

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	[REDACTED]	25X1
SUBJECT	The Electrocablu Factory in Bucharest	DATE DISTR.	8 May 1953	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The Electrocablu Factory was formed in 1948 by the amalgamation of seven factories which had manufactured electrical equipment. The equipment of the following factories was transferred to the Electrocablu factory at Soseaua Garii Catelu No. 4, Bucharest.
 - a. Fabrica Electrocablu, Bulevardul Dimitrov, Bucharest
 - b. Fabrica Elnor, Strada Ing. Tacu, Bucharest
 - c. Electrotuburi Bucuresti, Strada Cosminului, Bucharest
 - d. One factory at Cluj
 - e. Two factories at Stalin-Brasov
 - f. One factory whose location is not known.
2. The Electrocablu factory produces wire coils, N.A.G. rubberized wires with a copper core for external connections, N.K.B.A. power cables up to 60 mm., plugs, insulated Bergmann pipes, reinforced tubes, rubberized wire, and non-rubberized wire. The factory also fines down 6 mm. copper wire.
3. Value of the November 1951 production was 98,000,000 lei, and that for December 1951 was 102,000,000 lei.
4. The equipment transferred from the seven factories is very old. Wire-drawing equipment consisted of four old machines. Two new [REDACTED] machines from the Campia-Turzii factory were installed in October 1951, and their production capacity is greater than that of all the old machines combined.
5. Copper wire is obtained from the Campia-Turzii (Transylvania), Laminorul (Bucharest), and Metrom (Stalin-Brasov) factories. The Campia-Turzii factory is reported to have started producing an aluminum core for N.G.A. cables.
6. Crude rubber and synthetic rubber were received up to 1951 from the USSR; however, the USSR supplied only a very small quantity of crude rubber in 1951, and the Banloc factory at Baicoi supplied synthetic rubber.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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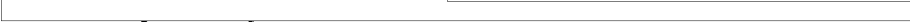
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- 2 -

- 7. In 1949 the Electrocablu factory has a reserve of more than 5,000 kilograms of tin, but the reserve was being used up slowly. In 1952 tin became short, and only small quantities are obtained from the USSR.
- 8. The Nadrag works supply iron sheets.
- 9. Electricity comes from the power station of the 23 August factory which is located just opposite the Electrocablu combine.
- 10. The Ministry of Power and Electricity and the State Planning Commission authorize state concerns to receive goods from the Electrocablu factories. Centrocometal delivers goods to state concerns, and Ferometal handles products for general trade. Most deliveries in 1950-51 went to the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which is still the factory's most important client.
- 11. Electrocablu employs 780 workers, 270 of whom are women. Average age of workers is under 30. In 1951 the factory engaged 13 young technicians who had spent two years in the USSR for specialization in cable manufacture. They introduced the production of N.K.B.A. cables, for which they received bonuses totalling one million lei.
- 12. Electrocablu has never been able to complete more than 50 per cent of its planned production. It has never received enough copper wire, and the shortage of rubber and tin have slowed down production. A large proportion of substitute material (various types of clay) is used, with the result that the resistance of the cables and the degree of insulation are low.
- 13. The following officials of the Electrocablu factory are known:

a. Virgil Parcoaga, general manager. 


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b. Salzberger (fnu), chief engineer 


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