

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT Miscellaneous Economic Information  
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- reports containing information on the following: two
- a. (The Electromagnetica Plant in Bucharest)
  - b. (The Hunedoara Metallurgical Combine)

Distribution of attachment:

[Redacted]

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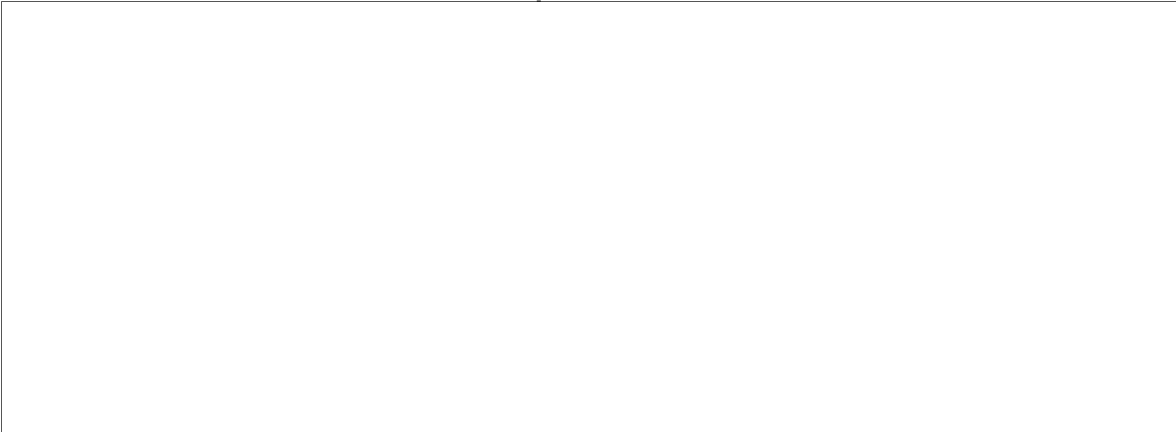
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY : Romania  
SUBJECT : The Electromagnetica Plant  
in Bucharest



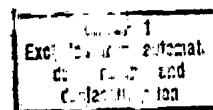
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1. In late 1961, the Electromagnetica plant, situated on Calea Rahovei, Bucharest, employed almost 3200 persons, including about 2200 production workers. The number of employees, about half of whom were women, had almost doubled since 1956. The first shift, including administrative personnel, worked from 0630 until 1430 hours, and a second shift worked from 1430 until 2230 hours when necessary. The Electromagnetica plant was one of the largest of its kind in Rumania and had been subordinate to the Electrical Energy Department  of the Ministry for Heavy Industry since 1958.

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2. The Electromagnetica plant occupied ten buildings, including a canteen and a watchman's hut at the main entrance to the building; there was only one other entrance. The three most important buildings had three stories, and the rest had one or two stories, including a long one-story building which had belonged to a plant that was transferred elsewhere. Some of the plans for expansion, which had been drawn in 1956-1958, had not been executed, including a new administration building, the conversion of the old administration building for production, and the expansion of one of the three-story buildings.
3. The Electromagnetica plant had the following departments directly engaged in production:
  - a. The chief designer's department for all the plant's products, which was divided into sections according to products. Of the 186 persons employed in this department, 140 were electrical and communication engineers and the rest were technicians and draftsmen.
  - b. The chief technologist's department, which employed 130-140 technicians.
  - c. Two machine shops, which produced metal parts.
  - d. A press and drill shop.
  - e. A die-casting shop.
  - f. A shop producing bakelite parts.
  - g. A shop producing rectifiers.

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h. A shop which assembled and regulated electrical measuring instruments, such as ammeters, voltmeters, and single- and triple-phase meters for measuring active and reactive current. This shop, which had about 130 employees, all female, produced the largest quantity of the plant's output. A large percentage of these products was exported, and during the fiscal year 1960-1961, about 200,000 single-phase meters for active current alone were exported.

i. A shop which assembled and regulated automatic installations. This shop produced only automatic instruments for railroads, including code relays [redacted] and other relays (no details), and assembled control panels and electric control switches.

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j. A telephone shop, including a section which produced coils for the entire plant.

k. A shop which produced automatic telephone exchanges with a maximum of 10,000 extensions. In late 1961, production was begun on automatic telephone exchanges with static elements.

l. A special military department [redacted] which produced portable field telephones, military telephone exchanges, and automatic equipment for target shooting ranges

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[redacted] This department, which kept its designs and production secret, employed 20-25 engineers for design and 80-100 workers for production. In 1956, it had produced

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portable radio transmitter-receiver sets, but this production was soon transferred to the Radio Popular plant situated near the railroad station  in Bucharest.

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- m. A finishing shop.
  - n. A central laboratory, which employed about 100-120 persons and was divided into acoustics, measuring instruments, automatic, electrical, and radio sections.
  - o. Facilities which produced telephones, telephone relays, distributing boxes, and manual telephone exchanges.
4. The national grid supplied the plant's electric power through an underground transformer situated near the main entrance gate.

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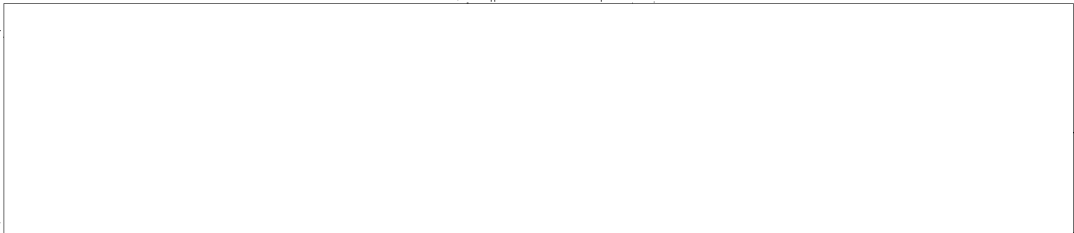
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Rumania

The Hunedoara Metallurgical Combine

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1. In September 1961, the metallurgical combine at Hunedoara [redacted] had almost 15,000 employees. The combine had been a small plant before World War II, with an iron casting department, a steel casting department, and a steel rolling shop. After 1955, expansion of the combine continued without interruption.

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2. Before 1956, the iron casting department had four blast furnaces, of which only three were in operation. Two of these furnaces had a capacity of 200 cubic meters, and one had a capacity of 250 cubic meters. The four furnaces were then rebuilt, increasing the capacity of one of them to 300 cubic meters. Respectively in 1956 and 1958, two new blast furnaces were installed, one with a capacity of 450 and the other 700 cubic meters. The blast furnaces had a maximum potential output of 800,000 tons of cast iron per annum. In September 1961, construction was begun of two more blast furnaces, each with a 1000-cubic-meter capacity.

3. The old steel casting department [redacted] had five Siemens-Martin furnaces, each with a capacity of 30 to 40 tons. Between 1956-1958, these five furnaces were rebuilt, and their individual capacity was increased to 90 tons. This department produced ordinary steel for construction and welding electrodes and had a maximum annual output of 300,000 tons. In 1957, two electric furnaces, each with a 20-ton capacity, and a small electric furnace, with a five-ton capacity, were put into operation. Special purpose steel and steel alloys, which were produced only in the electric furnaces, were designated primarily for the oil industry, but some were used by the military industry. The maximum annual output of the three electric furnaces was 60,000 tons.

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4. In 1958, a new steel casting department [redacted] was established and equipped with a 200-ton Siemens-Martin furnace. In 1960, two identical furnaces were put into operation. In 1961, another Siemens-Martin furnace, with a capacity of 400 tons, was put into operation. A second identical

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furnace was to have been put into operation in 1962, and tentative plans for construction of a third had been prepared in 1961. However, there were no plans for further expansion of this department. Although its maximum potential output was 1.2 million tons per annum, the new department produced only 600,000 tons annually. Most of the steel produced was earmarked for construction purposes and for the production of steel pipes. After World War II, an auxiliary casting department was also constructed to supply the internal needs of the combine.

5. Before World War II until 1959, the steel rolling shop was a part of the steel casting department, and consisted of two installations which produced steel billets, approximately 65 by 160 centimeters. By fall 1961, this shop had been expanded into a department engaged primarily in the rolling of steel alloys. In 1959, a "1000" blooming mill made by the Soviets was put into operation. It had an annual output of 1.2 million tons, which was achieved by importing steel for rolling from Czechoslovakia. Plans for the installation of another blooming mill were made in 1961. A "600" rolling mill, manufactured in West Germany, was put into operation in 1960. In September 1961, a "400" rolling mill, also made in West Germany, was nearly completed. Precision sectional steel was to be produced at this plant.
6. After World War II, a coking plant was built. It began operating partially in 1957 and, in 1961, began operating fully after the inauguration of its fourth coking battery. Informant knew no technical details.

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