

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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General

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1. A general reorganization in the Ministry of Constructions took place at the end of 1951 and the beginning of 1952. All construction enterprises, which had previously been designated by M and a number, were combined into four large regional groups and named "Trusts".
2. Trust 2 is the combination of M 2 (Bucharest), M 6 (Craiova), and M 8 (Galati). Trust 2 operates in Moldavia, but its office is at Calea Beldiman No. 1, Bucharest. In March 1952 Trust 2 employed 25 engineers, 5,000 workers and clerks, and 5,000 men in labor battalions.
3. Organizations and factories must supply funds for work done by Trust 2. In many instances funds are exhausted before work is completed, because Trust 2 does principally civilian construction, and military work receives priority. In 1951 Trust 2 did not complete more than 20 per cent (?) of planned work.
4. Many technicians and workers have left their trades, thus contributing to delays in work. Work norms are not high now, and the average worker may expect to earn bonuses over the very low regular rates of pay.

Construction accomplished by Trust 2 in 1951

5. Tabacaria Nationala tanning works:
 - a. Building 13, a three-story structure 18 x 120 meters. Concrete tanks, 8 x 4.5 x 3.6 meters for the preliminary tanning process were built into the ground floor, and provided with hot and cold water through the factory's central heating system. The building is heated by air passing through one-half inch pipes immersed in water jackets which are warmed by a one-half horsepower E. G. (Czech) electric motor. Each such installation can produce 30,000 calories. This system is generally used.

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instead of radiators because Rumanian cast iron is too fragile and very poor in quality. Although the building had been completed at the end of 1951, there was no indication at that time that it would be used in the immediate future.

- b. Building 12, a four-story structure, is similar to Building 13. The ground floor has 16 large vats for the second tanning process. Sixteen Soviet-made 10 h.p. motors supply power. The next floor has a hot air installation which dries skins for 48 hours after processing. A Czech spray-dyeing installation is on the floor above.
- c. Hall 16 has 60 concrete tanks 3 x 3.5 x 2.5. These are also used in the first tanning process, and each tank holds 100 skins.
6. Sovromtransport garage at Colentina. The building can hold 150 trucks, but no equipment had been installed by the end of 1951.
7. A garage for the Ministry of the Interior, address unknown. The building, a concrete structure, can hold 120 trucks.
8. School of Agriculture on Soseaua Baneasa. A series of buildings were ordered in 1951 at a total investment of 400,000,000 lei (before stabilization), and the work is to be spread out over a period of five years. One small building and a lecture hall were completed by the end of 1951.
9. Filantropia hospital. The basement and ground floor of a five-story annex was completed by the end of the year, at which time work was halted for lack of funds. Twenty-eight small rooms, 3 x 3.5 meters, are on the ground floor, and the partitions are covered with 8 mm lead sheeting. Each room has a single small window, 30 x 30 cm., of special glass containing ground lead. X-ray apparatus, received in boxes marked with USSR and Czechoslovakia, were installed at the end of the year.
10. Trust 2 workshops on the site of the former Prager factory. Four buildings 20 x 60 meters were completed in 1952 and Soviet lathes and machinery installed. These buildings are workshops in which building materials will be prefabricated.
11. Cement factory at Cernavoda. Several new factory halls were completed.
12. Army storage tanks near Iasi and Craiova. These underground gasoline storage tanks, approximately 50 to 55 x 20 to 25 meters, are built of reinforced concrete.
13. Former Copaceni royal estate. Buildings capable of quartering five regiments were completed by the end of the year.
14. Work in the Resita factory has been continuous since early 1948.

Supplies

15. Galvanized sheet iron is imported from Germany (Soviet Zone) and Czechoslovakia, although small quantities are produced at the Resita and Titan works. The shortage of galvanized iron is occasioned principally by the use of this material to replace galvanized zinc, which is not available at all.
16. Tin is imported from the USSR, but it is always in short supply.
17. The former Malaxa works furnish insufficient quantities of water pipes and faucets.
18. Migma Loew, the managing director of Trust 2, is a Party member.

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