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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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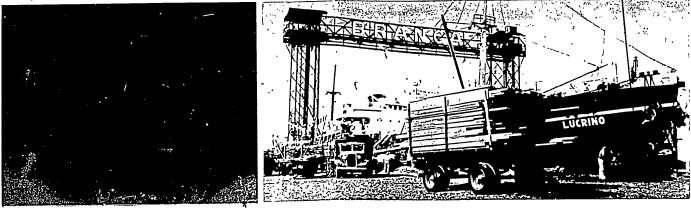
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*Economic  
News*  
From  
The Rumanian People's  
Republic





Tractor bought in the Rumanian People's Republic is being unloaded in the port of Brestne Aires

THE second hundred tractors we have received from the Rumanian People's Republic are available for surface work and especially for treating eroded agricultural machines...

of the achievements of our industry on the occasion of this visit to Rumania, it was deeply impressed by the splendid progress achieved by the Rumanian People's Republic in its endeavors to build up a better life...

from foreign concerns with which we trade freely to... The Trane company of Istanbul has written as follows to the Rumanian People's Republic...

Generalists — they write — the quality of the various goods supplied by you is satisfactory, being superior to samples... Rumanian goods are, as a rule, of high quality...

CUSTOMERS EXPRESS SATISFACTION

A much sought after Rumanian product which brings even more large tonnage vessels to Constantia is furfural... Rumanian timber (beech, alder, etc.) is also in great demand...

QUALITY OF RUMANIAN METAL GOODS In the past Rumania imported 90 per cent of the industrial machines and equipment the required...

INCREASING DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS

The characteristic feature of our foreign trade in post-war years, as compared with former, is its wider scope and its increasing diversity...

Our foreign trade was 20.2 per cent above the corresponding period of the preceding year... In the first half of 1955 our foreign trade was 37.3 per cent above the corresponding period of the preceding year...



Participation of the Rumanian People's Republic in International Fairs in 1955

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Economic News from the Rumanian People's Republic

SUMMARY

- In Support of Intense International Trade Exchanges
Participation of the Rumanian People's Republic in International Fairs
From the First to the Second Five-Year Plan
The Electrification of Electro-technical Works
A Wide Range of Oil-field Equipment
The Works Where Rumanian Tractors Are Made



Signing of Rumanian-English trade agreement for 1955

IN SUPPORT OF INTENSE INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXCHANGES

IN 1956 the foreign trade of the Rumanian People's Republic is developing under excellent auspices. This is due to the extension of Rumania's trade relations in 1955, as well as to the contacts established and the regulations which have been and are being carried out in 1956...

Participation of the Rumanian People's Republic in International Fairs in 1955

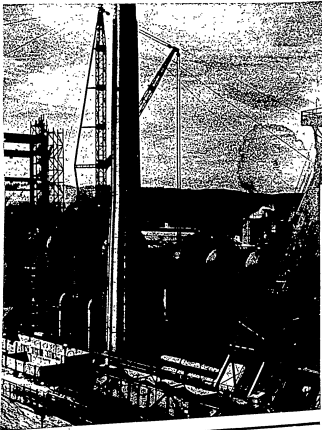
Our foreign trade was 20.2 per cent above the corresponding period of the preceding year... In the first half of 1955 our foreign trade was 37.3 per cent above the corresponding period of the preceding year...

Graph showing increase in Rumanian's foreign trade from 1950 to 1955



# FROM THE FIRST TO THE

# SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN



In the millennium making up the history of the people five years is but a span. If we were to study Rumania's history during the past century for instance, we would notice that for scores of years life in towns and villages was monotonous, showing no great changes or transformations.

But there have been in our country's history five red letters, the first five years which will be remembered by future generations over the passage of centuries.

The rivers are still the same: the same Danube, the same Argeș, the same Sibiștia. But the Danube is now girt with a bridge of steel — the great bridge of friendship at Giurgiu; the Ialomița has been dimmed to be turned into a highway and power by the Plocești hydroelectric station; the Bistrița is amazed when at places where never a road was to be heard it meets with the boldness of the bridge Buzău construction site. 20 new power stations have been built in the course of the First Five-Year Plan. The capacity thus obtained in five years is nearly double what the old regime achieved in 14 years (1925 — 1939).

We still find in Rumania gently sloping hills and mountains richly wooded which in the countries of the West are now deserts of uranium, and coal and oil. And this although the 1933 crude oil output exceeded by nearly one million tons per year the output of the 1955. We have here the very same crude oil that certain economists of former days pronounced exhausted. In the same year, double the quantity of coal was extracted compared with 1938.

Different roads come down from the heights and are heard in the valleys. In the depths of the mountains where once the weary sound of the pickaxe could be heard in the past, now resounds the whir of counting machines which have rendered coal and ore extraction less arduous as well as less time-consuming. In the forests the monotonous blow of the axe has been superseded by the hum of the electric line.

And Rumania's plains also look different. Tractors meet with ever-increasing numbers — a real sign of the economic plan of view, the more developed is the front of the tractor. More tractors and a greater variety of tractors are being produced. A complete national economy, the people's superior material level, increase import requirements.

Rumania's foreign trade plainly reflects the new state of affairs and the country's economic upsurge. It is ever greater demand in foreign markets. It is proved in five years that Rumanian goods are in ever greater demand in foreign markets. It is also proved that consumption requirements and the possibility of the Rumanian market to absorb imports of goods have likewise increased. Most significant is the fact that in 1955 the exchange of goods with Western countries exceeded that of 1953 2.5 times and that the Rumanian People's Republic now trades with no less than 42 foreign countries.

Never before in the history of the people has the Rumanian people proved so fulfilled as in the last five years. And it is not made up only of figures and statistics. These achievements are plain for everyone to see, they are brought home to all through their own experience.

Slamming through the new Five-Year Plan. On January 15, 1956, the citizens of the Rumanian People's Republic passed not only the threshold of the new year but also that of the country's Second Five-Year Plan. From now on over a period of five years a new battle will be waged for the success of peaceful construction.

This industry has mastered the manufacture of several hundred types of new machines and apparatuses, and today turns out the entire oilfield equipment needed by the country, leaving quantities in excess of requirements available for export. Furthermore, it is engaged in mass production of tractors, motor-tractors, Diesel engines, ring frames and electric transformers.

As if touched by a fairy's wand, the places where nothing ever happened in the past are now thronging with life, changing at a stupendous rate from one day to the next. Those who have achieved this miracle are the Rumanian people, the same people who for centuries were prevented from turning to account their gifts and skill and who, now that they have grasped their lotter for ever and know the aim for which they are working and struggling, simply achieve prodigies. In the past people like Constantin Văiteșcu, the late operator who is already working for the account of the second millennium, Iuliu Harabă, a master oil miner, and so many other top-notch workers now famous and held in high esteem throughout the country, were doomed to live and die unknown. Nowadays they all put their strength and skill in the service of the country's progress, in the service of peaceful construction.

**The People's Living Standard Has Improved**

The people's living standard has improved and their efforts are duly rewarded. In 1955 the real wages of the workers exceeded the 1950 level by 28 per cent. The working people's standard of living has improved. They find and draw better. Thousands of comfortable flats are made available to them every year. The population consumes 52 per cent more meat, 203 per cent more fish, 85 per cent more meat and 136 more sugar than in 1948. The two prior cuts carried out in 1953 have increased the purchasing power of the law and improved eating.

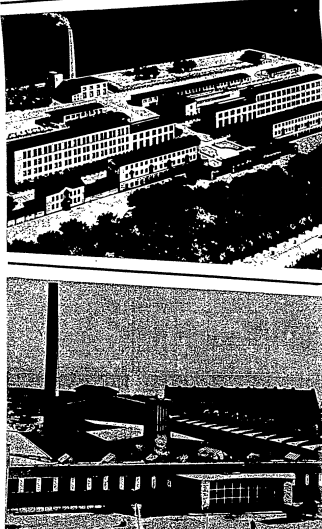
But these are not the only advantages won by the builders of our new life: over two million people have enjoyed holidays in health resorts and spas, 4,200 million lei have been spent on social services and sports, 200,000 houses have been built in the countryside.

The Rumanian People's Republic and the Rumanian people are becoming ever wealthier. It is common knowledge that the more advanced a country is from the economic point of view, the more developed is the front of the tractor. More tractors and a greater variety of tractors are being produced. A complete national economy, the people's superior material level, increase import requirements.

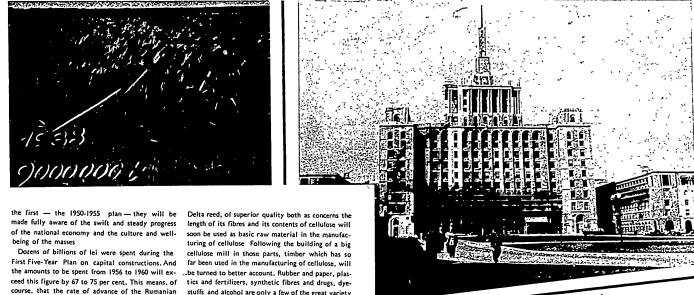
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Slamming through the new Five-Year Plan. On January 15, 1956, the citizens of the Rumanian People's Republic passed not only the threshold of the new year but also that of the country's Second Five-Year Plan. From now on over a period of five years a new battle will be waged for the success of peaceful construction.



From top to bottom: Shot from the Hurovodor Complex Metal Works the new anti-blast factory in Jassy region; the Molotov-Trotsky Mill of Bolsoș; Above right: The Plocești Thermo-Power Station.



the first — the 1950-1955 plan — they will be made fully aware of the swift and steady progress of the national economy and the culture and well-being of the masses.

Dozens of billions of lei were spent during the First Five-Year Plan on capital construction. And the amount to be spent from 1956 to 1960 will exceed this figure by 47 to 75 per cent. This means, of course, that the rate of advance of the Rumanian economy and culture and of the continual improvement of the people's living standard will be speeded up.

There are in the new Five-Year Plan a great many figures and percentages. But behind these figures are people so new factories and mills, and new towns rising from the ground. Long ago they realized by experience that a better weather and more civilized life means first of all a more powerful industry. So they will plan to do that, investments are going to industry for the most part and that from the most amount of industrial investments 75 per cent are earmarked for those branches which have a powerful basis of raw materials at home and consequently very excellent prospects of development: the oilfield, gas, chemical, iron and steel, electric power, coal and non-ferrous ore industries. These investments as well as the rise in labor productivity due to an advanced technique will ensure a 40-45 per cent increase in overall production in the conclusion of the Second Five-Year Plan. The increases obtained between 1955 will be greatly outstripped — output of electric power will go to 80-85 per cent, crude oil 38 per cent, coal 80-90 per cent, dry gas 2.6 times, etc. And for other products the increase will be even more impressive. We will have five times more metallurgical coke, four times more drilling outfits and times more motor-boats and about four times more tonnage in chemical and electrical facilities.

**Thriving in the Mountains in 1960**

We will now let our fancy travel to Hurovodor such as it will be in 1960. Progression continued very impressive in 1955 will seem almost insignificant in 1960. New furnaces will overshadow those existing now by their huge dimensions. Two giant chimneys belching out smoke like a volcano will herald the commissioning of two new batteries at the colliery. The new industrial center will have increased production to nearly one million tons.

And besides Hurovodor, besides giant furnaces, electrical lines and steel units will have sprung up in the country's industry, the Roman rolling mill for tubular goods, and the iron and steel plant, the first factory of which will be commissioned at the end of the new five-year plan.

Has long ago chemical industry was nearly nonexistent in Rumania, being limited to a few shops. Now this industry which was very modest and unassuming in its beginning has become one of the main industrial branches.

And this may be fully accounted for when we consider that Rumania has huge natural riches: crude oil, dry gas, coal, wood, timber, salt, ores, which all form a rich and powerful basis for the development of our chemical industry.

Data reed, of superior quality both as concerns the length of its fibres and its consistence of cellulose will soon be used as basic raw material in the manufacturing of cellulose. Following the building of a big cellulose mill in those parts, timber which has to far been used in the manufacturing of cellulose, will be turned to better account. Rubber and paper, plastics and fertilizers, synthetic fibers and drugs, gem-stones and alcohol are only a few of the great variety of products which chemical industry will supply our national economy.

But the natural and chemical products, machines and electric power will not be the only one to increase in the next five years. Our consumer goods industry will also be given a great impetus, that it may supply the working people with ever more goods. 1960 our citizens will receive approx. 45 per cent more textile fabrics and footwear, three times more bacon and about twice as much sugar and butter.

The fields of the country will yield richer crops in the years to come. And this not only because our farmers will use improved methods of tillage more skillfully, land — salty, eroded and sandy land — will be reclaimed for agriculture and the fields will be abundantly fertilized. The rise in the number of tractors of the machine and tractor stations and state farms to 37,000 conventional tractors of 15 HP, the reclaiming for agriculture of about 250,000 hectares of the regions liable to be flooded by the Danube as well as of salty and sandy land, and especially the development and expansion of the socialist sector in agriculture will ensure the growth of the annual output of grain to at least 15 million tons. The Rumanian population will consequently be supplied with more fruit and more animal products.

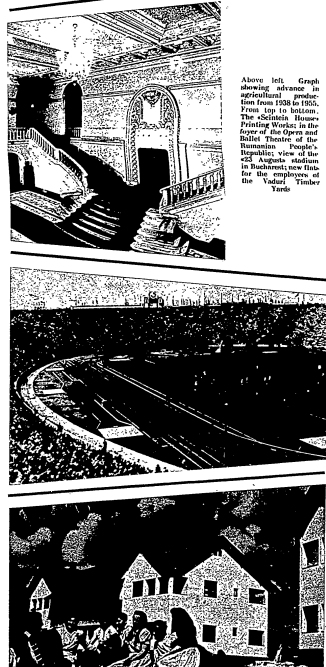
**Health Targets: Man and His Requirements**

While pursuing the further development of the country's economy, the ultimate objective of the government of the Rumanian People's Republic are man and his requirements. The satisfaction to an ever greater extent of the people's requirements, the rise in the material and cultural living standards run like a red thread through the provisions of the Second Five-Year Plan. Here are a few significant figures: In 1960, goods spending will reach approx. 45 thousand million lei within the framework of the national cooperative trade. The building of at least 2,500,000 square metres of floor space is envisaged. Gas heating will be laid in another eight towns. The best completed in hospitals will increase by approx. 15,000. The construction of the Bucharest National Theatre will be completed. The country's capital will be provided with a powerful TV station. The number of village cinemas will increase 2.5 times, 100 new sports grounds will be laid out in different parts of the country.

There are only a few of the innumerable figures of the Second Five-Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic.

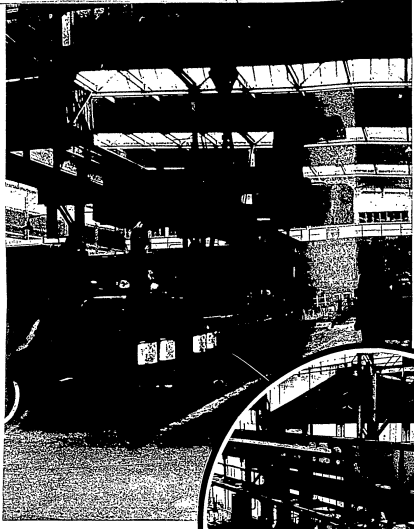
In the years to come there will be greater riches but also greater requirements. This constitutes the prerequisites for a still more appreciable increase in commercial exchanges, a contribution towards lightening the links of friendship between nations, towards maintaining peace. Other export products will be added to the present ones — the fruits of the development of our petrochemical, machine-building and light industries, etc. The goods on sale will be of new high quality and of improved type. During the period 1956 — 1960 the Rumanian People's Republic will extend its foreign economic relations, economic cooperation and mutual aid with the friendly peoples, and exchanges of goods with all countries will ensure a satisfactory balance of payments.

Reading the struggle for the fulfilment of the new Five-Year Plan, the Rumanian people confidently look forward to the future, sure that it has new satisfaction, new successes in peaceful construction will be gained by the people to reach their goals.



Above left: Graph showing advance in agricultural production from 1938 to 1955. Top left to bottom: The National House, Printing Works in the factory of the People's Republic, a view of the city of Bucharest, new floor for the employees of the 'Timber Trade'.

## THE «ELECTROPUTERE» ELECTROTECHNICAL WORKS



machines, power transformers, etc. The factor is produced in the four big workshops of the equipment section located on either side of the entrance to the plant.

At the international fair of Leningrad, Zagreb, Plovdiv, etc. in 1955, diverse machines and equipment made by the electrotechnical works were displayed including electric motor and transformers of 400 kVA, various electric apparatus, generating sets, synchronous generators of 1200 kVA/600 volts and many others.

But the list of products turned out by the Rumanian electrotechnical industry is far more comprehensive. Some of them have been manufactured for a number of years, others are new products designed and produced in 1955 for the first time.

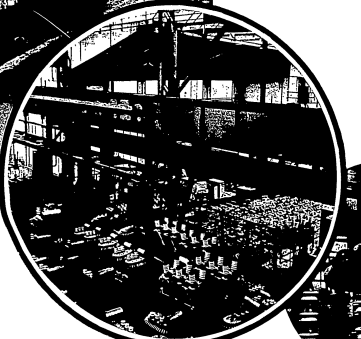
As concrete electric machines, for instance, D. C. motors of the derivation type are turned out besides the small pow-

In the days when Rumania was known only as a backward agrarian country with an underdeveloped industry, towns and even entire districts were completely devoid of industrial units. Such was Craiova, for instance, a town in the center of the fertile Oltenian plain.

In recent years, however, both the aspect and the main feature of this city, formerly of the residence of the Ban, governor of the province of Oltenia, have been changing. The Ziborcinia metal plant, has been set up, a big sugar factory is about to be put into service and a number of new cities have been built.

But the most outstanding achievement along the path of industrialization in this region is undoubtedly the electrotechnical works which play an important part in the country's electrification.

In the years following the end of the last war, Craiova citizens and foreign travelers could notice the works of a big construction rising ever higher on the outskirts of the town. Then other walls spring up close by. They were the outer walls of the high halls. In a few years the immense «Electroputere» works had been renovated and completely equipped with the most up-to-date machines. A new, architect cropped forth—the dwellings built for the employees of the plant.

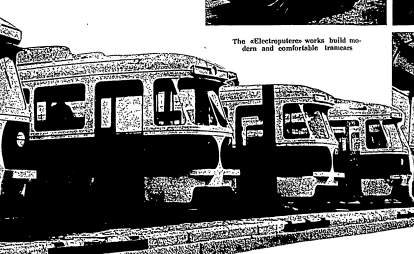


The output of transformers is on a constant increase.

The equipment of the «Electroputere» works kept abreast of modern requirements.

The output of the works is yearly increasing: in 1954 it was 437 per cent above 1951.

Examining the index of products turned out by the plant we will notice that their range has widened wherever passing year. From 1950 to 1953 only certain motors and electric machines were turned out, while in the next years the plant succeeded in producing the most varied types of electric machines and motors, from complete units for electrical power stations to high frequency apparatus, big electric



er alternators and the synchronous machines of 200 kVA.

The free-dump proof transformer (especially designed for use in those spots in the mine which are subject to explosion), the transformers of 50/100 kVA (for feeding the normal network), the 6000 cycle converter, the transformer station of 4V interior type and 234V exterior type, the naval electric motor, the two-speeding aggregate of 200 cycles, the portable boring machines, the centrifugal machines for use in laboratories, the machine for balancing micro-motors, the automatic feeding proof circuit breakers, a whole range of relays for protecting and automating electric outfits—are all of great interest to consumers at home and abroad.

To the numerous types of machines and electric motors of which we have mentioned only part, we must add the various and round measuring instruments for alternative and continuous current as well as the single-phase and three-phase electric motors with two or three measuring systems.

These are only part of the products manufactured by the Rumanian electrotechnical industry which have been highly appreciated by buyers and experts. This is due both to the fact that they are of irreplaceable make and of high quality material, and that they are fully in keeping with the demands of modern technique, being in themselves vivid proof of the high technical level reached by this branch of Rumanian industry.

### ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC

A characteristic feature of the economic development of the Rumanian People's Republic is certainly the country's increased electric power output.

In 1938 Rumania's output of electric power amounted to 1,130 million kWh while at the close of 1955 it had reached 4,300 million kWh.

## A WIDE RANGE OF OIL FIELD EQUIPMENT

THE history of these oil field equipment works of Ploesti greatly resembles that of many other Rumanian works which, having risen from their ashes, have grown and developed in the years after World War II.

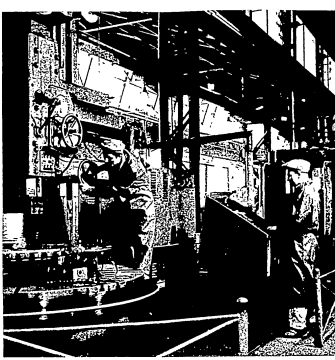
«This is why any question put to one of the old workers is invariably answered as follows:

«It was more than eleven years ago, in the autumn of 1944 — and amazingly precisely — that I was sent to the country's first oil field equipment works for the moment being called «Electroputere».

«The site where formerly the repair shop for oil field equipment of the «Cobalt» company had stood was nothing but a mass of rubble. The one single wall that remained a single, unshattered, unshaken wall on this site the building of the new plant began.

«Years have passed and the work followed by the war have been halted. The Rumanian oil field industry, in full swing of development, needed oil field equipment, from tools and devices for small-scale mechanization to complete plants.

«The drilling outfit for 200 m depth, the 1800 m depth driven pipe, the 2000 m depth drilling outfit, the 3000 to 3200 m depth driven pipe, the 4000 m depth drilling outfit for 3000 to 3200 m depth ac-



The oil field works of Ploesti are among Rumania's main producers of oil-field equipment.

tested by Ploesti engines are all represented by Rumanian plants. One of them, the complete drilling outfit for 2000 m depth, with all the necessary equipment, has been on show at the 1955 Bucharest fair of the travel-

ches as background, the machines also and many with crews of workers pursue a constant activity; other Rumanian works which, having risen from their ashes, have grown and developed in the years after World War II.

At the entrance of a long hall a big plate bears the inscription «Electroputere».

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## RUMANIAN MOTOR LORRY S.R.-101



## RUMANIAN OIL-FIELD EQUIPMENT IS APPRECIATED ABROAD

ON his return home, the Chilean industrialist Albert Braun who has visited the Rumanian People's Republic, published an article headed «Rumanian Offers Chile Excellent Oil-Field Equipment».

The Chilean industrialist has drawn on the superiority of the oil-field equipment turned out by the Rumanian industry, dwelling on the advantage that the establishment of regular trade relations between Chilean and Rumanian companies may bring to Chile's economy.

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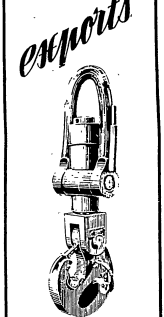


A hall in the «Electroputere» works plant in Ploesti.

The «Electroputere» works plant in Ploesti is of sturdy construction.

## INDUSTRIAL EXPORT

BUCHAREST, Str. GABRIEL PERI  
Phone: 4,07,41, 5,10,50  
Cable: «INDUSTRIAL»-BUCHAREST



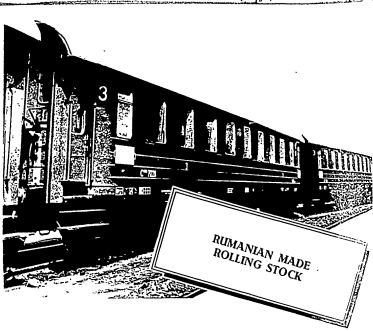
1) Complete drilling outfits  
2) Drilling and production tools  
3) Drilling and production tools  
4) Pumping units of 3 to 15 tons and oil-well equipment



On request, industrial exports can send experts to put the installation into service and pass on all the necessary instructions.

Rumanian plants produce modern and complete motor parts.

Recently new automatic machines and aggregates as well as conveyors have been brought into the country. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Rumanian People's Republic, the Rumanian industry has created the situation of many concerns by their steady construction.



Due to the development of Rumanian transports, as a direct consequence of the economic upsurge and the increased level of our country, it has become necessary also to widen the range of our rolling stock output. Our freight trucks, tank cars and locomotives could no longer cope with the increased requirements of our economy. Moreover the need was felt of trucks of great capacity and locomotives of increased tractive power. To produce such trucks and locomotives, it was necessary to add modern technical means to an extensive range of long-standing. And this has been achieved. Rumania now turns out rapid steam locomotives for passenger runs, high traction locomotives for goods trains, comfortable passenger cars, trucks of different types and tonnage, tank cars of great capacity, etc., etc.

From among the locomotives for passenger trains we should mention type 1 D 2 and 2 C 0 with superheated steam heated by means of coal or fuel oil. These locomotives can reach a speed of up to 110 km/h. Working trains of 1,810 and 1,250 tons respectively are even ground among the goods train locomotives which have yielded the best results are types 1 C 0 and 1 F 0, both with superheated steam. These are heavy locomotives tractive trains of 2,000 and 2,200 tons respectively at a medium speed. They are fueled either by coal, or coal and fuel oil. All locomotives are provided with compressed air brakes of the KRNOR type, steam-heating outfit, electric lighting by turbo-generators, central oiling, high engineer's cabins and all the necessary fittings.

All concrete passenger cars, they are also mass produced in Rumania. A type much sought after is the light, all-metal type. It can be fitted out as 1st, 1st+2 or 1st+2 class carriage, has comfortable compartments with padded benches, electric lighting and low pressure steam heating.

Freight trucks for 20, 25 or 50 tons of the covered and open types are likewise turned out. The 20-ton open self-discharging truck is most practical as it may be used for the transport of ore, coal, salt, sand, etc. To facilitate the truck is provided with a removable saddle bottom, ensuring the discharging of the freight, by means of drop jaws fitted round the truck under the level of the frame. The trucks may be also fitted up as flat-bottom, for common goods which may be loaded and unloaded through the truck doors.

For transport on all-terrain roads, 20 or 30-ton tank cars are being turned out. The top tank cars have a welded frame, but a self-supporting type, without frame, may also be produced. The tank is then fitted directly on bogies through the middle of the chassis support, welded on to the tank. The tank is made of 9 and 11 mm steel sheets entirely welded.

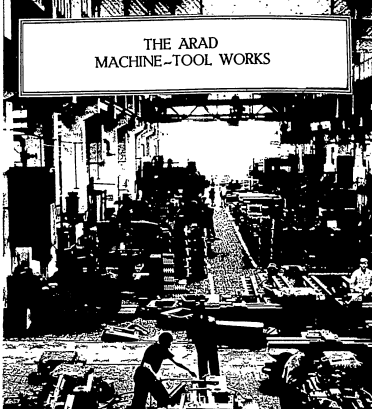
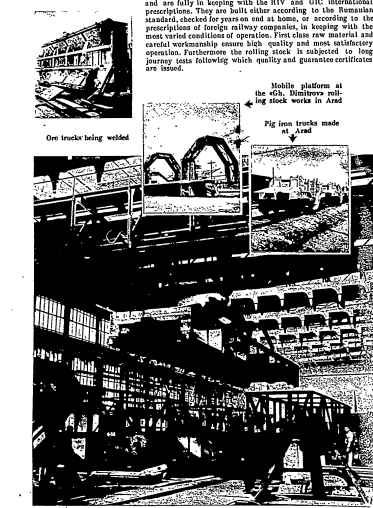
All these vehicles are designed for a traffic speed of 100 km/h and are fully in keeping with the RIV and UIC international prescriptions. They are built either according to the Rumanian standards, checked for parts on end at home, or according to the prescriptions of foreign railway companies, in keeping with the most varied conditions of operation. First class raw material and careful workmanship ensure high quality and most satisfactory operation. Furthermore the cutting steel is subjected to long journey tests following which quality and guarantee certificates are issued.

Mobile platforms at the steel mill works in Arad.

Fig iron trucks made at Arad.

One truck being welded.

Ready for shipment.



**RUMANIA EXPORTS MORE THAN 250 NEW TYPES OF MACHINES AND MECHANISMS**

On the outskirts of the town of Arad rise the lofty brick walls of the steel forge plant, a great producer of machine-tools. In the courtyard the whir and clatter of the plant machines can be heard faintly, but as soon as one enters the halls, the noise rises to a crescendo, and the machines vying in the praise of work.

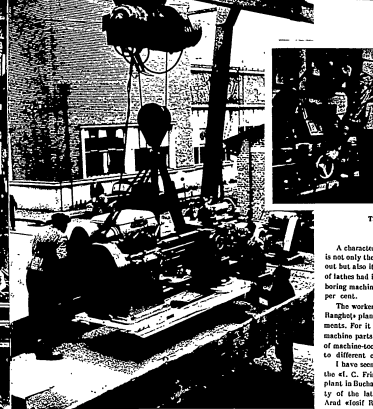
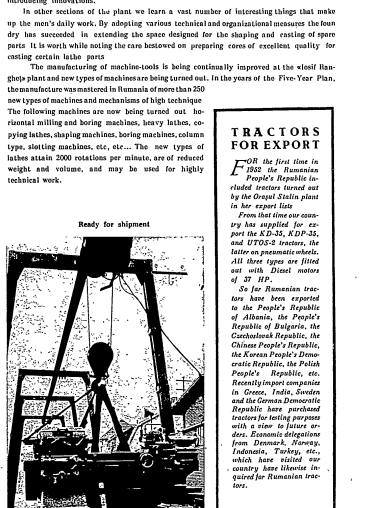
Light streams in through the wide windows, brightening the metal of hundreds of modern machines of a high technical level. Every year our machine-building industry is provided with larger quantities of equipment. The level of technical outfit in this industry has risen steadily in these last five years.

Men in overalls bend over the lathes that cut, into the metal.

With the desire to produce the best workmanship, they are continually concerned with introducing innovations.

In other sections of the plant we learn a vast number of interesting things that make up the men's daily work. By adopting various technical and organizational measures the team has succeeded in extending the space designed for the shaping and cutting of spare parts. It is worth noting the care bestowed on preparing cores of excellent quality for casting certain lathes parts.

The manufacturing of machine-tools is being continually improved at the steel forge plant and new types of machines are being turned out. In the years of the Five-Year Plan, 10 manufacturers were mentioned in Rumania of more than 250 new types of machines and mechanisms of high technique. The following machines are now being turned out: horizontal milling and boring machines, heavy lathes, copying lathes, shaping machines, boring machines, column type, slotting machines, etc., etc. The new types of lathes attain 2000 rotations per minute, are of reduced weight and volume, and may be used for highly technical work.



**THE WORKS WHERE RUMANIAN TRACTORS ARE MADE**

On the 11th of November 1953, the employees of the steel forge plant of Arad celebrated the tenth anniversary of the first pig iron cast in their plant. This pig iron was turned into tractor parts that made the first tractor ever to have been produced in Rumania. This event was more than a celebration, for consequently a short survey was made of the changes undergone by the works in those ten years.

It is no longer that the first tractor, but one in mind of the first tractor, was made in the plant. The work of this first tractor, through its production, has been followed by the production of the first tractor in the plant and the first tractor in the country.

After that the Rumanian tractor work developed steadily. RIT's was a new type turned out shortly after the IAR-33 tractor and which, being of superior quality, soon established its fame among tillers of the soil. Meanwhile the manufacturer by the same category of another tractor - the tractor RIT-10 - which belongs to the same category, but which was a caterpillar tractor, and superior in quality to the previous two types.

In March 1955, the first auxiliary



The up-to-date equipment of the steel forge works of Arad is of a high technical level.

A characteristic trait of our production of machine-tools is not only the wide range of products that are being turned out but also its swift rate of development. The 1955 output of lathes had increased 60 per cent as against 1951, that of boring machines 578 per cent, and of shaping machines 532 per cent.

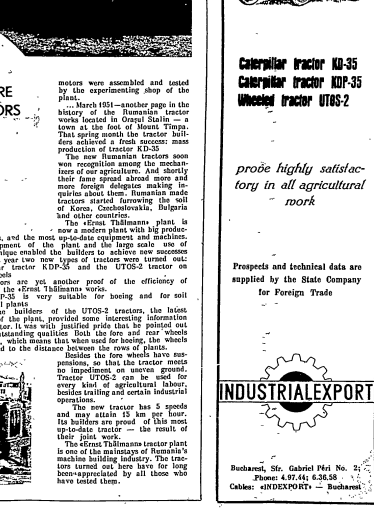
The workers employed in the assembly hall of the steel forge plant are with good reason proud of their achievements. For it is their conviction that about all the finished machine parts which, being assembled into different types of machine-tools, will soon leave the plant to be exported to different countries.

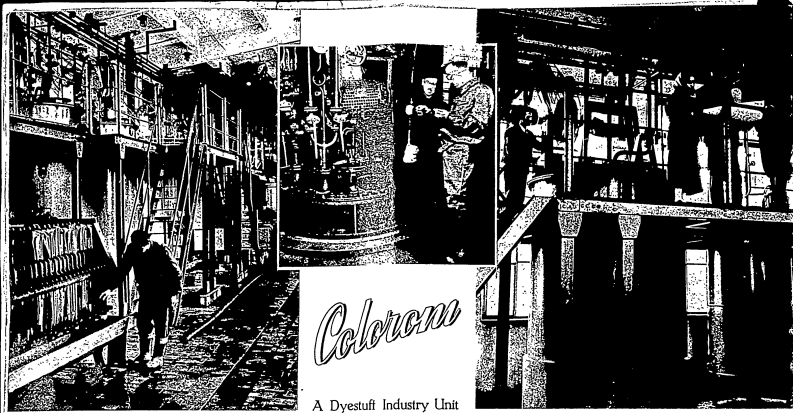
I have seen some of those machine-tools in operation in the et. C. Filina plant in Silesia and the Vavilov Institute plant in Leningrad. When the workers talked about the quality of the lathes or boring machines, they showed me the steel-steel forge works mark.

Our machine-building industry is able to cover not only the best part of the country's home requirements, but also to have certain quantities of machines available for export. The Arad works turn out for export: lathes S-2, shaping machines, double grinders, boring machines, slotting machines, circular and alternative frame saws, eccentric presses, etc., etc.

The export products of Rumanian machine-building industry are highly appreciated by business circles in all foreign countries. Rumanian made machines are now in the Chinese People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, Turkey, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, etc., etc.

The products of our machine-building industry have also won recognition at the International Fair held at Leipzig, Phnom Penh, Djakarta and New Delhi.





*Colorem*

A Dyestuff Industry Unit

**C**ODLEA, a townlet surrounded by wooded hills, is situated in the neighbourhood of Oradea Station, one of the most important industrial centres of Rumania. As in so many other parts of our country in Codlea, too, a young industry has sprung up—the dyestuff industry, which is a major branch of our chemical industry.

Great attention is bestowed on dyestuff production on account of its great technical and economic importance. The basic dyestuffs, which are among the oldest synthetic dye, are now widely used thanks to their vivid and varied shades.

An important problem is also that of the intermediary products required for the manufacturing of basic dyestuffs, and these have been obtained through minute research and experiments carried out by the chemists and technicians of the Colorem factory.

The aniline section of the Colorem factory is of basic importance. The section turning out raw aniline oil is provided with up-to-date equipment, mechanized reducers powered by electric motors, refrigerators, separators, and reservoirs. Raw aniline oil is successfully used in the dyestuff, drug, plastics and rubber industries.

A worker in the Bota Natoli section takes out the molten alkaline mixture from furnace No. 3 and introduces it into a collecting copper. From here the product goes on its way to the melting, separation and distillation sections. And it is also here that the sulphuric acid pump is set in motion. This pump directs the acid towards the measuring coppers from where it is subsequently channelled to the sulfonation section.

In the progress-drying rooms a woman-worker reads the pressure of the drying machines and regulates the vacuum pumps to the necessary pressure. The drying machine No. 4 is likewise automatically discharged. From here, the dyestuffs which have been reduced to powder are directed towards the grinding mills. The gamma acid section is also an important one. From here, the acid of the section, a young woman chemist, controls and directs with utmost precision the entire technological process consisting in the processing of the gamma acid and of the intermediates. These products are of considerable importance in organic dyestuff industry.

The foreman of the shift has just come in. He reports on the production of C and R salt and of gamma acid. But let us enter the machine hall where the rhythmic whir of the engines drives every other noise. The foreman gives a final check up to the measuring apparatus after which he orders that the compressors be started.

Leaving the processing sections of the factory, we direct our steps towards the laboratories.

In the left wing of the research laboratory of the Colorem factory, the different stages of the manufacturing process are checked. The women chemists on duty report to the head engineer that the manufacturing of benzidine, now in the transporting stage, is proceeding satisfactorily and that the next stage may be embarked upon.

In the research laboratory the synthesis of the K.L. blue dyestuff is being achieved under the supervision of the chemist. Mixed sentiments of anxiety and satisfaction are observed on the face of all.

In the colour laboratory the last material and analytical analyses of the direct R black and direct B Bordeaux dyestuffs are carried out. These are part of an important export stock of dyestuffs.

A woman chemist bends over the spectrophotometer. She reads the functional intensity of the blue dyestuff chromatic acid. In the drying room next door, comparative drying is carried out. The dyestuffs used are those produced by the factory, and similar products of foreign make. In the specially fitted drying room yards of wool and cotton are drying which have just been dyed in special colours.

The chief of the laboratory is at his desk examining the results of the analyses. It is he who gives the verdict: "Passed for export."

Output in this branch of our chemical industry is continually increasing. 1958 production was two and a half times that of 1957.

Rumania now turns out a great variety of direct, basic, acid and sulphurous dyestuffs which have yielded excellent results.

The quality of the dyestuffs delivered to countries such as the Chinese People's Republic, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey has been highly appreciated by importing companies.

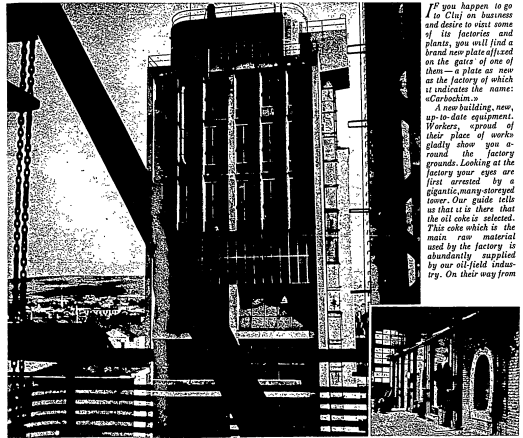
The continual development of this sector of our chemical industry is a guarantee that our country will be able sensibly to step up supplies to customers abroad.

It is a joy to see the results of the work of the young women chemists who have acquired so much experience abroad and are employed here. Until a few years ago Rumania had no factory for abrasives and electro-conductible materials. The chemical analysis of every production stage, the checking of size, the perfect coupling of electrodes and wires, the electroplating of static dischargers, checking of hardness, sound check-up on the gates of one of them—a plate as new as the factory of which it indicates the name: "Carbochim".

A new building, new, up-to-date equipment. Workers, proud of their place of work, gladly show you around the factory grounds. Looking at the factory your eyes are first attracted by a gigantic, many-storied tower. Our guide tells us that it is there that the main rope is twisted. This cable which is the main rope, mastered by the factory, is abundantly supplied by our oilfield industry. On their way from

*Carbochim*

A Young Offspring of the Rumanian Economy



this tower the grains of coke, sorted according to size, pass through a number of phases, being heated with various raw and auxiliary materials, and turned into the most diverse products required in industry: silicon carbide (both black and green), grinding wheels with ceramic or rubber bond, metallurgical and chloro-oxidation electrodes, electrode and anodic cases on the Saarberg type, etc. etc.

Although a young industrial unit, Carbochim turns out products which are known not only in the home market but also in different foreign markets—Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary and others. The experts who have visited the Rumanian positions at the international sample fairs praise highly the quality of the abrasives and electro-conductible materials for electro-chemistry, for the manufacture of carbon black, etc. etc.

What impresses most in this young unit of Rumanian industry is the permanent concern bestowed on quality control. A laboratory equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus carries on permanent quality control. Technicians who have acquired so much experience abroad are employed here. Until a few years ago Rumania had no factory for abrasives and electro-conductible materials. The chemical analysis of every production stage, the checking of size, the perfect coupling of electrodes and wires, the electroplating of static dischargers, checking of hardness, sound check-up on the gates of one of them—a plate as new as the factory of which it indicates the name: "Carbochim".

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FACTORY OF ANTIBIOTICS IN JASSY REGION

THE big factory producing penicillin and other antibiotics in Jassy region is one of the latest achievements of our chemical industry. Commissioned in December 1956, this penicillin factory turns out large quantities of excellent antibiotics in excess of home requirements, which are in great demand abroad.

COMPLEX RUBBER WORKS

A great unit of our light industry—a complex rubber works—like the factory in the vicinity of Bucharest. This modern unit will include a plant for the manufacturing of technical rubber articles, one for the manufacturing of rubber footwear and another for regenerating rubber.

*THE RUMANIAN Carbon Black Industry*

IN the heart of Transylvania lies a district on which nature has lavished both beauty and wealth. It is here that the Rumanian carbon black industry and other industries producing chemical products out of dry gas have developed.

By 1952 there were in the vicinity of the dry gas deposits a number of factories which produced carbonyl carbon black after the canal method and obtained carbon black after the dissociation method.

At the demand of the industries consuming carbon black at home and abroad were increasing since both as concerns quantity and quality, the existing installations proved inadequate to cope with it.

New machines, technicians and labour have however succeeded in settling this problem. In 1953 a number of up-to-date units were put into commission and now turn out 17,000 tonnes carbonyl carbon black, a quality greatly appreciated and sought for.

The furnace type carbon black is extracted from natural gas which is burnt. In accordance with a special procedure, however, as a result of which a large quantity of quantities of dry gas and air are introduced into a special burning device. The proportion of air is always such that the gas is incompletely burnt. Part of the gas introduced into the furnace burns and is oxidized to carbon dioxide and carbon, that is carbon black. The carbon black thus obtained passes, together with the exhaust gas, through a separator—a low, specially constructed pipe. This pipe maintains the carbon black in suspension and separates it from the gas. The carbon black is separated through a separator in which particles are introduced into the furnace. The carbon black is separated through a separator in which particles are introduced into the furnace.

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For obtaining this carbon black are the furnace.

Thousands of ball burners burn in these furnaces. Their flame is regulated to deposit the carbon black on a surface whence it is automatically collected and conveyed away.

The sensitive aluminium carbon black is obtained by the dissociation method. The main mass used in this factory are cracking furnaces, reformers and refrigerators.

Through the methods mentioned above three types of carbon black are produced: the furnace type, the Carbonyl type after the canal method, the furnace type after the dissociation method.

The furnace carbon black affords the following advantages:

1. Reduced specific volume, thanks to which it is easily absorbed by the rubber mass during preparation of the mixture, and can be stored in a finished state.
2. Reduced humidity varying between 2 and 3 per cent.
3. Reduced content of volatile matters and oxygen. The rubber prepared with this type of carbon black is rapidly vulcanized and is resistant to wear.
4. Through preserving the particles of carbon black before a linked structure, and consequently increasing the strength of the mixture.

These advantages have been highly appreciated by the rubber industry at home and abroad in very fine quantities. The carbonyl carbon black after the canal method is a highly refined product which is used in the production of the following types of rubber: semi-conducting, electrical, etc.

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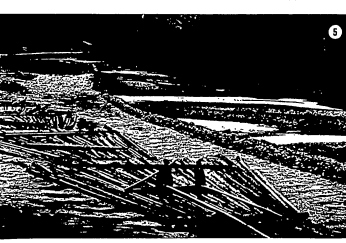
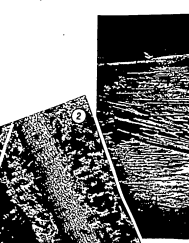


# THE PATH OF TIMBER

**T**RULY magnificent are Rumania's forests! Age old, they cover her mountains nearly up to the peaks. And these forests are an immense source of wealth to the country. They provide every kind of timber the various species of which lead themselves to the most diverse forms of processing. The fame of Rumanian timber products is of long standing, those products being highly appreciated in the most distant countries.

Rumanian timber cuttable round trees in ancient forests (1) covers a long and adventurous path before it is turned into furniture.

where they are skilfully fitted into long rafts. Punctured raftsmen pilot them down the valley on swift and perilous streams (2). The logs are shaped and turned into boards at a complex timber yard (3). The range of products supplied by Rumanian timber industry is a wide one. Timber of every kind and every quality, plywood, veneer, block, board, and even the complicated glazes are exported by our industry. The photos below show a workshop where gliders are turned out (4) and a veneer warehouse (5).



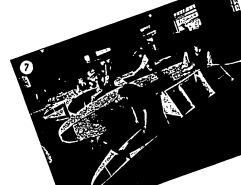
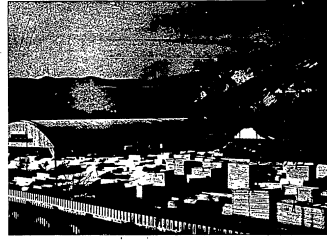
## A Large Unit of Rumania's Forestry Industry:

# VADURI

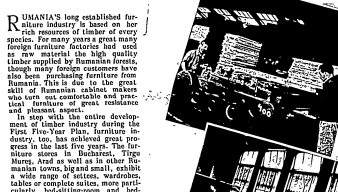
## Complex Timber Yards

**T**HE immense source of wealth which Rumania's forests has been well known for a long time, already centuries ago the proud forests of the Bistric forests were in great demand both in the Middle East and the West. The market being especially used in the making of masts for sailing ships. Indeed our timber industry has an old tradition as commerce trade exchange with foreign countries. In recent years, Rumania's national economy has been held on new foundations, conditions being created which have made it possible to put an end to the marvellous logging of forests on the one hand, while, due to rational exploitation, the timber industry has been given a considerable impetus and new forms of development.

Partial view of the Vaduri Complex Timber Yards



## PROGRESS OF RUMANIAN FURNITURE INDUSTRY

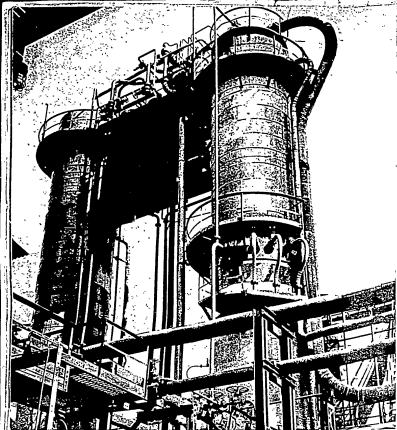


**R**UMANIA'S long established furniture industry is based on her rich resources of timber of every species. For many years a great many foreign furniture factories had used raw material the high quality timber supplied by Rumanian forests, though many foreign customers have also been purchasing furniture from Rumania. This is due to the great skill of Rumanian cabinet makers who work not only in the most modern and most perfect methods, but also in the most traditional and most beautiful styles.

The steady development of the furniture industry during the First Five-Year Plan, furniture factories, too, has achieved great progress in the last five years. The furniture stores in Bucharest, Irgaz, Sibiu, and other cities offer a wide range of tables, wardrobes, chairs, and other furniture, many particularly well-finished and of the most varied types.

The furniture factory of Ujfalvi, erected in the years following World War II, is certainly among the most important furniture producing units of our country. The equipment of the factory is most up-to-date as are also the methods used.





high productivity methods are making their way in this important branch of the Rumanian economy. The latest victory of science - atomic energy - has been introduced on an industrial scale in Rumanian oil-field industry. Radioactive logging whose aim is geological study of the layers with a view to turning new deposits to account likewise holds an important place in oil extraction in Rumania.

### NEW RUMANIAN OIL-FIELDS

The *Timisoara* Petroleum Valley is no longer, as it has been for decades, Rumania's only oil producing region. For many years now there are other oilfields located in different districts. In *Moldavia* and the *mountain-gate* district *Pitești*, rich oil deposits have been discovered and are now being worked. With every passing year *Moldavia* becomes a powerful oil producing region. The rich deposits of crude oil play an ever more important role in the Rumanian national economy. These oils have never been to the *Mediterranean* coast of *Mediterranean* sea by widely distributed agents. On the one hand, little oil flows, on the other, a youthful settlement, a modern town which has just up on the foot of the *Forstberg* hills. This means it will play an important role in the *Mediterranean* settlement, where one of the most and most powerful Rumanian oilfields is developing.



Rumania starts an important part of her oil production from *Moldavia*. *Mediterranean* sea produces 21 times more crude oil than before 1952. In the first half of 1955 the rate of oil extraction in *Moldavia* has increased by 2.43 per cent. This is the output of crude oil in the *Mediterranean* which has increased 122 per cent compared with the same period of 1953.

We will now dwell on another of Rumania's young oil-bearing regions: the *Pitești* district the districts of which are among the main crude oil production in the Rumanian People's Republic. The first oil-bearing up in *Pitești* region in 1949. There were only two districts in the line operated by a handful of men. But how far off, after a merely the first layer of line, seem their first days when geologists carried out research work in the *black gold*.

It was during the *First Five Year Plan* that the extraction rate rose 6 times up in this region. A summary examination of figures shows that the volume of overall crude oil production had increased nearly seven times in 1955 as against 1951, while *oil* production had gone up by approximately 10 per cent. These success are mainly due to the new, advanced technology and to the equipment which is of a high technical level.

The new oil-bearing regions have substantially contributed towards the output of 10-15,000 tons of oil in the *black gold*. Crude oil output rose 60 per cent in 1955 over 1954.

From top to bottom: Part view of refinery No. 1 in district of *Constanța* for oil products. In the district of *Constanța* the *Ripic* installation of the oil refinery in *Pitești*.

All these successes are undoubtedly due to the upsurge of oil extraction industry in the Rumanian People's Republic. At the close of the *First Five Year Plan*, Rumania's annual crude oil production, had attained approx. 10,575,000 tons - three times the 1948 output.

Rumania's oil-field industry has developed at a tremendous pace in a relatively short time. This is due to the fact that new oil deposits such as those in the *Moldavia*, *Pitești* and *Oltenia* regions, as well as to the turning to account of oil-fields formerly declared to be non-productive as, for instance, those of *Dușu Său*, *Colibași*, *Colibași*, *Colibași*, *Colibași*, etc. During these years geophysical prospecting has been introduced on a vast scale, crude oil being nowadays extracted after scientific methods.

The increase in oil output is accounted for to a great extent by the fact that the oilfields are being worked with equipment of a high technical level and of great efficiency. The latest

high productivity methods are making their way in this important branch of the Rumanian economy. The latest victory of science - atomic energy - has been introduced on an industrial scale in Rumanian oil-field industry. Radioactive logging whose aim is geological study of the layers with a view to turning new deposits to account likewise holds an important place in oil extraction in Rumania.

Increased oil extraction in our country by means of improved methods has set the stage for the constant development of Rumanian oil processing industry. The success mentioned above will be further enhanced in the years to come thanks to the construction of what will be the greatest refinery in Rumania. The blueprints for this refinery (București) facilities of *Pitești*.

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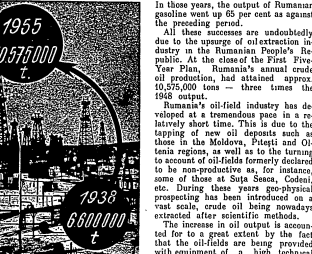
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## OIL

### A GREAT SOURCE OF WEALTH FOR RUMANIA

The most up-to-date crude oil processing methods are being introduced in the refineries of the Rumanian People's Republic.

today, for production capacities have been extended everywhere. In recent years complete crude oil processing outfits have been built in Rumania for the first time. This has considerably increased while product processing capacities in refineries and has made it possible to turn out new high quality oil products.



# RUMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE STATE COMPANIES

### AGROEXPORT

Exports: grain, flour, sugar, oil, etc.

### CARTIMEX

Exports: cotton, wool, etc.

### CHIMIMPORT

Imports: chemicals, machinery, etc.

### DIFILM

Imports: film, etc.

### EXPORTLEAS

Exports: leather, etc.

### METALIMPORT

Imports: metal, etc.

### PETROIMPORT

Imports: petroleum, etc.

### PRODEXPORT

Exports: products, etc.

### ROMANEXPORT

Exports: various goods, etc.

### TECHIMPORT

Imports: technical equipment, etc.

### GOODS CONTROL OFFICE (O.C.M.)

Control of goods, etc.

### ROMINTRANS

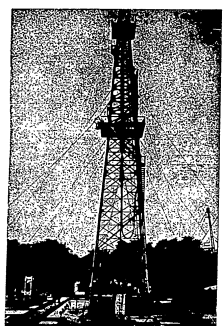
Imports: transport, etc.

### O.N.T. COMTRA

Imports: commodities, etc.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
BUCHAREST, BL. N. BALCESCU No. 22  
PHONE: S.24-29; CABLES 'CAMROM' - BUCHAREST

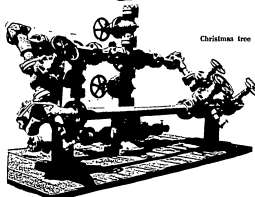
# INDUSTRIALEXPORT



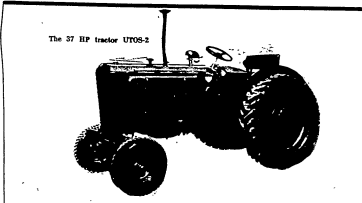
Derrick



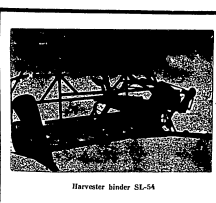
Steam-driven Duplex slush pump



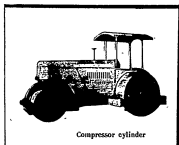
Christmas tree



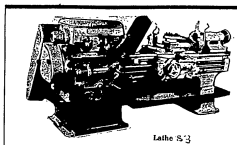
The 37 HP tractor UFOS-2



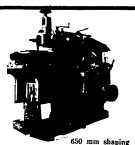
Harvester binder SI-54



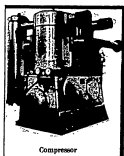
Compressor cylinder



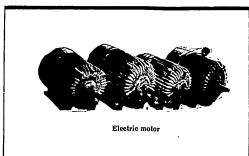
Lathe S-2



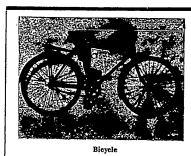
450 mm shaping machine



Compressor



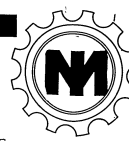
Electric motor



Bicycle

INDUSTRIALEXPORT  
BUCHAREST, Str. GABRIEL PERI No. 2; CABLES: «INDEXPOR» - BUCHAREST; PHONE: 4.97.44 - 5.16.00

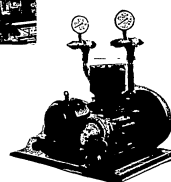
# MASIN IMPORT



EXPORTS



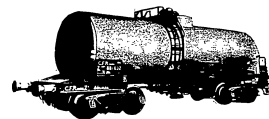
«Siperanica» sewing-machine



Refrigerator of 20,000 kcal/h capacity with ammonia



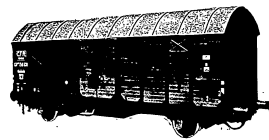
1200 HP tug-boat



50 m³ tank car



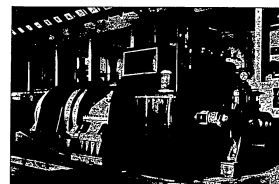
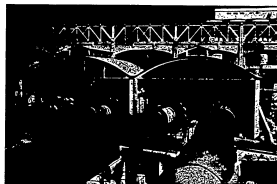
Self-discharging ore truck



Covered two axle truck of 25 tons



Type LNK-2 Diesel mine locomotive



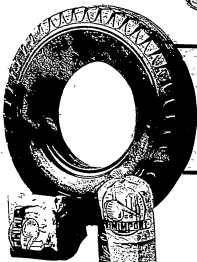
«MASINIMPORT»  
BUCHAREST, Str. MIHAIL EMINESCU No. 10, CABLES: «MASINIMPORT»  
— BUCHAREST; PHONE: 2.65.20

# CHIMIMPORT

Talcum ore quarry



«Coloron» and «Romcolor» dyestuffs



Carbon black

Grinding wheel with ceramic base

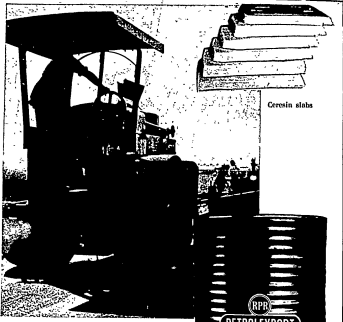


Serums and vaccines



CHIMIMPORT

RICHARDEST, St. MARTIN No. 43, CAHLES;  
«CHIMIMPORT» - RICHARDEST, PHONE: 4.66.04

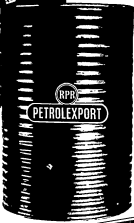


Crucible slabs



Bitumen in metal barrel

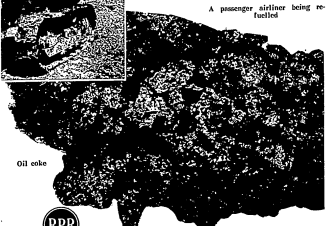
Paraffin slabs



# PETROLEXPORT



A passenger airplane being re-fueled



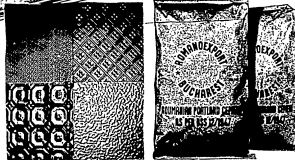
Oil coke



PETROLEXPORT

RICHARDEST, St. MARTIN No. 43, CAHLES;  
«PETROLEXPORT» - RICHARDEST, PHONE: 5.76.19

# ROMANEXPORT



Samples of ornamental window glass for building purposes



Purified Cement 400

Cooking stoves

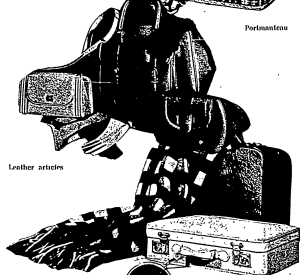


Hurricane lanterns

Hand-made shoes



Perfume boxes

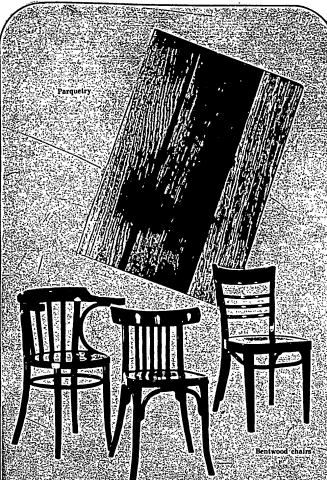


Leather articles



ROMANEXPORT

RICHARDEST, PLATA ROSETTI No. 4, CAHLES;  
«ROMANEXPORT» - RICHARDEST, PHONE: 4.35.06 - 5.11.85



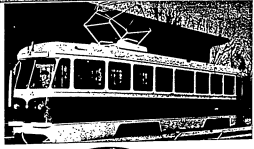
# Exportlemn



EXPORTLEMN

RICHARDEST, PLATA ROSETTI No. 4, CAHLES;  
«EXPORTLEMN» - RICHARDEST, PHONE: 5.76.19





## V954 Granivan

### OF GREAT CAPACITY

On four axles (two bogies) — Of modern construction Most comfortable — Provided with 8 motors

Capacity: 1,425 mm  
Total freight between buffer frames: 14,800 mm

Width of carriage: 2,200 mm  
Distance between bogie centre pins: 6,500 mm  
Self-cleaning surface: 17.5 sq m  
Service speed: 15 km/h  
Maximum speed: 25 km/h  
Fuel weight: 17.4 t

EXPORTED BY  
**«MASINIMPORT»**  
BUCHAREST, Str. MIHAIL EMINESCU No. 10  
CABLES: «MASINIMPORT» — BUCHAREST  
PHONE: 2.65.20



BUCHAREST, Str. BURSINI No. 2, CABLES  
«CHIMIMPORT» — BUCHAREST, PHONE: 6.06.35

- accepts and promptly carries out orders for the following soda products:
- Caustic soda, minimum concentration 90%
  - Soda ash, minimum concentration 90%
  - Refined sodium bicarbonate
  - Solid sodium silicate (neutral)
  - Solid sodium silicate (alkaline)

## Special Boiling Point Spirit

Solvents for the foodstuffs, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Unaffected by the dissolved substances and recoverable from the extracted material



BUCHAREST, B4, 5, Str. No. 42  
Cable: «PETROLEXPORT» — BUCHAREST

## THE CENTRE OF FILM DISTRIBUTION

BUCHAREST, Str. JULIUS FUICH, No. 25  
CABLES: «FILMIFA» — BUCHAREST

**EXPORTS:**  
Full and short length feature films, documentaries and cartoons produced by the Rumanian studios.  
Reference material and any other information is supplied on request.

**IMPORTS:**  
Foreign films and documentaries.

## THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC PARTICIPATES IN INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

**THIS Rumanian People's Republic considers international fairs as an excellent means for contacting the business representatives of foreign countries with a view to extending international trade.**

The number of fairs in which our country participates is increasing year by year. In 1952 Rumania participated in 6 fairs and in 1953 she is to take part in ten international fairs.



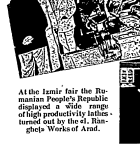
The oil derricks exhibited at the old New Delhi fair aroused the attention of the numerous visitors to our fair. Our photo shows the Indian engineer Anandeshu Sharma examining the derrick.



At the Leipzig fair the machine-tools turned out by our engineering industry aroused great interest among the visitors. An expert supplied any information required.



The stand displaying Rumanian foodstuffs at Leipzig also drew a great many visitors. This was due to the great variety and abundance of the exhibits.



At the Izmir fair the Rumanian People's Republic displayed a wide range of high productivity chemical products.



The company of the Vietnamese pavilion at the Phnom Penh fair is visiting the handcraft exhibition in the Rumanian pavilion.



At the Yagorai fair the free pumps exhibited by the chemists of our country were recognized.



Chemicals exhibited by the «Chimimport» Foreign Trade Company at the Zagreb fair.



Opening of Rumanian pavilion at the Phnom Penh fair.



The company of the Vietnamese pavilion at the Phnom Penh fair is visiting the handcraft exhibition in the Rumanian pavilion.

## Burdujeni

### A Food Industry Town

**BURDUJENI** has in recent years become not only in our country but also in the remotest corners of the world. The ever increasing fame of Burdujeni is due to the setting up of the Food Industry Complex Factory, one of the most up-to-date of its kind in this part of Europe, which takes out the most diverse kinds of canned and smoked meat products in large quantities of every type, from black pudding, luncheon, Vienna sausage, smoked meat and many other products.

Modern technical testing means and physico-chemical laboratories ensure efficient control.

The «Produlmei-Burdujeni» trade mark possesses every means for achieving world fame. The products bearing this mark are already much sought after. Ever greater quantities of sausage, well packed, long-life, products are daily dispatched from the food industry town, to the credit of the technicians, engineers and workers of the «Produlmei-Burdujeni» Complex Factory of Burdujeni.

And on here we are in the village of Burdajeni, the most beautiful with the Food Industry Complex Factory. This up-to-date unit breeds only one and the same pig — the Big Whites breed. To ensure purity of stock, the other non-suitable units of the Burdajeni complex factory have been supplied from the very first with the Big Whites breed obtained here.

And these figures are continually increasing. Two new sows most factories were established in 1953. Moreover, all modern pig breeding farms have been set up with a capacity of over 25,000 hogs.

«Everything in our factory is mechanized», our guide explains. «From the very first stage to the packing and loading of the goods.»

And you are made fully aware of this when visiting the section where the pigs are slaughtered, which operation is carried out by the workers of the factory. The animals are slaughtered on a mobile platform which is lowered on wheels into the tank where the meat is prepared, packed, dispatched, etc.

«The quality of the products is increasing steadily. Two years ago only 65 kinds of sausage were turned out, while now their number has been increased to nearly 50. The workers of the «Produlmei-Burdujeni» Complex Factory have shown that they are not only able to produce but also to improve their work in summer as well as in winter.»

«Good quality is the main concern of the employees, technicians, and workers of the factory. The «Produlmei-Burdujeni» Complex Factory has become famous for the excellent quality of its products. And it is the ambition of all those employed in the factory that this fame shall be continually enhanced and extended and the product will be ever more sought after. It is why a close, permanent check on the quality of the products is carried out by the workers of the factory. The checking, and ensuring first quality, is carried out by sanitary-veterinary personnel by a commission, the task of which consists in technical quality control.»

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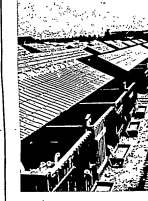


## SALONTA

### A MODEL POULTRY FATTENING FARM

«The raising and marketing of poultry, a main pursuit with our farmers, is now also the concern of the state which actively promotes and supports the development of this branch of our economy. Big poultry farms have been set up in different parts of the country, to supply both the home and foreign markets.»

«The fowls designed for export are reared in big industrial units specially equipped for such in the farm of Salonta which is a few photos are shown here.»



«The fowls designed for export are reared in big industrial units specially equipped for such in the farm of Salonta which is a few photos are shown here.»

## GREAT CANNED FISH FACTORY AT TULCEA

«IATE last year one of the biggest units of Rumanian food industry was commissioned at Tulcea. This new factory of canned fish and semi-prepared fish products uses highly technical machinery, manufacturing modern, long-life, high quality products.»

## FROGS and CRAYFISH

are supplied by

**PRP**

**PRODEXPORT**

BUCHAREST, STR. GABRIEL PERI No. 57  
CABLES: «PRODEXPORT» — BUCHAREST  
PHONE: 6.25.57

«The commissioning of this new unit — one of the biggest of its kind in Europe — has considerably increased the export possibilities of the Rumanian People's Republic.»

**LIVE CRAYFISH (Leptodactylus)**  
packed in net-covered cases of 10 kg net weight (total net weight of 100 kg)

Weight of crayfish: from 70 gr on

**LIVE FROGS (Rana Esculenta)**  
packed in net-covered cases of 25-30 kg net weight (total net weight of 100 kg)

Weight of frog: from 80 gr on

## RUMANIA - A GREAT PRODUCER OF CEMENT

LARGER quantities of Rumanian cement have been supplied to foreign countries in recent times, this product being highly appreciated in the international market for its superior quality in keeping with the best international standards.

The London oil, Stangor, analysis laboratory has certified Rumanian Portland cement to be up to the British standards, while certain countries have shown that Rumanian cement is appreciated and often preferred to the cement of other countries.

The Romanian Cement Company receives over more quantities for Rumanian cement from countries on all continents. Important quantities have so far been supplied to the Near and Middle East. While these exports amounted to 124,000 tons in 1954, they reached 450,000 tons in the first ten months of 1955.

Today Rumania is one of the great European suppliers of cement. Such being the fact, Rumanian Portland Cement is now being supplied to the most important countries in the remotest corners of the world. Ships loaded with Rumanian cement in ever greater numbers put into remote ports such as Djibouti, Mombasa, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Djibouti, Mombasa, Malabar, Palembang and even into the ports of remote Argentina in the other hemisphere.

The increase in Rumanian exports of this commodity was rendered possible thanks to the development of the country's cement industry. The building of new cement mills has gone a long way towards stepping up Rumania's cement output. From 1948 to 1953 alone, that is in the lapse of five years, 16 new cement mills were commissioned, producing in total cement at the 21 mills in total of Rumania 26 years to build in previous days. The new cement mills are equipped with up-to-date rotary kilns built within the country as is also the entire equipment, from the most sophisticated to the biggest machine parts. More than 70 per cent of the execution work required for erecting the raw material has been mechanized, while to transport as well as that of the finished product is entirely mechanized. The cement mills built in Rumania in recent years are up to the level of modern techniques.

Up-to-date equipment in the mills and an increase production capacity have facilitated the creation of diverse kinds of cement, the quality of which is in accordance with the purpose they are designed for. Rumanian industry now produces Portland cement 200, 400 and 500 which due to their high quality are successfully used in construction work. The great construction aimed in the Rumanian People's Republic — the Alexandra Heroes Printing Works, the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the St. I. Leica Hydro-Power Station as well as many other important buildings testify to the high quality of Rumanian cement.

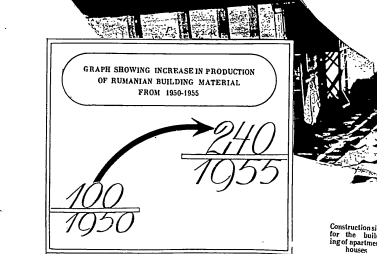
Maritime cement highly resistant to sea-water, all well cement of high compressive strength, sulfate cement, metallurgical cement, white, colored and other cement are in many countries of the Rumanian cement industry which aim for this Rumanian cement an ever more important place in the world market.

### ROMANIAN PORTLAND CEMENT

In keeping with the BSS 12/1947 standard

supplied by  
"ROMANOEXPORT"  
Bucharest, Piata Rosetti, No. 4  
Phone 4.33.96 15 11.83, Cable:  
"ROMANOEXPORT" — Bucharest

PACKING:  
50 kg fully resistant woven sacks with valves



Partial view of a recently built cement mill



Construction site for the building of apartment houses

## TIRNAVANI

A CENTRE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BUILDING GLASS

HARDLY ten years ago, Tirnavani was a town with dusty streets in summer and muddy ones in rainy days. Few houses boasted electric light.

The traveler who happens to stop at Tirnavani nowadays is amazed to see the brightly lit paved streets and its numerous industrial units. It shows a modern town.

This change is due of course to the speedy economic development of Tirnavani which has assumed important proportions in recent years.

The old building-glass factory has undergone the same transformation process as the entire town. The premises of the former Boda Mountain factory have been rebuilt and grandly expanded. At the height of new buildings have been raised some of the up-to-date high productivity equipment has been introduced in every section, and most operations have been mechanized.

Drawn window glass is the main product of the factory. Special installations convey the glass panes from the melting furnace to the large drawing machines, which turn out panes of impressive size. From here the panes are conveyed to a place where they are checked and sent into the storage area, according to the customer's demands, after which they make their way to the processing — that is, finishing — section.

The window panes which are then checked by the technical control office, have no inclusions, big blemishes, ripples, blisters, scratches, etc.

The excellent quality of the drawn glass produced by the factory lends itself to being processed into the most diverse assortments.

The factory makes machines which give drawn window glass different shapes and sizes.

An example in point is the section concerned with the manufacture of frosted and tinted glass. Another highly appreciated type of window is the so-called "curtain" window glass.

Part of the glass produced in Tirnavani is dispatched to the local glass section. Here diligent workers spread special layers on the glass, turning it into clear, glossy looking glass, without surface stains or distortions. The section further produces polished looking glass, selenite glass, and glass with various tints.

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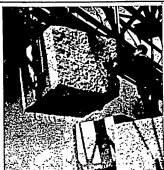
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Views of a building glass factory



Views of a building glass factory

### BUILDING MATERIALS

● PORTLAND CEMENT BSS, 12/1947

● MECHANICALLY DRAWN WINDOW GLASS, ORNAMENT, RIBBED, WIRE, FROSTED AND MOUSSELIN WINDOW GLASS, GLASS WOOL, ETC.

● RUSCHITA AND MONEASA MARBLE

● BORSEC AND DEVA TRAVERTINE

● GYPSUM

● "STUCCATIN" PLASTER (for building purposes) AND ALABASTER PLASTER (for sculpture)

● KISELGIUR (raw or ground)

are supplied at convenient prices by



BUCHAREST, PIATA ROSETTI, No. 4  
CABLES: "ROMANOEXPORT" — BUCHAREST  
PHONE: 4.33.96



Building glass

of glass wool — another product of the Tirnavani factory, which, like the cases, are packed, ready to leave for the ports of Constanta.

A long journey abroad is ahead

# MEDIA

## THE CITY OF GLASS

If you cross the wide, straight Tirasva (situated on the Szechuan) — a part of the country used in the means for its shoe vintages and the dry gas of good quality occurring in its depths — you come across the nearly impenetrable walls of the city of Media — a great vestige of ancient times.

Media occupies an area that is not only a survival of a bygone civilization, it is proof of man's determination. Indeed a settlement was erected here, at the foot of the mountain, surrounded by thick walls to be a barrier in the way of invaders, a shelter for creative activity.

Now after the passage of centuries, the walls are so small that the town, hatched by the population, looks after them and consolidates them, that it may stand over to the future generations testimonies of their long gone by.

The settlement inside these walls is becoming ever more flourishing with every passing day. Despite the fact that the city now after a ten years' absence would hardly be able to find its way in it. Road, well paved streets, flowering squares, new and elegant buildings, and especially tall factory chimneys, visible from a great distance meet the visitor's eye. The smoke soon skyward by these chimneys of white smoke and more every year, plainly shows that an intensive activity is carried on here, and that Media citizens spare no effort to increase their prosperity.

No need to seek your brain to know what Media factory turn out. The haste of herds crossing the streets of the city, loaded with the most diverse kinds of glassware, the long rows of trucks at the railway station with a



Glass engravers hand down their trade from generation to generation.

It is therefore little wonder that Media glassware — bell bowls, trays, ashed bowls, butter dishes, sugar basins, preserve dishes and round-trunk bowls, wine, water, and champagne jugs, bottles of different forms and sizes, decanters, lamp chimneys, bronze lamps, chimneys for barbeque heaters, scent bottles, bookends, etc. — has won exportation in different foreign markets. Many of the products made at Media are now being recognized by other

countries in Europe as well as Asia and Africa. Among the biggest purchasers of Media glassware we may cite: Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey, Hungary and the U.S.A.

With every passing year Media glassware is being exported to more and more countries the world over and, together with this commodity, the skill and diligence of its craftsmen also become more and more famous.

For instance, one obtains valuable information on the high technique of this machine and especially on the quality of the products they are turning out.

In the ring-frame section — the chief part of the big hall, where the machines are arranged like beehives, the workers take the sheets, making to and fro from one end of the ring frames to the other, speedily changing the cylinders clad in a thick snowy mantle of cotton yarn. How splendid are the machines with which the Media textile mill has been endowed. Cotton carding machines, rolling mills, spinnings, ring-frames, automatic looms, etc. Most of them have been imported, but quite a few have been produced by our engineering industry.

Talking to an expert, the chief engineer, he has become an important centre of the Rumanian textile industry.

Visiting the Media textile mill one meets only with new, modern and improved equipment. In the big halls, where the machines are arranged like beehives, the workers take the sheets, making to and fro from one end of the ring frames to the other, speedily changing the cylinders clad in a thick snowy mantle of cotton yarn. How splendid are the machines with which the Media textile mill has been endowed. Cotton carding machines, rolling mills, spinnings, ring-frames, automatic looms, etc. Most of them have been imported, but quite a few have been produced by our engineering industry.

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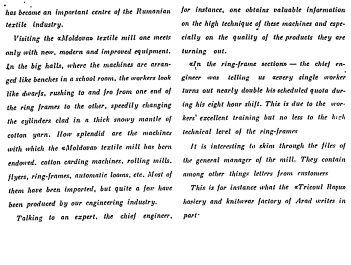
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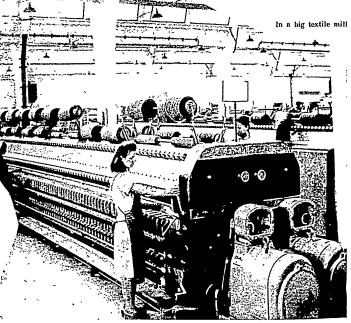


## A NEW TEXTILE MILL

From the life in the old town of Buzasi, spreading over one hillside and hills to the town of Rumania, has been paternal and his latest would five years ago. It was then the construction began here of a great textile mill — one of the biggest in Rumania. From that day on a steady building life represented the future of the town. It took only 24 months to build the mill and, when completed, it fundamentally changed



In a big textile mill



...We are glad to inform you that following analysis by our technical section, the yarn supplied by you has proved in accordance with our requirements and most satisfactory in manufacture. There are many such letters in the files of the general manager.

The satisfaction expressed in the letters of different countries of the Media textile mill is due to the good work carried out by the diligent employees of the mill. Every year we had to ensure superior quality in all products bearing the Media label. Highly trained technical engineers and technicians permanently carry out different tests. The mill moreover has a laboratory for technical tests. Every pro-

duct is meticulously tested before being used by the mill.

More than 200 new cotton print designs will be turned out by the Media textile mill this year. The wide range of products and their improved quality is due to the mill's protecting and designing centre. And the artistic council set up in 1954 is also responsible to a large extent for these achievements. It is the task of this council constantly to raise the artistic quality of the fabric made by the Media textile mill.

The laboratory of the Media Textile Mill



Another consignment of cloth is leaving the mill

fabrics, 230 new assortments of silk fabrics, 100 assortments of woollen fabrics and 85 new models of knifewear.

Modern figures are but dry things. Looking at the windows of the massive products of the Media textile industry, which bring of high quality and faithful workmanship are beginning to conquer many foreign markets.

In the hall of the G.D. Ghorghiu-Dej Garment Factory

There is nothing in the garment sector of New York — the world centre of ready-made articles of dress — to compare with this factory, as the garment industry of New York for the most part consists up of small workshops housed in the big skyscrapers.

Describing the Bucharest factory, the author of the article speaks of the large area it covers, of its social construction and the large number of women workers who are in a majority. They turn out 20,000 articles of dress a day. The American journalist further writes: "These articles include men's jackets, ladies' shirts, etc. The factory rooms are unusually large and the conditions of work excellent, surpassing by far previous conditions in Bucharest."

The author of the feature remarks on the fact that women work 48 hours a week. "You have the feeling that everybody is working intelligently there in a demanding, and yet a chance victory is by no means ignored. On the contrary, it is shown great regard and the girls working in the shops give him a friendly smile."

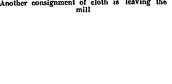
The author then points out that the rest paid by the workers for a two-room flat was considered remarkably cheap and the price of dinner at the canteen of the factory well liked considerations. The photos published by the paper show a worker working on the conveyor belt system, and the canteen of the factory with its up-to-date kitchen where the workers' lunch is cooked.

In the rail motor that took me back to Bucharest a paper of the previous day fell into my hands. One of the articles in that paper was devoted to the Rumanian textile industry. As I was now conversant with this problem, I skimmed through the article and was struck by some significant facts. I thus learned that in 1955 the Rumanian textile industry had produced among other things over 300 new assortments of cotton

A feature on the G.D. GHORGHIU-DEJ Garment Factory published by the New York Times

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In this feature headed: "Great Garment Factory in Rumania Displays 8,000 Workers" the author has to admit that the trade industry stands in sharp contrast to the small garment workshops of New York. Describing this Rumanian factory as probably the biggest in the world, the author states that as regards output,



In a hall of the G.D. Ghorghiu-Dej Garment Factory

there is nothing in the garment sector of New York — the world centre of ready-made articles of dress — to compare with this factory, as the garment industry of New York for the most part consists up of small workshops housed in the big skyscrapers.

Describing the Bucharest factory, the author of the article speaks of the large area it covers, of its social construction and the large number of women workers who are in a majority. They turn out 20,000 articles of dress a day. The American journalist further writes: "These articles include men's jackets, ladies' shirts, etc. The factory rooms are unusually large and the conditions of work excellent, surpassing by far previous conditions in Bucharest."

The author of the feature remarks on the fact that women work 48 hours a week. "You have the feeling that everybody is working intelligently there in a demanding, and yet a chance victory is by no means ignored. On the contrary, it is shown great regard and the girls working in the shops give him a friendly smile."

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View of a large footwear factory

in Rumania and abroad, on account of its elegant models as well as its immense solidity and careful workmanship. As the Indian, Latin, Delhi, and other fairs in which Rumania participated in 1955, the footwear exhibited by the Media factory attracted the greatest attention, and subsequent orders have poured in from customers in different countries.

The workers employed at the Media factory know that their work is appreciated abroad and that

## GIANT GARMENT FACTORY IN RUMANIA

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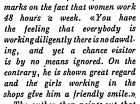
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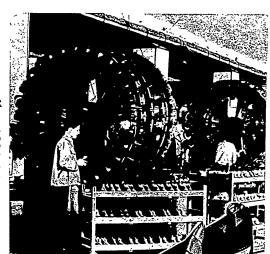
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## The KIROV Factory

A COMPLEX INDUSTRIAL UNIT FOR FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURE

ONE of the modern units manufacturing footwear in the Kirov factory, on the outskirts of Bucharest on the banks of the Dimbovita.

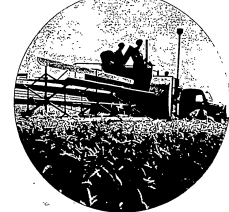
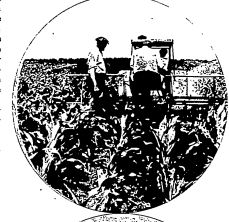
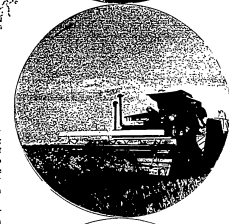
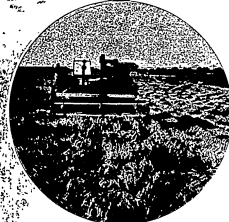
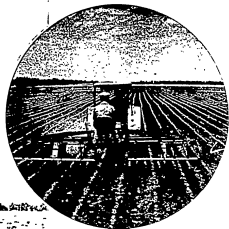
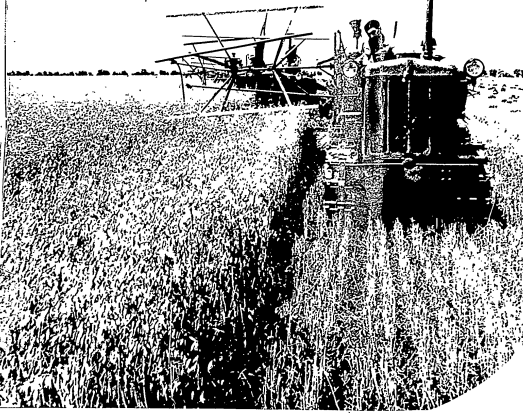
Equipped with modern equipment, the Kirov factory is a high technical level and has been for long years in the hands of the Rumanian People's Republic. The factory is a great industrial complex for the manufacture of footwear and other leather articles: shoes, boots, slippers, etc. The factory has a large number of workers, many of whom have been trained in the most important of the footwear industry in the world. The factory is a great industrial complex for the manufacture of footwear and other leather articles: shoes, boots, slippers, etc. The factory has a large number of workers, many of whom have been trained in the most important of the footwear industry in the world.



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# GREAT BREAD PRODUCERS



SPECIAL museums in Rumania exhibit wooden ploughs and primitive harrows working not too remote past when 75 per cent of the Rumanian peasants tilled their land with those outdated implements.

Only ten years ago, there were 25,000 wooden ploughs in Rumania. However in those last ten years the situation has undergone a rapid and radical change. Rumanian farming today has as its disposal 30,000 tractors calculated in conventional tractors of 15 HP, 15,000 threshing-machines, 1527 harvesting combines, etc.

The state has constantly supported the growth of agricultural production on small individual farms as well as on the big state farms, its main concern being the mechanization of agriculture. 1616 Rumanian ploughs today turn out farm machinery and implements. In the past five years the metallurgical industry has turned out more than 30 new types of tractors.

The electrochemical and chemical industries do their bit in promoting agriculture.

Experts have calculated that thanks to mechanization, our agriculture has increased its output by 28 per cent while the use of chemical fertilizers has further increased it by 48 per cent. 1955 is a convincing confirmation of these calculations. A million-ton grain crop was planned for 1955, but last autumn's harvest exceeded the envisaged output of nearly 12,000,000 tons.

The more than a million tons of grain cropped in 1955 is excess of planned figures are not only of economic significance, they also prove that the growth of agricultural output has become a phenomenon characteristic of every peasant farm and agricultural cooperative. Agricultural cooperatives and state farms, justly described as "Great Bread Producers," are a living and convincing example in this respect.

Last summer Vasil Stănişă living in the North of the country and Vasile Pîrvoş who farm in the South heard of each other through the newspapers. They are but simple peasants both of them but skilled tillers of the soil and so they agreed by letter to vie with each other in obtaining large crops by making use of the gains of science. The letter was laid propped to obtain 10,000 kg of maize to the hectare cropped 15,000 kg and 100,000 kg of sugar beet — an unparalleled yield in those parts.

It must have taken a century to cover the path leading from the wooden plough to the microscope of the Lomonosov agricultural cooperative near Sibiu, one would think. And yet it was done in barely ten years. The fact that peasants study the mystery of grain through the microscope is the clue to the mystery of Rumania's increased agricultural production, to the new species of grain grown throughout the country, and to the transformation of extensive into intensive agriculture in our country, with ever greater crops being reaped every year over the same area.

Since 1947 a new species of grain has been sown in Rumania — the Bărăgaş 77 — which yields more than 3000 kg per hectare.

The Bărăgaş, that fertile plain the black soil of which is famous abroad, is now the country's granary. But, making use of scientific methods, Rumanian peasants nowadays also succeed in growing selected grain on rocky or degraded land the fertility of which they sometimes enhance by undertaking genuine mass actions. In Cluj region, the peasants of several villages have reclaimed for agriculture 2000 ha of meadows, which will, according to summary estimates, yield a yearly crop of 6500 tons of selected wheat, 6250 tons of maize or 65,000 tons of sugar beet.

And these facts are by no means exceptions. They are merely a few data picked out from among thousands of a similar nature, showing the constant progress of Rumanian agriculture.

## AN AGRICULTURAL BRANCH ON THE UPSWING

# Livestock

Through the advance of science and the support of the state, the livestock industry in Rumania has achieved in mountain pastures which now yield 16,000 kg per hectare, as against 5,500 kg in former times.

Feeding after scientific criteria is a necessary prerequisite for developing livestock by increasing their number and productivity.

There is an old Rumanian proverb to the effect that she-milk is in your own bag, which means that it is directly dependent on the food given to animals. In Northern Moldavia in a state cattle farm has become famous through one of the breeders employed there — Constantin Adolphei, Hero of Socialist Labour. Though of little education, he is an labor scientist. His knowledge may now be compared with that of the best zootechnicians.

Some of the cows he has tended have yielded up to 8,000 kg of milk a year. The adoption of rational feeding methods has now been extended throughout the country and the results are reflected in the development of our livestock.



With other well-kept cattle all through the country was questioned after a study by Rumanian peasants in the past. The cattle's well-being, which used to be the sole economic support of a peasant household, often had priority over the peasant's own welfare.

But facts prove that cattle breeding is a problem which has been successfully solved nowadays.

"The milk-cows with grain contain 3000 nourishing units, the cows alone another 3150 units, that makes 6150 altogether... The cow eats 25 kg a day, giving 10 kg of milk in exchange."

I met a peasant in Clujina region who made the above calculation with the ease with which he would have counted the colts in his pocket. To ensure the necessary fodder for his animals in every peasant household is no longer a problem, and this is due to the fact that it has become first of all a state problem.

Groups of scientific researchers have studied and tested for years the development of green fodder. Today an increase in green output has been achieved in mountain pastures which now yield 16,000 kg per hectare, as against 5,500 kg in former times.

that are concluded the state gives financial support to every individual breeder in addition to other considerable advantages.

Agricultural cooperatives enjoy special support yielding excellent results. In Clujina region, which is an important grain producing region of Rumania, the zootechnical sector of agricultural cooperatives has marked the following increases:

The figure 100 being taken as a basis for 1950, in 1954 the increase in livestock stood at 214 per cent, and in 1955 at 274 per cent. The Sulist cooperative in the Bucharest region has a flock of 2000 sheep — as much as several villages around in the past.

For in the development of Rumania livestock a period of accidentalness. The increase is as well as it is constant. Starting from present figures, an increase to 15 million head of sheep is envisaged in the next five years, 8 million of which will have fine and semi-fine wool. The other branches of zootechnics have made similar plans for the future.

These plans will certainly be fulfilled at every point, which will ensure abundant supplies to the population and ever increasing stocks for export.

In the neighbourhood of the well known station of Constanta, an experimental zootechnical station has been set up, which is eloquent proof of what the adoption of scientific methods can achieve. A breed has been created here of merino sheep with coarse wool, Merino-Pina, which can be made into the finest cloth.

The adoption of scientific methods has moreover brought about a rise in the prolificity of sheep to 140 per cent, and rams are bred here weighing 150 kg and yielding 13 kg of wool a year. But the experimental station is by no means a closed where goats are barred to and yield good fruit in the remotest hamlets. The experimental station has laid the foundation of two model sheep farms of the Merino-Pina breed at Paltani mare and Sigeia, two production cooperatives in the district.

And other scientific stations in our country pursue similar aims just as perseveringly. This is quite novel in the zootechnical history of Rumania — as new and edifying as to see the formerly backward and superstitious shepherd who would turn to the state to learn what to do has in store for him and for the country transformed into a current reader of scientific pamphlets.

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Not long ago a peasant was on his way to the centre of the Magyar Autonomous Region. All presently stopped in amazement to look after him. One peasant, whose name was Ignac Likacs was leading by a rope two cows of a also never before seen in those parts.

In the state procurement and contract offices, it was established that the cows weighed nearly two tons. The peasant received besides the price — 15,000 lei — also a premium in agricultural implements. Under the contract

### INCREASE IN THE STOCK OF SHEEP WITH FINE AND SEMI-FINE WOOL

TODAY Rumania counts among the great sheep breeding countries of Europe. At the end of 1954 the stock of sheep with fine and semi-fine wool has increased from nearly 1,000,000 head from 1951 to 2,000,000 head. The wool yield has increased from 500 kg per year to 1,500 kg per year. The number of sheep per 100 hectares of arable land, which was 100 in 1951, has increased to 200 in 1954. The breeding of sheep and especially of sheep with fine and semi-fine wool will be greatly developed in the Rumanian People's Republic. The figure envisaged for the next five years is 15 million sheep, 8 million of which will be with fine and semi-fine wool.

### MORE FRUIT TREES ARE PLANTED

IN autumn 1955 nearly 17 million fruit trees were planted in all districts of our country. In the districts 272,000 plum trees, 276,000 pear trees, 233,000 plum trees of the Prunella species, 174,000 apple trees, 46,700 quince trees, as well as 1,000 almond trees were planted. In the districts 1,000 of them in the Clujina region alone. In the district and all of the other districts, the number of trees planted is increasing. The figure envisaged for the next five years is 15 million trees, 8 million of which will be with fine and semi-fine wool.



# COTNARI

Old handloom looms many lovely places and settlements wide fame of Cotnari. Especially among the vineyards (grapevines) by our country, Cotnari wine retains a place of honour. Those who have written about Moldavia, or they who have seen Cotnari, have never failed to dwell on and greatly praise Cotnari wine. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Cotnari wine is so famous in our country. That was the reason why the Cotnari wine was the first to be sent to the USSR. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Cotnari wine is so famous in our country. That was the reason why the Cotnari wine was the first to be sent to the USSR.

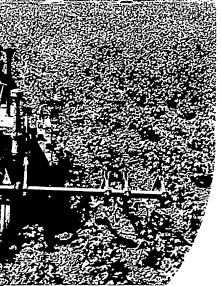
Old for the days of Cotnari wine. For them it is a matter of pride. And the truth is that wherever has been Cotnari wine can be found. It is a matter of pride. And the truth is that wherever has been Cotnari wine can be found. It is a matter of pride. And the truth is that wherever has been Cotnari wine can be found.

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## BĂRĂGAN, GRENIER DE LA ROUMANIE



**THE BĂRĂGAN...**  
The Bărăgan region is a fertile area in Romania, known for its agricultural production. The soil is rich and the climate is suitable for growing various crops. The region has a long history of farming and is an important part of the country's food supply.

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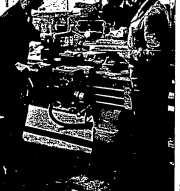
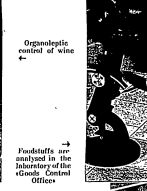
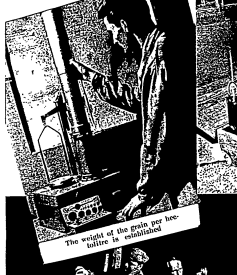


O.C.M. THE GOODS CONTROL OFFICE



Dimensional and quality control of timber

Quality control of vegetables



After being checked, the timber is marked

The weight of the grain per hectare

Organoleptic control of wine

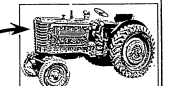
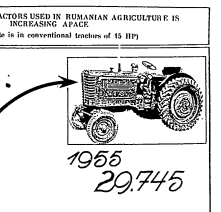
Final checks are made in the laboratory of the Goods Control Office

Meat is being checked

Control balls according to the Schelling's method

The office of the O.C.M. is in Bucharest, Bd. N. Bălcescu No. 23, Phone 5-60-60, Cabinet O.C.M.E. Bucharest ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

**INCREASED TOBACCO OUTPUT IN THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**  
Romania is one of the leading tobacco producers in Europe. The country has a long history of tobacco cultivation and is known for its high-quality tobacco products. The output has increased significantly in recent years, thanks to improved farming techniques and government support.



# BOOKS

## IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



In recent years publishing activity has been on the upsurge in our country. Through published in the editions, literary books by Rumanian and foreign classical and contemporary authors come out of print. The works of great masters of world literature (Homer, Shakespeare, Goethe, Gogol, Hugo, Schiller, Moliere, Tolstoy, Cervantes and others) as well as of valuable contemporary writers from among whom we cite Panner, Prichard, Ionesco, Dujoviz, Tamas, Iltan, Amos, Iltan, have been brought out in wide issue and vast editions.

Rumanian classical and contemporary literature is spreading more and more not only in the country but also abroad. The works of Rumanian writers such as Valter Belinca, I. I. Cautela, Ion Creanga, Nicolai Sadoveanu, Tudor Arghezi, Liviu Rebreanu, Mihail Seban, Gabriel Liiceanu, Oscar Wilde, Camil Petrescu, Peter Dinklage, present in Rumanian editions, are being translated into many countries. The monographs, poems and novels dealing with Rumanian art — painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, wood carving, etc. — with the text in Rumanian, French, English, German, Russian and Italian are of great interest to lovers of beauty. The black and white or colored reproductions of the works of Rumanian artists are highly appreciated by connoisseurs for their artistic excellence of the most delicate shades. In this respect we should mention the monographs of the artist, the work on Rumanian Architecture, Rumanian Folk Art, an album — and the magazine which is the Rumanian People's Republic.



Today quite a number of newspapers and reviews with rich and varied contents are brought out in Rumania in editions replying an impressive figure, for they find readers in the most out-of-the-way corners of the country. Newspapers and publications in various languages such as for instance La Rumanie Nouvelle in French, Rumania Today in English, French German and Spanish, Kademla Rumania in Russian, the Rumanian Review in English, French and German, are all available to foreign readers desiring to get acquainted with the Rumanian People's Republic.

formation concerning the new life in Rumania, the industrial development in the sphere of technique and industry, culture, the arts and sports. As a consequence their publications can give with any paper or magazine of world circulation.

While exposing literary, artistic and technical books, the Rumanian People's Republic issues a great number of scientific and literary books as well as works on art.

The enrichment of books and musical scores is encouraged and supported by the Rumanian state which considers them as a powerful means promoting better understanding and a rapprochement between nations.

At present they are engaged in producing carpets, umbrellas, fabrics, artistically wrought wood and other articles which in a few months will be the pride of our country. Abroad they will be the proud proof of the skill and love of beauty of Rumanian craftsmen.

...You will meet here people practicing crafts handed down to them from one generation to the other, for it is a trade that has been practiced in our country for many centuries.

This is what our guide told us when he introduced us into the workshop of a carpet weaver. The weaving of the carpet, which is about 150 cm long and 100 cm wide, had been in the trade from the age of 16. They had learned how to make the carpet from their parents who learned from their grandfathers.

There were very few such centers in our country in former days. Only three of them in Bucharest, Iasi and Buzau. But of late other centers, under the supervision of older Rumanians, have been opened in many of the big towns of Rumania — Cluj, Timisoara, Galati, Tirgu Mures and elsewhere.

The different patterns and special designs of the carpets are made on the frame and by hand, which accounts for the superior quality of the carpets. Being hand made they are much more resistant than the machine-made. Besides a much greater variety of colors and designs can be used.

Formerly the only record factory in Rumania was merely a branch of some foreign concern which used to send here the models for recording. Synthetic or chamber music was not recorded, although our country had many popular composers and performers. The recording was carried on in a poorly equipped studio.

At present the musical movement in Rumania is on the upswing. The country boasts 18 philharmonic orchestras and many folk music ensembles. Hundreds of scores of every kind of music are published yearly.

It is the upsurge of our musical movement which accounts for the development of our gramophone record industry. The record factory records the best works and performances of our composers and musicians.

The Rumanian record of 78 r.p.m. turned out by the «Electrorecords» factory is similar to other records produced the world over. It is of a brilliant polish, with ground edges, is labelled in foreign languages, etc. The record is produced out of a plastic mass of excellent quality. It is not brittle and is keeping with the general technical conditions required. The record is first packed in a cellophane cover and subsequently in a bright colored cardboard case adorned with Rumanian designs.

The reputation of these records is varied and attractive. It includes a great many folk songs and dances, more particularly horns and the lively dances which are the straba. These songs and dances have a vigorous rhythm, melodious, colorful and lively.

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# Genuine Folk Art OBJECTS



A few days ago visiting one of the centers where, with their soft fingers, more than 500 artisans turn out wonderful art objects, I watched their skill and patience and became aware of the exceptional quality of the objects made by them.

At present they are engaged in producing carpets, umbrellas, fabrics, artistically wrought wood and other articles which in a few months will be the pride of our country. Abroad they will be the proud proof of the skill and love of beauty of Rumanian craftsmen.

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The Rumanian record of 78 r.p.m. turned out by the «Electrorecords» factory is similar to other records produced the world over. It is of a brilliant polish, with ground edges, is labelled in foreign languages, etc. The record is produced out of a plastic mass of excellent quality. It is not brittle and is keeping with the general technical conditions required. The record is first packed in a cellophane cover and subsequently in a bright colored cardboard case adorned with Rumanian designs.

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harmonious colors. The artistic skill of these fabrics and embroideries and their vivid and varied colors characteristic of the Rumanian folk art are highly appreciated abroad. Rumanian embroidery has been admired by nearly all our foreign guests as well as by those who have visited the International Fair where they have been exhibited.

The sections where the objects of wrought wood are made are remarkable for their silence. The artisans with exquisite care paint the objects made out of carved or turned wood; a soft, flower-ven, a linden. The painted objects form with leaves, flowers or geometrical designs. After being painted the objects are lacquered, later being packed and sent abroad.

The following wooden objects are especially here: boxes, writing-pads, album, vases, perfume-bottles, ironstone-bases, brooches, key-stands, and even household goods such as napkin rings or knife and fork rest, salt-cellars, trays, picture frames, buttons, etc.

The painters and sculptors who make these articles and toys together with the head of the section, are all members of the Union of Artists. They have succeeded as well as the models displayed. The most charming, delicate, shows scenes of the Christmas dance, a piece of work which has won high appreciation, being awarded a prize at the VII World Festival of Youth and Students at Warsaw.

Leaving the folk-art cooperative, I carried with me the conviction that valuable work was being achieved there. Soon the fields of the artisans' labour will be expanded, testified to the love of beauty of the Rumanian people.



## THE RECORD FINDER

This is a reproduction of the article published by the music critic Paul Duvon in the magazine 'L'Espresso'. Duvon, dealing with certain recordings of the most interesting folk music that has ever come to the attention of the French public, writes in an interesting and very readable way about the folk music of the Rumanian People's Republic.

...In view of the excellence of the entire work, it is difficult to single out one dance as being better (initially speaking) than another. However, we must mention the song called 'Tri, Tri, Tri', with a rhythm as compelling as that seen anywhere else. The opening lines from Clujean, Romania, with its melody and its lyrics, are a masterpiece of folk music.

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## RUMANIAN GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

RUMANIAN gramophone record production has not lag behind the other countries in 1956 to meet the continuous and ever increasing requirements. «Electrorecords» has already started recording Rumanian synthetic and chamber music as well as series from operas sung by Rumanian folk singers.

Light and dance music also takes up an important part in the repertoire of «Electrorecords». Some of the Rumanian composers have written dance music and love songs which are great favorites.

We further find in the repertoire of «Electrorecords» the repertoire of Rumanian folk music. The «Electrorecords» factory records the best works and performances of our composers and musicians.

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## INTERESTING RUMANIAN FOLK MUSIC

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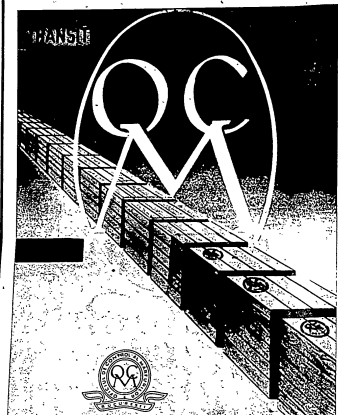
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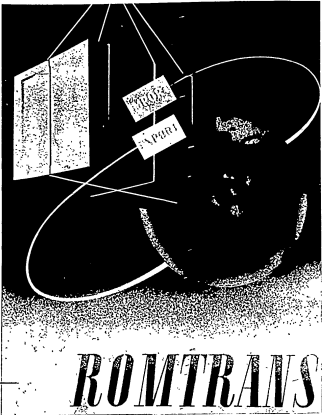
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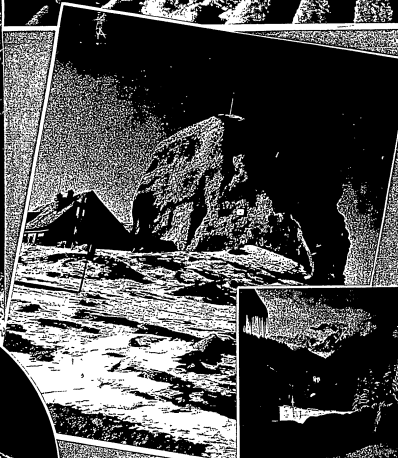
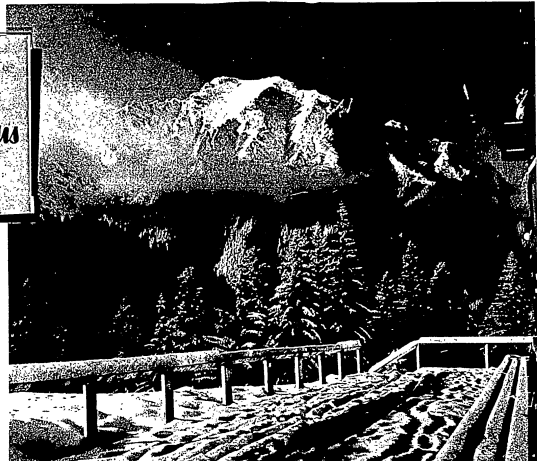
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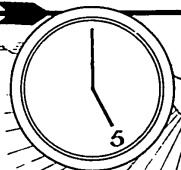
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A visit to Rumania will enable you to admire snow-capped mountain peaks,葱翠-wooded fir woods, towering with rare grass, grottoes, lakes in the mountains and plains, the rocky sub-Carpathian hills, the famous Danube Delta with its rich flora and fauna, the wonderful shores of the Black Sea with their modern beaches, and the famous Rumanian health resorts and spas in the mountains and at the seaside. You will also get to know the famous Rumanian folk costumes, songs and dances. Hotels and restaurants, special arrangements, motor-cars and buses for excursions are at the disposal of tourists. All kinds of services are offered in excellent conditions at convenient prices.

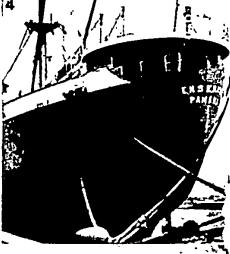
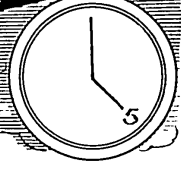
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# A DAY IN THE SEAPORT OF *Constantza*



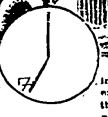
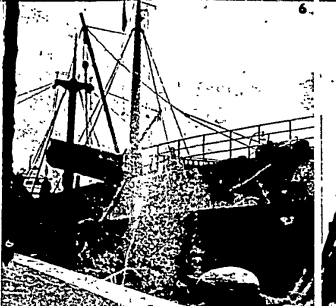
The gloom of night has not yet dispersed and already the gulls spread their white wings in flight. Puffy-crested waves continually dash against the breakwaters. The day promises to be fine and the sea is as smooth as glass. (1)

The sailors on board the ships lying at anchor in the port have come out on deck and are greedily taking in the fresh morning air. A gentle breeze flutters gaily, the many-colored flags at the masts making a symphony of bright, pleasing colours.

A new day, a day of work, is beginning. But the port has not been idle during the night just come to an end. The pilot's boat has safely guided into port the "Dietor", flying the Norwegian flag, the "Luna" of Amsterdam, and the "Ensenada" flying

the Panama flag. (2-3-4). Vessels that have come a long way! Now, at dawn, the skippers of the newly arrived ships land to report to the port authorities. Constantza, the biggest Rumanian sea port, throbs with activity for

Rumania carries on a brisk foreign trade. Work in the port never ceases. Vessels from all over the world flying the most varied flags lie at anchor. The number of ships putting into and leaving the port of Constantza is



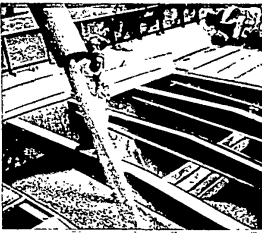
increasing signs—evidence of our increasing foreign trade. Some of these ships load industrial machinery and equipment, others unload raw materials for the metal industry; some bring citrus fruits, spices, chemicals, drugs, etc. while others

leave with cargoes of Rumanian goods: grain, oil-field products, timber, tractors, glassware, furniture, etc. Adequate port facilities permit rapid and easy handling of commodities. A great bustle prevails around the ships. The Soviet vessel "Tula" is

unloading a cargo of raw cotton. (5). The unloading is carried out with the aid of a huge crane hanging over one side of the ship. On the other side, the winches haul up the cotton bales from the hold dropping them into

storehouses in the port, whence they will be dispatched to the Rumanian spinning and weaving mills. The winch operator on the "S. A. Onito" is shouting out his orders. He skilfully handles a pile of timber, which is carefully lowered into the

hold of the ship to be stacked (6). On the wharves, lorries and mechanical stackers dash to and fro loaded with all kinds of goods: tin, cement, phosphates, etc. At the oil wharves, activity is always in full swing. The "West-



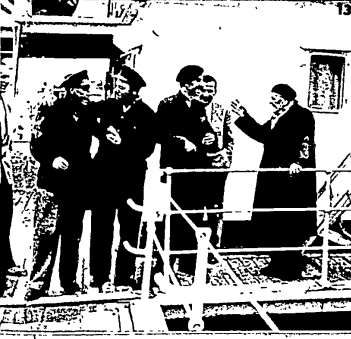
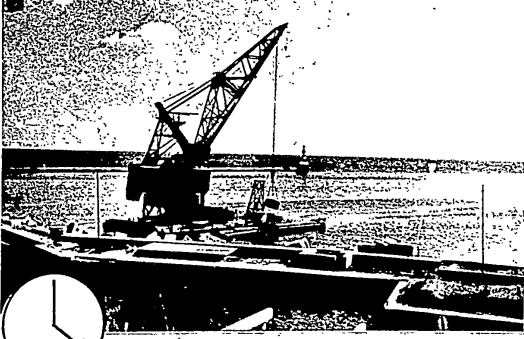
brook" oil tanker from London (7) is just casting anchor. The sailors take advantage of loading time and have a game of football on improved grounds in the immediate vicinity of the port. Whether they hail from Norway, Britain or Finland, from the

Soviet Union or France, they are all fond of soccer. Towering over the port are imposing silos. The "Friedrich Engels", a Rumanian vessel, has anchored before a ship. A special device makes it possible for the grain to pass directly from the silo into

the ship's hold, of which has been specially fitted out for this purpose. (8). The precious cargo will soon leave the port, carrying Rumanian grain to remote corners of the world. Special preparations are under way

before the "Angelika" flying the Czech flag. A whole fleet of barges has to be taken on board. Although they are invited in a most courteous manner to step forward, these by no means ordinary passengers prove rather obstinate, and it is only

when the ram promptly leads the way that they follow (9). At wharf No. 12, the Rumanian S.S. "Ardealul" and "Berezina" can hardly be seen for the huge cranes which incessantly haul up fodder meal, cement, window panes and sodium sul-



phate products bound for Istanbul, Izmir and other far-off ports (10). While the vessels are being loaded and unloaded, experts, controllers and tallymen carry out quality control of the goods which have just come in or are about to leave.

On board the "Winnitzer" of Hamburg, Peter Bergman, the skipper, together with the delegate of the Goods Control Office of the Chamber of Commerce of the Rumanian People's Republic is checking his cargo of fuel oil (11).

Constantza is a modern port, with excellent port facilities. However, due to the increased traffic, it is continually being enlarged and equipped. While the unloading and loading of ships is proceeding at the wharves, a floating crane lifts blocks

of 45-50 tons which are dropped into the water where diverse work on a new wharf (12). Evening is falling. On some of the ships work is already at a standstill. The sailors light their pipes and prepare for a visit to the town where

entertainment halls and restaurants are eager to welcome them. When the ship leaves port, those sailors will carry with them the memory of the days spent in Constantza and of the friendships they have struck up here. (13-14).

