. Nevertheless if the Macedonian problem can be settled amicably it will be one less bone of contention in dispute in the carcase of the BALKANS after the war.
33. In MONTENEGRO two trends are noted among the Nationalists. First a tendency to desert to the Partisans by elements who wish to reinsure with the Communists, and are attracted by their Federal propaganda. Second a tendency among those who are most compromised to intensify their action against the Partisans. The latter action is being taken as the only possible course remaining.
34. On 15 Sep 44 Marshall Tito delivered a speech to the 1st Dalmatian Bde which is of considerable interest. He deals with three main points:
- (a) He attacked not only his enemies but also the moderate wing of his own party, and all those foolish or ill disposed persons in Allied circles abroad who fail to accept the 100% righteousness of the Partisan cause, and who believe that Draza Mihailovic still represents any part of the people.
 - (b) He defended the agreement with Subasic on the ground that it was necessary to demonstrate the Partisan desire for unity, and goes on with a broad hint that the Partisans will not tolerate the return of the King.
 - (c) He states baldly Yugoslavia's claim to ISTRIA, PRIMORSKO and CARINTHIA.

35. Desertions have been reported from a German-Croat Division which is defending the PELJESAC Peninsula. This is a new development, and if it spreads to other German-Croat Divisions on a considerable scale, it will be a further serious handicap to the German efforts to hold down the country, which efforts are already meeting such enormous difficulties.
36. From the Free Yugoslav Radio Station, two very interesting broadcasts have been issued.
37. The first intimates that as UNRRA is thought to be planning to distribute all relief supplies themselves in YUGOSLAVIA, the Partisan authorities would rather not have any UNRRA personnel or their supplies in the country at all.

Comment. This might be the result of distorted information being given to the Partisan authorities, and at the same time the latter might consider that this is a good opportunity to assert their feelings on the matter.

38. The second broadcast suggests that Dr. Macek, who was the leader of the Croat Peasant Party is planning a coup d'etat to place himself at the head of the Croat Administration to welcome the Allies when they reach CROATIA.

Comment. This seems unlikely as Macek is now an old man and he has lost very considerable prestige by his passive attitude towards the Germans.

40. The attitude adopted by the Partisans towards the Russians who have entered the country is interesting. They make quite clear that although the Russians are fighting the enemy, they are to have no hand in actual administration of YUGOSLAVIA. This appears to have been accepted by the Russians.

OPERATIONS.

41. The Russians with permission of the Partisans have occupied the corner of YUGOSLAV territory formed by the bend of the DANUBE. They are as far West as DONJI MILANOVAC, and in the South they are near to NEGOTIN.
42. The Partisans in the meantime continue to close in on BELGRADE from the South and the West, and the escape route for the Germans grows narrower.
43. Further South the Germans are holding a strong line passing through KNJAZEVAC, BELA PALANKA and VLASOTINCE between NIS and the Bulgarian frontier. All attacks against the line have been held.
44. In BOSNIA, BANJA LUKA has been evacuated by the Partisans after doing very considerable damage to the airport. A strong German force was sent via BROD and PRNJAVOR, and the Partisans are now established in the SANSKI MOST area.
45. On the coast the Partisans still hold MARINA and PRIMORSTEN together with the larger of the Dalmatian Islands including PAG to the North.
46. In MONTENEGRO the enemy is preparing to evacuate DANILOVGRAD.
47. It seems obvious that the enemy is trying to keep open, as long as possible, his escape route along the Dalmatian Coast.

WRH.

R. G. Edholm
Major, G.S.
R. G. Edholm.

Internal.

DISTRIBUTION.

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Dep. Commander.

A/Q.

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"I" Room.

File (3).

External.

AFHQ.

AM HQ Balkans.

Lt.Col. Deakin, Office of Minister of State, Bari.

No.1 I (U) Section.

P.W.B.

CEWA.

PIC.

OSS.

29 Sep 44.

B O S N I A.

This report has been based on information supplied by a B.L.O. who recently left BOSNIA after a ten-months stay. The information applies to the area bounded on the NORTH by the SAVA, on the EAST by the DRINA, on the SOUTH roughly by a line EAST-WEST through SARAJEVO and on the WEST by the BOSNA. The B.L.O. knows the Southern part of this area best, i.e. South of TUZLA and ZVORNIK.

1. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Living conditions were never high. The inhabitants to the North are mostly Moslems, and to the South Croat Catholics. Destruction in the North has been comparatively light - say 10% as Moslem Battalions were quartered there, but in the South where the Serb Cetniks operated the damage is very bad, there being scarcely a house left standing in the DRINAVICA Valley from VLASENICE to SEKOVICI. Sanitation does not exist and streams which are the only source of drinking water, except in towns like TUZLA where there are public taps, are nearly all polluted. The water is never boiled, the people being quite ignorant of hygiene.

Eating and cooking utensils are needed everywhere, but especially in the South, as there the houses were burned wholesale, together with all their contents. These houses were of wood, and as nothing remains they will have to be completely rebuilt, utilising local timber. There are one or two sawmills still working, but it is feared that these by themselves could not cope with the work. Hand-tools, especially saws and axes, and screws, nails and metal fittings are urgently required. The question of shelter is very serious and will not be easily solved especially as there is a great shortage of skilled labour. Tentage might even need to be considered.

2. FOOD.

The whole area could be self-supporting if transport of the maize surplus in the north (MAJEVICA plain) to the Southern area were to be arranged. This was to a certain extent managed by the Partisans in the winter 1943/44. Pigs are widely reared but other meats are growing scarcer. Meat is the main article of diet of the local population. There is plenty of fruit, and vegetables are abundant, especially in the North. Fats and sugar cannot be obtained, but there is plenty of salt at TUZLA.

3. CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

Clothing is literally in rags, and all types of wearing apparel are needed. There is little spinning and weaving done in the home owing to lack of raw materials and therefore little cloth is produced. In addition to clothes of all kinds, needles, threads, etc., are urgent necessities. Blankets will also be very necessary especially owing to the very bad housing conditions.

About 50% of the people have "opancis", the rest going barefooted, or with rags wrapped round their feet. The peasants prefer "opancis" to boots, and it would be better to supply hide, with needles and gut so that these could be locally made. Boots of course would be welcomed.

4. LIVESTOCK.

The area has been much depleted of livestock owing to plundering, requisitioning and eating into stocks. There are plenty of pigs to be seen and some sheep and goats, but cattle and chickens are very scarce. Horses are almost non-existent but there are a good many mules. The animals are in poor condition due to overwork.

5. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In the north the land is very fertile, and there is a surplus of maize - the main crop. Barley and oats were also grown, but no wheat. In the South, there is timber and cattle raising, with some grain grown. Fruit is plentiful throughout the area. Generally however the peasants only try to produce the minimum necessary quantity of food because they lack implements and fear seizures and reprisals.

Tools and implements are in great demand, as apart from destruction there have been no replacements since 1941. Metal implements and carts were injured by fire, losing their temper, and while some blacksmiths' shops exist, much renewal is necessary.

Fertilisers are required in view of the shortage of natural manure following the decrease in livestock.

6. TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

Next to no M.T. was seen. In TUZLA, a town of 11,000 there were 3 cars, 1 bus and 2 or 3 lorries. Other vehicles are abandoned through lack of spare parts. There are plenty of carts, in normal condition, and these were used for transportation generally. They will not be sufficient to meet transport requirements after the enemy has withdrawn.

7. HEALTH.

Christian

The people, both Moslems and Croats are surprisingly healthy despite the non-existence of sanitation, complete lack of doctors and drugs with the civil population and the non-existence of soap. The main diseases are goitre, typhoid and typhus, there being usually a small epidemic of typhus each winter. The Partisans have injected the population against P.B.

Children suffer from rickets and other diseases originating from malnutrition.

8. PRICES.

Money has little purchasing power in the North and absolutely none in the South, where the civilians who are mostly Croats rely entirely on barter, and won't touch money of any description.

9. INDUSTRY.

Some coal is obtained from the mines at VAREB, BREZA and OLOVO. Although this is lumber country, there is little saw-milling owing to destruction of mills and scarcity of saws, belting and lubricants. The Germans are trying to get timber for the railways, but are not succeeding to any great extent.

10. POPULATION STATISTICS AND MOVEMENT.

In the North there has been little movement of the Moslem population, but in the South the trend has been to the towns - particularly SARAJEVO, or to SERBIA (the SERBS). Many have been killed by the Ustashi, Cetniks and Germans.

It may be mentioned that the Partisans are reported to be preparing a census of the people, of war damage and of all articles and commodities remaining.

11. CONCLUSIONS.

The people are very self-centred and hostile to everyone but themselves. If anything however, they favour the Partisans in preference to Germans, Ustashi or Cetniks. Their standard of life has always been poor, and in order to give them incentive to work, the essentials are provision of (1) Shelter (2) food (3) Clothes (including blankets). At the same time, however, a general shortage of consumer goods exists.

Appendix "B" to WIS No. 11.

AMZ, HQ (Yugoslavia)

R22/RGE.

CENTRAL CROATIA

(BANIJA & KORDUN)

This report has been based on information given by a British Officer who has recently left the area of the BANIJA and the KORDUN. He has also had an opportunity of seeing conditions in the GORSKI KOTAR and W. BOSNIA and reference is occasionally made to these areas in this report.

1. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Although living conditions vary from village to village, taken generally these are bad. The worst area is the GORSKI KOTAR followed by W. BOSNIA, the BANIJA and the KORDUN. Approaching 60% of all the buildings in these areas have received damage and as comparatively few new houses have been built people are forced to live in the undamaged parts of their homes or where there are only two walls standing in lean-to shelters built into the corners of the walls. The result is fairly serious overcrowding. Although some new building and rebuilding has been done people are seriously hampered by lack of nails (3" to 4" lengths) and hand tools including hand saws. Owing to the number of saw mills that have been destroyed houses are now being built of trimmed logs with the spaces in between filled up with twigs and mud. The roofs are made of slats of wood (shingles) and there is no glass in the windows. These buildings are rather cold and draughty and are not very suitable for withstanding the severe winter.

Lamps, especially hurricane lamps, together with paraffin are in very short supply. At present a number of houses have no light at all except that given off by the fire. A very common device for lighting is a large potato hollowed out and filled with some form of fat; the potato then burns and acts as the wick.

Eating implements are made locally of wood and are not needed although cooking utensils are required. At first sight it would seem that the need of the latter is very great indeed but it appears that many of the larger pots and pans have been hidden or buried and are not likely to come to light again until the war is over. Cooking is frequently done outside in ovens similar to Aldershot ovens.

Sanitation is almost non-existent but as the excreta is regarded as valuable manure the rivers and streams are very frequently not polluted. Bugs and lice although fairly common before the war have greatly increased in numbers. Soap is non-existent and its absence has caused any degree of cleanliness to become a virtual impossibility.

2. FOOD.

The food situation is bad in W. BOSNIA and in GORSKI KOTAR but better in the BANJA and the KORDUN. There is no shortage of grain in the KORDUN and in the BANJA as a whole whilst beans are readily available. There is some meat, principally beef and a little pork in these two areas but this is regarded as a luxury. The hams produced are excellent. Fruit is plentiful at present and there is no shortage of tomatoes and potatoes. There are some eggs and chickens. The main food shortages in the BANJA and the KORDUN seem to be salt, sugar and fats. The GORSKI KOTAR and W. BOSNIA are at present receiving grain from the parts in Partisan hands lying to the North. Although the position is far from satisfactory more land held by the Partisans in these two areas has been planted than last year and the resultant yield has been greater.

The ZIMMERAK area to the North of the KORDUN is said to be regarded by the Partisans as the best food producing area in their hands in the whole of Yugoslavia. The Germans have made several attempts to seize part of the harvest but in these they have failed, and this years production to date is now in Partisan hands.

3. CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

The clothing situation throughout is bad and owing to the scarcity of sheep in the BANJA and the KORDUN they are perhaps worse off than W. BOSNIA. Flax is now grown fairly extensively in these two places and this is treated, spun and woven into linen at home. Warm clothing and blankets are universally needed and unless some are forthcoming for this winter considerable hardship will ensue. Most of the wool that is spun locally is knitted into socks or sweaters. The situation has been further aggravated by the fact that it is now very difficult to capture any good clothing from the enemy. The Domobran forces are frequently clothed in tattered uniforms which they wear over threadbare civilian clothes, and the only warm clothing which can now be obtained is from the 1 Cossack Div or from the regular army forces. In addition to clothing, needles thread and some buttons are badly wanted.

The boot position is very bad even amongst the Partisans themselves, nearly 10% of the troops in the area having no footwear at all whilst 20% have no proper boots and the remainder are badly shod in boots of sorts. With the exception of senior officers hardly anyone has proper footwear. The civilians are naturally still worse off. They frequently wear opencis but the leather and hide used for these does not last long owing to lack of proper tanning materials. It is stated that there are available about 500 hides which have not yet been treated owing to lack of proper tanning materials (N.B. confirmation of this report has been requested. ED.). Boots such as the British army hobnailed type in large sizes would be exceedingly welcome, but failing this leather is wanted.

Strong thread and needles for sewing boots is needed together with hobnails and ordinary cobblers nails as, at present soles are attached to the uppers by means of wooden pegs. Boot repairing outfits too are required.

4. LIVESTOCK

The livestock population has been fairly heavily depleted owing to the war. Very few horses remain with the civilians and such as there are, are overworked and not given proper attention. There are a few draught animals and cattle including dairy cattle but these are insufficient for the requirements of the population. Owing to the nature of the country there have never been many sheep and the former numbers have been reduced by about 50%. Although the number of pigs has decreased appreciably those that remain are well fed and fat as there food is not lacking. The depletion of the flocks and herds has caused some concern and agricultural economists in the area are exceedingly interested in the idea of building up the numbers again by means of artificial insemination.

As far as is known there are no serious diseases amongst the livestock although they are as a whole in poor condition owing to overwork and through not being looked after properly.

5. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The harvest in the BANIJA and the KORDUN has been the best since the war in quantity although the quality has not been so good. The early crops, principally wheat were excellent but the main wheat harvest was of poor quality although the quantity was satisfactory. Up to date the maize has shown every indication of a very good crop. In these areas and in the GORSKI KOTAR, the area under cultivation in Partisan hands has increased considerably since last year and yield has been greater. Seed is not needed except possibly in the GORSKI KOTAR but fertilisers owing to the shortage of natural manures will be universally required.

The farm implements used are very primitive especially in BOSNIA and amongst the older people there is considerable opposition to the use of modern farming methods. Superstition and stupidity also prevent the land being put to its best use. As an example of this one Moslem farmer refused to remove the stones from his field saying that the soil was the flesh of the earth and the stones were the bones & therefore should not be removed; another said that to use any iron implement on the soil would poison it. The younger generation however are more progressive and appreciate the value of modern implements and even of mechanisation. Iron is needed for hand tools and for the metal parts of plows, harrows and the like. The type of spade used is either the usual long handled one or else a triangle of iron attached to a long stick.

6. TRANSPORT.

At present there is a shortage of carts but it is thought that when the enemy withdraws sufficient should be available although some of them might not be of a very suitable design. Iron is required for tyres and axles and also for various parts of the carts where wood is not very suitable to withstand the strain. Heavy grease for the axles too is needed. The shortage of draught animals might cause some difficulties but it is thought that many more of these will be available for civilian use after the enemy leaves. Horse shoes, bullock shoes and nails will be needed. There is very little M.T. in use and even when a vehicle is captured from the enemy it frequently has to be abandoned soon owing to worn out batteries and tyres. Some captured Italian vehicles have been hidden in the woods but most of these too need batteries and tyres.

Very considerable damage has been done to locomotives and rolling stock on the railways in this area. Whenever an attack is made on a station the cranes and repair devices are destroyed whenever possible. When locomotives are put out of action a point is made of destroying the same part in a number of different locomotives thus preventing cannibalisation. For instance fairly recently all the right hand cylinder heads of locomotives were destroyed and then when the enemy started to send replacements for these some other part difficult to replace was destroyed instead.

7. HEALTH.

The health of the people has withstood the vicissitudes of the last 3½ years very well. T.B. has increased and there is some typhoid in the summer and typhus in the winter. A fairly mild form of dysentery seems to be common and many people - particularly the Partisan soldiers - suffer severely from rheumatism and kindred complaints. It is thought that vitamin "C" tablets might be needed.

Efforts have been made by the Partisan authorities to combat the louse and also to explain the rudiments of sanitation. As a result the incidence of typhus and to a lesser extent typhoid has decreased.

8. FINANCE.

The Great Kuna is the currency which is in general circulation even in the Partisan held areas it is little used, nearly all transactions being done on a barter basis. The Kuna seems to be thoroughly distrusted and although the official rate of exchange quoted by "ZAVNOH" (the Partisan Anti Fascist Council for Croatia) is 800 Kuna to 1 dollar, one can sometimes get five times as much from private individuals.

9. INDUSTRIES.

No major industries are functioning in the Partisan held areas but some saw mills and flour mills are still operating. Saws, bolting and lubricating oils are needed for the saw mills whilst the flour mills which are generally very small water driven ones do not need very much except perhaps lubricating greases.

Some of these have been destroyed and the flour milling capacity of the area is not sufficient for its needs. In the enemy occupied territory it is thought that all the textile mills in KRIOVA have been stripped of their machinery which has been sent to Germany.

10. CHETNIKS & USTASHI.

It is thought that at present there are only about 400 Chetniks left in the KORDUN and the BANJA as most of the early ones have joined the Partisans and the remainder have been liquidated. It has however been reported that some 800 of them are now being equipped by the Germans in ZAGREB and these will be officered by Serbs who have been released from German P.O.W. Camps. The Ustashi are at present in rather greater numbers and these particularly have caused considerable destitution amongst the civilian inhabitants. The Ustashi tend to discriminate against the Serbs and the Chetniks against the Croats. Fairly recently when a locality in which an important Partisan HQ had been situated was captured, they joined forces and the Ustashi accounted for the Serbs there whilst the Chetniks killed all the Croats.

11. CONCLUSIONS.

The needs of the KORDUN and the BANJA are small as regards food but textiles and footwear are badly wanted. These areas once villages and farms have been rebuilt and agricultural implements made available should be able to support a larger population than at present and also to have a reasonable surplus of foodstuffs. The present requirements in the order of priority appear to be:-

- Textiles and Thread.
- Boots and Leather.
- Salt.
- Soap.
- Sugar.
- Fats.
- Medical Supplies.
- Building Materials (and nails).
- Iron for hand tools & Agricultural implements.
- Fertilisers.
- Household and kitchen utensils.
- Meat.
- M.T. incl. spare parts & tyres.
- P.O.L.

PARTISAN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia
Narodni Komitet Oslobođenja Jugoslavije

President: Marshal Tito
3 Vice Presidents (1 Serb, 1 Croat, 1 Slovene)
A number of acting ministers
Nominated by and responsible to AVNOJ

Praesidium of AVNOJ

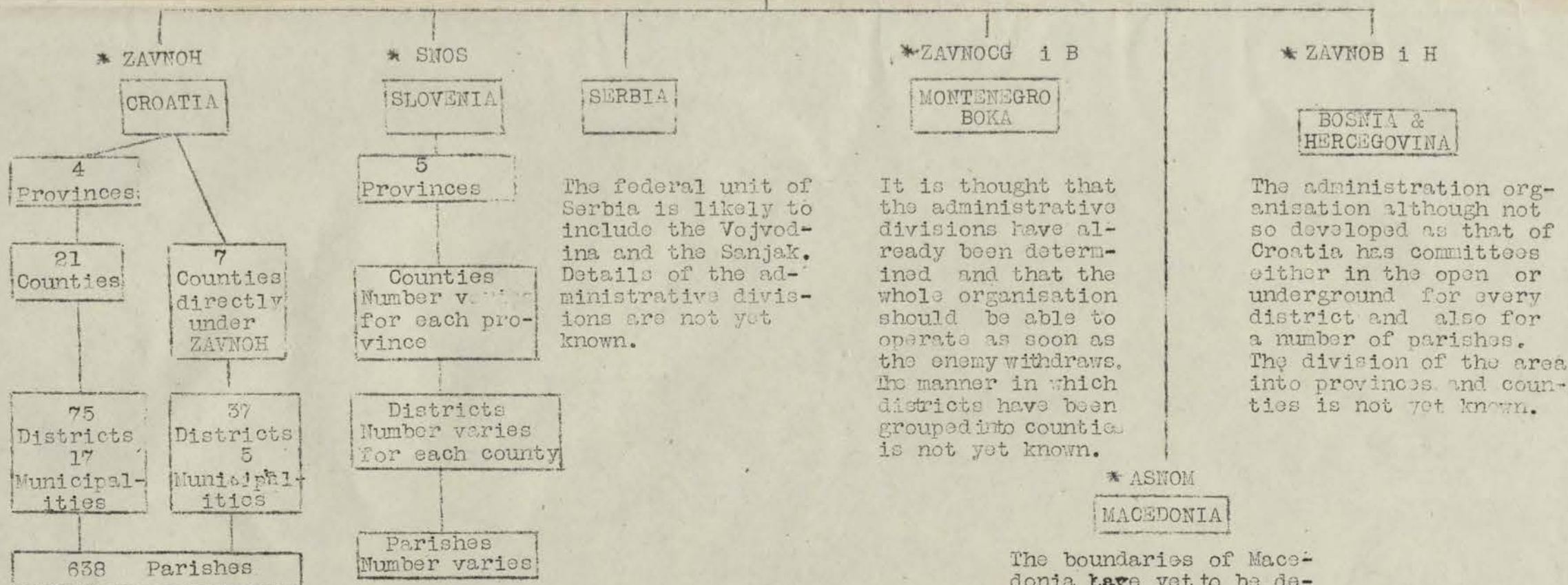
President: Dr Ivan Ribar
5 Vice Presidents (1 Serb, 1 Croat, 1 Slovene, 1 Montenegrin, 1 Macedonian)
and a minimum of 40 members
chosen from the Plenum of AVNOJ

Anti-Fascist Council of
National Liberation

Anti-Fasisticko Veće
Narodnog Oslobođenja
Jugoslavije - AVNOJ

Plenum of AVNOJ

Each federal unit will send a minimum of 30
members and another 10 members for every million
over 1,500,000 inhabitants.



* Notes:

Zemaljsko	= Regional	= Z
Antifasisticko	= Anti-Fascist	= A
Veće	= Council	= V
Narodnog	= National	= N
Oslobođenja	= Liberation	= O
Hrvatske	= Croatia	= H
Slovenski	= Slovene	= S
Svet	= Assembly	= S
Cerna-Gora i Boka	= Montenegro & Boka	= CG i B
Makedonija	= Macedonia	= M
Bosnia i Hercegovina	= Bosnia & Hercegovina	= B i H

POSITION OF CROAT PEASANT PARTY AND ITS
PARTISAN WING.

1. In view of the fast-moving events in the Balkans and speculation regarding the stand of the Croat Peasant Party, source has prepared the following summary and analysis of its position.

A. The two wings of the Croat Peasant Party.

1. The two wings of the CPP are steadily growing farther apart and this time it hardly appears likely that they will be able to come to an agreement. The Partisan wing is more than ever on the Partisan bandwagon, while the original Machek wing is searching for allies from among its ideological counterparts.

2. The Partisan wing of the CPP recognizes the military authority of Tito and the political authority of AVNOJ and the need of armed resistance to the Germans. At the same time they regard themselves as the true heirs of the revolutionary ideas of the Radich brothers, publish their own weekly newspaper, Slobodni Dom (Free Home), and look forward to a reconstituted state based on the interests of the peasant masses. The Partisan leadership has openly branded Machek, the leader of the non-Partisan wing of the CPP, a traitor because of his policy of passivity. The majority of the Croats now in the Partisan ranks were once supporters of the CPP. According to a very well informed source, "it is unlikely that the wait-and-see policy of the party will wrest the lead from the Partisan Movement, whose prestige has been enhanced by military strength and its ranks already strengthened by the adhesion of the more active elements of the CPP".

3. Nevertheless, the main aim of the non-Partisan wing of the CPP remains that of gaining control of Croatia when the quisling regime falls. This, they hope, can be realized through inheriting the military and political machinery of the Ustashi. One group of the non-Partisan CPP leaders is even toying with the idea of uniting its forces with those of Mihailovich and in that way staving off the more powerful Partisans following. However, they frankly express fears that even this combined force may not be sufficient to prevent the Partisans from seizing control of Yugoslavia, unless they received armed support from Anglo-American divisions.

4. The rapid Soviet advance toward the Yugoslav borders and the changed Bulgarian situation have left the CPP of Machek and the Cetniks of Mihailovich in a jittery state. Some of their spokesmen say that their only remaining hope is that the rumoured Allied invasion of Yugoslavia through Trieste and Fiume comes off before the Soviet troops establish liaison with the Partisans and before the Bulgarian forces enter the war on the side of the Partisans.

B. Position of Partisan wing

The following themes are given special prominence in several issues of the latest Slobodni Dom:

1. The late Dr. Ante Radich is glorified as the greatest teacher of the Croatian people and the National Liberation Movement is said to embody Radich's teachings.

2. Dr. Vlatko Machek is attacked in every issue for his passivity in the present struggle of the Yugoslav people. Dane Škarić, Vice-President of the Executive Committee of CPP, calls Dr. Machek "the traitor of the Great nation" because he (a) created concentration camps, (b) delivered the internees to the Ustashi, (c) signed the Tripartite Pact with the Axis, (d) did not raise his voice against the slaughter of the innocent Serb and Croat people, (e) negotiated with Pavelich, (f) is connected with the Germans and with Draža Mihailovich. He concludes that "all these represent a treachery unknown to the Croatian people".

3. The Tito-Subashich agreement is praised as a great event which will prove beneficial to the National Liberation Movement. The members of the CPP with the Partisans have complete confidence in Marshal Tito and believe that the agreement was signed only in the interests of the people.

4. Promotion of Serbo-Croat unity and co-operation within the framework of the principles of the Partisan programme for the creation of a new Yugoslavia are stressed.

5. A clear-cut republican platform for the future Croatian federated State.

SECRET

HQ ML (Yugoslavia)

Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 12.

8 Oct 44.

RECEIVED

15 FEB 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

1. Demolitions in the Balkans by the Germans appear to be curiously ineffective. Following the report that PATRAS in Greece was almost undamaged when occupied by our troops as well as other smaller harbours in the PELOPONNESE, it is now reported from Yugoslavia that when BOR was entered by the Russians they found that the mines were very largely undamaged and it is also reported that the towing railway at the Iron Gates on the Danube and the Ship Canal at the same place are still workable. It is not known whether these installations have been saved by effective anti-scorch measures by the Allies or by other means but far greater damage was anticipated. On the other hand the Germans are reported to have sunk some barges in the river with a view to blocking it in the OSTROVUL MARE area some distance downstream below BRZA PALANKA.
2. Preparations for departure are reported from SLOVENIA. At LJUBLJANA military installations are being mined and from the GORENSKO district (North Central SLOVENIA) some unspecified machinery is being removed. German families are leaving MARIBOR and LJUBLJANA and even the Gestapo is reported to be preparing for departure. From KRANJ (N.W. SLOVENIA) men and machinery are also being moved as fast as possible. German women are reported to have been ordered to leave CERKLJE (near BREZICE) and a train full of "Slovencs" is said to have left BREZICE for Germany. The latter are probably some of the German Colony which had inhabited the KOCEVJE district (S. SLOVENIA) for centuries. They were moved to BREZICE by the Germans at the beginning of the war.

Comment It is interesting that these preparations are all reported from SLOVENIA. This area and the BANAT are of course the places where German families are chiefly settled in Yugoslavia, but the early move seems to indicate more than that. Possibly in view of the Russian advance in VOJVODINA and the parlous condition of the Croatian Railways the Germans anticipate a serious bottleneck in SLOVENIA especially if it becomes necessary to withdraw any or all of the troops now in Italy that way. In that case they may be clearing what they can in good time.

3. The Germans are retaining their hold on DARMAN and ULJAN Islands so as to protect the withdrawal of the remainder of their small craft from SPLIT and PLOCE which is still continuing.

4. The Germans are also said to be preparing demolitions in CROATIA. These include the GOJIMO oil fields (KUTINA Srez) and the Olex refinery at SVETA KLARA (ZAGREB) (see Appendix "A" to WIS No.8, Para 10 and WIS No.10, Para 8 of WIS No.11 and Para 14 hereof). Also the ZAGREB Post Office and the PODSUSED Cement Works near ZAGREB (see WIS No.8 Para 8 and WIS No.9 para 10).

POWER STATIONS.

- The following reports have been received.
5. The Power station at BROD is still working.
6. The Power station at ZAGREB is also still working but as it uses a very considerable quantity of coal (said to be 30 waggons a day) and as none is arriving, it is not thought probable that it can continue long.
7. At RAJHENBURG (near BREZICE, Slovenia) the Power station has stopped work. The reason is said to be the reduced production of the TRBOVLJE coal pits. (see below).
8. At STUDENCI (near MARIBOR) a new Power station is now working though not yet complete. The barrage over the Drava from which it draws its power is said to be 5/6 metres high.

COAL.

9. The TRBOVLJE (Slovenia) pits after being stopped for a week are now said to be working again. They are only producing 5 cars a day and in order to increase production the Germans are said to be digging another pit. In view of recent events it is not thought that this work is likely to go very far.
10. Croatian production is also reported to have fallen by 50% and the blast furnaces at VAREŠ (B. BOSNIA) are short of coke as a result.

COMMUNICATIONS.

11. Reference has already been made to the state of the installations at the Iron Gates.
12. On 26th September a Partisan attack was carried out on the STAMPETON viaduct and one of the masonry piers of the bridge was demolished. It is expected that it will be out of use for approximately 14 days. The B.M.F. have also been attending to this bridge and the BOROVNICA viaduct on the POSTUMIA-LJUBLJANA line and further damage to the piers has been done. This is the main line from Italy to Yugoslavia and is a very important link. It is also of great importance to ML. The Partisans report that the guard on the line has been reinforced and they do not expect to be able to make further attacks.

13.

OIL.

13.

The desperate position of CROATIA is illustrated by the report that even at this stage of the war the Government is proposing to repair the CAPRAG and BROD refineries. These refineries have been out of production for a considerable period owing to B.A.F. attacks and SVETA KLARA is the only refinery believed to be working in the Independent State of CROATIA. This refinery is only a small one and its capacity is fully occupied as is shown by the fact that at the beginning of the month, 200 tank cars of crude oil were awaiting discharge there.

FOOD.

14.

HVAR Two reports have been received of which the first stated that they were receiving only one Kg of flour a month and the other that the situation had improved somewhat since the Germans had left and were confined to one corner of the island. Since then the Germans have completely evacuated the island and the position is believed to have improved still further.

15.

KASTEL (near SPLIT) In July the Germans took away all the sheep and other food, cut down the fig and olive trees and burnt some of the fishing boats there.

16.

ZAGREB In August the food situation was serious as there was only 5 days supply of grain and sugar. The cause was apparently lack of transport. The Germans were making efforts to restore communications although with what success is not known.

17.

A refugee in a camp in the M.E. complains of the food there as being of a sort they are not accustomed to. This is mentioned to warn officers that the people are conservative to the backbone and if they receive food, clothes, utensils or tools of a type to which they are not accustomed they may make these quite unjustified complaints and worse still misuse or possibly waste what they are given.

MONTENEGRO.

18.

A copy of a report issued by the Office of Strategic Services, U.S. Army is attached at App "A".

This contains useful information in paragraphs headed :-

Introduction.
Health.
Agriculture.
Minerals.
Communications.
and Supplies Needed.

POPULATION - SERBIA.

19.

Attached at App "B" is a paper on this subject.

It has been compiled with considerable care and is believed to be as reliable as such statistics can ever be. At the same time the figures given can only be regarded as approximately correct. A similar paper on the Independent State of Croatia was attached to WIS No.7.

YUGOSLAV ATTITUDE TO UNRRA.

19. The Partisan Wireless recently broadcast an announcement repudiating the help of UNRRA on the ground that UNRRA wanted to take the control of distribution of relief into its own hands instead of leaving it to the Partisan authorities. This announcement seems to have been made under some misapprehension and the B.B.C. has broadcast replies which are attached at Appendix "C". The last broadcast indicates that it was not UNRRA at all which should have been attacked but an organisation which has been formed to send supplies to the country during its first six months of liberation. It seems that this attack is based on a certain draft agreement which has never been submitted to any Yugoslavs.

It is strange that the basis of a broadcast that has such far reaching effects should be a draft agreement which has never been submitted and therefore has never been officially received by the originators of the broadcast.

POLITICS.

20. The political situation in Yugoslavia during the past week has been dominated by the Red Army advance into the BANAT which has been welcomed by the Partisans with much enthusiasm. Meantime the position of the Cetniks is steadily deteriorating. This is due to three causes, (1) desertion of thousands of their men to the Partisans; (2) the Cetnik leaders are now separated, defeated and quarreling amongst themselves. MIHAJLOVIC after the capture of his HQ by the Partisans was last heard of retreating into N.W. SERBIA and he is believed to have no more than a handful of officers with him; His son is now said to have joined the Partisans. (3) King Peter's appeal to all Yugoslavs to join the Partisans has now placed the Cetniks on the horns of a dilemma; they must either join the Partisans or openly collaborate with the Germans.

21. EDWARD KARDELJ, who is one of the most important Partisan leaders and an outstanding intellectual as well as a prominent advisor to Tito has recently made a speech about foreign policy.

In this he said that he considered the question of SLOVENE PRIMORSKA to be more or less settled, and that the Partisans would never consent to the separation of TRIESTE from PRIMORSKA as a whole. The German policy of deportation of population from the KOROŠKA area of CARINTHIA made the problem of that area different and no plebiscite there would be acceptable to the Partisans.

22. In SERBIA the resurgence of the Yugoslavia National State is accompanied with a corresponding reawakening of National pride. The Partisans maintain that the liberation of their country is being achieved not through British, American or even Russian help but through their own exertions of the past three years. They already claim in short the rights of a recognised Government of a victorious power and feel entitled to speak for the whole Yugoslav people.
23. A certain Colonel DJURIC has been appointed as Partisan liaison officer with the Russians. If this is Radislav DJURIC he is the former Cetnik leader who came over to the Partisans last May. His last appointment was that of Deputy Chief of Staff, SERBIA.
24. A "Free Yugoslavia" broadcast states that the Soviet Government has placed at the disposal of the Partisan authorities a large supply of grain which they propose to distribute in all parts of Yugoslavia threatened with starvation. It is not stated where the grain is at the moment but it will be very difficult to transport the grain to the areas where it is required. The areas already accessible are of course not in need of any grain. Indeed they could supply the rest of Yugoslavia were it not for transportation difficulties.
25. A further note on the Croat Peasant Party has been received and placed in the Information Room.

OPERATIONS.

26. The Russians now hold most of the BANAT. Their forces are now reported to be in VELIKA KIKINDA, NOVA BEČEJ and TITEL near the junction of the TISA and the DANUBE. PANCEVO is also held by them but in spite of reports to the contrary no attack is believed to have been made yet on BELGRADE itself.
27. Further South VLASOTINCE and GADOLICA have been recaptured by the enemy, apparently with a view to passing through the area a very substantial column now proceeding Northwards from SKOPLJE to the NIS - LESKOVAC area.
28. Further East in the area of the BULGARIAN frontier, Bulgarian troops now seem to be rendering very little effective assistance to the Partisans and to regard themselves as garrison rather than operational troops.

29. In MONTENEGRO it is reported that the main garrison towns of NEVESINJE, GRAHOVO, FOCA, DANILOVGRAD and even CETINJE itself are now being invested by the Partisan forces. These towns are being held by Quisling troops supported by the 369 Germano-Croat Div. The town of TREBINJE has already been taken after heavy fighting. If all these places can be taken it will mean that nearly all of MONTENEGRO will be freed and it is doubtful if the enemy will be able to hold the coastal strip much longer.
30. On the main BELGRADE - ZAGREB line the Partisans are reported to have occupied the town of SUNJA except for the railway station, and to be firmly across the main line thus forcing the enemy to use the loop through DUGO-SELO. The SUNJA - BIHAC line too has suffered considerable damage and even if the Partisans were driven back from it, it is doubtful if it would be of any use to the enemy.
31. On the DANUBE the Germans are now being forced to use the bridge at SOTIN near VUKOVAR, the only bridge available at NOVI SAD being a railway bridge across which MT has to be manhandled.

STOP PRESS :!!!!!!

32. The Partisans claim that in an attack on the FALA Power station near MARIBOR they have destroyed six out of the seven generators. This is unconfirmed. FALA had a capacity of 35,000 K.W. and most of the power was used in the chemical and metallurgical industries in MARIBOR and N. SLOVENIA.
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MONTENEGRO - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

MONTENEGRO (with the adjacent areas of the SANDZAK, PEC and BOKA) is best fitted in many ways to make a quick post-war recovery. This little country of mountains, rocky plains and fertile valleys probably requires less to put it back on its pre-war status than many of the less fortunate occupied areas in Europe. To begin with, luxury and highly-developed civilised centres were never found here. True, most of the towns and villages have been bombed and wrecked by artillery fire, but the buildings at their best were crude and rock and timber for reconstruction abound in all localities. The roads are still open and are as good as they ever were. Most of the bridges have been blown up but log replacements enable traffic (80% of which is by horse and pony) to keep moving. In any programme of post-war rehabilitation the problem would not be to restore former conditions but to improve on them.

2. HEALTH.

This is the first great consideration here. After three bitter years of struggle against German, Italian, Cetnik, Domobrani, Ustashi, Bulgar and Jurisici, the strong Montenegrin strain is running very thin. An Army cannot fight for three winters on one meal of corn bread every other day and not show it. Beside the Partisan army, which takes the best of what there is, we have a pitiful state of affairs among the several hundred thousand women and children who remain in the towns and hillsides.

There has been no medical attention given in these areas for nearly four years. Some of the worst cases of typhus, malaria and malnutrition have been evacuated to Italy and Malta by plane but thousands remain. Rickets, tuberculosis, typhus, ringworm and impetigo are prevalent. There is no attempt at sanitation anywhere, and lice, fleas and rats are ever-present.

This state of health is naturally reflected in the condition of the farms. There is little energy left among the women and children to plant and harvest - all the more so when the fruits of labour may be lost to the invader at any given time or requisitioned by the Partisans passing through.

There has been no effort at any kind of health campaign since the schools are all destroyed and all the children run wild.

3. AGRICULTURE.

Every Montenegrin has his own patch of land, a self-built house, and a few goats, sheep and cows. He plants about an acre of corn, some potatoes, string beans and squash. This seems to suffice. The crop is harvested in late August and September. The hay and alfalfa are cut in August. The cattle live under the house during the long winter months and the women folk spin wool and make garments while the men attend to the wood pile and make shoes and leather goods from dried skins. Chickens are non-existent owing largely to the Italian soldiers still at large, who steal anything which is not locked up.

What seems to be needed is instruction on diversified crops, strip planting and the introduction of the soy bean. Areas around PEC and BERANE are rich in fruit trees but spraying is unheard of. Plums are grown everywhere for "rakia" the national whisky, but most of the orchards are in miserable condition. Cabbages, beets, parsnips and peas are seen in small areas but seeds and the quality of the vegetables are poor despite the richness of soil in the valleys. Corn is the main crop and grows well. It is the mainstay of the country.

Cattle and horses are sadly thinned out. Lambs and calves were quickly killed and eaten by invaders and Partisans. Horses and ponies have been worked to death. When winter comes, the trails are littered with animals left to die for lack of fodder.

Most of the cows are tubercular and new stock is badly needed. There is excellent grazing ground in the summer months. Goats seem to be the hardiest animal here and furnish food, milk, cheese, wool and skins. A strong breed of Italian mule would be an excellent importation for working the trails and roads.

4. MINERALS.

Lead, bauxite, silver, gold, copper and tin have been located and exploited from time to time by foreign capital. Most of the mines have been worked by the Germans and left in ruins. To reopen them will depend on power facilities, how soon communications will be restored, and the policy of the post-war government at BELGRADE.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

By the time this country has been freed from the various invaders and internal factions like Cetniks, there won't be a town left with electric light or a decent water supply. The railroad from PEC to PRISTINA will need rebuilding and all former bus routes will have to be reorganized. There is no gasoline, oil, kerosene, carbide or candles. These must all be imported. Coal is non-existent in the area to date.

The BOKA area and KOTAR so far have been left untouched but a small Italian electric railroad which ran to the coast via NIKSIC to BILEGA and TREBINJE is out of order.

Bridges, as stated previously, need rebuilding and of course all steel will have to be imported. In the mountains most of the bridges are crude and can easily be made passable again.

There was quite an active air service in pre-war days from BELGRADE to PEC and PODGORICA with a bus service to serve as a shuttle after passengers debarked. There are excellent landing fields at PODGORICA, BERANE, PEC, DUBROVNIK, KOTAR (sea planes) and many other places on record with the military authorities.

Contd.....

6. SUPPLIES.NEEDED.

Supplies in the local stores are non-existent. There is a most urgent demand for the simpler household necessities found in dime stores in the United States. Cooking utensils, furniture, beds, linen, nails, horseshoes, in fact everything used in everyday existence. Since a great amount of timber is still cut and hewn with antique axes and mattocks, the introduction of band saws and generators is recommended. It must always be remembered that there is a severe shortage of gas and oil.

For clothing we find half the population in makeshift uniforms and the rest in tattered homespuns.

All staples are missing: salt, pepper, canned milk, tea and coffee and most important of all to these people - tobacco. Tobacco is normally grown by each farmer enough for himself and ready made cigarettes imported from Albania. Most of this traffic has now ceased except in small black market quantities.

POPULATION - SERBIA.

For the purposes of this paper SERBIA is regarded as the existing military area (see attached map) including the BANAT.

A. Since 1941 it is estimated that on balance a small decline has occurred in population figures.

There has been comparatively little fighting in the country during the last 2½ years and although a considerable amount of foodstuffs has been taken by the occupiers from the country and despite a decrease in its man power, sufficient has been produced for the whole population. Few people have therefore suffered from malnutrition and the privations to which they have been subjected are mild compared with those which have affected the people in most other parts of YUGOSLAVIA. No reckoning has therefore been made of a decrease in population due to disease and privation caused by the war.

Owing to the collaborationist policy of MIHAJLOVIC and NEDIC much of the country has been spared the ravages and reprisals brought about by continuous guerilla warfare. The MACVA and several other districts however, suffered severely in 1941. Many Serbs were killed in the same year and since then a considerable number have died fighting either for the Partisans or the Cetniks. Many Serbs too have been sent to Germany for forced labour or have been kept there as Prisoners of War. In some places moreover such as the BOR mines the workers have to exist in conditions almost like those of concentration camps. The result of this has been that the birth rate has declined in SERBIA in spite of the numbers of Serbs from other parts of YUGOSLAVIA who have sought refuge there.

B. The main factors causing the population to decline are therefore :-

1. Repatriation of non-Serbs.
2. Refugees and deportees.
3. Prisoners of War and forced labour.
4. Killed in fighting, bombing and reprisals.
5. Killed or taken prisoner in Axis service.

1. It is estimated that some 70,000 Croats have left SERBIA to return to CROATIA. There is however, no indication that the other minorities living in SERBIA have left the country.

2. A comparatively small number of people managed to escape before the Germans occupied the country. Some went to ROMANIA, a few escaped to GREECE whereas others fled to the DALMATIAN coast. The Germans themselves have deported numbers of SERBIAN Jews and others whom they considered politically undesirable, very few of these are believed to be alive to-day. The total number of those who fled or have been deported is estimated at 40,000.

3. Estimates of the numbers of Prisoners of War from SERBIA vary very considerably. The figure of 149,000 in Germany and 20,000 in Italy was quoted by the Red Cross in 1942.

This number has decreased owing to some prisoners being freed or repatriated. However, it seems reasonable to assume that some 140,000 Serbs are still held in Germany or Axis controlled countries as Prisoners of War. In addition to this a large number of workers have been lured or press-ganged to work in Germany and Axis controlled countries. In February 1943 YAKOVIC, the journalist, suggested that the number of these which was continually increasing was at least 66,000. Since that date efforts, which have met with some success, have been made by NEDIC to recruit further persons, and it is estimated that there are at present approximately 100,000 people from SERBIA working outside their own country in Axis factories, farms or workshops.

4. Casualties amongst the Serb civilians during the early part of 1941 were particularly heavy. As a result of German air attacks on BELGRADE in April 1941 some 20,000 people are thought to have been killed. In the same year very severe reprisals were carried out against the civilian population and mass executions took place at KRAGUJEVAC and KRALJEVO, whilst the town of SMEDEREVO was destroyed by an explosion. In the MACVA and the neighbourhood of UZICE, the inhabitants also suffered heavily. Around BELGRADE itself considerable numbers of hostages from the camp at DIDIGNE were executed at VANJICE and others suffered the same fate in the fairground at ZEMUN where the victims were mostly Jews. The numbers executed in the neighbourhood of BELGRADE up to 1943 have been estimated by some sources at as high a figure as 100,000 and those killed in other parts of the country at 80,000 for the latter part of 1941 alone. These figures are undoubtedly exaggerated. Civilian deaths up to Sep 1944 are believed to be about 100,000.

The resistance movement under General MIHAJLOVIC suffered a certain number of casualties whilst fighting against the Germans in 1941 after the capitulation of YUGOSLAVIA. Since 1942 however many of the men from this force have joined the Partisans or else have been fighting against them. In addition many Serbs joined the Partisans when they first came into being, and these having fought against the Germans and their satellites for some 3 years, have had a considerable number of casualties. In addition to this, SERBIA was the main centre of armed resistance to the Germans in April 1941 and the Yugoslav Army there suffered some losses. There have been casualties too amongst the NEDIC and LJOTIC troops although these are not believed to be very great. The total number of deaths of soldiers is thought to be in the neighbourhood of 80,000.

5. Fairly large numbers of VOIKSDEUTSCHE from the BANAT have joined the German Army either to fight inside the country in the SS Prinz Eugen Div or else for service outside YUGOSLAVIA to fight against the Russians. The numbers of these killed or taken prisoner is thought to be approximately 30,000.

6. The natural annual increase in population which occurred before the war is not believed to have continued since 1941. Owing to the fact that large numbers of men are away from their families and that most of the incoming refugees are either women, children or old men it is thought probable that the rate of births and non-violent deaths has been approximately the same.

7. At the present moment there is a very considerable number of Serbs from SERBIA fighting together with the Partisan or Cetnik forces outside the country. However when hostilities cease it is assumed that these will return to their homes and the number of these has therefore been deducted from the estimated population figure of SERBIA. The totals to be deducted from the population of the country are therefore :-

1. Repatriated Croats		70,000
2. Deported or Fled		40,000
3. Prisoners of War	140,000	
Workers in Germany	<u>100,000</u>	240,000
4. Civilian Deaths	<u>100,000</u>	
Army Deaths	80,000	180,000
5. Deaths in Axis Service		<u>20,000</u>
		<u>560,000</u>

C. Although a large number of Serbs have left their country this is balanced by an almost equal number of people who have entered the country as refugees. It is estimated that during and since 1941 the following have entered the present military district of SERBIA:-

1. From the independant Kingdom of CROATIA	- 200,000
2. " SLOVENIA	- 50,000
3. " BULGARIAN occupied YUGOSLAVIA	- 100,000
4. " ALBANIAN occupied YUGOSLAVIA	- 50,000
5. " MONTENEGRO	- 50,000
6. " BACKA and BARANJA	- 50,000
	<u>500,000</u>
	<u>480,000</u>

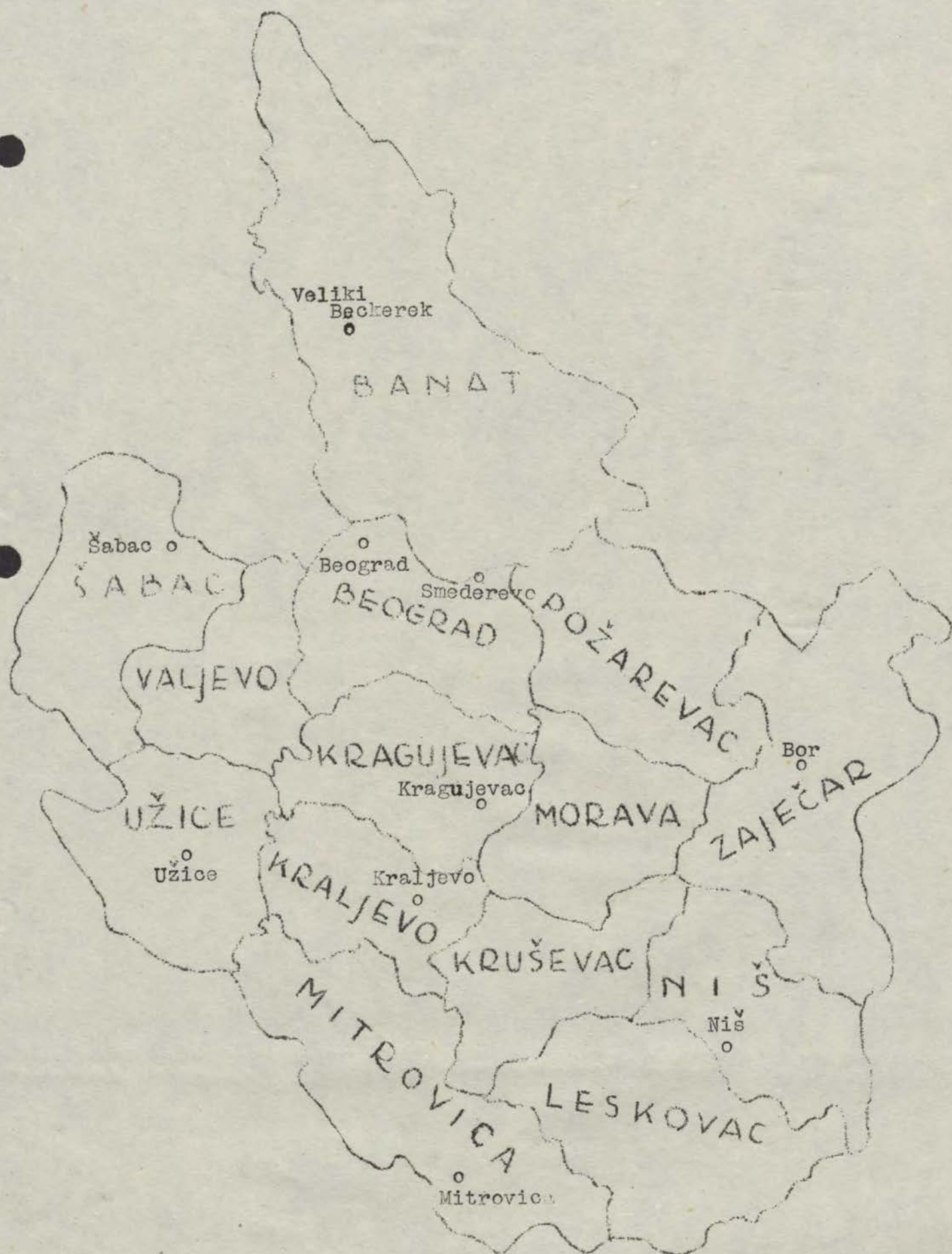
60 D. The difference shows a comparatively small decline of 80,000 in the total population. The estimated figures by Srez grouped into okrugs are shown in Appendix "A",

It is interesting to note that the NEDIC Serb Press (Novo Vreme) quotes the following figures in May 1943:-

VALJEVSKI	203,477
ZAJECARSKI	310,881
KRAGUJEVACKI	296,524
KRALJEVACKI	186,040
KRUSEVACKI	249,567
LESKOVACKI	385,121
MITROVICKI	200,501
MORAVSKI	263,133
NISKI	308,135
POZAREVACKI	260,676
UZICKI	215,061
SABACKI	292,955
BANATSKI	647,970
BEOGRADSKI (Excl City of BELGRADE)	380,415
CITY OF BELGRADE	295,718

It is thought that these figures have been somewhat exaggerated.

S E R B I A —
EXISTING MILITARY AREA



POPULATION FIGURES OF SERBIA - SEPTEMBER 1944.

	Total	In Villages approximately	In Towns approximately
<u>VALJEVSKI</u>			
Kaminica	32,000	29,000	3,000
Mionica	39,000	34,000	5,000
Oorenovac	34,000	30,000	4,000
Ub	47,000	41,000	6,000
Valjevo	48,000	42,000	6,000
Total	200,000	176,000	24,000

<u>ZAJECARSKI</u>			
Andrejevac	20,000	17,500	2,500
Boljevac	42,000	36,500	5,500
Jabukovac	24,000	21,000	3,000
Kladovo	25,000	22,000	3,000
Knjazevac	49,000	43,000	6,000
D Milanovac	19,000	16,500	2,500
Negotin	49,000	43,000	6,000
Salac	24,000	21,000	3,000
Zajecar	68,000	59,500	8,500
Total	320,000	280,000	40,000

<u>KRAGUJEVACKI</u>			
Belakovica	29,000	23,500	5,500
G Milanovac	40,000	32,500	7,500
Gruza	54,000	44,000	10,000
Kragujevac	72,000	58,000	14,000
Raca	35,000	28,000	7,000
Topola	37,000	30,000	7,000
Arandjelovac	33,000	27,000	6,000
Total	300,000	243,000	57,000

<u>KRALJEVACKI</u>			
Guca	39,000	33,000	6,000
Kraljevo	57,000	48,000	9,000
Preljina	35,000	29,500	5,500
Cacak	29,000	24,500	4,500
Total	160,000	135,000	25,000

	Total	In Villages approximately	In Towns approximately
<u>KRUSEVACKI</u>			
Aleksandrovac	26,000	23,000	3,000
Brus	21,000	18,000	3,000
Krusevac	92,000	77,000	15,000
Razanji	29,000	25,000	4,000
Trstenik	52,000	45,000	7,000

Total	230,000	188,000	32,000
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LESKOVACKI

Dobric	47,000	39,500	7,500
Kursumlija	26,000	23,000	4,000
Lebane	61,000	51,000	10,000
Leskovac	82,000	69,000	14,000
Prokuplje	64,000	54,000	10,000
Vlasotince	50,000	42,000	8,000

Total	330,000	276,500	53,500
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MITROVICKI

Mitrovica	33,000	28,000	5,000
Novi Pazar	46,000	39,000	7,000
Podujevo	37,000	31,500	5,500
Raska	30,000	25,500	4,500
Vucitrin	34,000	29,000	5,000
Ivanjica	29,000	25,000	4,000

Total	209,000	178,000	31,000
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MORAVSKI

Cuprija	26,000	22,000	4,000
Despotovac	28,000	24,000	4,000
Jagodina	55,000	46,000	9,000
Paracin	39,000	34,000	5,000
Rekovac	31,000	26,000	5,000
Svilajnac	41,000	35,000	6,000
Varvarin	30,000	25,000	5,000

Total	250,000	212,000	38,000
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x Ivanjica srez is sometimes shown as an okrug by itself.

	Total	In Villages approximately	In Towns approximately
<u>NISKI</u>			
Aleksinac	32,000	25,000	7,000
Bela Palanka	25,000	20,000	5,000
Ljuberaň (1/3)	11,000	9,000	2,000
Nis	120,000	94,000	26,000
Soko Banja	28,000	21,500	6,500
Svrljig	31,000	24,500	6,500
Zitkovac	33,000	26,000	7,000

Total	285,000	220,000	65,000
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POZAREVACKI

Belo Gradiste	39,000	34,000	5,000
Colubac	17,000	15,000	2,000
Kucevo	25,000	22,000	3,000
Pozarevac	73,000	64,000	9,000
Petrovac	59,000	51,000	8,000
Zabranj	32,000	28,000	4,000
Zagubica	25,000	22,000	3,000

Total	270,000	235,000	35,000
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UZICE

Bejina Basta	32,000	28,500	3,500
Arilje	18,000	16,000	2,000
Cajetina	30,000	26,500	3,500
Kosjerici	18,000	16,000	2,000
Pozega	33,000	29,000	4,000
Uzice	39,000	35,000	4,000

Total	170,000	151,000	19,000
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SABACKI

Bogati	70,000	64,000	6,000
G. Ubovija	29,000	25,500	3,500
Krupanj	30,000	27,500	2,500
Loznica	51,000	46,500	4,500
Sabac	49,000	45,000	4,000
Vladimirci	41,000	37,500	3,500

Total	270,000	247,000	23,000
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o The figures here are 1/3 of the total for the srez as the rest of it is in Bulgarian occupied territory.

	Total	In Villages approximately	In Towns approximately
<u>BEOGRAD.</u>			
Umka	37,000	28,000	9,000
Grogka	30,000	22,500	7,500
Smederevo	50,000	38,000	12,000
Sopot	25,000	20,000	5,000
Mlademovac	32,000	25,000	7,000
Palanka	50,000	40,000	10,000
Orasje	45,000	35,000	10,000
Lazarevac	35,000	28,000	7,000
Beograd ex town.	35,000	23,000	12,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>339,000</u>	<u>259,500</u>	<u>79,500</u>
<u>BEOGRAD TOWN</u>	<u>350,000</u>		
<u>BANATSKA</u>			
Alibunar	43,000	32,500	10,500
Bela Crkva)			
Bela Crkva)	45,000	34,000	11,000
City)			
Jasa Tomic	7,000	35,000	12,000
Kovacic	49,000	37,000	12,000
Kovin	37,000	28,000	9,000
Novi Kanjiza	34,000	25,500	8,500
Novi Becs	48,000	36,000	12,000
Pancevo)			
Pancevo City)	70,000	53,000	17,000
Petrovgrad)			
Petrovgrad City)	99,000	74,000	25,000
Velika Kikinda)			
Velika Kikinda)	59,000	44,000	15,000
City)			
Vrsac)			
Vrsac City)	69,000	52,000	17,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>149,000</u>

APPENDIX "C" TO W.I.S. NO.12
DATED 9 OCT 44.

BROADCAST FROM B.B.C. IN SERBO-CROAT
ON 4 OCT 44.

The UNRRA in YUGOSLAVIA.

In London authoritative circles it is considered that the rejection on the part of the National Committee of Yugoslavia of the offer of help from the UNRRA, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is based on misunderstanding. According to the declarations of the central officer of the UNRRA in London, the UNRRA had never intended to establish its own organisations for distributing aid to Yugoslavia. In the laws of the UNRRA it is provided that the government of the acknowledged national authority shall bear the responsibility for the distribution of aid in the respective territory and that the normal channels should be used to the greatest extent possible for the distribution:

Inasmuch as the Yugoslav National Liberation Committee declared that it was ready to receive the delegates of the UNRRA to supervise the distribution of aid, the prospects that the people of Yugoslavia will receive the needed aid look promising.

BROADCAST FROM B.B.C. IN SERBO-CROAT
ON 4 OCTOBER 44.

VOICE OF AMERICA VIA LONDON.

YUGOSLAV LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND U.N.R.R.A.

Misunderstandings have arisen between the Yugoslav National Liberation Committee and UNRRA. The American Press has published at length the accusations made by "Free Yugoslavia" against the alleged intentions of UNRRA, to enter Yugoslavia with a large staff and to distribute the means of health and restoration of the land, on its own accord. The accusation has been made just after the conclusion of the UNRRA meeting in Montreal and consequently has been of great significance.

During the session in Montreal Yugoslavia was represented by Dr. Rudolf BICANIC, who gained great respect among the delegates and who worked with great industry at all Committee meetings to ensure for Yugoslavia her just share of the facilities of UNRRA and to bring the preparatory work as quickly as possible to practical results. However, the newspaper "New York Times" to-day publishes from London an explanation given by the European office of UNRRA. According to the well-known American daily paper the problem, which was the cause of the misunderstanding between the Yugoslav Council of Liberation and UNRRA is not insurmountable.

The station "Free Yugoslavia" explains the negative attitude of the National Liberation Council towards UNRRA by saying, that the Council itself wishes to distribute help in Yugoslavia, says the "New York Times". Meanwhile, the European office of UNRRA in London says that the report of "Free Yugoslavia" must be based on a misunderstanding. In the organisation of the meeting of UNRRA at Atlantic City it was already decided that the responsibility for the allocation of aid must fall upon the Government or on the national authority of the land in question, and that use must be made in the first place of existing internal institutions, wherever this is possible.

At the same time it was emphasised that the member Governments of UNRRA expected UNRRA to supervise the just distribution of the aid. Since it is stated in the Yugoslav declaration that the Yugoslav National Liberation Council would willingly grant the sending of a delegate by UNRRA to supervise the just distribution of material for help and restoration, the London office of UNRRA sees no cause for conflict, and believes that the existing misunderstanding could easily be smoothed out.

From the whole incident we see that the problems of relief and rehabilitation are complex and involve not only the material side of the United Nations, but also the feelings of the nations which have suffered so much and have exhausted their national resources in a gigantic duel for their liberation. But the spirit which reigned at the Conferences of the United Nations until now has shown the will and the determination to settle all problems by mutual understanding and the settlements of problems as and when they occur.

BROADCAST FROM B.B.C. IN SERBO-CROAT
ON 5TH OCTOBER 1945.

The Royal Yugoslav Ministry of Supply has issued the following statement:

With reference to the incorrect reports announced in the Press concerning the relations between Yugoslavia and UNRRA, the Royal Yugoslav Ministry of Supply has issued the following statement:

official

Yugoslavia is represented in the Council of UNRRA in Washington and her relations with this institution are cordial and in accordance with the statutes and resolutions upon which UNRRA rests. This is evident from the fact that a Yugoslav delegation is taking part in the UNRRA Congress in Montreal and in all other UNRRA activities.

With regard to the organisation of the supply in the country in the first period of six months, that is before the whole matter passes under the exclusive jurisdiction of UNRRA, conversations are now being held in Bari with representatives of the Inter-Allied Military Authorities. Dr. Sreten Vukosavljevic the Minister of Supply is taking part in these conversations on behalf of the Royal Yugoslav Government together with the representatives of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation and of the AVNOJ.

The recently published statement by the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia was evoked by the draft agreement for this first period of six months, in the composition of which no representative of Yugoslavia took part and which by its context and form conflicts with many interests of the Yugoslav State and its sovereignty. Naturally, in this connection there do not exist and cannot exist any differences in viewpoint between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Committee of Liberation.

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SECRET

HQ MI (Yugoslavia)

Weekly Intelligence Summary No 1315 Oct 44PORTS1. PARENZO (Istria)

A report of 10 Oct has been received that the Cagliari (6,000 tons, presumably GRT) was in POLA harbour. A ship of this name was damaged by air attack in PARENZO towards the end of August and has been lying there ever since. She was then stated to be of 2,300 tons. If the report is true it means that a serious obstruction in the harbour has been removed but that another large potential blockship is available to the enemy.

On the other hand the Mercurio (2,000 tons GRY) has been damaged in PARENZO and is believed to have been disabled. On 4 Oct she was lying alongside the Nazario Sauro mole. As the Cagliari was still there at Town Quay at that time there were no remaining berths suitable for merchant vessels.

2. SENJ (Croatia)

On 12 Oct an attack by the BAF was made on the port which is believed to have suffered considerable damage. A salvage vessel lying alongside one of the moles is claimed as hit. This will be a serious obstruction in the harbour apart from the fact that the loss of such a vessel at this juncture is a shrewd blow at the enemy.

3. ZARA

A report has been received that the enemy is making a practice of unloading supplies at NIN (on the tip of the peninsula facing PAG Island) and transporting them overland to ZARA. Even compared with ZARA NIN is a very insignificant place and if the report is to be accepted it may mean that the approaches to ZARA are considered unsafe or that the port of ZARA has been so badly damaged that it is no longer practicable to use it. The enemy is known to have been moving small shipping northwards past ZARA from SPLIT and PLOCE, although now that PASMAN has been liberated this involves considerable risks. On the other hand ZARA itself has received considerable attention recently from the BAF and shipping was known to have been there at the time. It may be fear of such attacks that has caused the Germans to employ this apparently inconvenient method.

4. MAKARSKA (S of SPLIT)

The enemy has been carrying out demolitions. Their nature is not known.

5. SALONIKA

Sheds in the dock area are being removed and the installations in the Military Workshops are to be demolished.

MINES

6. Salt

A request for materials to start work again at the salt mines at TUZLA has been made. These mines which are in Eastern BOSNIA were worked by the Partisans last autumn when they held TUZLA and were also in production during the time that the town was occupied by the Germans. The condition of the mine when recently recaptured by the Partisans is not known in detail, but the request which has been made indicates that the destruction is not extensive. As lack of salt is felt throughout the whole country and in places very severely the availability of the salt from these mines will do much to ease this problem.

7. Chrome

The Germans are apparently trying to remove stocks from the Allatini mines before it is too late. These mines are situated in the RADUSA area north west of SKOPLJE. Orders were issued at the beginning of September for the despatch of 10,000 tons of ore but it is not known how much has actually been sent. Transport difficulties have probably prevented movement on a large scale, and in view of recent events it is not thought likely that much more will be sent. The stocks had probably accumulated owing to transport difficulties.

8. At JEZERINA (NW MACEDONIA) shipments were not abnormal up to the 22 Aug.

8. Copper

Some particulars about the condition of the BOR mines have now been received. The general state of these mines is said to be excellent. Bearings and oil pumps have been stripped off most motors, compressors and crushers and dumped by the Germans at ZLOT but can be readily replaced. ZLOT is about 10 miles SW of BOR.

The central electric plant which is a coal-burning turbo-alternator develops 12,000 kw. A high tension line from KOSTOLAC on the Danube has just been begun. On 12 Sep tools lying at SMEDEREVO for the power station

at KOSTOLAC were ordered to be returned. It appears therefore that erection of further machinery there has been abandoned. There have been no major collapses in the mines but the pumps are not working.

The construction of a single narrow gauge railway from BOR to POZAREVAC has been commenced. Track has been completed for only 6 kilometres at the BOR end, 20 further kilometres are in hand but little has been done as regards the remainder which is the greater part of the project.

FINANCE

9. Further reports have been received of the desire of the Germans and the satellites to withdraw liquid assets from Yugoslavia. Maximum prices for all commodities are being determined in Slovenia following a decree of Aug 23 by SNOS. Although prices appear to vary according to districts the following gives an indication of what has been ordered.

Healthy calf (100 kg)	not more than 2200 lire
1470 kg of poor quality hay	" " " " "
800 kg of clover	" " " " "
740 kg of potatoes	" " " " "
335 kg of corn	" " " " "

SULPHURIC ACID

10. This substance which is used in the manufacture of copper sulphate for the vineyards is produced at SABAG (on the Sava, 2 of BELGRADE) where production was reported to have been 40,000 tons in 1941. There were also factories at HRASNIK in Slovenia (10,000 tons per annum) and KOPRIVNICA in Croatia near the Hungarian frontier (60,000 tons per annum). It is not known whether the two last named factories are still in production. See also WIS No 10, paras 11 and 12.

MEDICAL

11. A Swiss Medical Mission has set off to join the Partisans. It is said to have equipment for 5 "groups of surgeons".

RAILWAYS

12. The BOROVNICA viaduct on the LJUBLJANA-TRIESTE line has been repaired but apparently the STAMPETOV viaduct on the same line is still unserviceable.

and
With the Russian advance in VOJVODINA across the Belgrade-Lapovo line in Serbia the importance of the line Trieste-Ljubljana-Zagreb-Brod-Belgrade has vastly increased. This line and its side lines have received much attention from the Partisans and the BAF and many of the side lines are now totally out of action. Since the Partisans' operation on SUNJA the use of the southern loop of the Zagreb-Novska section has been denied to the enemy and the northern loop through Dugo Selo has assumed the utmost importance. The most important side lines which the enemy has somewhat precariously maintained in operation up till now are the Vinkovci-Osijek line, the Zagreb-Varazdin line and the Zidani Most-Colje-Maribor line. All these lines are to the north of the main line. To the south the narrow gauge line from Brod to Sarajevo-Mostar-Dubrovnik has been kept working with constant interruptions by the Partisans. The bridge at BROD over the Sava is still down however.

A meeting has taken place in LONDON to consider transportation in Europe on the German withdrawal from the territories occupied by them. This meeting was attended by representatives of many of the countries of Europe and the United Nations including Yugoslavia.

AREA REPORTS

13. BLO reports are attached as follows:

SE Serbia	R23/RGE	Appx "A"
W Montenegro & E Hercegovina	R24/RGE	" "B"

These contain the usual paragraphs on:

- Living Conditions
- Food
- Clothing & Boots
- Livestock
- Agriculture
- Transport & Transportation
- Health
- Prices
- Industries
- Population
- & Conclusions

The BLOs who provided the information are none of them qualified in any special line but the intelligence they have given is considered reliable and based on their personal observations.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

14. As a result of the virtual investment of BELGRADE by the Russians and Partisans, Nedic has left the capital with his ministers for OSIJEK. Deputies have been left behind to carry on. OSIJEK is in Croatia but it is difficult to say where the Government could continue safely to operate in Serbia. This move conforms with that of the General Staff of the German Army Group F to OSIJEK and VUKOVAR.

Marshal Tito has had a meeting with the Bulgarian authorities and it is reported that the Bulgars have agreed to make common cause with the Partisans against the Germans and to endeavour to atone for their delinquencies in the past. The confusion in the Bulgarian army for some weeks has been very great and many commanders do not seem to have known on which side to fight though this does not seem to have prevented them from making use of their weapons as circumstances have seemed to dictate.

The anxiety of the enemy in Yugoslavia is reflected by the evacuation of the BACKA by Hungarians and by far reaching proclamations mobilising all German civilians for the armed forces. This has been accompanied by orders to resist to the last. Meanwhile female labour in Croatia is being organised to replace men who have joined the colours.

OPERATIONS

15. The Russians have now occupied practically the whole of the BANAT and have crossed the Tisa to take SUBOTICA the third town of Yugoslavia. They also have crossed the Danube westwards between the Tisa and BELGRADE and southwards to capture SMEDEREVO. Meantime their forces in Serbia have seized LAPOVO the junction of the two branches of the Belgrade-Skoplje line, one of which passes through NIS to the east and the other through KRALJEVO. The Partisans are threatening the capital from the west and south west and have been reported as close to ZEMUN as SURCIN i.e. about 12 miles. BELGRADE is therefore virtually surrounded except for the railway line westwards to ZAGREB which is imminently threatened.

The Bulgars are advancing westwards south of NIS and claim to have taken LESKOVAC. The enemy left in Serbia are still numerous and may be expected to increase in numbers as they are joined by troops withdrawn from Greece.

They must depend for their supplies on the vile Bosnian roads which will soon become even viler with the approach of winter. The supplies must come eventually from the Zagreb-Brod-Belgrade railway which has already been dealt with above. Large areas through which these supplies must pass are held more or less firmly by the Partisans and it is difficult to believe that the enemy can continue to hold out for long. On the other hand if withdrawal is decided upon it must take place over these same roads and railways and will be a desperate operation with cold and hunger staring them in the face, the Partisans harrassing their rear, constant Russian pressure behind them and a sense of irretrievable disaster weighing on their spirits accompanied by a gnawing fear of what is going on in Germany. The plight of the German divisions in Serbia is indeed a sorry one.

Meantime there are signs that the sway of the Germans and Cetniks in Montenegro and Dalmatia is coming to an end. The Partisans in Montenegro are penning the enemy more closely than ever into the towns and are becoming more active in Dalmatia where they have occupied LIVNO. Small ships have been observed apparently taking troops and material from the Gulf of KOTOR to DUBROVNIK and demolitions have been carried out at MAKARSKA. The position of these troops is not so bad as that of those in Serbia as they can still use the Brod-Metkovic railway and perhaps the sea to some extent. They are, of course, nothing like so numerous. Their position, however, is far from enviable.

In the north of Croatia the Partisan operations continue. After the capture of VIROVITICA they have taken DJURDJEVAC and VIRJE.

A German operation in VENETIA GIULIA and western Slovenia against the Partisans received a check when the enemy tried to pursue the retreating Partisans into the woods. The Partisans seized the opportunity to counter attack apparently with some success.

Two defence lines are reported to be under construction by the Germans. One is from BELGRADE westwards through FRUSKA GORA hills in the SREM to the neighbourhood of OSIJEK. It is not clear whether this is intended to face North or South but it is clear that it cannot be held for long with the Russians to the North and the Partisans to the South. The other line is reported to be under construction from the junction of the Sava and Sutla rivers west of ZAGREB to ORMOZ on the Drava west of VARAZDIN and thence to the Austrian frontier west of MURSKA SOBOTA. This report is unconfirmed but if it is true it indicates that the Germans have no intention of making a stand on the Sava.

POLITICAL

16. The Free Yugoslavia (Partisan) Broadcasting Station has recently broadcast a warning to the Turks that their interference in Balkan affairs would not be welcomed.

The Partisan attitude to the Hungarians in Yugoslavia seems to correspond with that which they exhibited towards the Bulgars. The Hungarians are either being accepted into the Partisan ranks or are allowed to depart for Hungary with Partisan assistance. This very reasonable attitude is in conformity with that adopted towards other ex-enemies.

Municipal and Commune elections have taken place in Slovenia under Partisan auspices. It is said that 100% of the electorate voted and the result was a Partisan success so overwhelming as to be reminiscent of Russian elections.

A Partisan movement formed in Austria is reported to have approached the Slovene Partisans with a view to union with that organisation. This offer has had a somewhat cold reception from the Slovenes.

STOP PRESS

The Bulgars have occupied NIS and the enemy has retreated to PROKUPLJE.

RIN 11/1
Maj GS.
R.G. Edholm.

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HQ ML (Yugoslavia)Weekly Intelligence Summary No 1422 Oct 44OPERATIONS

1. In the VOJVODINA no significant advances have been made by the Russians. BELGRADE has been occupied by them after heavy street fighting in which it is feared the capital must have suffered further damage. In the course of the fighting for BELGRADE 1 SS Mountain Division the only German division in Serbia south of the Danube which has previously experienced action against a modern army equipped with heavy weapons has together with the Prinz Eugen Division suffered very heavy casualties and has probably lost much of its efficiency as a fighting force. Further south ARANDJELOVAC and KRAGUJEVAC have been occupied by the Russians and NIS, PROKUPLJE and KURSUNLIJA by the Bulgars and Partisans. The latter are driving on towards PRISTINA. It is confirmed that the Bulgar divisions now in Serbia are not the same as those that occupied the country for so long. They are fresh divisions from Bulgaria commanded by a pro-Allied general. This explains the apparent apathy of the Bulgars some time ago when they apparently intended to defend their frontier only. This resulted from the delay inevitable in evacuating the occupying divisions and bringing up new ones. It is interesting to note that in accordance with their usual practice the Russians are considering military matters first and thus are showing much more interest in their former adversaries the Bulgars than in the Partisans. The Bulgars being equipped and trained with heavy weapons are incomparably more effective as a fighting force than the Partisans, and the Russians are accordingly placing more reliance on them. The German facing the Bulgars appear to be making for the KOSSOV area.
2. The events in Hungary so far appear to have produced little effect in Yugoslavia.
3. Partisans are now coming out far more into the open in the BACKA and propaganda posters are frequently to be seen.
4. On the Adriatic coast DUBROVNIK has been liberated by the Partisans who now hold the coast from East of SLANO almost down to the Gulf of Kotor. This renders the already unenviable position of the enemy in Albania still more precarious. STON at the base of the PELJESAC peninsula has also been captured and a force of Partisans has landed on the coast east of SPLIT and captured OMIS.

It is also reported that German civilians are being sent from the VOJVODINA to OSIJEK where they are being issued with police uniforms. In view of the free interpretation applied to the word "police" by the enemy it is possible that other duties than the direction of traffic and the detection of crime lie before these men. A so called "police division" in Serbia was known to be armed with, "inter alia", mortars.

Nedic the Serb quisling and his government have not made a long stay in OSIJEK, they have moved to VIENNA thus keeping a move ahead of their friends from the VOJVODINA.

OIL

10. On 14 Oct SVETI KLARA near ZAGREB was attacked by the Partisans and 50,000 litres of diesel oil is said to have been burnt. This is the last refinery in Yugoslavia still working. It is not known what damage was suffered by the refinery itself but it is not likely to have escaped entirely. Its capacity has recently been increased to about 10 tank cars daily.

Two reports have been received on GOJILO the oil production centre in KUPINA Srez, Croatia. The first states that production is 1,000 litres of crude oil a day which is sent to ZAGREB. This presumably means that it was going to SVETI KLARA. The amount is very small compared with the 200-300 tons a day which were at one time reported as being produced from GOJILO, but this may have been caused by the fact that there was nowhere to refine the oil except the small installation at SVETI KLARA. This report is unconfirmed. However that may be a later report of 16 Oct states that GOJILO was burning, whether as a result of German demolition, Partisan activity or other causes is not stated. It is reported that 4½ million litres of aviation spirit is stored in underground reservoirs at SESVETE near ZAGREB and that further large supplies are stored in the brewery at BUBAVAC near KARLOVAC.

RAILWAYS

11. The STAMP TOV viaduct on the LJUBLJANA-FRIESTE line has been repaired and traffic is believed to have been resumed about 10 Oct.
12. A report has been received that the Partisans are working the narrow gauge railway in the section GARESNICA to GRABOVNICA in Croatia north of NOVSKA. No through line is known to exist between these two places though various small lines are marked on the 1:250,000 map. If the report is to be accepted at its face value, construction work must have taken place fairly recently.

FOOD

13. In SPLIT SROZ the food situation appears to be bad. Two letters have recently been seen by censors on the subject. One says that the harvest has been bad at KLIS and the other goes so far as to say that people are actually dying of hunger in SPLIT. It is known that the grain harvest has been unusually bad in this area owing to drought though there has been a good crop of olives. The suggestion that people are dying of hunger in SPLIT is thought to be an exaggeration although it is known that the food situation there is very serious.

DAMAGE & DESTRUCTION

14. A ground report states that the textile factory "HUTTA" at MARIBOR was damaged in an air raid on 4 Oct. MARIBOR is the largest textile producing town in Yugoslavia. There are several large textile factories some of which are believed to be still in operation. It is presumed that it is the large factory of DOKTOR HUPFER I DRUG which was damaged.
15. VINKOVCI was heavily bombed on 17 Oct.
16. Before leaving NIS now occupied by the Bulgars and the Partisans, the Germans are reported to have sabotaged the electric power and water supply systems.
17. A report states that 60% of the houses in the centre of LESKOVAC have been damaged beyond repair by Allied bombing and considerable damage was also done to the railway. The factories were not damaged by bombing but certain demolitions were carried out by the Germans before their departure.
18. TREBINJE is largely undamaged but the water works and the electric power station are destroyed.
19. The state of the PIRAEUS when our forces entered the place was not nearly so bad as had been expected. In particular four intended block ships had been scuttled prematurely.

HEALTH

20. At CRNIKA (SIBENIK SROZ) children are said to be dying of an intestinal complaint of which there is a local epidemic.

TRANSPORT

21. The allied advance in Serbia is taking large quantities of transport from the Germans. In NIS the Bulgars and the Partisans claimed to have captured 1,100 motor cars, 100 horse waggon and 250 horses and to have damaged or destroyed 540 motor cars and 120 cars (sic? carts).
22. In BELGRADE the Russians claim an immense booty including over 1,000 MT vehicles and many horses.

FINANCE

23. An interesting report has been received that there is considerable dissatisfaction among office workers in BELGRADE. The cause of dissatisfaction is that they are only receiving 1,500-3,500 dinars a week whereas skilled manual workers are receiving that much per day. Recent events, however, have probably turned the thoughts of the discontented in another direction.

24. The following information has been received about NIS:

<u>Prices:</u>	pair of shoes	25,000	dinars	
	linen	5,000	"	per metre
	meat	500-800	"	" kilo
	chickens	800-1,000	"	each
	flour	120-160	"	per kilo
	suit material	10,000	"	" metre

The meat ration is 200 grammes a week and flour 9 kilos per month. There is said to be no bread though why is not clear as flour appears to be available at a price.

The German mark which was worth 16 dinar pre-war is now worth 20.

The rates of pay of the armed forces of the Nedie and Ljotic factions are widely dissimilar. A Nedie major gets only 6,200 dinars per month while a Ljotic major receives 16,000 and a Ljotic private 4,200 per month.

AREA REPORTS

25. Attached at appendix A is a BLO's report on conditions in VENETIA GIULIA (R25/RGE). Although the district covered is not part of the area with which ML (Yugoslavia) is concerned the report is attached as it is a good one and it is believed that conditions in western Slovenia closely approximate to those described. Moreover in view of the Partisans' claim to control this area after the war it is important that officers should be aware of conditions there. The report contains paragraphs on:

- Living Conditions
- Food
- Clothing & Boots
- Livestock
- Agriculture & Agricultural Implements
- Transport & Transportation
- Health
- Prices
- General
- Conclusions

26. Attached at appendices "B" and "C" are two further BLOs' reports on conditions in the RADAN area (R26/RGE) and Western Serbia (R27/RGE). These are considered reliable. They contain paragraphs on:-

- Living Conditions
- Food
- Clothing & Boots
- Livestock
- Agriculture & Agricultural Implements
- Transport & Transportation
- Health
- Prices
- Industries
- Population
- Conclusions

27. Attached at appendix "D" is an ALO's report on Northern Slovenia (R28/RGE). This too is considered reliable. It contains paragraphs on:

- Living Conditions
- Clothing & Boots
- Food
- Livestock
- Agriculture & Agricultural Implements
- Transport
- Health
- Industries
- Prices
- Education & Propaganda
- Conclusions

28. Attached at appendix "E" is a report by a BLO on Serbia which has been supplied by "M" Military Mission. This report is by an officer medically qualified but is of general interest. A medical report by the same officer has been circulated separately to those concerned. The information is considered reliable. It contains paragraphs on:

- Economic Conditions in Serbia
- Population
- Housing
- Clothing
- Food
- Requisitioning
- Belgrade
- Prices
- Currency
- Manufactured Goods

29. Appendices "B", "C", "D" and "E" all go to show that the need of foodstuffs in Serbia and Northern Slovenia is not extreme compared with other parts of the country. It must be remembered, however, that they relate to a period before recent operations in Serbia which may seriously affect the state of affairs there.

30. Attached at appendix "F" is an account of conditions in STYRIA (N. Slovenia) which was broadcast by the Partisan station "Free Yugoslavia" of 17 Oct. Although it is headed "Agricultural Situation" it deals also with man power, timber and industries, etc. It must be remembered that it comes from a Partisan source and should be treated as such bearing in mind that its purpose is largely propaganda.

POLITICAL.

31. The following communique on the talks between Mr. Churchill and Marshall Stalin regarding S.E. EUROPE has been issued:

" Agreement was reached on the remaining points in the Bulgarian armistice terms.

The two governments agreed to pursue a joint policy in Yugoslavia designed to concentrate all energies against the retreating Germans and bring about the solution of Yugoslav internal difficulties by union between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Liberation Movement. The right of the Yugoslav people to settle their future constitution for themselves after the war is of course recognised as inalienable."

32. Although the Bulgars have undertaken to evacuate Yugoslavia their forces are still operating there against the Germans. This is of course with the approval of the Russians and is in accordance with the agreement between Tito and the Bulgars reported in WIS No. 13.
33. The apparent acquiescence of the Yugoslav Partisans in the operations of the Albanian NLA in the PRISTINA area gives some ground for hope of a peaceful settlement of the KOSSOVO question.

34. Two congresses of the Yugoslav Freedom Front (JNOF) were held early in October one in PROKUPLJE, Serbia and the other at HVAR, an island off the Dalmatian coast. The points discussed at the Serbian congress dealt with matters of reconstruction, schooling and feeding whilst the one at HVAR which was attended by 1,100 delegates was almost entirely political. Macek's name was frequently mentioned in the speeches at this congress as being amongst the supporters of the invaders of Yugoslavia.

It is significant that no political parties were mentioned in these speeches with the exception of the HSS and the Communist Party. Indeed it was stated that political parties were not needed for the building of the new federal Yugoslavia by the National Liberation Movement. It appears, however, that the Freedom Front is still to be regarded as a coalition political party embracing all anti-fascist elements.

It is reported that the Russian representative who was invited to this congress protested against the fact that there were no Britons or Americans present.

35. The Partisans continued to display a moderate attitude towards their former enemies. Thus ex-Domobran officers who join the JANL are granted an equivalent rank and wear the appropriate badges, though they are not given full responsibility until they have proved themselves. Reports from ZAGREB that severe reprisals are being taken against the families of Domobran deserters indicate that this moderate policy is obtaining results..

STOP PRESS

36. The Germans confirm their evacuation of BELGRADE and report that all important military installations have been destroyed.
37. The important town of KRAGUJEVAC together with JAGODINA have been captured by the Russians.
38. Little damage seems to have been done to the quays at GRUZ and the town of DUBROVNIK by the evacuating German garrison. The electric power station and the water works are still operating.
39. The oil wells and installations at KUCOVE in Albania have suffered only superficial damage and it is estimated that most of these will be functioning again within three weeks.
40. It is now reported that the Partisans destroyed the oil refinery at SVETI KLARA in their recent attack and more than 30 large reservoirs of petrol.
41. In Hungary the Russians have reached BAJA on the Danube about 15 miles from the Yugoslav frontier.

R.G. Edholm
Major G.S.
R.G. EDHOLM.

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Weekly Intelligence Summary No.15.

29 Oct 44.

OPERATIONS.

1. In the VOJVODINA the Russian advance continues and practically the whole of the BACKA is now in their hands. NOVI SAD has fallen to them and they are now on the East bank of the DANUBE for almost the whole distance from BAJA in Hungary to BOROVO.
2. South of the DANUBE, ZEMUN has been taken and most of the Northern and Eastern parts of the SREM are either in Russian or Partisan hands. Elsewhere in SREM the Partisans also have been active and MITROVICA is reported as having been liberated.
3. In SERBIA no very spectacular operations are reported. The Russians are continuing their drive towards KRALJEVO and the IBAR valley escape route and the narrow gauge railway line between KRALJEVO - SARAJEVO has become of considerable importance to the enemy. An unconfirmed report states that the Partisans have occupied ROGATICA on this line.
4. In MACEDONIA the Bulgars have reached KOCELE and are pushing on from STIP towards VELLE which lie on the German escape routes from SALONIKA.
5. The position of the enemy in Southern SERBIA and MACEDONIA is becoming more and more difficult. Following the fall of DUBROVNIK they have lost control of a large part of the coast. Their other escape routes which pass through mountainous country are not at their best this time of the year and are at present at least partially in Partisan hands. Their problems of supply too, must be causing some anxiety as the area which they now occupy normally produces little more than is just sufficient for the requirements of its population. It may be therefore that as a result of operations and the fact that the Germans will no doubt seize food supplies from the unfortunate peasants, considerable food shortages may shortly arise in this area which has hitherto been regarded as a comparatively well fed area.
6. SPLIT is now reported to have been taken by the Partisans so that they now hold the entire coast from SPLIT down to (exclusive) KOTOR Gulf. It is thought that SPLIT is unlikely to be lost again as the Germans have neither adequate resources nor adequate motive to undertake such an operation in the present circumstances.

7. No serious German reaction to the capture of DUBROVNIK has yet appeared and it now seems less likely that they will attempt its recapture. It is considered more likely that the troops in MONTENEGRO and Albania will try to move North either through TREBINJE or PLEVLJA to MOSTAR or SARAJEVO.

8. DAMAGE and DESTRUCTION

8. The Germans in the course of their evacuation are doing a certain amount of destruction but it seems to be very patchy. In many cases reports are vague and conflicting and it is not easy to assess its exact extent.

9. The following reports have been received about damage to ports:

KRALJEVICA	Quays mined
PAKOSTANE	The harbour is not damaged but four mine pits have been dug in the main road which is the only approach to the quays.
BIOGRAD	A small jetty and a large T head pier at the south have been demolished but there is no evidence of any further damage or mining for demolition.
MLKARSKI	Quays mined and in the northern part of the port have been detonated and it is believed to some extent also elsewhere.
SIBENIK	A short length of quay and an overhead gantry crane at Port Dalmašenne have been demolished.
OMIS	The quays were prepared for demolition but were apparently not blown when the Partisans entered the place.
PLEOCA	Certain demolitions took place on 23 Oct.
DUBROVNIK and GIUZ	The quays are undamaged though in places they are obstructed by heaps of bauxite and wrecks. Nevertheless they can still be used to a great extent.
SALONIKI	Demolitions and block ships are being prepared. Mining of the sea approaches continues.
SPIT	The harbour is not badly damaged and there have been few demolitions. Partisan pilots are available to guide ships through the minefields.

10 Novi Sad The retreating Germans are reported to have totally destroyed the railway bridge and station, to have withdrawn all rolling stock and to have mined and ploughed up the airfield.

11 Maribor A heavy air attack on the marshalling yard at Maribor took place on the night 21/22 Oct. The bridge over the Drava was hit and considerable dislocation of rail traffic resulted.

12 At Belgrade little is known of the damage caused by the fighting and the retreating Germans. The Russians are said to have captured intact one of the Save bridges to Zemun. Ikarus and Rogozarski aircraft factories were destroyed by bombing in April and the Pancevo bridge across the Danube is still broken.

OIL

13 It now seems that the report mentioned in WIS No 14 para 10 that Gajilo was burning was incorrect or exaggerated. It is now reported that production of benzine and petroleum has been increased and that machinery has actually been taken to Gajilo from Gabrag and a small refinery built. It is still believed however that preparatory to evacuation have taken place at Gajilo.

COAL

14 A report of unknown reliability states that another shift is to be sunk at Trbovlje in order to increase production to 100 waggons of coal a day. Present production is believed to be about 5 waggons per day. The same report states that production at Zagorje has stopped.

Normal annual production at Trbovlje is reported to be about 600,000 tons and at Zagorje about 240,000 but recently it must have been much less. 100 waggons per day would be about 240,000 tons per annum.

15 The coal mines at Vrdnik in the Fruska Gora in the Srem has been captured by the Partisans apparently more or less undamaged and the power station is also not destroyed. No details are at present known of the recent production at these mines but it is not believed to have ever been on a large scale.

TEXTILES

16 A reliable report states that on 1 Oct a large woollen mill at Grdelica near Leskovac (probably the Jovanica and Ponovic woollen weaving mill) was undamaged and only needed raw materials to continue production. The same source believes that another textile factory at Vučje near Leskovac, at present idle (probably Iaza M Teckarevic woollen weaving mill) could readily be placed in production.

Since that date however considerable activity has taken place at Leskovac. Aerial bombardment and a certain amount of fairly heavy fighting have no doubt caused some destruction. See WIS No 14 para 17. It is however now reported that the Germans did not carry out demolitions before withdrawal but that a flour mill was hit and the Stankovic textile factory was damaged together with another factory in an Allied air raid on 6 Sep. Pending further information in connection with these various contradictory reports no reliable estimate of the damage can be made.

It seems that the Ilie textile works and the former Gumara works have had their machinery removed. They have recently been used not for textile manufacture but for tank motor repairs. It does seem however that if raw

materials were provided some of the plants could start working again and that it is no use sending machinery until raw materials can be provided for it to work on.

AGRICULTURE

17 A German press source states that there is only one factory at present producing ploughs in Serbia. This is probably the Vistad factory at VALJEVO which town is now in Partisan hands.

TRANSPORT

18 The Russians now claim to have captured in the Belgrade battle 2,000 cars, 1,200 lorries and 600 horses, and in the Kragujevac area 100 vehicles and 900 horses.

GERMAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC

19 A report has been received of the items that the Germans sent to Germany by rail from ZAGREB during September. These included horses, MT, war material, aircraft parts, petrol and machinery. All these are items which it might be expected would be sent the other way if it was intended to hold the Zagreb area. Petrol is, of course, extremely scarce in all enemy occupied territory and nowhere more so than in Croatia. The type of machinery is not stated but it is feared that it may indicate that the Germans are stripping Yugoslav factories before departure.

ISTRIA

20 A strong appeal has been received from a BLO in Istria urgently requesting food and clothing for the Partisan forces there. He points out that they are living from hand to mouth and that even now before winter sets in it is bitterly cold and the Partisans are quite inadequately clothed and even worse shod. He states that the need is desperate and cannot be overstressed.

This should be compared with para 4 of the report on VENETIA GIULIA R25/RGE which was attached as appendix A to WIS No 14.

In view of the fact that ML supplies will only be sent to Yugoslavia, it seems probable that a large influx of Partisans from Istria to the neighbourhood of SUSAK might take place.

LIKA

21 A BLO in Lika has recently sent in some notes on the area. The need for salt is urgently stressed. This is yet another area apparently where the shortage of salt is causing serious concern.

The land is reported to be very poor. A poor crop of wheat is grown and some potatoes and barley. There is no fruit, sugar, honey or green vegetables and very few eggs. The livestock which remains is very little and poor in condition. Cows are small and give little milk and there are few sheep or pigs. Horses are in bad condition and undernourished.

Clothing even amongst the Partisan forces themselves is totally inadequate.

The Lika is, of course, known to be almost, if not quite, the worse part of Yugoslavia as regards living conditions and food.

BANAT

22 The following information has been received relating to a period subsequent to the Russian occupation.

Prices are temporarily remaining the same as was the case under the Germans. The local population is assisting in cutting the maize. There is plenty of food but lack of transport may cause a distribution problem. Where possible factories are working under Partisan control. Electricity, water and the telephone systems are all working. The railways from VRSAC to VELIKI BECKEREK and from VELIKI BECKEREK almost to VELIKI KIKINDA are working and that from VRSAC to PANCEVO was expected to be working shortly.

PRICES and WAGES

23 The following are quoted as the prices on the black market at LESKOVAC:

Flour	170	dinars	per kilo	1.86 cents (1921) (2 1/4 lbs)
bread	200	"	"	"
beef	600	"	"	"
pork	800	"	"	"
salt	200	"	"	"
Kerosene	300	"	"	quart
salad oil	1200	"	"	"
a shirt		6000	dinars	#11.60!
a suit of clothes		80000	"	
a pair of shoes		20000	"	#372.00!

Workers are said to receive 200 (sic) dinars every 2 weeks together with half a gallon of salad oil, a little sugar and one kilo of flour. It is considered that these figures should be treated with some reserve. The figure of 200 dinars a fortnight for wages is obviously a mistake.

24 In NIS it is reported that dinars and levas are being exchanged at a rate of one for one.

RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE

25 It has been reported by Radio Moscow that wheat is arriving in BELGRADE from the Soviet Union. It is said to be crossing the Danube by boat. It would appear to be strange that the Russians should send grain all the way from Russia when there is a substantial surplus ready to their hands for relief or other purposes not only in Ban but also in Rumania.

AREA REPORTS

26 Attached at Appendix A is a report on Western Bosnia (R29/RGE) by a BLO who has recently left the area. This is believed to be reliable. It contains paragraphs on:

- Living Conditions
- Food
- Clothing & Boots
- Livestock
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Health
- Industries
- Administration
- Population
- & Conclusions

27 Also attached at Appendix B is a synopsis of some notes by a British MO from the Dolensko area of Slovenia. The paragraph about medical matters has been largely omitted and is being circulated separately to those concerned. Also included are paragraphs on Crops, Meat & Cattle, Clothing, Machinery, Transport and a note on the attitude of the people.

POLITICS

28 A translated transcript of a speech by King Peter on the occasion of the liberation of BELGRADE is attached at Appendix C. It will be observed that he attributes this achievement to the Partisans assisted by the Russians.

29 In his recent speech Mr Churchill underlined his agreement with Marshal Stalin to bring together the Subasic Government and AVNOJ. Dr Subasic was mentioned by name for the first time.

30 It is reported that Dr Subasic and Marshal Tito are having meetings in liberated territory. The agenda is said to include the formation of a unified Government for post war Yugoslavia and the talks are believed to be proceeding satisfactorily.

31 There are indications that reports reaching the Partisans in Serbia concerning Allied civilian supplies now being shipped to Greece are having a salutary effect in their attitude towards Great Britain and United States.

32 An enthusiastic reaction to Marshal Tito's speech concerning TRIESTE has taken place in that town amongst certain sectors of the population. It is reported that food and clothing are being collected for the gallant Partisan troops.

33 Former collaborationists with the enemy in Serbia, especially in BELGRADE are now coming out as fervent supporters of the Allies. Appropriate warnings have been issued to beware of this bogus attitude.

STOP PRESS

An unconfirmed report states that TROGIR and SIBENIK have been entered by Partisan troops.

SREMSKA MITROVICA has been recaptured by retreating German troops.

In Macedonia and south Serbia the German retreat is under way at an increased tempo in the direction of the IBAR valley and SARAJEVO.

In the Podgorica area (Montenegro) the German concentration is piling up and there is now present the equivalent of about one division and more are expected to arrive.

Fires are burning in SALONIKA and there are other signs of preparation for departure.

TAILPIECE

It was recently reported to the Russians that a certain aerodrome was in the hands of the Partisans and some Russian aeroplanes took off to land there. As the first two aeroplanes touched down they were greeted by artillery fire but were able to take off again in a great hurry and other planes were warned not to land. It is now established that the artillery fire was the Partisans way of celebrating the fall of BELGRADE.

W. G. Edholm
Maj GS.
R. G. Edholm.

Distribution:

As for WIS No 14

SOUTH WESTERN BOSNIA.

This report which is considered reliable is based on statements given by an A.L.O. who left the area recently after spending several months there. He is not a specialist and information supplied is solely the result of his personal observations.

The country covered is bounded roughly by the towns of BRUVNO, TEUBAR, TICEVO, GRACAC and BOS GRAHOVO.

1. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Considerable destruction of buildings has taken place but as the houses are small and very primitive their reconstruction has not proved difficult. Although nails are unobtainable and building tools are scarce some sort of shelter has nearly always been built to replace the destroyed or damaged hovels. In place of nails, wooden pegs are frequently used and these are not proving ^{un}satisfactory although nails are naturally better. Glass or windowlite although required must be regarded as almost falling within the category of luxuries.

Winter starts about three months earlier in this area than on the Dalmatian coast and a considerable time is spent indoors. There seems, however, to be available plenty of carbide, presumably from the chemical works at JAJCE and the needs for lamps and lamp oil is not pressing.

Kitchen and eating utensils especially pots, plates and cups are badly needed. Germans, Cetniks and Ustashi seem to have made a point of taking these whenever possible. The only type of cooking utensil which is not wanted and of which there seems to be plenty is frying pans. At present owing to lack of ~~fats~~ they are of little use.

Hardly any attempts have been made to introduce sanitation in any form and soap is non-existent.

In the neighbourhood of GRACAC however, conditions are very much better. There has been much less destruction and the general standard of life is appreciably higher.

2. FOOD.

The food conditions in S.W. BOSNIA are bad, although they are better in the S. LIKA near to GRACAC where there has been no starvation. Salt, grain, meat and fats are needed together with nourishing food and milk for children who seem to be half-starved. Owing to the depletion of livestock very little meat is available and the main food of the peasant is bread. The harvest has however been good and it is thought that the grain produced will be sufficient to last till the end of January. Fats are very scarce, all that is to be seen is a very little mutton fat.

3. CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

This is a cold area and snow fell during September. Warm clothing is therefore a necessity and although a number of homespun garments have been produced during the war these have not been sufficient to replace the clothing that has been stolen or has simply been worn out. Warm battle dresses and blankets are therefore needed. Ground sheets too to keep out the damp would be very welcome. Raw wool would be useful as the number of sheep has greatly increased and much less wool for home spinning is available than before the war. Needles and thread are urgently required for repairing torn clothing. Most people wear opencis on their feet and if really thick woollen stockings are worn, they are frequently more practical than boots for use in dry snow. They are, however, not much good in wet weather. Boots are not and have never been worn to any great extent so the need for them does not seem to be very great, although some leather will be wanted.

4. LIVESTOCK.

With the exception of a few near to GRACAC no horses are to be seen, there are however some oxen and cows and also small flocks of sheep and goats. The latter are now reduced in numbers to about 30% of their pre-war figures. A few chickens are also to be seen but they are very very small and lay correspondingly small eggs. There are no pigs. All the livestock is very hardy and the draught animals are somewhat overworked but there is no evidence of any disease amongst them.

5. AGRICULTURE.

This years harvest has been good and the yield has been greater than any war year to date. The quality of the grain harvest is not so high as usual and this is thought to be due to the fact that a poor type of seed was used last sowing. Some seed therefore and also fertilisers are wanted.

The tools and implements used are primitive and at present such as exist are badly worn and replacements are needed.

6. TRANSPORT.

No M.T. was to be seen and carts are not numerous. There are few draught animals and as many of the trucks are not suitable for carts, local transport is somewhat restricted.

7. HEALTH.

The health of the people especially the children is not good. The children frequently suffer from ailments such as rickets brought about by bad feeding and skin diseases amongst them are common.

The infantile mortality rate which was always high has become even higher. Due to the fact that there are few young men living on the land, the birth rate has dropped. Bugs and lice are very plentiful and an epidemic of typhus occurred earlier this year. Amongst the Partisan forces there is now a great deal of rheumatism.

8. INDUSTRIES.

No industries as such are operating. There are a few flour mills run by water power but these are quite insufficient for requirements and people walk sometimes as far as 30 kms to have their grain ground. One or two small saw mills are functioning but it seems that the average peasant prefers to saw his own wood.

9. ADMINISTRATION.

The Partisan administration appears to be functioning very satisfactorily. Each village has its committee, the president of which knows everyone personally. If any supplies arrive these are distributed equitably throughout the community on the basis of need. This is no doubt facilitated by the fact that the whole area is solidly pro-Partisan.

10. POPULATION.

There has been a considerable fall in the number of the population as compared with pre-war figures. The inhabitants who are orthodox have suffered severely from the Cetniks and to a lesser extent from the Ustashi and the Germans. In addition many people have fled and nearly all the men of fighting age are with the Partisans. Only old people, women and children remain with the result that the number of births has decreased enormously and even the infantile mortality rate amongst those who are born is greater than before the war.

11. CONCLUSIONS.

Living has always been hard and primitive in this area and in most respects the people have always been compelled to do everything themselves. Even in the best of times they have only been able to buy very little. The extensive destruction that has taken place has however, robbed them of much of their food and their clothing and in this respect it is almost impossible for them to improvise. If food and clothing are not received before the coming winter very real hardship is likely to ensue and therefore they must be regarded as having a high priority. In the area around GLACOC (S. LIKA) conditions are very much better in almost every respect.

The list of needs is as follows in this order:-

- Salt
- Clothing, blankets, needles and thread.
- Grain
- Fats
- X Agricultural tools
- Medical Supplies
- Meat
- Powdered Milk
- Cooking and household utensils.
- Building materials.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT ON OBSERVATIONS ON THE CIVILIAN
POST-WAR NEEDS IN LIBERATED SLOVENIA - Sep 44

The report was by a British doctor in the Dolensko area.

MEDICAL NEEDS & SUPPLIES

The position as regards medical attention is satisfactory. Slovenian doctors and hospitals are adequate for the needs of the population. Organisation is good and capable of dealing with any post-war problem.

Materials have been obtained secretly from Germany, Switzerland and Italy but not in large quantities. There is a great need for all manner of expendable stores. There is little liaison with the rest of Yugoslavia in medical or other matters.

CROPS

Maize

This is grown in quantity, with every plant producing on an average 2 or more cobs.

Grass

The hay has all been cut and is of moderate quality, some is over-ripe owing to lack of labour at harvesting time. There appears to be plenty.

Wheat

Very little is produced here but what is produced is of good quality.

Beans

This is the standard crop. The yield has been excellent and the crop is now gathered.

Oats

Oats have been harvested from the Bellagarda and are ready threshed and stored in bunkers. The crops was good.

Peas

The crop is not as good as others and has been affected by destruction by caterpillars.

Cabbage

The yield has been excellent.

Tomatoes

These are good but in small quantity.

Fruit

The year has been excellent for fruit and great crops of apples and pears have been gathered. Most of these are made into cider and rakia. The quality of the fruit is not high.

Imported Foods

All are in short supply and the peasants have no sugar, fats, butter, tea, coffee, little salt, pepper and condiments. There is little, if any, flour and no tinned goods of any description.

MEATS & CATTLE

Stock has been reduced to at least 20% of the pre-war level. What stock is left is in excellent condition. There are few sheep. Pigs are in reasonable quantity; the herds have been recently supplemented by large numbers bought secretly in Germany; similarly with cattle. Nevertheless herds have very considerably decreased. The peasants rarely eat meat and then it is usually pork.

CLOTHING - Partisans

The Partisans wear British battle dress or Italian uniforms more or less mutilated to suit themselves and patched. They are well shod and have British socks and underclothes. Recent arrivals from Istria were very badly clothed and shod.

Civilians

The peasant population is well clothed. The women have good silk or coloured dresses and shoes, the children are well clad. Elsewhere in Yugoslavia the position is very much worse, e.g. in Bosnia.

MACHINERY

The great need is saw-milling machinery. There will also be a great demand for all types of farm implements and tools, particularly axes and shovels.

Building equipment in all forms, particularly cement and glass for window panes, is in great shortage everywhere. All kinds of domestic electric equipment, particularly insulated wire and electric light bulbs will be needed in quantity.

TRANSPORT

Complete re-organisation of all the railway rolling stock and equipment will be necessary.

IMPRESSIONS RE POST-WAR SLOVENIA

The Slovene people are totally different culturally and in outlook to either the Croats or the Bosnians. They have always been dominated by the Austrians and for the first time hope to be free from this yoke, but are also determined that their cultural and mental level shall not be brought down to that of the rest of Yugoslavia. Although pleased to belong to the Federation of Yugoslavia they will want to maintain their identity as Slovenes.

The Partisan Movement in Slovenia is only half-hearted compared with the rest of the country, many peasants being indifferent to the Partisan ideal and joining only for the sake of convenience.

The majority of the peasants are intensely religious.

Appendix 'C' to WIS No 15

SPEECH BY HIS MAJESTY KING PETER II BROADCAST
FROM LONDON - 22 Oct 44

My dear Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Belgrade, our heroic and much suffered capital is again liberated. 43 months of sweat, blood and tears have bought the freedom of the never defeated Yugoslavia, led in the fight and resistance by the Yugoslav National Liberating Army and Marshal of Yugoslavia, Tito. The liberation of Belgrade was achieved through the super-human struggle of our people, and with the priceless help of our brotherly Allied Red Army, the symbol of victory from the enemy, and the symbol of heroism and patriotism of our people is the greatest proof of unity and allied solidarity. The united entry of the famous PA of L and the glorious Red Army into the capital of Yugoslavia and the successes of our Allies, Great Britain and America on other fronts of our national struggle, are the most convincing signs of a rapid and final liberation of the whole Yugoslav, national and state territory. Greeting liberated Belgrade, I greet you all, my dear Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, filled with the greatest gratitude for the PA of L and Marshal Tito, and for the brotherly Red Army and its great Marshal Stalin, and I salute all the dead, and heroic victims who fought in our common struggle. I am firmly convinced that the Army and the people who have at the cost of innumerable sacrifices, carried out immortal deeds in the struggle for the liberation of their fatherland, will know in peacetime that they must guard the fruits of their victory, and build for themselves a better and happier future in a new, free, democratic federative Yugoslavia. Filled with happiness and joy, I call upon you on this great day and beg you all to take your example from the heroic liberators of our capital and unite in the PA of L and offer the last sacrifice on the altar of freedom of our fatherland. Long live the PA of L and the heroic Red Army. Long live Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Long live a free and happy Yugoslavia.

"I" Room

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15 FEB 1945

SECRET

SECRET

ML HQ (Yugoslavia)

Weekly Intelligence Summary No 16

5 Nov 44

OPERATIONS

1. On the eastern front of Yugoslavia no very significant advances have been made during the past week. The Russians seem to be concentrating their efforts on their thrust for BUDAPEST in the meantime holding their lines in Yugoslavia with the help of the Bulgarians. In the SREM the Partisan infantry supported by Russian artillery are bearing the brunt of the fighting.
2. The Germans in south Serbia and Macedonia are now trying to open up escape routes along the KRALJEVO-VISEGRAD road to SARAJEVO and also through KOS MITROVICA and NOVI PAZAR to SJENICA and thence to the SARAJEVO road. It is believed that the forces attempting to break through are administrative and L of C troops and are not the main fighting men of Army Group E which have apparently not yet started to move.
3. SALONIKA was evacuated by the Germans on 30 Oct and British troops have entered the town. A note on the condition of the port is given later in this Summary. It is seriously damaged. FLORINA and EDESSA have also been captured.
4. There is still a large concentration of German forces in the PODGORICA area. One estimate gives their numbers as 30,000 but this is thought to be an exaggeration.
5. The whole of the coast line over 200 miles long from NIN to the Gulf of KOTOR is now firmly in Partisan hands. The enemy key points of DRNIS and KNIN are being seriously menaced and when these are taken the road from SPLIT into the south LIKA will be open.

STATE OF PORTS

6. The following reports have been received:

SALONIKA

Photographic reconnaissance reveals the following:

The quays are largely obscured by smoke.
10 launches and 25 caiques are visible apparently
afloat and in good order.

The mine layer "Zeus" and M/V "Lola" are sunk at the sea (south) entrance to the inner harbour with their superstructures above water. There is a gap of about 70 ft between them.

In the breakwater there are 13 breaches 30 ft wide and the head of the SE mole has been demolished. When photographed a ship called "Bourgas" was still afloat with her stern 135 ft from the breakwater but she is since reported to have been sunk. She was in position to block the NW entrance to the harbour. She is of 3000 tons.

On land all railway repair shops and engine sheds have been demolished and the dock area has been isolated by blowing three bridges over the canal. An explosive stores depot has been blown up and fires are burning in the stores area. The W/T station on WIKRA Point has been demolished.

7. ZELENIKA and ERCEGNOVI

On 13 Oct before their capture by the Partisans these ports were undamaged but some of the quays were prepared for demolition.

8. PLOCA

Part of the quay served by the railway has been demolished by mining and an overhead travelling crane has been severely damaged.

9. GRUZ

Berths are available alongside quays for:

2 vessels 420 ft long of 21 ft draught, and for
1 vessel 300 ft long of 23 ft draught.

In addition 2 vessels 420 ft long can lie at anchor.

Schooners and LCTs have already berthed.

The electric power station is intact and working but needs diesel oil. The quays are not believed to be mined but the cranes are not working. The railway lines are in fair condition but the line is blocked 4 kilometres from the port. Some of the houses are badly trapped.

10. SPLIT

The following report has been received:

About 25 ships of various shapes and sizes are sunk in the harbour. There are berths for 5 LCT of normal draught plus 3 others of draught up to 6 ft. The best deep water berths have been damaged by bombs and the installations on the quays themselves have been reduced to a mass of twisted metal. The railway station in the neighbourhood of the harbour has suffered severely and most of the rolling stock there has been damaged beyond repair.

11. ZADAR

The quays are extensively damaged by bombing. Demolition has taken place of two of the few remaining deep water berths, viz

RIVA DERNA at north end of the Peninsula, and
RIVA IV NOVEMORE and RIVA SAN ROCCO at the east side of the Peninsula.

12. SENJ

Three wrecks obstruct one of the piers. There is no evidence of any demolition up to 15 Oct but some buildings are damaged by bombing.

13. NOVI

Undamaged up to 13 Oct.

DAMAGE and DESTRUCTION

14. BELGRADE

Extremely conflicting reports have been received about the damage to the city. Appendix "B" hereto is considered the most reliable but another report paints a more gloomy picture.

15. MARIBOR

Further reports of the damage caused in the air attack on 14 Oct have now come to hand. A slaughter house, a silk factory and a hospital were reported as being among the buildings hit and one span of the Drava bridge is down. Only local rail traffic is moving between MARIBOR and CELJE.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL AND DEFENCE

16. SREM

The Germans are said to be demolishing supplies and installations which they cannot remove.

17. OSIJEK

The police, the local authorities and the military are reported to be destroying papers. The leather factory and military buildings are being mined and the sugar factory is being "demobilised". The last word is corrupt in the signal and may not be correctly reported.

18. Some further details have been received of the defence line in Slovenia referred to in WIS No 13, para 15. It is said to consist of defensive localities rather than a continuous line of defence. Gauleiter Steindl is trying to obtain 100,000 workers but so far it is reported he has only 50,000.

19. The line runs from LJUTOMER to ORMOZ (west of VARAZDIN) thence south west to ROGATEC and south to the SUTLA west of KLANJEC. Thence it goes south west to RAJHENBURG and then westwards along the Sava as far as ZAGORJE. There are also trenches between BREZICE and KRSKO. The strongest defences are said to be on the Drava at ORMOZ and the Sava at ZIDANI MOST.

20. VINKOVCI

Civil employees have been dismissed and the town is under military control.

21. The Germans are reported to be preparing a bridge on the VRBOVSKO-OGULIN road. They apparently intend to use this road as an alternative route from FIUME to KARLOVAC.

TRANSPORT & TRANSPORTATION

22. Reports are coming in of the numbers of MT in Partisan hands.

From the PAPUK area comes a report that the Partisans have 25 lorries, 5 buses and 15 cars. Most of this MT is old and unreliable but 8 diesel lorries, 5 cars and 1 bus are in use. The remainder are not running owing to lack of tyres and petrol. The Partisans hope to capture more MT when BROD and OSIJEK fall. This comes from a reliable source.

23. The Partisans claim to have captured 40 motor vehicles in the KOSOVO and METOHIJA areas, 650 in the METKOVIC (Dalmatic) area, 200 at SPLIT and "a considerable number" at TRAVNIK. There is nothing impossible in these claims but it is not stated in what condition the vehicles are and it would be rash to assume that as many as this will be available for relief purposes.

24. The Partisans also claim to have captured rolling stock on the railway at TRAVNIK and say that they have captured two armoured trains, 5 locomotives and 40 railway cars in HERCEGOVINA. These must presumably be on the line south of MOSTAR.

RELIEF REQUIREMENTS and PRICES

25. A reliable report from the LESKOVAC area says that the chief shortages there are clothes, wool and cotton yarn, leather and medical supplies. There is no serious food deficiency but there is no tea, coffee or sugar.
26. From BRAC it was reported at the beginning of October that there was no fish, meat, eggs, milk or vegetables and that there is need for doctors and medicines.

The people are hungry and prices were:-

an egg	150	lire		
wine	120	"	per litre	
milk	120	"	"	"

27. From SPLIT at the same time it was reported that prices were:

maize	800	lire	per kilo	
bread	1200	"	"	"

28. SPLIT

Information has been received that food conditions in SPLIT although far from satisfactory are better than earlier reports indicated. Most people appear to be fairly cheerful and there are few signs of serious under-nourishment. Soup kitchens serving a kind of gruel are now functioning and by this means the food that the Partisans send to the city is being distributed.

29. Although some of the children are very ragged and dirty the great majority of the inhabitants are dressed in clean and suitable clothing.

30. The presence of large numbers of enemy troops in areas such as southern MONTENEGRO and MACEDONIA is likely to have a very detrimental effect on the food situation. These parts have seldom produced more than enough for the bare needs of the inhabitants and owing to their main lines of communication now being cut the enemy can only be living on the country.

31. It seems probable that these forces will try to extricate themselves via the SANJAK, SARAJEVO and central BOSNIA, and these areas together with south west SERBIA will also suffer from their presence.

TEXTILES

32. It is reported that some of the factories at LESKOVAC are already working. Production is limited however by a shortage of raw materials, as on 28 Oct there were only 20 waggon loads of raw wool available. This confirms the suggestion made in para 16 of last week's WIS that raw materials are needed in LESKOVAC more than machinery.

SOAP

33. It is reported that the Riviera Soap factory at KOTOR has been closed down for a year owing to shortage of raw materials. This is one of the more important Yugoslav soap factories. When this factory was in production soap was fairly readily available to the population in the Axis controlled part of MONTENEGRO.

RAILWAY & ENGINEERING WORKS

34. The waggon section of the Brod works is reported to be again in operation.

TRADE & FINANCE

35. It seems that German firms were still doing business with Croatia up till the end of September. In most cases however payment in advance is required and shipment is made at consignee's risk.
36. Attached at Appendix "A" is a report on Finance and Currency in Yugoslavia (BBB/2). This is based on information at present available and reflects the chaotic condition of Yugoslav finance.

AREA REPORT

37. Attached at Appendix "B" is a report (R30/RGE) by a BLO who has recently left Serbia and BELGRADE. As this officer saw something of conditions after the arrival of the Russians his report is of great interest and is considered reliable. It contains paragraphs on:

Living Conditions
Food
Clothing and Boots
Livestock
Agriculture and Agricultural Implements
Transport and Transportation
Health
Prices
Industries
Belgrade
& Conclusions

POLITICAL

38. On 26 Oct SOFIA radio broadcast in the Macedonian language a manifesto to the Macedonian people from the Macedonian Antifascist National Assembly of Liberation.

This manifesto states the will of the Macedonian people to live a free life within the framework of the new democratic federation of Yugoslavia.

It expresses itself as being opposed to the Serbian hegemony and apparently contemplates the whole Macedonian people including those of Bulgaria and Greece as forming a unit in the new federation.

The manifesto dwells on the misfortunes of Macedonia in the past, particularly its partition in 1918 and on the struggle of the Macedonians in the present war. Drazha Mikhailovic and Milan Nedic are attacked by name and the Albanians too do not escape abuse.

All Macedonians are urged to rise as one man so as to win the freedom of Macedonia and build a free Macedonian state.

The manifesto concludes with benedictions on various organisations and personages connected with the Yugoslav Partisan movement.

It is signed for the Anti-Fascist council of national liberation of Macedonia by the

President: Metodi Andonoff Tsento, tradesman from PRILEP

Vice-President: Pantsho Brashnaroff, teacher from VELES
and Emanuel Gitkoff, Director of Secondary School, SHTIP

Secretaries: Lubko Atsoff, bank employee, SHTIP and
Dr Vladimir Poleyzhinovski, professor of Law

and members.

39. This broadcast is consistent with the present Bulgarian policy of self abasement before the Yugoslav Partisans, whom until recently they were oppressing. If this mood continues it does not appear that the Peace Conference will have any difficulties with the Bulgars in settling the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier.
40. The meeting of Marshal Tito and Dr Subasic is said to be proposing a national Government under the leadership of the Committee of National Liberation.
41. A suggestion has been made from Partisan sources that the KOSOVO area would form a separate unit in federal Yugoslavia with a view to meeting the wishes of those Albanians who look forward to joining the Balkan federation. More nationalistic Albanians, however, regard KOSOVO as an integral part of Albania and such a proposal is not likely to satisfy them.
42. There have recently been indications that the position of the Pavelic government in Croatia is becoming critical owing to the number of desertions to the Partisans.
43. A number of Cetnik supporters have made their way to Italy as they seem to think that their last hope is to contact the Anglo-Americans. One such officer after admitting having been in touch with the Germans and having received their support, stated that he was willing to co-operate with anybody who was fighting the communists. For him the communists and the Partisans were identical.

STOP PRESS

1. One deep water berth in KASTEL BAY (N harbour of SPLIT) will be available for use on 6 Nov.
2. Preliminary reports concerning SIBENIK indicate that extensive damage has been done to the quays.
3. Bulgarian forces are reported to have occupied PODUJEVO and are making a drive towards PRISTINA and KOS MITROVICA in the IBAR valley.

R. G. Edholm
Maj GS.
R.G. Edholm.

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CURRENCY AND FINANCIAL REPORT - YUGOSLAVIA - OCT 44

1. GENERAL

The present currency position in Yugoslavia is chaotic. There are six different currencies in use excluding the Partisan issued promissory certificates which take the place of money. For the purposes of this paper, however, only kunas, dinars and lire have been considered and the sections on currency, gold prices and commodity prices and wages have been subdivided accordingly.

The average peasant (80% of the population) has lost nearly all his faith in the value of money owing to the fact that there is almost nothing that he can buy with it. As a result nearly all peasant transactions are now done by barter and in fact Partisan promissory notes for requisitioned property are frequently issued on a replacement basis.

Rates of Exchange

After the partition of Yugoslavia the old Yugoslav dinar was withdrawn and replaced at par, in Croatia with the kuna, and in Serbia by the Serb dinar.

External rates of exchange were fixed as follows:

20 Kunas or Dinars	= 1 Reich Mark
100 " "	= 38 Lira
100 " "	= 160 Bulgarian Leva

Since then, however, the kuna has depreciated quite substantially and the present rate for the lira is:

1 Lira = 8-10 Kunas

The dinar has also depreciated and a reliable report received from HES on 23 Oct 44 gives the rate of dinar as:

1 Dinar = 1 Leva

Many peasants still pin their faith on the old Yugoslav dinar believing it has a greater chance of being honoured when the war is over and are said to have hoarded large denomination notes rather than exchange them for the new kuna or Serb dinar.

Present official rates of exchange published by the Nedic and Pavelic Governments are not quoted as these rates are virtually dictated by the enemy and are therefore not applicable.

Rates offered for sterling and dollars vary ^{both} according to districts and to individuals. Some people have confidence in sterling but rather more believe in dollars. This is due to the fact that many Yugoslavs have either relatives in the US or have actually been there themselves. Also some individuals profoundly distrusting the kuna and the dinar realise that by buying currencies which are acc-



Per

2

e

2

car

car

Lire

During August and September the market value of the gold Napoleon in Montenegro fluctuated between 4000 and 8000 lire.

2. COMMODITY PRICES AND WAGES

All commodity prices throughout the country vary according to local availability and the differences that exist are very considerable. For this reason no figures are quoted for clothing and footwear in respect of which the shortage is so acute that the prices charged are out of all proportion to earning capacities.

In the large towns like Belgrade and Zagreb employees such as civil servants are not now earning sufficient to enable them to live. They have therefore been compelled to sell their household goods and personal effects so that they can obtain the money with which to buy on the Black Market the difference between their meagre ration and enough on which to live. It is believed that on average the official ration only allows for about 15% of the amount of food actually required.

Prices and wages in country districts are difficult to obtain owing to the fact that money is distrusted and its place is largely taken by barter, and it is stressed that the figures quoted can only be taken as very approximate.

(a) Kuna area

(i) Central Dalmatia including the Islands

Jul 44	Bread	500-800	kunas	per kilo
	Meat	1000-1500	"	"
	Olive oil	3500	"	litre
	Wine	320	"	"
	Tobacco	6500	"	kilo

Wages are said to be between 600 and 900 kunas daily.

(ii) Slavonia and N Croatia

Jun 44	(Butter	1500-1800	kunas	per kilo
(Varazdin)	(Potatoes	25	"	"
	(Eggs	25	each	
	(Milk	80	kunas	per litre
Aug 44	(Cooking fat	3000	kunas	per kilo
(Slavonia)	(Wine	250	"	litre
	(Rakija	1500	"	"

An ordinary peasant earns his keep together with equivalent of 300-250 kunas per day.

(iii) Zagreb

Jun -	Tobacco	6500-10000	kunas per kilo
Jul 44	Bread	300	" " "
	Meat	1000	" " "
	Fat (dripping)	3000	" " "
	Wine	600	" " litre

Average rent of one furnished room 10000 kunas a month. Wages of a civil servant 260-330 kunas daily plus 40 kunas per head family allowance.

(iv) Central Bosnia

Jul 44	Eggs (where procurable)	20	kunas each
	Rakija	500	kunas per litre
	Tobacco	6-8000	" " kilo

No average wage can be quoted.

(b) Dinars

(i) Belgrade

Jul-	Bread	130-220	dinars per kilo
Sep 44	Meat	700	" " "
	Sugar	1000	" " "
	Eggs	35	" each
	Milk	100	" per litre
	Rakija	500	" " "
	Wine	150-400	" " "
	Cigarettes	10	" each

An office worker earns 200-500 dinars daily. Skilled manual labourers are reported (unconfirmed) to be earning 1500-3500 daily.

An earlier report of 9 Apr 44, believed reliable, gives the following rates:

Minimum wages for agricultural workers is 12 dinars per hour, with a ten hour day.

An expert farm labourer will get 500 to 600 dinars per diem.

An agricultural worker in the Banat will get 200 to 500 dinars per diem with food, and a vineyard sprinkler in the Smederevo area is paid 800 to 1000 per day without food.

Forced government labour gets 60 dinars per day and food.

A porter at the railway station in Belgrade was getting 1000 dinars per day.

N.B. Prices of eggs, milk and bread are much lower in the country districts.

(ii) Nis

Sep 44	Flour	120-150	dinars per kilo
	Meat	500-800	" " "

No specific wages are available for Nis.

In a refugee home at Studenica young girl assistants were given their keep plus 100 dinars a day.

(iii) The following are indications of pay in the armed forces:

together	a major in the Medic forces	200	dinars
with board	" " " " Ljotic	550	daily
& lodging	a private	140	" "

(c) Lire

(i) Montenegro

These are the average prices paid for the commodities when available:

Jul	Bread	100-200	lire per kilo
	Meat (mutton)	120	" " "
	Fats (lard)	400-800	" " "
	Olive oil	560	" " "
	Potatoes	25	" " "
	Milk	35-50	" " litre
	Tobacco	600	" " kilo

No wages are known.

(ii) S Slovenia

Butter	150	lire per kilo
Eggs	3.5	" each
Milk	5	" per litre
Wine	20	" " "
Rakija	80	" " "
Honey	80	" kilo
Pig (2 months old)	200	" " "
Chicken	150	" each

No wages are available.

SECRET.

R30/RGE.

Appendix "B" to WIS No.16 dated 5 Nov 44.

SERBIA.

This report is based on information given by a BLO who left the country in the second half of October 44. This information is considered reliable.

1. Source travelled North and East from the TOPLICA area to the BOR mines and then North West to BELGRADE which he visited after its liberation.

The information given is a general impression of the districts covered rather than a detailed study of any particular area.

2. LIVING CONDITIONS.

The country has not suffered to any great extent either before or during the Russian - Bulgarian drive. As mentioned in previous reports of more localised districts, reprisals were carried out by the Germans on a number of villages in the valleys, with consequent destruction of dwelling houses. Rebuilding has started again, and timber is available more or less throughout the area covered but there is a shortage of sawmills.

Roofs are covered with shingles or tiles; old stocks of the latter are still available, and two very large brick and tile factories at ALANDELOVAC some thirty miles south of BELGRADE are still working.

Nails are in extreme shortage and wooden pegs are used instead.

There is overcrowding in many districts and household utensils are badly needed, but then it does seem that the standard of living was not much higher before the war.

3. FOOD.

Except for an area South East of NIS, food was on the whole plentiful, the only shortages being fats, sugar, tobacco, tea and coffee. Honey is abundant and to a certain extent relieves the shortage of sugar. In all mountainous districts villages had their own small water driven flour mills still working.

The maize crops have been exceptionally good but the Russians are requisitioning on a large scale for their horse transport of which they have a great number. This horse transport used by the Russians is said to be the transport of some 15 German Divisions which were trapped North of JASSY and which the Russians have used across Rumania and Bulgaria. The Russians have been collecting mostly ripe maize on the cob.

4. CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

There is a shortage of clothing, but throughout the area covered, people seem to have warm, if patched, homespun. Footwear is in extremely short supply. Leather and general bootmakers' material will be required rather than finished articles since each village has its cobbler.

5. LIVESTOCK.

Horses, dairy cattle, sheep and pigs have been seriously depleted. In the case of horses it cannot be said that they are completely lost to the country since they have been nearly always requisitioned by the Partisans. Oxen are plentiful and are used mostly for farm work and drawing carts.

At Partisan HQ it was always possible to obtain eggs and fowls seem to be available in large numbers.

6. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

As stated above in para 3, crops have been good, particularly maize and potatoes and it is believed that farmers will have kept sufficient for their winter needs and for seed.

Farm tools are very primitive but adequate, though iron and nails for horse shoes are very short indeed.

7. TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

The usual mode of transportation, mainly because country roads are impracticable to MT, is by ox-cart.

Large numbers of MT, about 3000 vehicles of all sorts were captured in and around BELGRADE but source believes that all these were taken over by the Russians. Certainly Partisan HQ 2 Corps did not obtain a single vehicle out of all this booty. On the contrary, the Russians took

one of the only two cars at Partisan HQ, that of the commander. They explained later that they were unaware it belonged to the Corps Commander, the car was, however, not returned.

8. HEALTH.

On the whole health is good, but malaria and rheumatism were frequently encountered both amongst the Partisans and the civilian population.

The Partisan doctor at Corps HQ stated that the district around BOH was afflicted with hereditary syphilis and he pointed out to source many cases of deformity due to that disease.

9. PRICES.

It is practically impossible for a BLO to obtain information on prices of commodities, because, when with a Partisan HQ, all their requirements are supplied, and the Partisans themselves seldom use banknotes, but rather issue promissory notes which is tantamount to requisitioning

with a promise to pay at some later day. The following prices, however, were quoted in BELGRADE after the liberation.

One Cigarette	12½ Dinars.
One Sovereign	28,000 to 30,000 Dinars.

There was no demand for American Dollars.

10. INDUSTRIES.

BOR MINES. Source together with another British officer and some representatives from Partisan HQ, reached the mine immediately after the German evacuation and were shown over about half of the workings before the Russians appeared on the scene. Then everything was changed; the Partisans altered their attitude and nothing more was shown to the BLOs. However, the small directing staff of the mine, French people from pre-war days, gave the other BLO who is a mineralogist all relevant information. This information it is hoped will soon be available. What appears certain however, is that extremely little damage has been carried out. A lot of the machinery is brand new and of German manufacture; wherever the Germans have attempted to put the machinery out of action, it has been done in a haphazard manner i.e. destroying a small part of a machine of which there are two or three of the same type and all parts are therefore interchangeable, or removing a bearing which can easily be replaced by sending a new one by air either from England or the U.S.A. This failure of the German demolitions is attributed to the speed with which they had to evacuate.

11. BELGRADE.

Source was in BELGRADE a few days after its liberation and two things were immediately apparent. These were points on which the Partisan Corps Commander also remarked.

(a) The population of the town looked reasonably well fed and clothed. The shops seemed empty of all goods and it is therefore presumed that either the government had stocks which were rationed out or else that a large part of the people were fed directly from the neighbouring country side.

(b) Apart from the railway station area which is razed to the ground, little damage has been done to the centre of the town. Shop windows are smashed and a few buildings have suffered direct hits, and though the city has an appearance of dilapidation the damage on the whole is only superficial. Source cannot state whether the electric power station and the water supply were still functioning, but these two services were available in the small towns and villages around BELGRADE, and although it may be that the water supply was of local origin, it seems probable that electric light was supplied from the BELGRADE main station.

12. CONCLUSION.

Once again there is proof that generally speaking Serbia has not unduly suffered under the German and quisling rule, and providing Russian depredations to its army are not too extensive, little relief will be required. The greatest need is for the following:

(Soap

(Fat

Leather and bootmakers requisites

Clothing

Sugar.

H.A. Duncan

AC28/1/6/X

INDEXED

SECRET

ML HQ (Yugoslavia)

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - No 17

12 Nov 44

OPERATIONS

1. On the Eastern Front no very great advances have been made but the Russians have reached PRIJELJINA near CACAK. Thus they menace the KRALJEVO-SARAJEVO escape route which is now likely to be of little use to the Germans.
2. The German Army Group E, about 80,000 strong, has begun its withdrawal from Macedonia along the road NOVI PAZAR-SAMENICA-PRIZRUK. They are, however, confronted by a broken bridge across the Drina at VISIGRAD and possibly with a view to circumventing this they have turned westwards and taken PLJEVLJA. They have been attacked whenever possible by the RAF and as the road from PLJEVLJA to SARAJEVO leads over heights of nearly 4,000 feet the situation of the troops is very precarious and far from enviable.
3. Meantime in Montenegro a further concentration of about 30,000 which may shortly be swelled to 50-60,000 by the arrival of further troops from Albania is showing signs of withdrawal. The Partisans who have been fighting in RISAN on the northern side of the Gulf of KOTOR have found themselves compelled to withdraw from the town by enemy reinforcements and simultaneously another German thrust from the west has been aimed at GACKO. This may preface an attempt by the enemy to open an escape route through NEVESINJE to MOSTAR.
4. The enemy has also started an attack southwards from the BRCKO area towards TUZLA with a view apparently to opening another escape route northwards from SARAJEVO to the Sava.
5. Reports have also been received of feverish German efforts to repair the BROD-SARAJEVO line.
6. There are reports of the Germans constructing a defence line from the VUKOVAR area to the junction of the Sava and Drina rivers.

7. In consequence of the withdrawal of the Germans from South Macedonia considerable areas have been liberated and the Partisans now hold PRILEP BITOLJ and STIP. VELES too is reported to have been evacuated: The area south of the line VELES-PRILEP-KICEVO is believed to be clear of the Germans.
8. In Dalmatia Partisan armour has been in action for the first time and scored a success in the DRNIS area against German troops retreating from SIBENIK. KNIN is now threatened.

STATE OF HARBOURS

9. SIBENIK The main quays are damaged by exploded mines. In addition other demolitions and bomb damage has occurred and there is little quay-side left available for alongside working.
10. SPLIT KASTEL Bay 5 berths are available at anchor in 12 fathoms. Alongside there is a berth of 450 feet with 26 feet depth, one of 320 feet with 25 feet depth and one of 180 feet with a depth of 18 feet.

Subject to repair of quay wall and surface yet another berth will be available of 440 feet with 27 feet depth. The repairs will take about two weeks. Liberty ships can accordingly be accepted. Other small berths are available.

There are no tugs or lighters but two $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton cranes and one 5 ton crane driven by electricity are in working order. Other cranes near extensive repairs.

The railways system is beyond immediate repair.

11. FIUME The attack by the Desert Air Force on 5 Nov has left the following wrecks to obstruct the harbour:

- 1 torpedo boat
- 1 naval auxiliary (160 ft)
- 1 minelayer (3500 GRT)
- 1 salvage vessel
- 1 vessel (210 ft)

The Germans have prepared for demolition a number of small ports round the head of the Adriatic and especially in Istria. This is thought to have been done in fear of invasion rather than with a view to evacuation.

RAILWAYS

12. Behind the Russian lines the railways are being once more put into working order. The line NIS-SOFIA was expected to be working by 5 Nov and that from NIS to ZAJECAR by 10 Nov. That from NIS to LESKOVAC is expected to be working shortly.
13. Fuel seems to be a major problem for the railways and there are reports that the coal from the brown coal mines at ALEKSINAC is to be used.
14. The marshalling yards at SARAJEVO and MARIBOR have had further heavy air attacks and much damage has been done there.
15. In DUBROVNIK the railway bridge at BRGAT is completely destroyed. Eight narrow gauge locomotives are in the sheds, five of them in good condition. There are also 40 railway cars of various sorts, 35 in good condition.

DAMAGE & DESTRUCTION

16. Heavy air attacks have been made on PODGORICA and various places along the German escape route, viz MITROVICA-NOVI PAZAR-SJENICA-PRIJEPOLJE.

BELGRADE

17. Conflicting reports continue to be received about the amount of damage suffered by the capital. It seems that considerable damage has occurred but it is mostly of rather a superficial nature. A summary of reports on the conditions in BELGRADE is attached at Appendix A. The source of these reports is the Belgrade newspaper "Politika" which resumed publication at the end of October. It is thought that the amount of damage implied by the report is perhaps exaggerated. The Partisan wireless has also stated that there is no shortage of necessities, that the streets were reviving and the markets full. On the other hand the BBC has put out a much more gloomy report.

DUBROVNIK

18. A report states that no food is for sale for civilian consumption. This is probably an exaggeration.

The water supply works by day and hydrants are undamaged. Work is proceeding on the water system. The power plant is intact and electric current supply is good. The local telephone system is in operation.

NIS AREA

19. The following factories are reported to be working:

Ristic Textile Factory	NIS
Karovic Factories	VUCJE & PARACIN
Large leather factory	NIS

NOVI SAD

20. The town is without water and electricity owing to American bombings of the power station. All shops are closed and there is no organised police. Food is adequate. The railway bridge is demolished beyond repair and only the piers of the road bridge remain.

FUEL & POWER

21. As noted above it is hoped to obtain brown coal for the railways from the ALEKSINAC mines in Serbia.

22. The Partisans claim to have wrecked the KANIZARICI mines in BELA KRAJINA in Slovenia.

23. The Germans are reported to have destroyed the installations at the Gojilo oilfields on 31 Oct. This follows other reports about GOJILO, see Wis No 15 para 15. This report is so far unconfirmed.

24. The Sveti Klara oil refinery which was attacked by the Partisans on 14 Oct (see Wis No 14 paras 10 and 40) is now reported to be out of action and to be so badly damaged that it will be inoperative for 4 months.

25. Recent decrees make it clear that ZAGREB is suffering from a shortage of electric power. The service has been drastically reduced and the various forms of consumption of power forbidden. The cause is probably shortage of coal.

ECONOMIC (VARIOUS)

26. According to the Partisan radio leather and soap factories are being operated by them in liberated Slovenia.

27. The National Liberation Committee for Dalmatia has started a factory in Italy which produces copper sulphate for the vineyards.

28. A German press report states that the many enterprises engaged in meat processing and preserving in Serbia include four important firms each having a capacity of 2-300 tons per month. The Yugoslavia meat preserving industry was well organized before the war exported most of its produce to Germany. The following towns were believed to be important centres for the collection of meat for the Wehrmacht since the occupation of Yugoslavia, KRAGUJEVAC, JAGODINA, KRUSEVAC, VALJEVO, SABAC, MLADENOVAC and UZICE. Meat preserving factories of importance are believed to have been recently working at JAGODINA (Klofis factory), KRAGUJEVAC (Stefanovic) and at MLADENOVAC. A factory at KIJEVO (near BELGRADE, also Stefanovic) was also likely to be in production but previous production was probably below 200 tons per month. All these four places are now in Russian hands but it is not known whether the factories have been damaged in the fighting.

TRANSPORT

29. The following claims of MT captured have come in from Partisan sources:

- 11 lorries in East Bosnia
- 15 MT in Macedonia
- 200 MT in South Serbia

30. 25 trucks and cars and 4 m/c are reported to form the MT pool at Partisan HQ Serbia. These are mostly of continental make and include Peugeot, Opel, Mercedes, Renault and Bianco but also Fords. They are badly in need of spare parts especially tyres.

31. In W Bosnia the Partisans have about 30 3 ton lorries of various types. They are not reliable. Tyres, petrol and puncture repair outfits are needed for them but the Partisans are able to improvise such spare parts as they need.

FINANCE

32. The following have been quoted.

BELGRADE

See appendix A.

SPLIT

Intercepted correspondence gives the following prices. These are ^{mostly} considerably higher than previous quotations.

sugar	700	kune	per kilo
fat	1400	"	" "
meat	1600	"	" "
bread	1500	"	" "
wheat grain	1200	"	" "
maize grain	1000	"	" "
oil	10000	"	" litre

KOTOR Area

Rate of exchange

Officially 10 lire = 1 RM or 20 dinars = 1 RM, but the rate actually ruling is said to be 2-3 lire = 1 RM. The public are unwilling to accept dinars.

A gold sovereign fetches 7500-8000 lire but the price earlier was as high as 9500 lire.

Wages

Local employees of German sea transport organisation 200-400 RM per month

Captain of vessel in German service	400 RM	per month
Ships engineer	400	"
Seaman	200-300	"
Reserve captain of Yugoslav Army Pension	90	"
Retired Govt official pension	90-150	:

Prices

maize	24 RM	per kilo
wheat	28	"
olive oil	150	"
sugar	150-200	"
meat	60-70	"
wine	28 RM	per litre
spirits (local)	80	"
soling & hesling with leather	150 RM	
pair of rope belad	400 RM	or equivalent in food
canvas shoes		
German army loaf	20 RM	

The above prices are believed reliable.

ZADVARJE (nr SPLIT)

Intercepted correspondence gives the following prices:

wheat	800	kuna per kilo
potatoes	400	"
oil	7000	"
meat	1800	"

DUBROVNIK

The present rate of exchange is reported to be 8 kuna = 1 lira.

NIKSIC (Montenegro)

Intercepted correspondence gives the following prices:

Wine	150	lire per litre
Flour	100-120	lire per kilo (wheat or maize)
Vermouth	1000	lire per bottle
Grapes	200	lire per kil:
beans	100	"
potatoes	30-50	"
salt	400	"
pair of cotton trousers	1500	lire
a needle	10	"
a pin	5	"
an egg	50	"
tobacco	1200-2000	lire per kilo
matches	25	lire

MEDICAL

38. Typhus is reported to have occurred on the island of Brac.
Hospitals in the Kotor area.

Beds and all equipment are reported to have been removed from the naval hospital at SAVINA.

The Germans were preparing to leave the civil hospital at RISAN but its condition is not known.

The military hospital at KOTOR was being used as a civil hospital but was reported to be almost entirely without medical supplies.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL

34. From Serbia comes a report saying that such Cetniks as remain are being disbanded and incorporated in German units.

35. German officials were being evacuated from SARAJEVO on 6 Nov.
36. Demolitions at OSIJEK are expected to include the power station, the railway, leather and soap factories, the sugar factory and all mills and barracks. It is interesting to note that these installations have hitherto apparently escaped destruction by bombing.
37. Reports have been received that at VILLES and MITROVICA the Germans are destroying trainloads of supplies. The trucks in which the supplies are, are being destroyed but not the locomotives. The supplies destroyed include civilian clothing, footwear, food from civilian stores, agricultural machinery and cement. It is not known where these supplies originated. It may be, however, that the immediate neighbourhood of these places has not been despoiled of food etc, by the Germans since they already have more than they can transport. On the other hand if it involves their travelling light and living on the country as they pass they will have to seize quantities of food from the people of Macedonia and the Sanjak who may accordingly find themselves short of food in the coming winter. The Germans are also said to be being supplied by air in Southern Serbia. The type of supplies is not stated but it is probably not food.

FOOD

38. Further evidence of the serious situation in Dalmatia has been received. The town of SPLIT is again reported to be in urgent need of food and the island of ZLARIN just off SIBENIK was also reported to be very short of food whilst the Germans were still in occupation. The people of SPLIT are being fed by means of soup kitchens with food that the Partisans provide. According to a reliable eye witness who returned very recently the children are definitely undernourished and it is sometimes difficult to control the queues which assemble to receive the thin gruel which is being issued.

RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS

39. A report says that Slovene resistance to the enemy is growing. Workers at JESENICE Engineering Works have joined the Partisans in such large numbers that output has been reduced by 75%. At KRANJ a factory producing aeroplane parts and a mill have closed down for the same reason and the Germans have removed much of the machinery.

POPULATION

40. A report has been received that the Germans have sent 246 internees from LJUBLJANA to Germany, two thirds of them being women. The reason for this move is not known but if it is continued it may ease the acute food position somewhat in LJUBLJANA.

BUILDING MATERIALS

41. A paper on the Yugoslavian production of building materials is in course of preparation. Part I on Timber and Sawmills and Part II on Cement is attached hereto as Appendix B. Part III on Bricks, Part IV on Glass and Part V on Nails and Screws, will be attached to a subsequent WIS.

Extract
both
① + ②

AREA REPORTS

42. A short report based on information given by a Medical BLO on the E Bosnian area is attached as Appendix C. It contains paragraphs on:

Living Conditions
Food and Health
& TUZLA

43. Some notes on the situation in Montenegro are also attached at Appendix D. The origin of this report is the Office of Strategic Services, US Army. It contains paragraphs on:

Ruined Economy
The Municipal Executive Committee
Food
Bread
Fuel
Commerce
Prices
Public Utilities
Buildings
& Appeals to Employees

POLITICS

44. The first session of the Anti-Fascist Assembly of the National Liberation Movement of Serbia began at BELGRADE on 9 Nov 44. The proceedings opened with the election of an honorary Praesidium including Mr Churchill, Mr Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, and continued with speeches of welcome from delegations of each of the Federal units of Yugoslavia. It was stated that the principle object of the Congress was to elect a legislative body for Serbia, thus completing the federal structure of Yugoslavia.

45. At a meeting in BELGRADE to celebrate the Soviet October Revolution Lt Gen Dzilas of the Communist Party was the principal speaker. His speech included a reference to the right of Yugoslavs to decide their own internal organisation in harmony with the Moscow and Tehran conferences. He also stated that the Macedonians in Greece were being terrorised by the armed forces of the Papandreu Government. This he stated would lead to the poisoning of the relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. His speech also contained friendly references to the Albanian Partisans and a remark that the Italians must understand that people who have made a tremendous contribution to the Allied cause cannot remain under them any longer - an obvious reference to Venetia Giulia and Istria.

S*F*O*P P*R*G*S*8

It is reported that Russian troops helped by Partisan units have crossed the Danube at three different points between MOHACS and APATIN. None of these crossings is confirmed.

The Bulgars report the capture of KUMADOVO and state they are now driving on STOPLIS.

Desert Air Force on a sweep of Slovenia bombed the railway bridge over the Sava at CELJE and claim serious damage.

A report has been received that 215 railway employees from the LJUBLJANA district have been sent to LINZ in Austria. It is hoped that this will not involve th a grave shortage of trained railway personnel in Slovenia in future.

R. G. Edholm
Maj GS.
R.G. Edholm.

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Distribution: As for WIS No 16 dated 5 Nov 44

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN BELGRADE.

The city was liberated on the 20 Oct 44 and the Partisans were confronted with the problem of bringing back normal life to BELGRADE.

RUINED ECONOMY

When the enemy left much of the city's most important section was in ruins and many of the population had fled. There was no electricity, no transportation and no fuel. There was inflation and the enemy had left behind several kinds of currency.

THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The task fell to the Executive National Liberation Committee of the city of BELGRADE, composed of sixteen members who were selected *ad pro tempore*. Since there was no time to hold elections, and according to a decision of the Supreme National Liberation Committee of Serbia it took over on the 27 Oct 44 the entire municipal administration of BELGRADE.

FOOD.

The harvest this year was one of the best in recent years and food was plentiful in the provinces, particularly in the VOJVODINA which was once again accessible to BELGRADE. The problem was transportation of this food to the capital. The Soviet Command lent some vehicles, and labour battalions were formed to go to the BANAT and help bring in food.

BREAD.

This was the most urgent need and the price was fixed on the 29 Oct at 50 Dinars, and the ration at 300 grams of bread or 250 of flour. This price of 50 Dinars is believed to be for a Kilo. Later this was reduced to 250 grams of bread with a free ration of 300 grams for heavy workers.

FUEL.

Wood is plentiful in Serbia and there are lignite mines near BELGRADE, but again transportation was the problem and the National Liberation Front of Serbia has promised help, presumably with the aid of military vehicles to transport this fuel, the first loads being allocated to bakeries.

COMMERCE.

To avoid hoarding, Black Marketing and a financial collapse the Committee passed a number of decrees, but its most important decision was to allow complete freedom of trade.

The decrees are as follows:

(a) Only the notes issued by the National Bank of Serbia will continue to be accepted as legal tender.

(b) Farmers are encouraged to bring their products to the city by the abolition of all entry, market, and sales taxes which had been employed in the past to the detriment of the farmer.

(c) Farmers and artisans may sell their goods either directly to the consumer or through entrepreneurs.

(d) There are to be no ceiling prices. The law of supply and demand is to function freely in the establishing of prices.

(e) There is to be no forced selling. Requisitioning of incoming food is forbidden.

(f) BELGRADE business-men with previous dealings in the interior are encouraged to continue.

(g) Private initiative is to be preserved. The peasant is given assurance that he will not be molested or robbed on the road to market by chetnik "koljasi" (slaughtering bands).

(h) An edict of free entry and departure in and out of BELGRADE, ZEMUN and PANCEVO was issued by the Military Command of BELGRADE.

(i) Means of transportation will be requisitioned only by express written orders.

The immediate result was to bring down the price of food in spite of the fact that the quantity of food-stuffs which arrived from the BANAT in the early days of liberation was hardly sufficient for needs.

PRICES.

The following prices ruled in BELGRADE on the 30 October:

newspaper	10 dinars.
potatoes	100 - 150 dinars/kg.
cabbage	100 - 150 dinars/kg.
stringbeans	120 - 220 dinars/kg.
carrots	120 dinars/kg.
kale	200 dinars/kg.
spinach	200 - 230 dinars/kg.
garbs	120 dinars/kg.
beans	130 dinars/kg.
kohlrabi	150 dinars/kg.
radishes	100 dinars/kg.
peppers	5 - 10 dinars/each.
grapes	200 dinars/kg - dependent on size and quality
quince	200 - 300 dinars/kg.
pork	1400 - 1600 dinars/kg.
beef	700 dinars/kg.
lamb	1400 - 1600 dinars/kg.
bacon (for fat)	1500 dinars/kg.
bacon (dry)	2000 dinars/kg.

Meat and eggs are still very scarce but larger and larger quantities of meat are to be seen in the markets. The difficulties of transportation are so acute that prices on the various BELGRADE markets vary in relation to the distance of the market from the distribution centre.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

By the 1 Nov 45% of the lighting system of the city was working, the current was supplied by the VREOCIMA power station. The other two stations are still to be repaired. It has been necessary to restrict the use of electric light and power very considerably but the Executive Committee has not issued a set of penalties against abuses and wastage, it only stressed the responsibility of the individual and relied on all citizens to do their duty. The tramway system which suffered heavily is also being repaired.

Belgrade

*Exhaust
(Power)*

BUILDINGS.

The Executive Committee is making an overall investigation of damage to buildings so as to use what building materials there are in the most advantageous way.

APPEALS TO EMPLOYEES.

Lastly the Committee has issued a general appeal to all the employees to return to their posts and both the encouraging tone and the frequency of these appeals seem to indicate the urgent need there is for teachers and other government employees.

Mr. Pengich

M. Penazich

Appendix "B" to WIS No 16

Exhaust
(Saw Mills)

X
BUILDING MATERIALS

This paper is intended to give an indication of the local means of producing building materials in Yugoslavia and to summarise the information at present available.

It is divided into parts as follows:

Part I Timber and Sawmills

Part II Cement

Part III Bricks

Part IV Glass

Part V Nails and Screws, etc

The information available is of course incomplete.

Part I

TIMBER & SAWMILLS

The timber in Yugoslavia was one of the country's most important economic assets and except in Serbia and Vojvodina was amply sufficient for local needs both for building and commercial purposes and also for firewood. Hardwoods of various sorts such as oak and beech are especially plentiful and Croatia and particularly Slavonia is prolific of them. The soft woods though not so common as the hard woods are also important and are centred principally in Bosnia.

In Slovenia and Macedonia too, timber is ample, but in Dalmatia it has been greatly reduced by natural causes and unscientific exploitation, and as a result the soil has been eroded so that no longer is Dalmatia capable of supporting anything like the quantity that once flourished there. Serbia and Vojvodina could never supply even their own needs. The Sanjak and Montenegro, however, have plenty of timber available.

Owing to a variety of causes the Germans have never been able fully to exploit the timber resources of Yugoslavia and they are still for the most part available. The difficulty of transporting the timber when cut, labour shortages and the activity of the guerillas have all hindered serious deprivations by the Germans but perhaps the greatest factor has been the destruction of sawmills which has been

carried out on a large scale. This has been partly the ordinary result of war but it has also been a system of the Partisans to destroy or to remove vital parts of their saw-mills so as to prevent exploitation of the forests by the Germans. In many instances belting has been removed and the circular saws have been hidden so that when settled conditions prevail and provided they have not otherwise been damaged these saw mills could easily be restored to working order. Also many of the timber railways have been damaged to such an extent as to be out of commission for the duration of hostilities.

Many saw mills too have been burnt by the Germans and their assistants and in cases where this has proved difficult the transmission belting has been removed.

As a result no very large scale depletion of the forests has taken place and there is ample timber in the country available for reconstruction purposes and for fuel, needing only cutting up and transportation in order to be of the greatest value.

A report has become available of the German demands for timber on Croatia and even if they have been fulfilled they are not excessive. This supports the statement that the timber resources of the country have not been greatly drawn upon.

Two other factors will affect the post war timber industry. First, in areas where there has been fighting there will be bullets and other missiles buried in the trees. These are very likely to damage saws and accordingly the timber in such areas is likely to have lost much of its commercial value. Second, although little or no planting has taken place the natural growth of timber unchecked for the period of the war is likely to have had an appreciable beneficial effect on the size of the timber available.

In pre-war Yugoslavia there were over 3,000 sawmills of which two thirds were water powered and generally small and primitive. About 300 were large enough to describe as industrial sawmills.

Among the most important were the following; their present condition is unknown except where it is stated.

*Extract
(Saw Mills)*

Firm or Name of Mill	Location	Capacity (0 Metres)	Remarks
NASICKA TVORNICA TANINA I PAROPILA (ZAGREB)	DJURDJENOVAC (nr NASICE)	30,000	Also floorings and cooperage. Believed to have been working in Jun 44, 4,000 workmen.
	KARLOVAC	40,000	Also has facilities for chemical treatment of wood and capacity for 1,800,000 tele- graph poles.
	POGRADCI (N Bosnia)	50,000	
	ZAVIDOVICI (E Bosnia)	45,000	Believed working Jul 44
	NOVO SELJE- KRIZ (N Croatia)	50,000	Believed destroyed or seriously dam- aged by bombing 22 Sep 44
S.H. GUTMAN D.D	BELISCE (Slavonia)	70,000	Three plants with capacity for 30,000 barrels and 30,000 sq metres. Working Jul 44.
"SIPAD" SUMSKO INDUSTRIJSKO PODUZECE A.D.	DOBRLJIN (nr Bosanski Novi)	30,000	
	DRVAR (W Bosnia)	240,000	Believed destroyed
SLAVONIJA D.D. ZA INDUSTRIJU DRVA	BROD	25/30,000	Hardwoods 1:5 million sq metres veneers and 150,000 sq metres floorings
BOSANSKO D.D. ZA ISKORISCENJE DRVETA I POGON PARNIH PILANA	BANJA LUKA	140,000	

Saw Mills

- 4 -

Firm or Name of Mill	Location	Capacity (C Metres)	Remarks
BUTTAZONI & VENTURINI	SARAJEVO	35,000	
JELA D.D. ZA EXPLOATA- CIJU I EXPORTIRANJE DRVA	SARAJEVO	40,000	
KRIVAJA SUMSKA INDUSTRIJA D.D.	ZAVIDOVICI (nr ZEPCE)	240,000	Believed working Jul 44
UGAR D.D. SARAJEVO	TURBET nr TRAVNIK KRAM nr VLASENICA	150,000	
VARDA D.D. ZA EXPLOATACIJU VISEGRAD DRVA	LACARAK	100,000 50,000	
DRACH INDUSTRIJA DRVA D.D. (ZAGREB)	CAPRAG	35,000	
NIHAG D.D. ZA INDUSTRIJA	VIROVITICA	40,000	70,000 sq metres oak floorings
USTIPRACA A.D. ZA SUMSKU INDUSTRIJU	USTIPRACA	40,000	
FELTRINELLI GUISEPPE COMP PILANA	PRACE	60,000	
BINDER I POLGAR	ZEMUN	40,000	
DEUTSCHE FILIPA SINOVI PARNA PILANA	TUROPOLJE	30,000	About 1000 workers, believed working recently

The following general notes may be of value.

BOSNIA

Very few saw mills are functioning in the South, East and West, but in the north east there are still some working. In the north east it is chiefly lack of saws, belting and oils that

Saw Mills
Cut

has caused some to cease work but elsewhere many mills are totally destroyed. In addition throughout the whole of Bosnia the railway lines for transporting timber have been so badly damaged that they are at present unusable.

MONTENEGRO

There are still a few small saw mills working but they are mostly in need of saws, belting and lubricants.

SLAVONIA

Many saw mills have been destroyed but sufficient are still working to supply purely local needs. A Partisan account of Aug 44 states that 5 mills are working and 2 others are being put into operation. This presumably only applies to controlled territory. There is, however, an insufficient amount of belting, saws, fuel and lubricating oils.

SANDJAK

Few mills are working but there seems to be a certain amount of cut timber which requires sawing up into planks. The same requirements will be met with as in Montenegro.

CROATIA

Some mills are working in the North, but in Lika there were almost none, at all events during last summer. The same supplies are needed in the North but in Lika the mills will mostly have to be rebuilt.

SLOVENIA

A recent report from Partisan sources states that 50 mills are working in the Savinjska Valley and 20 in Kosjaki region. Another report states that the Partisan Commission for National Property has repaired 5 large saw mills with a total daily capacity of 620 cu metres. In Northern Slovenia it is thought that most saw mills are still functioning but in the extreme South and West many have been destroyed.

SERBIA including the VOJVODINA

Comparatively little forestry is undertaken in Northern Serbia but it is believed that the damage caused to such saw mills as do exist is not considerable. In Southern and particularly in Western Serbia, however, there is a fair number of saw mills, although most of them are small ones. Many of these have suffered damage or are silent due to lack of transmission belting and lubricants. In Southern Serbia the destruction has been less than in the west.

MACEDONIA

The forests of Macedonia were not exploited to the same extent as elsewhere and large saw mills were not greatly in evidence although there are a number of small ones. It is believed that about 50% are still working.

The universal needs to set the mills to work again are belts and circular saws. If these are provided much can be done to repair or rebuild houses, but if they are not available many people will have to spend another winter without or with only inadequate shelter. Lubricants and diesel oil are also required.

For further information see Handbook Part I pp 39, 68 et seq. Part II pp 48 et seq, 57, 64, 65 and 68.

Exhaust
(Cement)

Part II

CEMENT

In Yugoslavia the manufacture of cement was an important business before the war and although the works have suffered considerably several of them including some of the larger ones are still in operation.

Details of some of the principal cement factories are as follows. The capacities quoted are pre-war figures. There are of course other factories.

The principal centre of the industry is at SPLIT where there are three large factories. The Dalmatia company has a works at KASTEL-SUCURAC on the north side of KASTEL Bay. This had a capacity of 280,000 tons per annum. A report states that it was not working in Aug 44 but the reason for this is not known as it has apparently not been badly damaged structurally.

At SOLIN at the head of KASTEL Bay there are situated the Split (Majdan) works with a capacity of 350,000 tons per annum. These are apparently undamaged and in Aug 44 they were working at full pressure.

At SVETI-KAJO near SOLIN are the Adria works with a capacity of 250,000 tons per annum. Photographic reconnaissance shows these works to be severely damaged and they are believed to have been inactive at least since Sep 44. It is not known what effect present operations in the area are likely to have on the works.

The cement produced by these factories is Portland cement or super quality natural cement.

(Cement)

There are numerous small firms in the SPLIT and OMIS area which used to excavate marl clay. The cement factory at VRANJICE near SPLIT also exported artificial asbestos. Air cover in Aug 44 showed no signs of activity at these small installations.

At DUGIRAT near OMIS, Dalmatia, a cement works which employed 1,000 men before the war is believed to have been inactive as the Partisans held the power station which supplied the works with power. There is no report that the factory is damaged.

Another large factory is situated at BEOCIN on the Danube in the SRM. This is stated to have had a capacity of 350,000 tons per annum. It is known to have been working up to Aug 44 and the Demobran garrison there surrendered to the Partisans early in September so that little damage is likely to have been caused through fighting. There is no reason to suppose that it has been damaged since then and now that the Germans have been ejected from the area it is unlikely to suffer further damage. It was stated to have been producing 500 "trucks" per month in July.

At PODSUSED (near Zagreb) is the "Croatia" cement works with a capacity of 190,000 tons per annum. This also is believed to be still working. It also was producing 500 "trucks" per month in July. At the beginning of Oct 44 the works were reported to be prepared for demolition.

Another large cement factory KOHLERBERGWERKSGESellschaft at TRBOVLJE in Slovenia. A Partisan source states that this has been destroyed but there is no confirmation of this. It is believed to have been working in Aug 43. Its capacity was 150,000 tons per annum. The same company also owned a works at ZIDANI MOST with a capacity of 15,000 tons per annum and another works of unknown capacity at ZAGORJE in Slovenia.

Two comparatively small works are situated in SERBIA. At POPOVAC in Central Serbia was the "Franco-Serb Cement Industry" with a capacity of 60,000 tons per annum and another works is known to have existed at KALJA South of BELGRADE with a capacity of 60,000 tons. These are both believed to have been working in Aug 43 and there is no reason to suppose that they have been damaged since, although recent operations in Serbia may have effected them.

Another small cement factory is situated at BENKOVAC east of ZAR.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that large quantities of cement can be produced in Yugoslavia even now. The two factories at BEOCIN and PODSUSED were instructed to supply to the Wehrmacht 1,300 waggons from the month of May onwards and it is also known that export of Yugoslavian cement to TURKEY has been taking place. The difficulties to be met with are likely to be those of transportation rather than those of production.

EASTERN BOSNIA.

This paper is based on a report by an Army doctor who left the country recently having spent 5 months there. It must be realised that although his observations are thoroughly reliable he did not have time during this period to cover the rather large area of E. Bosnia. very extensively. This paper deals with general conditions and does not enter into medical details.

1. LIVING CONDITIONS.

Living conditions appear to be fairly bad. Generally the houses in the villages are well built but with the exception of Moslem houses, are not kept very clean. They usually consist of whitewashed walls, red tiled roofs or wooden shingles. There is very little furniture. Every house seemed to be full of lice and fleas and is an ideal breeding ground for typhus. The people sleep close together for warmth and this coupled with continual exposure to the elements, inadequate clothing and no pasteurisation of milk has made this area a fertile field for tuberculosis.

Sanitation is non-existent, so is soap.

2. FOOD AND HEALTH.

In normal times the peasants produce more than they require for their own needs. Meat is obtainable, pork and pork fats being preserved for the winter months. In those parts where the valleys are wide and the rivers run comparatively slowly the land is very rich and fertile. There is plenty of fruit to be had of most types and maize. Flour is generally produced in small water-driven mills, the grain being ground between two flat stones. White bread made from wheat is considered a luxury. Milk is drunk in large quantities and a form of cheese made from soured milk is eaten.

Vegetables including potatoes, tomatoes, peppers and cabbage are obtainable in season. Rakia made from plums is a favourite beverage.

In spite of all this many people in this area seem to have been short of food. They have had their stocks robbed or requisitioned by both sides and this has not encouraged them to produce much more than they need for themselves. Some destruction of houses and villages has taken place and this has caused fertile land to be abandoned. This year considerable fighting occurred at harvest time with the result that in places standing crops were allowed to rot. It is expected, therefore, that this winter some additional supplies of food will be needed otherwise the accumulated effects of 3 years of the strain of war coupled with some malnutrition will make itself felt. This applies particularly to the children where some evidence of starvation such as distended abdomens is noticeable. The children are frequently pale and undeveloped and a large number suffer from rickets.

Mr. Green
10/2

Another serious effect of the war on the population has been the drastic fall in the birthrate. Due to men and women being separated and the very unstable conditions of life, scarcely any children have been produced at all. Even those few that are born have to be very hardy to survive the present extremely difficult living conditions.

The people are strong and capable of withstanding the cold and rainy climate well. However, the strain of war and the lowering of general standards of living is having its effect on their health. Tapeworm is very rife among the people being especially evident in the children. Preventive measures are being taken against typhus and typhoid by giving injections. VD is not common.

3. TUZLA.

The only large town visited was TUZLA. It is fairly well built and in peace time must be quite prosperous, doing well from its salt mine and also to a lesser extent from its coal mine and alcohol distiller.

There is a public Health Centre which is surprisingly well equipped, larger than would be expected, and well staffed. T.A.B. and typhus vaccine manufactured in ZAGREB is used here. In the centre of the town is a neurological centre, not large but sufficient for peace time needs. There is also a civilian hospital newly built with about 150 beds. It consists of four large blocks, the largest being the surgical block. The operating theatre is excellent and the X-ray apparatus modern and new. A disinfecting centre was visited which was considered to be superior to any seen in the R.A.M.C. Near the industrial centre is a Workman's Compensation Centre, modernly equipped which before the war treated about 5,000 people. Also visited was the proposed building for the Corps Hospital. This is a modern building in the centre of the town which will easily be turned into a modern 150 bed hospital with water laid on, plenty of showers and baths, heat, modern kitchen and laundry, a suitable X-ray room and dispensary. In the industrial section outside the town there is in good condition a factory hospital of about 150 beds. In another industrial centre is a reception centre with 150 beds. The Partisans have taken over a large home, well built and equipped with furniture, which is to be turned into an orphanage for 150 orphaned children.

RECEIVED

Acas/1/6/x

15 1945

INDEXED

SECRET

ML HQ (Yugoslavia)

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - No 18

19 Nov 44

OPERATIONS

1. The Russians have effected a crossing of the Danube into the BARANJA in the area of BATINA. If this thrust develops it will shortly bring them into contact with the considerable Partisan forces in SLAVONIA and might constitute a serious threat to main ZAGREB-VINKOVCI railway line west of the junction at BROD where it is joined by the narrow gauge SARAJEVO line.
2. The latter line is the object of much attention from the Partisans and the Germans are making feverish efforts to hold it and keep it in working order.
3. The marshalling yards at SARAJEVO and ALIPAZIN MOST were heavily damaged by air bombardment on 7 Nov and the engine house and railway workshops at the former were destroyed.
4. The German operation eastwards in HERCEGOVINA from NEVESINJE towards GACKO has come to an end and the Partisans have reoccupied KIFINO SELO. Further west they have occupied TOMISLAV GRAD thus virtually separating the German forces operating on the BIHAC-KNIN axis from those on the SARAJEVO-MOSTAR axis.
5. In MONTENEGRO the position is extremely confusing. CETINJE has been captured by the Partisans but it may be that the Germans will attempt to recapture it. There seems to be however a tendency for the Germans to withdraw from the KOTOR Gulf area south east along the coast and RISAN has been again entered by the Partisans. On the other hand the Germans appear once more to be contemplating a push up from DANILOVGRAD towards NIKSIC whence they are likely to attempt to reach SARAJEVO.

6. The German retreat from MACEDONIA continues. SKOPLJE, KACANIK and GJILANE have been taken by the Partisans and except for garrisons in TETOVO and GOSPIVAR, MACEDONIA is practically clear of the enemy. The escape route via PRISTINA and NOŠ MITROVICA has been attacked by the RAF and PRISTINA M/Y in particular, with all its facilities is claimed to have been destroyed.
- The bridge over the Drina at VISSEGRAD is still down but a number of troops have apparently managed to cross the river. Heavy fighting is reported from the neighbourhood of ROGATICA.
7. The Germans began an operation in southern SLOVENIA apparently with the intention of driving the Partisans from ORNOMELJ. However this has come to nothing and the Germans are now back where they started in KOCWE and NOVO MESTO.

DAMAGE & DESTRUCTION

8. The town of VELES (MACEDONIA) is reported to have been left in flames by the Germans and the railway station to have been blown up.
9. SKOPLJE fell only after a day's street fighting. The extent of the damage is not yet known but it is stated that certain demolitions were carried out by the Germans in their withdrawal though these did not include the railway station.
10. The ZLATOROG soap factory is reported to have been destroyed by bombs at MARIBOR. This was one of the most important soap factories in Yugoslavia.

PORTS

11. ZADAR

There is heavy damage both to the port and the town. Now that mine sweeping has been completed, however, it is reported possible to berth LSTs at RIVA BERNA and LCTs at RIVA COLOMBO. There are about 500 feet of quay undamaged with a depth alongside of about 18 feet. There is no water supply on the quays. There are available 1 tug and a few lighters and some diving boats and a local diver.

12. KRALJEVICA

The quays are prepared for demolition but no damage has yet been done and there are no available blockships.

13. SIBENIK

The main quays have been demolished but coasters, LSTs and LCTs can use berths alongside varying from 18 feet

to 24 feet. The mooring buoys which are essential for ships lying off the town have been removed but for liberty ships could anchor in the channel. 5 Two tugs are available.

FOOD

14. A captured document gives the daily ration scale for German troops in SPLIT before its evacuation as follows:

meat for mid-day	100	grammes
meat for evening	80	"
bread	60	"
sugar	4	"
cigarettes	3	

15. Considerable quantities of food, including wheat, have been noted as passing southwards along the railway from MARIBOR. The origin of this food is presumed to be Germany and it is believed to be destined for LJUBLJANA or ZAGREB. There is known to be shortage of food in both these places. 68 trucks of salt in two days in Sep also went by rail from VILLACH (Austria) to TARVISIO. These may well have been bound for Yugoslavia.
16. Further information has now come to hand about the 50,000 tons of wheat which the Soviet Government is sending to Yugoslavia. This is now coming up the Danube in barges, 18,000 tons being destined for BELGRAD, 8,000 tons for East Serbia and the remainder for other parts of Yugoslavia. Although the areas where it can at present be distributed are not urgently in need of it yet its swift arrival cannot fail to have a tendency to stimulate the people's gratitude and admiration for the Russians.
17. Furthermore the Bulgarian Minister TERPESOV has announced in "POLITIKA" the Belgrade newspaper for 15 Nov 44 that the Bulgarians of their own volition have decided to send help to their Yugoslav brothers and to share with them their food. Accordingly they are going to send to Yugoslavia 3,000 tons of corn, 3,000 tons of beans, 3,000 tons of salt, 100 tons of oil, 100 tons of marmalade, 720,000 eggs as well as sugar, honey, etc. They are also sending to JAIL 2,000 new uniforms, 8,000 old uniforms and 3,000 leather coats. The Bulgarian "youth" will take charge and care of 10,000 orphan children and feed and clothe them.

SUGAR

18. A reliable source states that the capacity of the sugar factory at PETROVGRAD (VELIKI BECKEREK, VOJVODINA) is 200 waggons of sugar beet a day. The difficulty is likely to arise in procuring sufficient labour in view of the large number of workers not joining the Partisans.

RAILWAYS

19. In para 4 of Appendix E to WIS No 17 of 12 Nov 44, a report was quoted stating that the narrow guage railway from NIKSIC via BILECA to DUBROVNIK was in good shape except for a bridge blown at TREBINJE. Observers from the spot report that the TREBINJE bridge was in good order on 11 Nov 44 and that the following breaks exist:

- 1 tunnel 5 kilometres out of DUBROVNIK
- 11 Bridge at BRGAT outside DUBROVNIK
- 111 Bridge over the swift flowing TREBISNJICA 4 kilometres beyond LASTVA station.

TRANSPORT

20. The Partisans claim to have captured 11 lorries in HERCEGOVINA.

21. In Southern SLOVENIA the Partisans have available:

- 2 x 5 ton German wood burning vehicles
 - 1 x 6 ton German diesel lorry
 - 1 x 2 ton Italian petrol driven lorry
 - 1 Volkswagon
- about 40 private cars mostly Opels and Fiats and a motor hearse.

OIL

22. It is now reported that at GOJIL0 2 refineries are working at full pressure producing 3,000 litres of benzine and petroleum daily (see WIS No 17 para 23, No 15 para 13 and No 14 para 10). All these contradictory reports make it very difficult to make any definite statement on the state of installations at the Gojilo oilfields until certain information comes to hand.

BELGRADE

23. The policy adopted by the Partisans of removing restrictions on trade in BELGRADE seems to have produced fairly satisfactory results. Food is coming in and prices are falling. However the following regulations have been deemed necessary.

- 1. The sale and purchase of staple goods in large quantities for the purpose of forming stocks is prohibited.
- 2. Consumers will be limited to quantities determined on the basis of demand.

3. Large peasant producers and wholesalers are not prohibited from selling in large quantities to retail dealers.

It is noteworthy that no amounts are fixed and no sanctions are announced to ensure compliance with these regulations.

Fuel is short in the city and snow fell on 10 Nov.

VOJVODINA

24. Many thousands of refugees from the BANAT and BACKA have been moved westwards some of them passing by train through MARIBOR. It is presumed that these are mostly Schwaben, Magyars and quislings. The effect has been that much of the Banat harvest has been left unreaped and work battalions have been sent from BELGRADE to gather it in. The Germans and Magyars together probably formed more than half of the population of the VOJVODINA (rather more than 700,000 out of about 1,400,000). Anything like a wholesale movement must therefore very sensibly affect the population thereof.
25. As an example of the numbers moving, 116 trucks of refugees passed MARIBOR on 17 Oct and 150 on 30 Oct. This seems to imply that on these two days alone something of the order of 10,000 refugees must have moved, not counting others moving by other routes.
26. The VOJVODINA has seen little fighting as it is unsuitable terrain for guerrilla activity and as there is so large a German and Magyar population. There has therefore been only a comparatively small amount of damage and no large scale atrocities except possibly against the Jews, many of whom were either slain or sent to Roumania. They are now believed to be drifting back rather apathetically.
27. The Russians are believed to be treating severely any crimes committed against individual Russians. Otherwise they are being careful to preserve good relations with the local population taking only the food which they need and leaving the administration to the Partisans.
28. There is a great surplus of food owing to lack of transport to remove it and the people are well clad and shod. Except for the power station at NOVI SAD, which is destroyed by American bombs, most of the factories and power stations are in good condition. Schools, hospitals and churches, however, are in a very poor condition, as so much of the stores and equipment has been removed by the Germans. However the general health of the people is good.

SPLIT

29. A British officer who has just returned from SPLIT states that food conditions are deteriorating. The inhabitants, especially the children, are showing signs of distended abdomens due to starvation and it seems that it is sometimes difficult to control the people when the meagre food ration is being distributed.
30. Conditions outside SPLIT are not much better. During the past two weeks the attitude of the inhabitants of this part of the Dalmatian coast towards Great Britain and America has changed owing to their failure to supply the food so badly needed. Some bitterness brought about by this disappointment is replacing the earlier enthusiasm for the Western Allies.

CURRENCY & PRICES

31. Supplementing the information given in Appendix A to WIS No 16, a further note on this subject is attached hereto as Appendix A.

BUILDING MATERIALS

32. Attached to WIS No 17 as Appendix B were Parts I and II of a paper on this subject. These were wrongly marked Appendix B to WIS No 16 and the reference number of the paper M31/RGE was omitted. Will recipients kindly mark their copies accordingly. Part III of the paper, "Bricks and Tiles" is attached hereto as Appendix B. Parts IV and V will be attached to a subsequent WIS.

AREA REPORTS

33. Attached hereto as Appendices C and D are BLO reports on MACEDONIA (R32/RGE) and Eastern SERBIA (R33/RGE). These are both considered valuable and reliable reports. The information about MACEDONIA is the first positive report about this area which has been obtained and is interesting accordingly. The reports contain paragraphs on:

- Living Conditions
- Food
- Clothing & Boots
- Livestock
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Health
- Finance
- Industry
- Population
- & Conclusions

POLITICS

34. Appendix E gives an extract from a report of Reuter's representative on an interview granted a few days ago by Marshal Josip Broz TITO in BELGRADE.
35. The National Liberation Committee of BAJA, South Hungary, has broadcast an appeal urging the incorporation of the BAJA district into the Yugoslav Federation.
36. In a speech given on Nov 11 at the session of the Grand Anti-Fascist Congress for the National Liberation of SERBIA, Lt Gen Aleksandar RANKOVIC said (inter alia),
- "We must, in every way, develop the spirit of brotherhood with the other nations of Yugoslavia, remove all causes of discord and give material help. Serbia has suffered terrible impoverishment in the war, but BOSANSKA KRAJINA, MONTENEGRO, the SANDJAK, Eastern BOSNIA, LIKA, KORDUN, GORSKI KOJAR, HRVATSKO PRIMORJE, SLOVENIA have been far more impoverished and afflicted. They have suffered in the struggle for their liberty and ours and we would not be true brothers, if we did not share everything to our last crust for our brothers and our common war effort."

R. G. Edholm
Maj GS.
R.G. Edholm.

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Distribution

Internal

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M Military Mission	CCS
Lt Col Deakin, Office of Minister of State, BARI	
No 1 I (U) Section	
PWB	

CURRENCY AND PRICES

Since the report on Currency and Finance was published in October, the following information has been received.

1. EXCHANGE RATES AND CURRENCY.

The official Partisan rate of exchange on the liberated Dalmatian coast is:

£1	=	3,200 Kuna.
\$1	=	800 "
Lira 1	=	8 "

Kuna are the authorised currency but sterling dollars and lire are also accepted. (N.B. This is the same rate of exchange as at Partisan HQ in Central Croatia.)

In the Kotor (enemy occupied) area last September official rates were:

RM 1	=	10 Lire.
RM 1	=	20 Dinars.

Although this was official in actual practice only 2-3 lire was generally obtained for 1 RM. The population were not prepared to accept dinars.

It is reported that 60 million dinars were issued during the German occupation of Serbia.

2. PRICE OF GOLD.

In the NIS area the price offered for gold sovereigns in October last was 40,000 dinars although the official Partisan rate was 20,000. A few weeks earlier the unofficial rate had been 50,000 dinars.

In the enemy occupied Kotor area a gold sovereign fetched 7,500-8,000 lire last September but some months earlier this was 9,500 lire.

3. COMMODITY PRICES AND WAGES.

Kuna Area.

The following prices were reported in early October from Dalmatia in the neighbourhood of Zadar:

Wheat per kilo	---	800 Kuna
Potatoes per kilo	---	400 "
Meat	---	1,800 "
Wine (glass)	---	40 "

No further details of wages are available.

Dinar Area.

From 3 LGLADE the following prices have been reported:

	3 Nov 44.	30 Oct 44.
Pork.....	800 - 1000	1400 - 1600
Beef.....	700	700
Lard.....	1200	1400 - 1600
Raw Bacon..	1300	1500
Cured Bacon,	1600	2000
Chicken....	1000 - 1300	-
Beans.....	120	130
Onions.....	120	-
Cabbage....	80	100 - 150
Potatoes...	130 - 150	100 - 150

In NIS in October last the following prices were paid:

A really good m.c. I	--	1000 dinars.
Wine - A litre	--	100 "
Pig - normal size	--	10000 "

The average citizen of NIS estimated that it cost about 1000 dinars a day to live. It is believed that labourers under the Nodie regime received an average of about 800 dinars a day.

Lira Area.

The following prices are reported from NIKSIC:

Wine per litre	--	150 lira.
Grasses per kilo	--	200 "
beans per kilo	--	100 "
potatoes per kilo	--	30 - 50 lira.
Milk per litre	--	50 "
Eggs - each	--	50 "
tobacco per kilo	--	1200 - 2000 lira.
Matches	--	25 lira.
Flour (wheat or maize) per kilo	--	100 - 120 lira.

No specific information on wages has been received.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY MR. HL HARRISON
ON AN INTERVIEW GRANTED BY MARSHAL JOSIP
BROZ TITO IN BELGRADE.

2. What are the most urgent problems with which you have to deal in liberated Yugoslavia?

The most urgent problems with which we have to deal on the liberated territory are to supply the population with food, fuel and other items of vital importance. This is our most difficult task because our traffic is completely destroyed. All our railway lines and bridges are destroyed. The rolling stock has been driven away by the GERMANS, HUNGARIANS and others.

We are already absorbed in a great effort to overcome these difficulties. Thus, thanks to the SOVIET Government and the efforts of officers of the Red Army, it has been possible, under great risk, to bring 50,000 tons of wheat into Yugoslavia. 17,000 tons have already arrived in BELGRADE alone, which is sufficient for the whole population of BELGRADE to live on for over six months, counting 400 grams of flour for each inhabitant a day. Here also the Red Army has come to our rescue by supplying us with several hundred lorries for the needs of the population and the Army.

3. How can the ALLIES + especially GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA, who owe so much to the gallant stand of the National Forces of Liberation of Yugoslavia - best help in the immediate tasks of reconstruction in Yugoslavia?

Our Allies, GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA could help us by sending food and clothing by sea to those areas where the population is literally dying of hunger and cold, which are DALMATIA, BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA, CROATIAN KOTAR, LIKA, MONTENEGRO and SLOVENIA. This is very easy now, nearly the whole of DALMATIA being free and several ports in good condition and capable of receiving ships. The ships of the Yugoslav merchant fleet, now sailing in ALLIED convoys, could be used for this purpose.

Our needs for the reconstruction of our Country are immense. In this the assistance of our Allies will be indispensable to us. What is important to emphasize here is, that it is impossible to wait until our country is completely liberated, which is in the first place the task of the Army of National Liberation, but it is essential that we should have this help immediately, for the reconstruction of the areas which are definitely liberated.

Obviously, we still need war materials, particularly vehicles such as trucks, motor cars, etc., which we have for a long time wished for and asked the Allies to send us by the Lend Lease Law. I must say that I wonder at our not having succeeded in this yet with the Allies.

AC 28/1/6/4

SECRET

HQ ML (Yugoslavia)WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARYNo 1926 Nov 44OPERATIONS

1. Fighting continues in the Russian bridgehead across the Danube in the BATINA and APATIN sectors, but there is no report of any significant advance nor has any advance taken place along the rest of the Russian front in Yugoslavia.
2. There are reports that the Bulgars and Partisans have broken through the KOPAONIK mountains into the IBAR valley between KRALJEVO and KOS MITROVICA and that the Partisans have taken POZEGA east of UZICE. If these reports are confirmed it means that only one escape route, namely through SJENICA-PRIJEPOLJE-VISEGRAD-SARAJEVO, is still open to the enemy in the SANJAK.
3. Meantime the withdrawal of Army Group E has continued along this route and until the fall of POZEGA along the KRALJEVO-UZICE-VISEGRAD road. Rearguards have been driven out of MITROVICA and all places in Serbia and Macedonia south of that town. The Partisans and the RAF have continued to harass the withdrawal and VISEGRAD especially has been attacked by the RAF in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge which the enemy has constructed there across the Drina. However the enemy are encountering fierce opposition from the Partisans between VISEGRAD and ROGATICA so that only some of them, variously estimated at 500 and 7000, have reached SARAJEVO. Between SARAJEVO and BROD a fierce contest is going on, the enemy striving to hold and maintain the railway in working order and the Partisans and the RAF trying to cut it.
4. Another escape route is being attempted through LJUBOVIJA and ZVORNIK to the Sava. This road is in a very bad condition and the bridge at ZVORNIK is down. There are also reports of troops moving westwards along the TUZLA road.
5. All along the roads the enemy withdrawal is being hampered by the elements and it appears that the condition of the troops arriving at SARAJEVO is far from satisfactory. Cases of groups of Germans refusing to fight and being shot by their officers are reported and "gatecrashing" trains, looting and other signs of an incipient breakdown of discipline are also stated to have been taking place. A curious report has also been received that enemy troops are going about in SARAJEVO dressed in tentage, camouflage material and other improbable materials having lost or disposed of their uniforms. The weather in SARAJEVO must make them regret their improvidence.

6. 21 Corps in Montenegro and Northern Albania has now been isolated. PRISTINA, PRIZREN, DJAKOVICA and PEC have fallen and the abnormally early snowfalls have aggravated the position. The whole of the Gulf of KOTOR area has now been cleared, and the enemy are moving southwards towards SKUTARI having lost the CETINJE road. BUDVA is now clear. The force is now concentrated in two main groups at PODGORICA and SKUTARI. It has appeared probable for some days that an attempt was going to be made to escape through DANILOVGRAD and NIKSIC and a serious attack in that direction appears to be commencing. The operation is becoming more and more difficult owing to the weather, Partisan resistance and the increasing assistance of the British.

PORTS

7. KARLOBAG (Croatia)

The quays have been prepared for demolition.

TIVAT (Gulf of KOTOR)

Before evacuation the harbour installations were demolished and four tankers, one of them loaded with mines are said to have been scuttled in the harbour. The two floating docks have also been sunk. One of these was 230 feet long with a lifting capacity of 1700 tons. The other was 348 feet long with a lifting capacity of 7000 tons.

TRIESTE

The GODFREDO MAMELLI (4300 tons GRT) has been sunk and is awash off the oil jetty in ZAULE bay. No claims have been made of attacks on this ship and the cause of its sinking is unknown.

ROADS

8. The temporary road bridge across the Sava from BELGRADE to ZEMUN is still standing and in use. It has however been severely damaged by shellfire and though repairs are going forward it is unsafe and might collapse if any great strain were put on it. It is the only one of the Belgrade bridges either across the Sava or the Danube remaining.

RAILWAYS

9. Both the Sava bridges from BELGRADE to ZEMUN are down. Work is going on to repair one of them but it will be some weeks at least before it is passable. The PANCEVO bridge across the Danube is considered by local engineers to be a complete loss.

10. The railway bridge over the Vardar between VELES and STIP is destroyed.
11. Many more locomotives have been destroyed and damaged by air attack in the past few weeks especially in the north. As many as 60 were claimed on 2 separate days.
12. Rolling stock has also suffered of course and the attacks on railways in general have continued.
13. Much rolling stock was captured when the Partisans and Bulgars entered PRISTINA. As many as 700 trucks are said to have been taken.

MT

14. The Partisans claim to have captured considerable quantities of MT in the past week. Their claims are summarised below:

Dalmatia	11 lorries
W Bosnia	9 "
E Bosnia	11 "
Montenegro	8 cars
Croatia	15 lorries
Macedonia	25 "
Metohija	25 "

DAMAGE & DESTRUCTION

15. It is reported that no destruction was caused by the retreating Germans in PRILEP and DITOLJ except for their own and Bulgarian military equipment and no mines or booby traps have yet been discovered. Both aerodromes, however, were left unserviceable. PRILEP aerodrome will be repaired shortly.
16. Air bombardment has caused much destruction at VISIGRAD. It is said that at least 50% of the town is destroyed including much of the central area.

ECONOMIC

17. Coal

The Partisans report that all Serbian coal mines have begun work and that production is increasing.

18. Serbian coal mines are located mostly to the north of NIS. Hard coal was produced at RTANJ (120,000 tons in 1935) and brown coal or lignite (497,000 tons in 1935) at various places to the west of RTANJ. There were also mines at KOSTOLAC and a number of other small pits. Transportation especially to BELGRADE where fuel is badly needed presents a major problem however.

19. At HRASTNIK in Slovenia production in 1935 was 140,000 tons. A report of unknown reliability states that normal production now is 120 tons a day with a peak production of 160 tons in one day. All coal is said to be sent to TRBOVLJE through the mine "shafts". On 12 Sep the pit employed 640 miners and 48 clerical workers but by 18th personnel had decreased to 580 as a result of desertions to the Partisans - an interesting reflection on the success of Marshal Tito's announcement referred to in WIS No 9 para 24. Sabotage has decreased production and a fire which was started in a shaft in August was said to be still burning on 4 Oct. Many miners were engaged in stopping the fire from spreading.
20. Sugar
- It is reported that the factories at VELIKI BECKEREK (Banat) and CUPRIJA (north of NIS) are functioning and that the CUKARICA factory at BELGRADE which was heavily damaged has been repaired. They are hampered however, by lack of transport to bring in the beet and to take away the sugar. See also WIS No 18. It is said that they are working only 3 days in 10. No reports have been received of the factories at CRVENKA and VRBAS in the BACKA. The former is believed to be the largest in Yugoslavia.
21. Textiles
- A large leather factory and the Ristic clothing factory at NIS are said to be in order except for blast damage to buildings which is being repaired by the Partisans.
22. The TEOKAROVIC factories at VUCJE and PARACIN (Serbia) are said to be intact. There is, however, no production owing to lack of raw materials and transport.
23. The Ristic factory is a cotton spinning and weaving factory of considerable size. It is believed that cotton printing is also done there.
24. The 2 factories of the TEOKAROVIC concern are both of some size and produce woollen goods.
25. V.I.S.T.A.D. (Metal Works) Factory VALJEVO (Serbia)
- A large part of the plant has been removed to Germany. The factory, however, is still working for the Partisans producing lighters (in view of the shortage of matches), plough shares and spare parts for vehicles.
26. Oil
- Further reports have been received from GOJILO, this time to the effect that all the pumps are in order and that the tanks which were damaged have been repaired. (See previous reports).

FOOD

27. The food position in Bosnia, Dalmatia and Lika is causing great and increasing anxiety. The difficulty is largely one of transport as there are said to be 80,000 tons of wheat in the BANAT left over from last year's harvest and the maize harvest of that area alone is estimated this year to be 300,000 to 400,000 tons. The destruction of the Pancevo Bridge (see above) and the lack of MT have however made distribution difficult even in BELGRADE.
28. In SPLIT the food situation remains very serious indeed and reports are now coming in that DUBROVNIK too is becoming seriously short of food. The shortage is getting worse and worse in both these towns and meat and fresh vegetables, fats and oil are not to be had. Inland salt is the most pressing necessity together with clothes.
- 28 A A report just received states that according to Partisan GHQ there is very great starvation in Dalmatia and the Islands and many deaths have occurred. It seems that the presence of the two supply ships now in Italian ports is known to the inhabitants of the Dalmatian coast and their failure to arrive has given rise to increasingly bitter queries.
29. At PRILEP and BITOLJ there seems to be no immediate shortage. Shops are open with limited stocks probably produced from hiding places after the departure of the enemy.

FUEL

30. It is believed that shortage of fuel will be a serious problem in many towns this year. In BELGRADE consumption during the winter months used to be about 200,000 cu metres of wood and 15,000 tons of coal. There is plenty of wood available but here again it cannot be taken where it is needed owing to lack of transport.
31. It is reported that electric light will shortly be cut off in nearly all buildings in BELGRADE owing to lack of lignite for the power station.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

32. The following prices are quoted for the markets in BELGRADE, c.f. Appx A to WIS No 18 para 3:

flour	150	dinars	per	kilo
pork	800-1000	"	"	"
beef	600-800	"	"	"
potatoes	60-70	"	"	"
sugar	1200-1300	"	"	"
cooking	1000-1200	"	"	"
fat				

33. Vegetables, cheese, etc are regarded as luxuries and are priced accordingly
34. From BRAC an intercepted letter of Oct 23 states that never has writer had so much money in the house and that oil is selling for 9000 kune a litre. The money is, however, to all intents worthless as there is nothing to buy.
35. POBJEDA the organ of the National Liberation Front in Montenegro has published an article setting forth that co-operatives will have the support of the National Government in the restoration of the country. It does not seem to be anticipated therefore that the functions of the local committees and those of the co-operatives will overlap.
36. In SKOPLJE both the Bulgarian leva and the Albanian lek. are being accepted at present.

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY APPROPRIATED BY THE ENEMY

37. AVNOJ have published a decree providing for the sequestration to the state for administration for private or national benefit of all property seized or owned by the enemy or enemy persons. Meantime the Bulgars have decreed the registration of all property taken from Yugoslavia or Greece with a view to its return pursuant to the terms of the Armistice.

POLICE

38. In Macedonia a civil and security Police force is reported to have been formed. Members are drawn from the Army and wear the letters ND (National Defence) on the left sleeve. They come under the civil administration authorities and are for maintaining law and order and security in towns.

UNRRA

39. The following is an excerpt from an article in a Yugoslav newspaper dated Nov 44:
- "In September of this year our National Committee was forced to refuse to accept any help from UNRRA, for the latter did not accept its proposal to distribute given help through the organs of national government, but insisted on distributing that help through a special apparatus which it would instal in Yugoslavia. Immediately after the announcement of this decision by the 'Slobodna Jugoslavija' radio, UNRRA announced that this was only a misunderstanding and that it is ready to send to Yugoslavia only a number of controllers who would supervise the even distribution of help".
40. In this connection see Wis No 11 para 37.

BUILDING MATERIALS

41. At Appendix A is attached Part IV of the Paper on Building Materials (M31/RGE). Part IV deals with Glass Manufacture. For this information we are indebted to CEWA (Bari Det). Part I (Timber and Sawmills) and Part II (Cement) were attached as Appx B to WIS No 17 and Part III (Bricks & Tiles) as Appx B to WIS No 18. Part V (Screws and Nails) to complete the paper will be attached to a subsequent WIS.

AREA REPORTS

42. Dalmatia

Attached hereto at Appx B is a Paper (M34/RGE) on Dalmatia. This paper is a digest of information at present available on the area and presents in a compendious form a complete picture of the present conditions in Dalmatia. It contains paragraphs on:

Living Conditions - The Islands
Coastal Strip
The Hinterland
Food - The Islands
Coastal Strip
The Hinterland
Clothing & Boots - The Islands
Coastal Strip
The Hinterland
Livestock - The Islands
Coastal Strip
The Hinterland
Agriculture - The Islands
Coastal Strip
The Hinterland
Fishing
Railways
Roads
Road Transport
Ports
Health
Finance
Population
Administration
& Conclusions

Industries in Dalmatia will be the subject of a separate paper.

43. Montenegro

Attached hereto at Appx C is a report on Relief and Rehabilitation requirements in Montenegro. The source of this paper is The Office of Strategic Services US Army although its reliability is not known yet it agrees fairly well with the information previously available. It is doubted however whether tractors for agricultural purposes

(see para 5) will be of much use in Montenegro.

The report contains paragraphs on:

Living Conditions
Food
Clothing & Boots
Livestock
Agriculture & Implements
Transport & Transportation
Communications (Roads)
" (Electrical)
Health
Industries

POLITICS

44. Mr Richard C Patterson has taken over the new USA Embassy to Yugoslavia in LONDON. As soon as the war situation permits the US Embassy will be transferred to BELGRADE. Previously the US had accredited a single envoy to several Allied Governments in LONDON including Yugoslavia.
45. AVNOJ has granted an amnesty to all members of the Mihailovic Cetniks and the Croat and Slovene Home Defence forces (Domobranzi) who report to the military or civil authorities of the Yugoslav Liberation Committee by Jan 15 1945. Those who have committed ordinary crimes are specifically excluded and it is noteworthy that no mention is made of the Ustashi. The previous similar pronouncement which was made some months ago was successful in bringing many thousands of recruits to the Partisan ranks who were on the whole well treated. The present amnesty is likely to hasten the rapidly approaching end of the Domobrans. As for the Cetniks they are no longer an organised force but a number of scattered individuals. Mihailovic himself was last heard of at BROKO on the Sava with a few hundred followers.
46. The Executive Committee of the Anti Fascist Assembly of National Liberation of Serbia has appointed a government from among its members. A legislative committee and a state commission for the investigation of war crimes has also been appointed for Serbia.
47. At the conclusion of his talks with Marshal Tito Dr Subasic went to Moscow to pay a visit to Marshal Stalin.

R.G. Edholm
Maj GS.
R.G. Edholm.

Distribution: as per file no 13.

AC28/1/6/x

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15 FEB 1945

SECRET

WALLA GRTA

HQ ML (Yugoslavia)

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

No 20

3 Dec 44

OPERATIONS

1. The Russian bridgehead on the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier has been extended by the capture of PECS and SIKLOS. It seems probable however that the main Russian effort will be directed in a northerly direction parallel with the Danube.
2. In Yugoslavia KRALJEVO has been occupied and it is reported that CACAK has been liberated. These places both lie on the northerly escape route for Army Group F to VISAGRAD. On the southerly escape line NOVI PAZAR has been taken and German rearguards are now believed to be withdrawing to SUMNICA.
3. The German 21 Corps is stalled in the PODGORICA area of Montenegro is now clear of Albania which is accordingly free. The attempt to break through along the DANILOVGRAD-NIKSIC road seems to have been abandoned and instead the enemy are pushing up the MATESEVO road to the north and have reached VILAC. Meantime a force of Germans moving southwards to meet them from PRIJE POLJE has taken BRODAPEVO.
4. Elsewhere there is no very significant change of the position. The Partisans are, however, seriously threatening BJELOVAR in Slavonia. Their task, however, is a formidable one and is rendered more difficult by the presence to the west at VRBOVEC of a formation with the sounding title of the 1st Holy Assault Division.
5. This division is the first to appear in the field of a number of new divisions of Croats which are being formed by merging Ustashi and Domobranec units. This new development may be due to a well founded mistrust of the Domobranec which has been made more urgent by fear of the results of the amnesty proclaimed by AVNOJ (See Wis No 19 para 45).

6. The railway and road from SARAJEVO to BROD have been the objects of numerous attacks. The railway bridge at ZENICA was badly damaged from the air on 23 Nov and at DOBOJ the railway bridge was destroyed and the road bridge damaged on 25 Nov. The marshalling yard and a factory were also hit at DOBOJ. So serious is the position that the Germans are reported to be pulling down houses in SARAJEVO in order to obtain materials to repair the bridges.

DAMAGE & DESTRUCTION

7. DANILOVGRAD (Montenegro), ROGATICA and UZICE (SW Serbia) have ^{been} successfully and heavily bombed by the RAF.

PORTS

8. SIBENIK

Berths are available at VRULJE quay as follows:

one 400 ft long with 12 ft depth

one 350 ft long with 14 ft depth

The use of catamarans 10 feet wide will increase the depth to 16 feet and 20 feet respectively.

KOTOR

The Germans are said to have carried out no demolitions in the harbour and LSTs can use the port.

RAILWAYS

9. The narrow gauge line from SPLIT to SINJ is once more in operation. The first train left SPLIT on 23 Nov to the strains of a concerto on the whistle and an accompaniment provided by the town band.
10. During the last 8 months Germany is reported to have supplied Croatia with enough rails for only 18 km of track and the German Ministry of Transport has informed the Croatian Ministry of Armed Forces that it will not be possible to supply any more. The Croats are therefore recommended to remove track from lines of secondary importance and also to recast and reroll damaged rails. The letter also volunteers the platitudinous and not very helpful remark that in Germany's opinion Croatian railway lines are inefficiently guarded by Croatian troops. The reaction of the Croats to this letter is not recorded.

11. The railway line between BELGRADE and NIS is in operation with the exception of a small stretch between STYAC and DUBIC. Priority of repair is being given to the BELGRADE-SARAJEVO line of which this is part.
12. The damage to the SARAJEVO-BROD line has been notified under 'Operations'.
13. Repairs to the Sava railway bridge ^{at BELGRADE} are proceeding. It is noted that it will be completed by the end of December (See Wis No 19 para 9).
14. According to a report of unknown reliability there are at present in Serbia in good condition only 40 standard gauge locomotives, 20 narrow gauge locomotives and 1800 railroad cars. Before the war there are said to have been 400 standard gauge locomotives and about 10000 cars.
15. However the Bulgarians are required by the armistice agreement to return to Yugoslavia all rolling stock taken in 1941 which is said to amount to:-
 - 313 passenger coaches and postal vans
 - 1893 closed trucks
 - 1212 open trucks
 - 84 standard gauge locomotives
 - 50 narrow gauge locomotives
16. In SKOPJE there are said to be 8 locomotives repairable and 15 not repairable. Of the above 3 are now serviceable. 60 loco's waggons are believed to be serviceable there.
17. 10 locomotives are also available in Central Bosnia in the mines at ZECI and LJUBIA. There is a severe shortage of trucks. The principal difficulties in the shortage of bolts, fishplates, tools and lubricants and there is also a serious danger that snow will prevent further work.

TRANSPORT

18. The Axis are said to be sending 600 trucks to the Partisans. 600 others are expected very shortly at SLOVKA.
19. The following items of transport captured have been sent to the Partisans:
 - Horogorins 8 lorries
 - 80 lorries and hundreds of carriages, horses, etc
 - 20 lorries
 - 20 lorries

20. In Macedonia the Partisans are now reported to have:

60 civil cars
155 lorries
6 ambulances
14 buses

20 of the lorries have Diesel engines but the rest of this MF is petrol driven. The lorries have a capacity of from 3-6 tons. All these vehicles are in working order but need spares of which a list is being prepared by the Partisans. They are meantime asking for Jeeps and petrol.

21. In Croatia the Partisans have vehicles as follows:

	cars	trucks			Total	M/C
		petrol	naptha	gas fuel		
HQ Croatia	11	9	24	4	37	18
IV Corps	4	1	10	-	11	10
VI Corps	18	8	9	4	21	13
VIII Corps	captured more than 300					
X Corps		4	2			
XI Corps	5		5	2	7	3

A long list of requirements from this HQ has been received. This is being translated and will be circulated to branches concerned shortly.

HARVEST

22. A report of unknown reliability states that there are still 500,000 acres of maize to be harvested in Srem and Backa. 5000 volunteers from BELGRADE are assisting with the maize and potato crops in the Vojvodina, but in less than a month snow is likely to prevent further harvesting (See WIS No 19 para 27 and WIS No 18 para 24).

DALMATIA

23. A report has been received of conditions in Brac island. The food situation there is very bad indeed. A representative daily food ration is said to consist of a handful of grain and a small piece of bread supplemented for those that have means of payment by figs, grapes, a few vegetables and fish but even these will fail with the season. Warm clothes are also needed. Source expects deaths from starvation and exposure if help is not provided.

24. On the coast especially in SPLIT food conditions are believed to be even worse and deaths will multiply with the colder weather if supplies do not arrive quickly. A reliable report recently arrived says that the civil population is literally starving and that 70% of them exist on vegetables alone. The report adds that the population expects food from Britain and the USA and does not understand why it does not arrive.

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY APPROPRIATED BY THE ENEMY

25. By virtue of the decree mentioned in WIS No 19 para 37 it is presumed that many important undertakings will become state property. The Bor Copper mines which in 1941 were taken over by the Hermann Goering concern from their French owners are apparently covered and the Teokarovic Textile Factories at PARACIN and VUCJE will also be sequestered as Teokarovic is under arrest and is believed to have acted as chief go-between for the Germans and the Serb industrialists. Some of the privately owned sugar factories in Vojvodina are also likely to be sequestered pursuant to the decree.

FACTORIES AT BELGRADE

26. The following factories at BELGRADE are stated to have started work again.
- (a) The Vještina Shoe Factory has already produced considerable amounts of shoes for the army.
 - (b) The Ambrosio shoe factory has produced 500 pairs of shoes for the army.
 - (c) Bonton shoe factory is working though hampered by lack of electric current.
 - (d) Godjenac Factory of agricultural implements.
 - (e) Milic's Yeast Factory.

Other yeast factories in and around BELGRADE are expected to start work shortly.

FACTORIES AT SLAVONSKA POZEGA

27. In this town of about 8000 inhabitants it is reported that there are the following factories:

Stock Cognac and Liquor Factory
Nestle chocolate factory
Fleissig and Co. Machine Tool Foundry and Workshops
Filio Brick Works (making bricks p a)
3 smaller machine works in the immediate vicinity.

All the above are reported to be working.