

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	[ ]	25X1
SUBJECT	Comlemn, Timisoara	DATE DISTR.	3 May 1953	
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Comlemn, Timisoara, plans the distribution for the entire Timisoara district of the following goods: cement, tarred paper, building timber, hardwood, plywood, furniture, veneers for the manufacture of furniture, roof shingles, and bricks. Since Comlemn makes furniture, it is reluctant to supply materials to other furniture factories.
2. Supplies usually fall considerably short of the planned allocation. An enterprise, for instance, which has been allocated 7,000 cubic meters of timber annually according to plan, is likely to receive 2,000 to 3,000 cubic meters.
3. Prices often exceed those provided for in the Plan. When timber is transported before it is properly dry, only about 12 cubic meters instead of 30 to 36 cubic meters can be loaded on a 15 ton railroad car. This trebles transport charges.
4. Transport is calculated for a maximum distance of 350 kilometers. However, transport costs are increased at times, because timber is brought from a distance of 600 to 700 kilometers, and cost is accordingly increased.
5. In 1950 the town of Timisoara alone used 30,000 to 40,000 cubic meters of timber annually; consumption has now dropped to 2,000 to 3,000 cubic meters for the whole district.
6. Comlemn at Timisoara has 27 timber and building materials depots which also serve as selling points. These include:
  - a. Four depots at Timisoara
  - b. Two depots at Lugoj
  - c. One depot each at Oravita, Deta, Peciul Nou, San Nicolaul Mare, Periam, Biled, Vinga, Jimbolia, Caransebes, Orsova, Resita, Anina, Buzias, and Gataia.

25 YEAR  
RE-REVIEW

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC					
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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7. These depots usually have little saleable material, because timber is usually allocated in advance to state organizations and collective farms. A small fraction goes to private purchasers; however, customers wanting a sack of cement or even half a cubic meter of timber must wait months for an allocation. To prevent depots from being completely empty, a small stock of inferior goods, such as black boards, waste, and poor quality roofing tiles, is maintained.
8. Depot No. 68 at Circumvalatiune, Timisoara is supplied with 40,000 tons of fuel wood per year for Soviet barracks and kitchens at Arad, Caransebes, Orsova, and Baile Herculane.
9. Comlemn supplies building materials to state farms, including: Recas, Biled, Kefel, Sannicolaul Mare, and Teremia Mare. Each of these farms owns 500 to 1,500 hectares of land. They are managed by two or three experts and 10 to 15 employees. Machinery is loaned by an S.M.T. (Machinery and Tractor Station).
10. In 1951 a million bricks were sent by the Bohn factory at Jimbolia to a Rumanian military unit in the Arad district in answer to an urgent order.
11. Soviet officers and enlisted men occasionally obtain a few pieces of plywood for sale to civilians.
12. Peasants who are seasonably employed in cutting, make up a large proportion of the working labor force. The former private owners of the woods paid them partly in kind; bacon, corn meal, boots, clothing, et cetera. The state now pays a small fraction in kind, but the peasants are not inclined to work because the cash wages received are so far from being equivalent to the former real wages.

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