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Selected Information On East European Industrial Plants

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

This report consists of compilations of fragmentary information on individual industrial plants in the East European Satellites (except Albania), primarily for 1959, with additional information on long-range plans, when available.

The report supplies the following information as available: Name of plant, location, organization, construction, capacity, output, products, expansion and investments, and difficulties.

Descriptions of production processes and product specifications are not included. Technical data are confined to indications of magnitude, complexity, and technical level of the production process.

The report is based on East European newspapers and periodicals, the JPRS summaries of the provincial press of various East European countries, and the Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe.

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Part 1: HEAVY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

I. BULGARIA

Name of Plant: "Andrey Zhdanov Railroad Car Plant

Location: Dryanovo

Output: To complete production plan for the Third Five-Year Plan in three years and ten months; will produce in this time 220 passenger cars, 480 refrigerator cars, 12 mail cars, 4 sleeping cars and 4 restaurant cars and new narrow-gauge passenger, freight, and mail cars, and will repair 3,546 passenger cars and 477 refrigerator cars

Source: Sofia, Nasha Rodina, Apr 59, p 21

Name of Plant: "Budashtnost" Plant (Zavod "Budashtnost")

Location: Chirpan

Output: 1958 production valued at 20,943,000 leva; production for 1959 expected to total 39,665,000 leva; within next four years, plant is expected to produce goods worth 127,300,000 leva. In 1959, plant was scheduled to produce a total of 520 seed cleaning machines of the "Budashtnost" type capable of cleaning up to 1,000 kilograms of seed per hour

Products: More than 70 types of machines, including "Budashtnost" Seed Cleaning Machine, machine for sharpening stakes, machine for reaping clover seed, onion planter, "OV-10" grain cleaning machine;

grain loader with capacity of 40 tons per hour, seed cleaning machine with 3.5 ton capacity, corn shucker handling 3.5 tons, and an ensilage combine.

Sources: Sofia, Sofiyska Pravda, 24 Feb 59

Stara Zagora, Septemvri, 10 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Bolshevik" State Instrument Plant (Durzhaven instrumentalen zavod "Bolshevik")

Location: Gabrovo

Products: Carbon, alloyed, and high-speed steel drills; milling cutters; dies and taps for metric, English, and pipe threading; various types of reamers; tool carbon, and alloyed steel files; gauges, and sliding calipers.

Source: Sofia, Tezhka Promishlenost, No 5, May 59, inside front cover.

Name of Plant: "Cherveno Zname" Railroad Car Construction Plant (Vagonostroitelen zavod "Cherveno Zname")

Location: Burgas

Output: Since 1951, the plant has produced 6,005 railroad freight cars.

Products: Gondola freighters, 50-ton covered freight cars, removable covers for gondola freight cars.

Sources: Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 1 Mar 59

Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 23 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Cherveno Zname" State Machine-Building Plant (DMZ "Cherveno Zname")

Location: Stara Zagora

Products: Machinery for bakeries, the canning, meat, oil-extraction, and beer industries; machines for kitchens, restaurants, and mess halls, and for various agricultural and artisan needs.

Source: Sofia, Tezhka Promishlenost, No 5, May 59, p 56

Name of Plant: Electric Motor Plant

Location: Troyan

Output: In 1959, 45,000 more motors [per year?] were scheduled for production; in 1963, 317,000 more motors were to be produced than [in 1958?]

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Zname, 9 Oct 59 5 8

Name of Plant: "Elprom" State Industrial Enterprise (DIR "Elprom")

Location: Not given [probably Varna]

Output: 1960 plan calls for 42 percent increase over 1959. Thus far, the enterprise has produced a total of 28,000 washing machines, while the 1960 plan calls for 36,000.

Products: Products called for by the 1960 plan include a "Kometa" type iron, and automatic water heater, boilers with a capacity of 120 liters, metal radiators, industrial resistance furnaces for non-ferrous metals, laboratory furnaces capable of up to 1,500 C, 100-kw heaters

for industrial enterprises, 50-kw welding tools for precision welding operations, and bakery ovens with a capacity of 9,000 loaves per day.

Source: Varna, Narodno Delo, 26 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Georgi Dimitrov" Locomotive and Railroad Car Plant (Lokomotivno-vagonen zavod "Georgi Dimitrov")

Location: Sofia

Output: In 1958, was scheduled to supply axles for more than 1,300 railroad cars. In first six months of 1959, planned to produce 70 self-unloading railroad cars for transporting overburden from open-pit mines. As of June 1959, was working on prototype of an open, two-axle freight car for the Hungarian railroads, with a freight capacity of 20 tons; 250 of these cars were to be produced for Hungary by end of 1959.

Sources: Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 12 Feb 59

Sofia, Trud, 19 Mar 59

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 4 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Georgi Dimitrov" Machine-Building Plant

Location: Vidin

Output: In 1958, plant produced a total of 2,380 pumps for irrigation; in 1959, it plans to produce 7,244. Its total production by the end of 1959 is expected to be 9,000 pumps of 70 types. According to a June 1959 source, the production plan for 1960 is 12,000 pumps; according to a January 1960 source, the plan calls for 15,000 pumps.

Products: The "125 AE 75" water pump, the "125 AE 140" pump, the "100 AE-75" pump.

Expansion and Investments: According to a January 1960 source, plant will have to be expanded in order to fulfill its 1960 plan. At that time, work had already begun on construction of the building for the new mechanical shop and a foundry capable of preparing an average of 8,000 tons of castings annually (double present production).

Sources: Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 14 Jan 59

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 10 Jun 59, 13 Oct 59, 14 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Georgi Dimitrov" Railroad Plant (Zhelezoputen zavod "Georgi Dimitrov")

Location: Not given

Products: In 1959, the plant was scheduled to produce, for the first time, double axle cars of the "Zh" and "OB" type for the transport of "inert" materials; also produces equipment for the heating of passenger coaches.

Source: Sofia, Sofiyska Pravda, 13 Jan 59.

Name of Plant: "G. Dimitrov" Shipbuilding and Repair Yards (Korabostroitelen i Koraboremonten Zavod "Georgi Dimitrov")

Location: Varna

Output: 1959 activities included the following: it began a series of concrete repair docks for the USSR; a total of nine were scheduled for construction by the end of 1960. It also worked on a series of

4,000-ton tankers, including the "Pamyat 26 Komisarov," the "Bolshevik Karayev," and the Fedya Gubanov (completed in August 1959); the fourth of this series was under construction in January 1960. It completed two 3,200-ton freighters, the Varna and the Burgas, in February 1959; a third freighter was planned for Czechoslovakia, and a fourth, scheduled for completion in 1959, for Korea. The shipyard also completed the 250-passenger vessel "Vasil Kolarov" on 3 October 1959 and the 3,200-ton cargo ship "Gjergj Kastrioti - Skenderbeu" [for Albania] in June 1959

1960 plans, according to a January 1960 source, include: series production of 4,000-ton tankers, with completion of three; completion of seven floating reinforced-concrete work ships [possibly the concrete docks mentioned earlier], seven 3,000-ton lake barges, eleven 1,000-ton river barges, one 3,200-ton cargo ship for Czechoslovakia, two luxury passenger ships for the USSR, one refrigerator ship for the Bulgarian fishing fleet, and a 5,000-ton cargo ship.

During the period of the Third Five Year Plan, shipyard will construct six 4,000-ton sea-river tankers, eight 5,000-ton river-lake tankers, one 5,000-ton cargo ship, one 5,000-ton sea tanker, five 3,200-ton cargo ships, four 1,500-ton tankers, eight 250-place passenger ships, seventy-two 1,000-ton Danube barges, and will do 250 million leva worth of ship repairs.

Sources: Varna, Narodno Delo, 1 Feb 59, 8 Feb 59, 10 Feb 59, 14 Feb 59, 22 Mar 59, 2 Apr 59, 6 May 59, 3 Oct 59,
Sofia, Otechestven Front, 1 Feb 59, 14 Feb 59,
Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 2 Apr 59, 16 Jun 59, 9 Aug 59
Sofia, Trud, 8 Jan 60, p 1

Name of Plant: "Georgi Dimitrov" State Machine Building Plant (DMZ "Georgi Dimitrov")

Location: Ruse

Output: Plant will produce [in 1960] more than 4,200 plows, 1,500 cultivators, 1,200 tractor seed drills with 36 boots (botush) each, and 200 "SOM-2 8" fruit seeders, for the TKZS, MTS, and DZS. About 64 percent of the machines produced will be exported

Products: 1959 plans included production of 17 new types of machinery, including a tractor-operated levelling machine with a 4-meter spread; a new type of plow for use with a "DT-54" tractor and in difficult soil areas; a prototype of a universal vine cultivating machine; harvesters; ditchdigging machines, and plows for 40-50 centimeter plowing. In 1960, plant will produce ten types of machines of the following groups: plows, cultivators, seeders, mowers, reapers, and threshers. Prototype department of plant will prepare silage combines, corn combines, and other machines in accordance with Soviet models

Sources: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamo, 19 Feb 60

Ruse, Dunavska Pravda, 15 Feb 59 & 2 Apr 59;

Name of Plant: "Ivan Dimitrov" State Shipyards (Durzhavna korabostroitelnitsa "Ivan Dimitrov")

Location: Ruse

Output: 1959 plan called for production of four 1,000-ton barges, two 300-ton sea freighters, three 5-ton cranes, and other vessels. The

tug Stefan Karadzha was completed and launched in March 1959. 1960 production will include twelve barges, five 5-ton electric gantry cranes, and two 300-ton shoreline navigation vessels.

Products: 600- and 1,000-horsepower tugs; 150- and 750-passenger vessels.

Sources: Ruse, Dunavska Pravda, 17 Jan 59, 6 Mar 59, 5 Dec 59, 12 Dec 59, 19 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Lovech Bicycle and Motorcycle Plant

Location: Lovech

Capacity: This is the only plant in Bulgaria which produces bicycles and motorcycles. It employs 3,000 workers now, and the total is expected to reach 4,000 in the near future.

Output:

Product	1958	1959	1960 (Plan)	1962 (Plan)
Motorcycles	2,150	6,000	7,500	20,000
Bicycles	38,000	--	--	110,000

Daily 1960 production: 250 bicycles and twenty-five 250-cubic-centimeter motorcycles

Products: It has dropped production of the "M-1-250" motorcycle and is producing an improved model, the 13-horsepower "M-2-250."

Source: Ruse, Dunavska Pravda, 4 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Machine Building Plant

Location: Gabrovo

Construction: According to 25 December 1958 source, construction had begun on this plant.

Products: Textile machines and spare parts for the textile industry.

Sources: Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 25 Dec 58

Sofia, Otechestven Front, 6 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Machine Building Plant (Mashinostroitelen zavod)

Location: Kolarovgrad

Output: As of early 1959, 23 presses for the production of polyethylene fabric, ordered by the "Stefan Kerenedchiev" Enterprise in Ruse, had been produced.

Products: Aluminum automobile pistons for "ZIL-150" and "ZIS-150" automobiles; a self-propelling, Bulgarian-made chassis, for which prototype is to be completed in March 1960 and series production to begin by end of 1960. The chassis will replace tractors now used for pulling agricultural machinery.

Expansion: Electric furnaces for smelting of nonferrous metals, the only furnaces of their kind in Bulgaria, were installed about March 1959.

Sources: Kolarovgrad, Kolarovgradska Borba, 24 Feb 59, 14 Mar 59, 6 Oct 59, 28 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Machine Building Plant

Location: Vazovgrad

Output: In 1960, plant will produce 1,500 self-discharging trailers for use in industrial plants and on farms. This trailer was designed by the plant and is the first to be built in Bulgaria.

Products: In June 1959, plant had completed the prototype of a tobacco-threading machine, the first of its kind to be manufactured in Bulgaria, and began series production.

Expansion: In June 1959, plant was being reconstructed for the production of ball bearings The total work area for this production will be 6,000 square meters. Machinery was furnished by the USSR and Czechoslovakia 1960 production will be 500,000 ball bearings. 1961, 3 million, and 1962, 5 million. Eight types of ball bearings are to be produced in the first years.

Sources: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 6 Jun 59, 26 Sep 59,
Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 10 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Mashtroy" Machine Building Plant (DMZ "Mashtroy")

Location: Troyan

Output: 1960: 300 new-type hay mowers, 45,000 new-type wood-cutting tools.

Products: In 1959, plant produced 10 new types of machines instead of the four planned. One was a heavy milling machine, the first for Bulgaria, with speeds from 5,000 to 10,000 rpm. In April 1959, plant was about to mass-produce a universal lathe adjustable for speeds from 130 to 4,000 rpm, costing 6,000 leva with all attachments.

Expansion: Reconstruction of plant for production of [more] woodworking machines was planned for 1959. Upon completion, in 1962, [annual] production will be 2,600 universal woodworking machines.

Sources: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 19 Nov 59

Vratsa, Otechestven Zov, 15 Apr 59

Sofia, Zemedelsko Zname, 9 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Machine Repair Plant at the "Gorubso" Enterprise (Remontnomekhanichen Zavod Pri "Gorubso")

Location: Kurdzhali

Products: Produces over 40 types of machines, including the 70- and 100-mm "Mekhanobur 5 A" and "Mekhano 6 A" membrane pumps, "RMK-4" vacuum pumps, the "BRP-21" high-speed mining drill, and flotation plant equipment. Has produced prototype of a "TRP-1 Youth" loading machine.

Source: Khaskovo, Rodopska Borba, 29 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Metal-Cutting Machines Plant (Zavod za metalorezheshti mashini)

Location: Sofia

Capacity: Can produce about 2,000 lathes annually.

Output: From early 1959 to October 1959, produced over 240 lathes, shaping machines, and boring machines for China, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and Switzerland

Products: More than 15 types of metal-cutting machines, including "gama" screw-cutting lathes S-9, S-10, S-11A, and others, with 4.5 - 10 kilowatt capacity electric motors. In October 1959 was working on order for "S-9" lathes for China.

Sources: Sofia, Tekhnika, No 7, 59, p 10

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 3 Mar 60

Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 24 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Nikola Yonkov Vaptsarkov" Machine Building Plant (Mashinostroitelen zavod "Nikola Yonkov Vaptsarov")

Location: Pleven

Output: According to a January 1960 source, two 60-ton presses had been recently shipped to Hungary; five more such presses were being produced for India and four for export elsewhere. Ten wine presses were ready for export to Czechoslovakia. At this time, also, the plant was completing a series of five "Kuzbas" type grain-drying machines for shipment to North Vietnam, a 150-liter cog oil pump for export to the United Arab Republic, and five additional 20-ton presses

Products: Beet washer for sugar mill; mill rollers for combination-fodder plants.

Sources: Pleven, Septemvriyska Pobeda, 19 Jan 60

Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 11 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Progress" Industrial Combine (Promkombinat "Progres")

Location: Plovdiv

Products: In April 1959, was producing asphalt sprayers of a new type consisting of a container for the asphalt, to be carried on a truck chassis, a trailer with a motor, and sprayer attachment. Is the only Bulgarian enterprise producing such machines. In 1960 will produce first metal snowplows made in Bulgaria, which will be made with 10-ton "Tatra" - type trucks; will also produce "Pioner" type cranes.

Sources: Plovdiv, Otechestven Glas, 22 Apr 59, 10 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Shipyard

Location: Ruse

Construction: In March 1959 first stage of construction had been completed, i.e. construction of ship lifting equipment, two building ways; second stage had begun, and the administrative building, welding and compressor station, new building slips, and a large quay wall were scheduled for completion in 1959.

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 3 Mar 59

Name of Plant: "Sila" State Machine Building Plant (Durzhaven Mashinostroitelen Zavod "Sila")

Location: Yambol

Output: Planned 1959 production was 300 sprinkling machines for use in irrigation by TKZS. By June 1959, 25 had been produced and placed in test operation.

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 11 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Spartak" State Machine-Building Plant (Durzhaven Mashinostroitelen Zavod "Spartak")

Location: Burgas

Output: Production of 4,000 ventilators planned for 1959. In November 59 first of series of mine ventilators completed and will be sent to China; two others to be used in Bulgaria

Products: Septic tanks, straw hoists, new type of gear control for use with mechanical grids in steam boilers.

Sources: Sofia, Tezhka Promishlenost, No 5, May 59, p 38

Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 3 Apr 59, 27 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Stalin" Machine Building and Metal Extraction Plant

Location: Dimitrovo

Output: 1959 production plans included 228 S-90 scrapers, 165 S-79 bulldozers, 125 root drivers, 320 hydraulic devices, 530 one-drum and two-drum winches, eight 250-ton ball mills, five 500-ton ball mills, and five "Saymon" conical crushers. The plant was working on a large order for China in 1959; by August, it had shipped twelve 30-horsepower diesel locomotives; two 500-ton-per-hour ore processing ball mills; a crusher ranging from 600 to 900 millimeters in size; eight manually operated, 1-to-10-ton-capacity underground cranes, and one 11-ton mechanical crane. In the first 11 months of 1959, the

plant's assembly shop produced fifty 30-horsepower-capacity diesel mining locomotives for export to China and Albania. The plant planned to produce 90 special 4,100-kilogram ingot molds, produced by mounting together two cast sections, by the end of 1959. On 1 September 1959, plant fulfilled annual plan for production of 243 scrapers and 2,800 handcars, and by November had completed 60 scrapers for the 1960 plan.

Products: Electric mine locomotives, mills for flotation factories, diesel rollers, scrapers, turbines for hydroelectric power plants, tractor-powered plows, ship's propellers, automotive power cranes (the first for Bulgaria was produced by plant in January 1959), electric arc furnaces.

Sources: Zemedelsko Zname, 30 Jan 59, 4 Aug 59, 9 Dec 59

Dimitrovo, Dimitrovsko Znamе, 10 Jan 59, 14 Feb 59, 21 Mar 59, 10 Oct 59, 11 Nov 59, 7 Nov 59

Name of Plant: State Repair Plant No 2 (Durzhaven remonten zavod No 2)

Location: Pleven

Output: In May 1959 had completed 500 machines for mechanized feeding of 5,000 chickens at one time, and was constructing 500 more. Will produce twelve mechanical vine sprayers in 1959.

Products: Working on a prototype of hydraulic brake mechanisms for the "Zetor" 25-horsepower tractor.

Source: Pleven, Septemvriyska Pobeda, 19 May 59

Name of Plant: V. Kolarov" State Machine Building Plant (Durzhaven mashinostroitelen Zavod "Vasil Kolarov")

Location: Varna

Output: In October 1959 plant was behind its annual plan for production of VAMO-115 and VAMO-345 engines, although it had completed its plan for VAMO-107 engines. At that time it was assumed that the 190 VAMO-345 engines scheduled for production in 1959 could not be completed, since up to that time only one prototype of the VAMO-345 series had been produced. According to February 1959 source, plant had originally planned to build about 300 of these machines for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. According to February 1960 source, plant was scheduled to produce 200 [sic] motors for sprinkling machines in 1960; in 1 1/2 months in 1960 plant had produced 100 such motors for Repair Plant No 5 in Plovdiv, and expected to produce 60 additional motors by the end of March.

Difficulties: One of difficulties is that many processes are performed manually rather than mechanically.

Sources: Varna, Narodno Delo, 24 Oct 59

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 11 Feb 59, 20 Feb 60

Name of Plant: "Vasil Kolarov" Locomotive and Railroad Car Plant (LVZ "Vasil Kolarov")

Location: Ruse

Output: In 1958 produced 40 passenger and 60 freight "M" railroad cars; in 1959 was to produce 60 passenger and 160 "M" railroad cars.

Production cost had been lowered, by May 1959, from 300,000 leva to 185,000 leva per passenger car. About February 1960, produced Bulgaria's first refrigerator car; at that time two others were under construction, and a total of 30 was planned for 1969 [1960?].

Sources: Sofia, Trud, 26 May 59

Ruse, Dunavska Pravda, 5 Feb 60

II. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name of Plant: "Agrostroj" Agricultural Machinery Plant

Location: Jicin

Output: The only factory in the country which manufactures harvesting machinery. Prior to April 1959 completed a 90-machine test series of a new lighter and faster type of grain binder, to be produced in two sizes: a 183-centimeter swath-cut for mountainous terrain and 244-centimeter cut for flat surfaced fields. Plant to manufacture 400 of these newer type machines prior to the 1959 harvest.

Products: Improved "1 SKR" single-row beet harvesters, two prototypes of a double-row beet harvester, "TB 26" potato graders, and the "2 VDR" hydraulic digger (vyoravac) for use in heavy soil.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 24 Aug 58

Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 3 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Agrostroj" Agricultural Machinery Plant

Location: Prostejov

Products: Has developed new type Model LSS-130 straw baler for baling directly from stationary threshing machine. Weight: 1,600 kilograms; baling capacity: 4,000 kilograms of straw per hour. Planned production for 1959: 650 balers.

Source: Zemedelec (p 4), supplement to Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 12 Nov 58.

Name of Plant: "Agrostroj" National Enterprise

Location: Roudnice n L

Products: Planned production for 1959 scheduled to increase 22 4 percent over 1958, gross production to increase by 20 percent in 1959 over 1958, and production of spare parts to increase by 23 percent for the same period.

Expansion: Construction work to be completed by 1 Apr 59 so that pilot operation of the electric arc furnaces can begin.

Source: Usti nad Labem, Pruboj, 27 Sep 58

Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 26 Feb 59

Name of Plant: "Avia" Plant

Location: Cakovice

Product: Transport planes

Source: Moscow, Sovetskaya Aviatsiya, 21 Jan 59

Name of Plant: AZNP (Automobile Plant, National Enterprise)

Location: Mlada Boleslav

Output: Planned production of passenger automobiles in 1965; 350 daily, 100,000 yearly. Planned production for 1970; 135,000 to 150,000 cars yearly.

Source: Prague, Prace, 17 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Blansko CKD (Bohemian-Moravian Kolben-Danek Enterprise)

Location: Blansko

Output: Building two hydroaggregates for hydroelectric power stations being built in the People's Republic of China. These aggregates will have a capacity of 40.5 megawatts each and are to be delivered in 1962. Produced a SK 50 vertical boring and turning mill for Japan. The mill weighs 115 tons and is the second large vertical boring and turning mill exported to Japan in the past 3 years.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 14 Aug 59

Name of Plant: "Buzuluk" Rubber Machine Plant

Location: Between Chodov and Bozicany, Karlovy Vary Kraj

Construction: Construction work begun. Enterprise will cover 10 hectares. To be placed in trial operation in 1962-1963

Source: Prague, Prace, 26 Jul 59

Name of Plant: "Buzuluk" Works

Location: Komarov by Horovice

Product: Over 300 of the 600 types of rubber processing machinery available in Czechoslovakia.

Source: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 31 May 60

Name of Plant: Central Bohemian Machine-Building Plants (Stredoceske strojirny)

Location: Vysocany

Organization: Effective 1 Jan 59, this plant was transferred to the CKD-Prague complex and renamed "25 February" Plant (Zavody 25 unora).

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 11 Jan 59

Name of Plant: CKD-Sokolovo

Location: Vysocany (Prague)

Output: Planned production increase of 14 percent in 1959 over 1958; piston shop's planned increase is 30 percent

Products: Steam locomotives; piston shop produces compressors for the chemical industry and for refrigeration units.

Source: Prague, Prace, 6 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Cone Bearings Plant

Location: Presov

Output: Sent first shipment of products for machine-building industry on 4 Jan 60.

Products: Bearings for automobile industry

Source: Prague, Prace, 5 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Czech Shipyards (Ceske lodenice)

Location: Prague

Product: New suction dredge Model SBE-50, with extraction capacity of 50 cubic meters of earth per hour from a maximum depth of 8 meters

Source: Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 6 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Czechoslovak Diesel Engine Plants (Ceskoslovenske zavody naftovych motoru)

Location: Horovice

Output: In 1958, delivered more than 160 S-110 engines for export above plan; in 1959 "Strojexport" will take 30 percent more engines than in 1958.

Product: Produce engines of 20 to 160 horsepower. The S 110, relatively heavy and with a relatively high fuel consumption, is to be replaced by the 6VD 110 engine

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 12 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Dysina Plant of the Prerov Machine Plants

Location: Potucky

Organization: Has taken over a factory in Potucky, Karlovy Vary Kraj, which formerly served as a warehouse. On 1 Jan 59 will be placed into operation as a large foundry for gray cast iron. Will be the sixth machine-building enterprise set up in Karlovy Vary Kraj in the past two years.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 24 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Eastern Slovak Machine-Building Plants (Vychodoslovenske strojarne)

Location: Kosice

Products: Complex chemical apparatus, electric furnaces, diffusers, and friction-screw-driven presses. To be built up especially as a producer of equipment for chemical plants. To be sole producer of pneumatic hammers and drop hammers for entire socialist camp.

Expansion: About 4 million crowns being allotted this year for the construction of a new sheet-metal shop more than 160 meters long, which is to be completed by 1960. Construction of a large foundry, which will serve enterprise itself and other plants in eastern Slovakia, to be completed a year later.

Source: Bratislava, Geograficky Casopis, Vol X, No 4, 1958, p 303.

Name of Plant: First Brno Machine-Building Plants (Prvni brnenske strojirny)

Location: Brno

Products: Steam turbines and boilers. Recently completed prototype of first Czechoslovak turbine which will use natural gas (methane) for propellant instead of water or steam, with 1,000 kilowatt capacity, to be installed in a thermal power plant in Bratislava. Presently developing several of these turbines with greater capacities: one of 6,000 kilowatts, scheduled for completion by 1960, and another of 12,000 kilowatts, to be completed in 1961.

Source: Prague, Prace, 7 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Jan Sverma" Plant

Location: Brno

Expansion: New assembly line for the production of the "Zetor-Super" tractors, to go into production early in February 1959.

Source: Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 25 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "K. J. Vorosilov" Plants (Zavody K. J. Vorosilova)

Location: Dubnica nad Vahom

Output: Making arrangements to start a new type of production -- electric locomotives. During 1959 the plans call for the manufacture of five of these new locomotives, each weighing approximately 150 tons. Eventual production of electric locomotives at this point is scheduled at 200 units per year.

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 5 Feb 59

Name of Plant: "Kovopol" Enterprise

Location: Police nad Metuji

Product: New automatic machine for manufacture of various sheet-metal housewares by means of a rubber roller filled with liquid. Several of these machines to be produced during 1959 for use by various enamelware plants in Czechoslovakia.

Source: Prague, Prace, 27 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Kralovo Pole Machine-Building Plant (Kralovopolska strojirna)

Location: Brno

Product: Produced an automatic line (automatizovana linka) for producing boards from wood waste, which is being installed at Pravenec, Slovakia. Two more lines are to be built by 1959 During the Third Five-Year Plan, such lines are to be supplied to countries of the socialist camp.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 10 Aug 58

Name of Plant: Machine Tool Factory (TOS -- Tovarna obrabecich stroju)

Location: Kurim

Product: Produced an automatic line for processing cast iron ballbearing housings for Sweden.

Expansion: Work has been completed on installation of a new automatic line for ~~machining parts~~ machining rings for railroad-car bearings. The line is 15 meters long and consists of nine stands which in one cycle perform 33 operations.

Sources: Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 8 Aug 58, p 4

Prague, Prace, 4 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Metal-Working Enterprise (Kovodelny podnik)

Location: Prague

Product: Sweeping and collecting machine, powered by JAWA 350 motor, convertible into snowplow and bulldozer.

Source: Prague, Prace, 20 May 59

Name of Plant: "Mikrotechna" Enterprise

Location: Uherske Hradiste

Product: Calibration pipettes from extra hard fire-resistant material made from stainless steel.

Source: Prague, Technicke Noviny, 3 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Moravian-Silesian Fittings Plant (Moravskoslezska armaturka)

Location: Dolni Benesov

Products: Plant has started casting gray iron into metal forms, and has experimentally cast the casing, key, and cover for a "Js 300" slide valve. Largest producer of industrial fittings in Czechoslovakia and sole producer of metallurgical fittings. Beginning to produce new types of fittings, such as a welded goggle-type slide valve (brylove soupatko). Designing special cocks with ceramic lining for the chemical industry, to save expensive alloys. Designed new throttle valves of large dimensions -- from 1,000 to 2,600 Js [~~joules~~?] for gas lines of the New Klement Gottwald Metallurgical Plant.

Sources: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 7 Sep 58

Name of Plant: "Navika" State Enterprise

Location: Prague

Product: Modern passenger ship, the "Maj," hydraulically controlled from the bridge, to carry tourists along Machovo Lake.

Source: Prague, Prace, 3 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Ostroj" Enterprise

Location: Opava

Output: Model "KSV-60-E coal combine, in experimental stage. Two more of this model expected to be completed by the end of November 1958 and 10 more in 1959.

Products: Only specialized producer of mine machinery and equipment in Czechoslovakia: mine belt conveyers, pneumatic shunters (posunovac), groove motors (zlabovy motor), mine-car tipples, supports for pits and passages, hoisting cages, mine loaders, extracting machines, and combines. Produces Jupa KJ 60 V combine for extracting coal in sloping layers in cooperation with the Institute for Mine Mechanization (Ustav pro dulni mechanizace).

Sources: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 19 Oct 58

Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 7 Sep 58

Name of Plant: "Papcel" National Enterprise

Location: Litovel

Expansion: Described as the machine-building enterprise of the paper industry. By 1963 its capacity is to triple in comparison with 1957.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske noviny, 24 Aug 58

Name of Plant: Plant for Roller Bearings and Tractors

Location: Lisen near Brno

Output: Production of new foundry: 620 tons of castings per molder per year, 116.5 tons of castings per production worker per year, 5.38 tons of castings per square meter of production area, and 2.5 tons per square meter of total building area.

Product: Outer and inner rings for conical roller bearings up to 62 millimeters.

Expansion: Construction and reconstruction program to be completed in 1963, including new foundry to be most mechanized foundry in the country and the largest and most modern in Europe. The foundry complex, including sand management, cleaning, cooling and shipping sections, will have an enclosed area covering over 35,000 square meters.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 16 Oct 59

Prague, Rude Pravo, 20 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Pneumatic Equipment Plant (Zavody na vyrobu vzduchotechnickych zarizeni)

Location: Milevsko

Product: New type of vacuum drier to be used in drying graphites; such equipment formerly had to be imported.

Source: Prague, Prace, 10 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Power Machinery National Enterprise (Energostroj n p)

Location: Brno

Organization: Effective 1 January 1959 this plant was divided, with one section becoming a part of the First Brno Machine-Building Plants (Prvni brnenske strojirny) and renamed Assembly Plant (Montazni zavod), Brno; the second section was incorporated into CKD-Blansko, J Dimitrov Plants, and renamed Assembly Plant 03 (Montazni zavod 03).

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 11 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Power Machinery National Enterprise (Energostroj n.p.)

Location: Prague

Organization: Effective 1 January 1959 this enterprise was made part of the "V I. Lenin" Plants complex in Plzen and renamed Assembly Plant, Prague (Montazni zavod - Praha).

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 11 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Smeral" Plants National Enterprise

Location: Brno

Organization: Effective 1 January 1959 the former "Bohumir Smeral" Machine building Plants and Foundries National Enterprise (Narodni podnik Strojirny a slevarny Bohumira Smerala) was renamed The "Smeral" Plants National Enterprise.

Product: The LBM 8 automatic press, to cold-press nuts from circular wire sections

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 11 Jan 59, 15 May 59

Name of Plant: "Transport" Enterprise

Location: Medzilaborce

Construction: Construction of the modern plant for production of transportation equipment has begun Estimated cost of the new plant is approximately 70 million crowns

Source: Prague Prace, 4 Sep 58

Name of Plant: "V. I. Lenin" Plant

Location: Plzen

Products: Six-axle trolley type electric locomotive for use in Czechoslovakia and the USSR; 3,200 horsepower turbine locomotive weighing 123 ton; K 800 coal digger, replacing the K 1000 digger; production and further development of transformers with aluminum winding. In 1960, will supply transformers of 110 kilovolts with capacities up to 25 megavolt amps having aluminum winding and copper regulating coils. Also in production are blocks of transformers of 110 kilovolts with capacities of 40 megavolt amps with aluminum windings.

Expansion and Investments: Reconstructed locomotive shop.

Sources: Prague, Prace, 16 Oct 58

Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 29 Dec 58

Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 21 Sep 58, 17 Jul 59

Prague, Elektrotechnicky Obzor, No 1, Jan 60, p 8

Name of Plant: "Vzlet" National Enterprise

Location: Letnany

Organization: Effective 1 January 1959 the "Vzlet" Machine Building Plants (Strojirny "Vzlet") enterprise was formed by combining the following: Central Bohemian Machine-Building Plants (Stredoceske Strojirny) in Vodochody and the Letnany Machine-Building Plants (Letnanske strojirny)

Output: Aircraft production of the enterprise in the Third Five-Year Plan will remain at the level of 90 percent of the basic program and its volume will increase by 220 percent

Products: Aircraft equipment for export. Series production of automatic vending machines

Expansion: The development and production activities of the aircraft research institute in Letnany will be assigned to the enterprise

Sources: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 11 Jan 59, 7 Aug 59

Name of Plant: "9 May" Plants (Zavody 9 kvetna)

Location: Prague

Product: New type of motor bicycle, the JAWA 50, type 551, eventually to be exported to 110 countries.

Source: Prague, Prace, 22 May 59

III. EAST GERMANY

Name of Plant: VEB Aircraft Plant

Location: Dresden

Products: In November 1959, plant was engaged in completion of "152" turbine passenger plane, to be used for civilian medium-distance flights

Source: Rostock, Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten, 18 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Apollowerk" Enterprise

Location: Goessnitz, Kreis Altenburg

Products: In October 1959, began production of 200-horsepower live-steam piston-type machines intended for the economical utilization of the upper-pressure stage of large heating installations.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 28 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Apparatus Plant (VEB Apparatebau)

Location: Lommatzsch

Products: FES 530/I and FES 530/II gliders for training and flight purposes; LOM 58/II Libelle-Laminar glider.

Source: Berlin, Aero-Sport, Vol 9, No 4, 1960

Name of Plant: VEB Automobile Works

Location: Eisenach

Output: According to a 12 December source, the plant expected to produce 30,000 "Wartburg" passenger cars in 1959. These cars are

exported to 32 countries, including Belgium, Norway, West Germany, Egypt, the United States, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. In 1959, it exported 30 percent of all passenger cars produced.

Sources: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 12 Dec 59

Neubrandenburg, Freie Erde, 27 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Building-Machine Plant (VEB Baumechanik)

Location: Barleben

Organization: Former Polenzki and Zoellner building machinery repair shop, Barleben, converted into modern machine building plant operating as "VEB Baumechanic."

Output: Developed a derrick, the first of its kind in East Germany, weighing only 27 tons with a lifting capacity of 25 tons; four of these were to be delivered to four East German building projects before the end of 1959.

Products: Lifting appliances, gantry cranes, and building cranes.

Source: Magdeburg, Volksstimme, 24 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Centex" Enterprise

Location: Leipzig

Product: Electro-hydraulic control device for zirconium-smelting furnaces, first to be installed at Bitterfeld Electrochemical Combine before the end of 1959

Source: Berlin, Tribuene, 29 Jan 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Chemo" Plant

Location: Rudisleben

Products: Developed four standard types of cooling systems for oxygen plants.

Source: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 8 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Conveyer-Building Plant (VEB Foerderanlagenbau)

Location: Koethen

Output: According to Seven-Year-Plan, 1965 production will exceed 1958 level by 37 percent. Between 1959 and 1965, plant will produce 77 large conveyers for brown coal mining industry, thirty of which will be exported to socialist countries. 1963 exports will exceed those of 1958 by 250 percent. By 1965, plant will construct 20 overburden removal machines, most to be exported.

Source: Halle, Der Neue Weg, 5 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB Crane-Building Plant

Location: Eberswalde

Output: In December 1959, production value was several million DM behind the plan target.

Source: Frankfurt/Oder, Neuer Tag, 6 Dec 59

Name of Plant: VEB Diesel Engine Plant

Location: Rostock

Products: Began production of 4,500-horsepower diesel engines in late 1959. In May 1960, was engaged in developing a 12,000-horsepower marine diesel engine of its own design. Development of engine to be concluded in 1963 and first such engine available in 1966. According to October 1958 information, only Bloc plant producing 4,000-9,000 horsepower engines.

Sources: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 19 Dec 59

Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 25 May 60

Rostock, Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten, 6 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Elbe Shipyard (VEB Elbewerft)

Location: Boizenburg

Output: Seven-Year-Plan building program calls for 20 repair ships, 72 motor freighters, and 38 inland motor tankers. In October 1959, completed fourth of series of 20 repair ships for the USSR.

Sources: Schwerin, Schweriner Volkszeitung, 21 Oct 59, 31 Oct/1 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Ernst Thaelmann" People's Shipyard (VEB Volkswerft "Ernst Thaelmann")

Location: Brandenburg

Output: 17 fishing vessels for Iceland, ordered 1959, to be delivered January 1961. Three fishing vessels to be delivered to Denmark in 1960.

Products: 1960 production program provides for construction of eight types of ships for domestic use, six of which are newly developed. Types include a combined suction and flushing dredge; a complete fuel-supply outfit for Rostock port, consisting of a motor freighter and several floating fuel tanks; also two harbor-master boats, two 300-horsepower tugboats, and several bucket-conveyer dredges for the State Waterway Agency.

Source: Potsdam, Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten, 10 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB for Assembly and Building of Chemical Industry Projects

Location: Halle

Organization: Plant became a VEB effective 1 April 1959. Prior to that date it was an institution operating on budget funds.

Source: Halle, Der Neue Weg, 8 Apr 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Fortschritt" Enterprise

Location: Neustadt

Product: Chaff-cutting aggregate.

Source: Berlin, Deutsche Agrartechnik, Vol X, No 3, Mar 60, p 116

Name of Plant: VEB "Gaselan" Enterprise

Location: Fuerstenwalde

Products: Plant completed ahead of schedule a 20-ton welding installation for the construction of petroleum tanks in Schwedt/Oder.

Source: Berlin, Bauern-Echo, 24 May 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Georgi Dimitroff" Plant

Location: Magdeburg

Product: 100-ton carbide drying drum for Buna Plant.

Source: Berlin, Bauern-Echo, 26 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Glass Machinery Building Enterprise (VEB Glasmaschinenbau)

Location: Freital

Products: On 19 September 1959, shipped first 10 television picture-tube grinding machines produced in East Germany to the Friedrichshain, Bezirk Cottbus, Glaswerk (Glass Plant) where a television pixture-tube plant is under construction. A 17-inch television picture tube with 110 degree deflection can be ground with the machine

Source: Cottbus, Lausitzer Rundschau, 22 Sep 59

Name of Plant: VEB Glassworks

Location: Ilmenau

Products: Machines now being operated for production of glass no thicker than 1/10th the thickness of a human hair Glass is to be used as a cover for microscopic preparations

Source: Berlin Neues Deutschland, 20 Dec 58

Name of Plant: VEB Grinding Disk Factory

Location: Dresden-Reick

Source: Berlin, Fertigungstechnik unde Betrieb, Vol 9, No 9, Sep 59, pp 572-573

Name of Plant: VEB "Heinrich Rau" Heavy Machine-Building Plant

Location: Wildau

Output: Crankshafts: 6 million DM in 1958; 21 million DM in 1965

Expansion and Investments: 1960 investments will total 12.7 million DM, 8 million of which will be spent on construction of ring rolling mill for production of ball bearing rings, with an ultimate annual capacity of 10,000 tons of ball bearing rings Mill is scheduled to begin production in fourth quarter of 1961 and its total costs are estimated at 12 million DM. Plant will also invest 9 8 million DM in expansion of crankshaft section which produces large crankshafts for marine diesel engines 1960 crankshaft production will thereby increase by 41 percent [not indicated over what level] Project to be completed by 1961/62.

Sources: Potsdam, Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten, 27 Nov 59
Berlin, Die Technik, Feb 60, p 104

Name of Plant: VEB "Henry Pels" Heavy Machine Building Enterprise

Location: Erfurt

Products: Plant is working on an export order of 44 cold pilgrim rolling mills for the Soviet Union.

Source: Potsdam, Maerkische Volksstimme, 14 Mar 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Hermann Schlimme" Machine-Tool Factory

Location: Berlin-Treptow

Products: Plant is sole producer of high-frequency processing machines in East Germany

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 24 Sep 58

Name of Plant: VEB Hoisting Equipment Works

Location: Sebnitz

Source: Berlin, Die Technik, No 7, July 58, p 507

Name of Plant: VEB "John Schehr" Machine-Building Enterprise

Location: Meuselwitz

Output: Will double by 1965.

Products: Gear wheels for all plants of VVB [for Machine Tools and Tools?] broaching machines; Threadcutting machine for drilling and oil-line pipe tested in October 1959.

Sources: Berlin, Tribuene, 29 Sep 59

Berlin, National-Zeitung, 26 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Karl Liebknecht" Plant

Location: Magdeburg

Output: 1965 gross output should reach 440 million DM, compared with 277 million DM in 1959.

Products: Diesel engines; chemical industry installations; products for first two East German atomic power plants

Source: Magdeburg, Volksstimme, 21 Apr 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Karl Marx" Locomotive Building Enterprise

Location: Potsdam (Babelsberg)

Output: According to November 1959 source in 1959 delivered 100 narrow-gauge 30-horsepower diesel locomotives to China and was scheduled to deliver, before the end of 1959, another fifty-eight 100-horsepower diesel locomotives to China, fifteen such locomotives to the USSR, and four additional 1,800-horsepower freight locomotives to the Reichsbahn. In December 1959 was shifting production program from construction of steam locomotives to that of diesel locomotives. First twenty units of a new 1,800-horsepower diesel locomotive were to be turned out in 1961. According to January 1959 source output to be doubled by 1965

Products: Designing work on a 600-horsepower diesel locomotive scheduled for completion in first quarter of 1960.

Sources: Potsdam, Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten, 11 Dec 59

Potsdam, Neues Deutschland, 14 Jan 59

Potsdam, Maerkische Union, 26 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Kautas" Enterprise

Location: Dresden

Products: Plant has developed "Kautasit" high-pressure cylinder-head cover unable for almost all types of combustion engines

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 28 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Kirow" Works

Location: Leipzig

Products: "Rapid III" rotary tower crane; "STK 5" rail crane.

Source: Berlin, Fertigungstechnik und Betrieb, Vol X, No 3, Mar 60, p 183

Name of Plant: VEB Locomotive and Electrical Engineering Works

Location: Hennigsdorf

Output: In 1959, plant exceeded 1958 results in overall production by 21.4 percent; in exports by 27.4 percent. The exports program was fulfilled by 117 5 per cent

Source: Potsdam, Maerkische Volkstimme, 26 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Lux" Enterprise

Location: Bad Liebenstein

Output: Plant to produce 50 percent more pipe rivets for electrical, vehicle and radio industries in 1959 than in 1958 This will decrease imports of pipe rivets.

Products: Tubular rivets with round heads

Sources: Suhl, Freies Wort, 13 Oct 59, 20 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB Magdeburg Machine Tool Factory (VEB Magdeburger Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik)

Location: Magdeburg

Products: Plant has developed "DAW 100" one-spindle automatic bar machine (Einspindelstangenautomat) for the antifriction bearing industry.

Sources: Berlin, Fertigungstechnik und Betrieb, Vol X, No 3, Mar 60, p 183

Name of Plant: Malz Shipyard

Location: Oranienburg

Products: Plant builds barges up to 320 tons, repairs old vessels of same type.

Expansion: New slip is being constructed. Yard is to be equipped with 8 slip railways capable of hoisting ships with a 1,000-ton carrying capacity.

Difficulties: Not large enough to meet repair demands of old barges.

Source: Potsdam, Maerkische Union, 22 Apr 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Mathias Thesen" Shipyard

Location: Wismar

Capacity: 7,000 workers, engineers and foremen employed

Output: 1960 plan: completion of thirteen seagoing and inland-navigation passenger ships.

Products: Fishing and fish-processing ships; 100-ton floating cranes; vacation ships.

Expansion: A new photo-optical gas-cutting machine will process annually 50,000 ship spare parts, or 30 percent of all spare parts needed by the shipyard.

Sources: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 3 Jan 60
Neubrandenburg, Freie Erde, 14 Dec 59
Berlin, Tribuene, 12 Dec 59
Berlin, Der Morgen, 29 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Mikromat" Enterprise

Location: Dresden

Construction: Plant to produce high-precision machine tools was recently established.

Source: Berlin, Tribuene, 24 Jan 59

Name of Plant: VEB Motor Works

Location: Johannisthal

Products: High-speed diesel engines for locomotives and motor ships.

Expansion: Production hall will be equipped with a modern assembly line by 1 May 1960.

Source: Halle, Liberal-Demokratische, Zeitung, 9 Dec 59

Name of Plant: VEB Motorcycle Plant

Location: Zschopau

Output: 1959 plan: 64,000 motorcycles, 30,500 motorscooter engines, and 1,000 sidecars. 1965 plan: 90,000 motorcycles and 30,000 motor-scooter engines. Seventy percent of export goes to socialist countries, mainly Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania; best capitalist customers are Finland, Norway, Iraq, and Thailand.

Source: Berlin, Der Morgen, 28 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB Neptun Shipyard

Location: Rostock

Output: Seven-Year Plan: 131 ships.

Products: 3,000-ton freighters, coastal motorships, dredges, salvage ships, training vessels, railroad ferryboats.

Source: Berlin, Junge Welt, 17 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB Peene Shipyard

Location: Wolgast

Output: April 1959: yard launched 3 tugs, a trawler and a buoy layer.

Source: Berlin, Schiffbautechnik, Vol IX, No 5, May 59, p 265

Name of Plant: People's Shipyard (VEB Volkswerft)

Location: Stralsund

Output: Was producing 100 ships annually in October 1958. In 1960, will construct ninety 750-ton trawlers, 15 more than in 1959. September 1959 gross production: 33 million DM.

Products: Medium trawlers. Only shipyard in world which constructs fishing-vessel hulls by assembly-line methods. In 1960, will begin construction of fish-catching and processing vessels for use in tropical waters.

Difficulties: According to 14 November 1959 announcement, VEB People's Shipyard, Stralsund, has so far been unable to solve some difficult technical problems and to eliminate deficiencies. Hence a refrigerator ship in its production program is to be completed by VEB Neptun Shipyard, Rostock.

Sources: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 19 Feb 60

Rostock, Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten, 30 Oct 59

Rostock, Ostsee-Zeitung, 20 Nov 59

Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 29 Oct 58

Name of Plant: VEB "Petkus" Agricultural Machine Plant

Location: Wutha near Eisenach

Products: Special silos (Zentralrohrsilos)

Source: Cottbus, Lausitzer Rundschau, 15 Dec 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Pomosa" Berlin Special Implements Enterprise (Berliner Spezialgeraete "Pomosa")

Location: [presumably] Berlin

Products: All-purpose P 135, and P 136 spraying, atomizing, and fog-producing apparatus. P 135 is a small high-capacity implement for small and medium fruit-growing enterprises. P-136 has similar uses, but has electric motor, therefore of primary use indoors.

Source: Berlin, Deutsche Agrartechnik, No 4, 1960, p 143.

Name of Plant: Preussmer & Marx

Location: Magdeburg

Products: Ball bearings.

Source: Berlin, Kraftfahrzeugtechnik, Vol IX, No 8, Aug 59 p ?

Name of Plant: VEB Railroad Car Building Enterprise

Location: Dessau

Output: Under Seven-Year Plan, will produce 1,118 refrigerator cars in 1965, an 88 percent increase over 1958.

Products: Under CEMA decision that the East German railroad car industry is to supply the entire East Bloc with refrigerator cars by 1965, plant has to standardize production of spare parts and equipment and generally introduce the assembly-line production method. While in past it has produced four types of refrigerator cars, will limit production to one standard model. Introduction of these measures will reduce the working hours needed for production of cars by 15 percent and cut the price of the standard model far below present level.

Source: Halle, Freiheit, 24 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Railroad Car Building Enterprise (VEB Waggonbau)

Location: Goerlitz

Capacity: Has 5,000 employees.

Products: Multiple-unit diesel passenger train was being developed in May 1960; double-decker trains.

Sources: Berlin, Fahrt Frei, 31 May 60

Dresden, Saechsische Zeitung, 2 Jun 60

Name of Plant: VEB "Sachsenring" Automobile Works

Location: Zwickau

Output: On 30 December 1959, completed 20,000th light car of "Trabant" type; on same date, fulfilled 1959 plan target by 104 percent.

Source: Berlin, Neue Zeit, 1 Jan 60

Name of Plant: VEB "Sachsenwerk" Heavy Machine-Building Plant

Location: Dresden-Niedersedlitz

Products: engines; hydrogen-cooled, alternating-current phase converters

Difficulties: Inadequate capacity of sheet-iron presses and automatic shaft-grinding machines. Output of presses so low that plant could not fulfill plan target of 500 standard engines per day. Machinery has now been improved so that no further difficulties expected.

Source: Dresden, Saechsische Zeitung, 15 Dec 59

Name of Plant: [VEB?] Sheet Glass Combine

Location: Torgau

Construction: New combine is to be built near glassworks in Torgau on the Elbe River. It will produce laminated safety glass for automobiles and ships as well as mirror and window glass.

Source: Halle, Der Neue Weg, 13 May 59

Name of Plant: Soil Cultivation Implements Enterprise (VEB BBG - Bodenbearbeitungsgeraete)

Location: Leipzig

Products: Plant protection implements, including S 050 large-scale sprayer, S 090 and S 091 plantation sprayers, and an automatic sprayer for hops cultivation.

Source: Berlin, Deutsche Agrartechnik, No 4, 1960, p 143

Name of Plant: VEB Technical Combine

Location: Arnshall - Arnstadt

Products: Repairs ball bearings with diameters of 10 millimeters to 130 millimeters.

Source: Berlin, Kraftfahrzeugtechnik, Vol IX, No 8, Aug 59, p ?

Name of Plant: Thueringen Ball Bearing Factory (VEB Thueringer Kugellagerfabrik)

Location: Zella-Mehlis

Products: Automatic finishing lathe for roller bearing rings with diameters ranging from 10 to 35 millimeters.

Source: Berlin, Die Technik, Vol XV, No 4, 1960, p 307.

Name of Plant: Tool Testing Machines Enterprise (VEB Werkzeugpruefmaschinen)

Location: Leipzig

Products: Dynamometer with inherent frequency and automatic control; pressure press for determining resistance to pressure of construction materials.

Source: Berlin, Fertigungstechnik und Betrieb, Vol X, No 4, Apr 1960, p 245

Name of Plant: Tooth-Cutting Machine Factory (VEB Zahnschneidemaschinenfabrik)

Location: Karl-Marx-Stadt

Products: Tooth-cutting machine for straight-fluted bevel gears; fully automatic, electropneumatically controlled assembly line for gearing of spur wheels.

Sources: Berlin, Fertigungstechnik und Betrieb, Vol X, No 2, Feb 60, p 69; No 3, Mar 60, p 183

Name of Plant: VEB Tractor Plant

Location: Brandenburg

Output: Fulfilled 1959 plan on 15 December. 1960 program calls for 27.5 percent increase in gross production over 1959.

Source: Potsdam, Maerkische Volksstimme, 31 Dec 59

Name of Plant: VEB Tractor Plant

Location: Schoenebeck

Products: Tractors up to 80 horsepower with rear wheel drive, full track tractors, and all-wheel-drive tractors.

Source: Magdeburg, Volksstimme, 13 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Union" Machine Tool Factory (VEB Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Union)

Location: Gera

Products: GFK 180/I and GFK 250/III short screw-cutting machines.

Source: Berlin, Die Technik, Vol XV, No 4, 1960, p 308

Name of Plant: Vehicle Building Enterprise (VEB Fahrzeugwerk)

Location: Waltershausen, Thueringen

Products: Small transportation truck "Kleintransporter Multicar" for internal transportation system, has diesel motor H 65 with electric starter; produced since 1957, recently improved.

Source: Berlin, Kraftfahrzeugtechnik, Vol X, No 5, May 60, pp 173-174

Name of Plant: VEB Ventilator and Apparatus Manufacturing Enterprise

Location: Erfurt

Organization: Plant II will be set up as an independent unit: "The Erfurt Pump-Manufacturing Plant".

Products: Plant has been testing epoxide resin castings to replace cast steel in pump production. Pumps developed are 75 percent lighter and last 5 times longer. Production begins in early 1960 at Plant II of the enterprise.

Source: Erfurt, Das Volk, 28 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Warnow" Shipyard

Location: Warnemuende

Capacity: Has 9,000 employees.

Output: Seven-Year Plan calls for construction of 54 vessels, including one turbine freighter. According to December 1958 source, planned value of 1959 production was 270 million DM. According to November 1959 source, 1960 gross production will be 236.1 million DM; value of consumer goods to be produced by shipyard in 1960 will be 1.2 million DM, and 1960 production program includes six coal-ore freighters, two 10,000-ton freighters, and completion of the "Yuriy Dolgorukiy." Was to begin construction of 11,000-ton multi-purpose freighter in February 1960. In late 1959, completed the 10,000-ton freighter Halle and the 10,000-ton freighter Schwerin, both for the East German merchant marine, and delivered a 7,000-ton coal-ore freighter to USSR in October 1959.

Expansion: According to April 1960 source, is being equipped with second and third automatic gas cutting plant, which will reduce number of working operations from five to two, and will save the enterprise 500,000 DM annually.

Sources: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 9 Oct 59, 27 Nov 59
Rostock, Ostsee-Zeitung, 19 Nov 59
Berlin, Der Morgen, 25 Dec 59
Rostock, Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten, 13 Apr 60
Rostock, Ostsee-Zeitung, 24 Dec 58, 23 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Wema" Enterprise (VEB Wema)

Location: Plauen

Output: According to April 1960 source, constructed first assembly line for mechanical processing of electric motor castings for Czechoslovakia. Another six assembly lines to be exported to Czechoslovakia in near future.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 21 Apr 60

Name of Plant: "Wema" Enterprise (VEB Wema)

Location: Saalfeld

Products: Longitudinal cutting and centering machine, the FKLZD 160, for use on assembly line for production of shafts.

Source: Berlin, Die Technik, Vol XV, No 4, 1960, p 308

Name of Plant: VEB ZEMAG Iron Foundry and Machine Factory

Location: Zeitz

Products: Sole East German producer, designer, and assembly plant for complete brown-coal briquette factories. Has task of supplying CEMA countries with brown-coal briquetting equipment.

Source: Berlin, Bergbautechnik, Vol IX, No 2, Feb 59, pp 59-63

IV. HUNGARY

Name of Plant: Agricultural Machine Factory

Location: Torokszentmiklos

Product: New disk harrow, with 24 disks instead of 13. Beams to be welded from sheet metal instead of expensive and hardly obtainable steel casts. Series production of new machine to begin in 1960.

Source: Szolnok, Szolnok Megyei Neplap, 24 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise

Location: Gyor

Output: About March 1960, began series production of root harvester and expects to produce 400 by August 1960.

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 29 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "April 4" Machine Factory (Aprilis 4 Gepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: 1959 output planned 25 percent higher than 1958 output.

Products: Machine installations for cooling plants. Exports cooling units to China, Korea, and USSR. In process of designing cooling units with output of one million calories an hour. Prototypes of modern cooling compressors have been completed.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 2 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Balatonfured Shipyards (Balatonfuredi Hajogyar)

Location: Balatonfured

Output: In forthcoming Five-Year Plan, fifty 1,000-ton barges to be built, first ten to be launched in 1960. Will build 1,200-horsepower tugboat between 1960 and 1961. 1959 planned production included two 800-horsepower diesel tugs, seven 1,000-ton tank barges, one 600-horsepower Danube icebreaker, two high-speed fireboats for Budapest harbor, two 360-ton gravel barges for the building industry, the prototype of a mobile dredge, and a diesel-electric ferry.

Sources: Veszprem, Kozepdunatuli Naplo, 23 Jan 60

Budapest, Figyelo, 7 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Budapest Gear Power Factory (Budapesti Hajtomuerogyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Gears; rotary gear pumps for chemical, petroleum, and food industries.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 2 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Budapest Machine Tool Factory (Budapesti Szerszamgepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Series production of the E-400 universal lathe, the RT-40 lathe, the KSU-250 universal tool grinder, and the KGN-45 centerless grinders planned for 1959.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 1, 5 Jan 59, p 23

Name of Plant: Central Tool Factory (Kozponti Szerszamgyar)

Location: Budapest

Capacity: According to November source, experience up to that time had shown that the factory could not meet national demand because of inadequate capacity for manufacturing and expansion.

Products: Tools; prefabricable block tool and wrench elements, to be commercially available in 1960; prototype of spark milling machine which cuts away 600 cubic millimeters of material per minute.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 21, 10 Nov 59, p 4

Name of Plant: Chemical Industry Machine and Radiator Factory (Vegyipari Gep es Radiatorgyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: 200 suspended centrifuges a year; formerly USSR was good customer but will buy no more after 1960, claiming product is obsolete. Small investment, without new installations, would be all that would be necessary to bring product up to date.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 10 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Csepel Automobile Factory (Csepel Autogyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Extra-large, pressurized cooling systems for vehicles which factory exports to Egypt, Iraq, China, Vietnam, Korea, Burma, and Ceylon; special oil-bathed filters for combustion motors destined for the tropics.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 7 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Csepel Works Forging Factory (Csepel Muvek Kovacsologyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Plans to produce motor parts of die-forged and alloyed steel for West Germany; is producing parts for pit props for West Germany; plans to series produce an oxygen flask weighing 55 kilograms instead of former 70 kilograms.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 1 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Debrecen Agricultural Machine Factory (Debreceni Mezogazdasagi Gepgyar)

Location: Debrecen

Output: Planned 1960 output to be 54 percent more than 1959. In 1959, produced 1,800 special fertilizer distributors. In 1960, will produce 3,000 fertilizer distributors [not necessarily of same type] and 500 rotary hoes.

Expansion: New machinery acquired in 1959 included a 200-ton hydraulic press from the USSR, several bench lathes from Czechoslovakia, and other machinery from East Germany.

Sources: Debrecen, Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, 24 Jan 59, 31 Mar 60

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 2, 20 Jan 59, p 9

Name of Plant: Debrecen Ball Bearing Plant (Debreceni Gordulocsapagygyar)

Location: Debrecen

Capacity: Constructed to produce 5 million ball bearings annually, but by the end of Second Five-Year Plan is expected to produce 9.3 million bearings.

Output: 1959 scheduled production was over 2 million roller-bearings, which were to meet 80 percent of Hungary's annual needs. With completion of new wing (under construction in October 1959), will meet Hungary's needs fully. Actual 1959 production, by 25 December 1959, was 64 percent higher [than in 1958]. Produced

eight millionth ball bearing in February 1960. 1961 production is expected to be 5.3 million bearings.

Expansion: 1959 investments in plant to total 85.4 million forints

Sources: Debrecen, Hajdu Bihari Naplo, 6 Oct 59, 4 Dec 59, 25 Dec 59, 16 Feb 60

Budapest, Belpolitikai Szemle, No 10, Oct 59, p 39

Budapest, Figyelo, 10 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Debrecen Medical Equipment and Tool Factory (Orvosi Muszergyar)

Location: Debrecen

Output: Major export item is injection needles; four million to be shipped to foreign countries in 1960. Total 1960 export commitments exceed 6 million forints.

Products: As of February 1960, was producing more than 400 kinds of medical equipment and tools. Was to begin production of 24 new items in 1960. Most products exported to USSR and some Western countries, including Turkey, Greece, and Holland.

Expansion: Receives 5 to 6 new machines each year, most from USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Source: Debrecen, Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, 11 Feb 60

Name of Plant: DIMAVAG (Diosgyor Hungarian State Iron and Machinery Factory)

Location: Diosgyor [Miskolc]

Organization: In January 1959, Borsod Regional Machine Factory was incorporated into this plant.

Output: Major export items in 1959 were 50 million forints worth of machinery for a steel tube mill for China, railroad axles, and heavy presses. In March 1959, exports totaling 70 million forints had been planned.

Products: New machines produced in 1959 included various metal presses, wire-stretching machines, plastic molders, automatic sheet cutters, and automatic feeders. Plant also produces MVE-280-type lathes, MKH-19 hairbreadth tensile machines, elevator cables, hydraulic machines, Ajax 50-, 100- and 200-ton ship elevators, alligator shears, pipe factory equipment in cooperation with Csepel Pipe Factory (for export to Communist China), Hidas coal loading machines.

Expansion and Investments: Scheduled for operation in December 1959, a plant for production of parts for Chinese pipeline factory and for foundry machinery for Hungary, costing 8 million forints; also a warehouse, costing 2 million forints. According to March 1960 report, factory's Ten-Year Development Plan calls for investments of 199 million forints in next ten years, as a result of which production will increase by 38 percent in 1965 and by 58 percent in 1970 compared with 1958.

Sources: Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 24 Dec 58, 13 Jan 59, 29 Oct 59, 5 Nov 59, 21 Oct 59, 25 Dec 59, 17 Feb 60, 13 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Diosgyor Light Machinery Factory

Location: Miskolc (Diosgyor)

Expansion: According to January 1959 source, was to receive a new workshop covering 1,000 square meters and equipped with 30 new tooling machines, and labor force was to be increased by 200 before the end of 1959. According to January 1960, source, Budapest Screw Factory was to become part of this plant.

Sources: Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 29 Jun 59, 29 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Duclos Mining Machine Factory (Duclos Banyagepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Prototype of small, damp-proof winch lorry; flexible scraper; hydrodynamic coupler; extracting winch with epicyclic gear; Hidas-type loader.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 30 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Dynamo" Rotary Machine Factory (Dinamo Villamos Forgogepgyar)

Location: Kobanya (Budapest)

Output: Produces annually 120,000 - 130,000 electric motors with horsepowers ranging from 15 to 25.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 24 Mar 59

Name of Plant: EMAG (Elso Magyar Gazdasagi Gepgyar - First Hungarian Agricultural Machine Factory)

Location: Budapest

Products: Has been assigned by CEMA production of most harvester-threshers required by socialist bloc countries.

Difficulties: Despite important role, lacks suitable research and development facilities.

Source: Budapest, Muszaki Elet, No 8, 16 Apr 59, p 8

Name of Plant: Esztergom Machine-Tool Factory (Esztergomi Szerszamgepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: 70 percent of output is exported.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 5, 5 Mar 59, p 13

Name of Plant: Ganz-Mavag Enterprise

Location: Budapest

Output: As of September 1959, had produced a total of 160 Pelton turbines and 1,400 Francis turbines. Pelton turbine units with capacity of 8,000, 10,000 and 12,500 horsepower were made for the hydroelectric plant at Beli Iskur, Bulgaria, and two sets of two hydroaggregates with 550-horsepower turbines for Petrokhan, Bulgaria. Has shipped Francis turbines with total capacity of 30,000 horsepower to Yugoslavia.

Expansion: Diesel engine assembly hall, 86 meters long and 28 meters high, begun in fall 1958, completed, according to March 1960 source.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 1 Sep 59

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 24 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Gheorghiu-Dej" Shipyard

Location: Budapest

Output: In April 1959, completed its 100th 1,100-ton vessel for export to the USSR. According to January 1960 source, these vessels were being modified to a capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 tons; to a length of 79 (instead of 70); to 12.2 knots (instead of 9.5), and were to be produced in small series in 1960.

Sources: Veszprem, Kozepdunatuli Naplo, 25 Apr 59

Budapest, Muszaki Elet, No 1, 7 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Gyor Machine Tool Factory (Gyori Szerszamgepgyar)

Location: Gyor

Output: 1959 production of tractor-trailers will be six times as great as 1958 production, and a total of 2,000 will be completed by end of 1959. Planned increase of production by 50 million forints in 1959 [over 1958?], according to March 1959 source.

Expansion: Receives long-range credit and machinery for modernization, according to February 1959 source. Total of 78 machines, worth 6 million

rubles, to be supplied by USSR. According to March 1960, factory was constructing 5,000-square-meter wing for production of self-unloading tractor trailers most machinery supplied by USSR; wing to be completed by September 1960, and factory to produce 5,000 tractor trailers in 1960.

Sources: Gyor, Kisalfold, 24 Feb 59, 27 Feb 59, 13 Mar 59, 15 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Gyor Single-Purpose Machine Factory (Gyor Egyedi Gepgyar)

Location: Gyor

Output: Fulfilled 1959 plan. In 1960, to produce single-purpose machines for Egyptian medical instrument factory and also to produce for domestic needs. More than 30 machines for the Egyptian factory to be completed by end of 1960.

Sources: Gyor, Kisalfold, 8 Dec 59, 18 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Gyor Transmission Gear Factory (Gyor Hajtomugyar)

Location: Gyor

Difficulties: Receives many machines, but key machines never arrive on time. Does not know types of transmission equipment it will be expected to produce in future, or whether new machines suited to production of such equipment. Certain imported parts not available, and poor cooperation between enterprises.

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 8 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Hard Metal Industrial Enterprise (Kemenyfemipari Vallalat)

Location: Budapest

Products: Sole producer of self-lubricating bearings suitable for replacing roller bearings in installations such as belt conveyers which have a low rpm. These bearings are less subject to defects than imported bearings and sell at one-third the price of imported bearings.

Source: Budapest, Muszaki Elet, No 4, 19 Feb 59, p 3

Name of Plant: Hardware and Machine Tool Factory (Femaru es Szerszam Gepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: EU-500 and EU-630 lathes: plans to produce 125 in 1960, 350 in 1961, and 500 annually from 1962 on. The 0 series of program-controlled and mechanically-operated lathes to be produced in 1960; in 1961, 120 of these two types to be produced. Fifty percent of output is exported.

Products: Plans to produce a new machine, the EM-500 program-controlled semi-automatic copying turning lathe, which will be produced in series, and will use a Hungarian patented rolling spindle drive for the first time.

Expansion: In June 1959 plans were being made to reorganize work on an assembly-belt basis, since the assembling hall will be unable to manage the work when output increases.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 2 Jun 59, 24 May 60

Name of Plant: Jaszbereny Metal Pressing and Sheet Metal Wares Factory

Location: Jaszbereny, Szolnok Megye

Output: In first quarter of 1960, plant was to complete 300 refrigeration units, most for Great Britain, and build heat exchangers for two Soviet power stations.

Sources: Szolnok, Szolnok Megye Neplap, 7 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Kobanya Machine Tool Factory

Location: Budapest

Products: New type of universal precision lathe, the EMUS-200.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 22, 25 Nov 59, p 2

Name of Plant: Lang Machine Factory (Lang Gepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Steam turbines, diesel engines, chemical and canning industry installations, and powdered-coal-burning furnaces.

Expansion: In November installed high-frequency hardening installations to increase durability of machine parts, and also planned to treat high-speed steel and other tool steels by hardening and nitriding in salt baths.

Sources: Ujitok Lapja, No 6, 20 Mar 59, pp 10, 11

Budapest, Figyelo, 10 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Milling Machine Factory (Malomgepgyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: Has produced 250 - 300 automatic oil-burning [grain] driers for Hungary and 200 for Yugoslavia [time period not given]. In 1960, output to increase by 100 percent compared to 1959, and by 1965, production to be ten times as great as in 1960. Increase based primarily on export orders from USSR and Near East.

Products: 26 products, including 14 types of seed dressing installations; a four-cow milking machine; grain mills.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 23 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Mohacs Machine Factory

Location: Mohacs

Output: According to April 1960 source, to devote 30 percent of output to construction of vessels. In 1960, to construct two 130-passenger vessels, 4 harbor pontoons, 4 landing bridges, and 9 life-boats. The 130-passenger vessels are for export.

Expansion: Temporary port, built at cost of 800,000 forints, serves as berth for hulls. Planned conversion of plant into ship-yard with repair facilities would increase country's foreign currency income, since there are no ship repair yards between Apatin and Vac to service foreign ships suffering breakdowns near Mohacs.

Sources: Gyor, Kisalfold, 10 Jan 60

Pecs, Dunatuli Naplo, 13 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Mosonmagyarovar Agricultural Machine Factory (Mosonmagyarovari Mezogazdasagi Gepgyar)

Location: Mosonmagyarovar

Output: 1959 planned production was 1,000 sowing machines. Output was to be doubled in 1960. Was expected to produce about 500 high-capacity tractor-drawn sowing machines between January and spring 1960. In second quarter 1960, was scheduled to begin mass production of UFV type 24 seed drill with fertilizer distributor. To produce 900 tons of blackheart malleable cast iron in 1960 for other factories (uses white malleable cast iron for own products).

Expansion: In Second Five-Year Plan, coal furnaces to be replaced by electric annealing furnaces, so that annual output of blackheart cast iron will increase to 2,000 tons, enough to supply every agricultural machine factory in country.

Difficulties: In 1959, had almost no orders for first 6 months because of faulty planning. In second half, accepted too many diversified orders. Finally, export obligations met, but factory in state of chaos. Had trouble with late deliveries of rolled steel in early 1960.

Sources: Gyor, Kisalfold, 24 Feb 59, 15 Jan 60, 26 Jan 60, 13 Feb 60, 3 Mar 60, 30 Mar 60.

Budapest, Figyelo, 8 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Nyiregyhaza Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing and Repairing Enterprise

Location: Nyiregyhaza

Output: Was expected to produce twice as many machines in 1960 as in 1959.

Products: Repair shop will repair and overhaul tractors imported

from USSR. To begin mass production of new double-row potato planter in late April 1960.

Source: Nyiregyhaza, Kelet Magyarorszag, 23 Dec 59, 8 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Obuda Shipyards (Obudai Hajogyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: In late 1959, completed first Hungarian "pusher" tug, a vessel which pushes barges rather than pulling them. Tug had 1,200-horsepower diesel engine and can propel barges with load of 5,000 to 6,000 tons. Production of diesel ships began in 1959; in last half of year delivered total of 3 passenger and 3 tug-boats. Planned to launch 10 passenger vessels and 10 tugboats in 1960, in addition to an 800-horspower tugboat for MAHART (Hungarian Shipping, Inc.).

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 29 Dec 59

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, 15 Mar 60, p 11

Name of Plant: Railroad Car Factory [also known as Vehicle Repair Plant of the MAV (Hungarian State Railways)]

Location: Debrecen

Output: Fulfilled 1959 plan by 105.8 percent.

Expansion and Investments: Results partly due to arrival of 10,500,000 forints worth of new machines. Also, plant spent 3.6 million forints on renovations.

Source: Debrecen, Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, 14 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Red Star Tractor Factory (Voros Csillag Traktorgyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: In 1960, planned to produce 500 UE-28 four-wheel drive tractors, compared to slightly over 100 in 1959. In 1959, was to increase production volume 24 percent, reduce costs 2.8 percent, and increase productivity 12 percent compared to 1958, and was to hire 120 additional persons.

Sources: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 2, 25 Jan 60, p 32

Budapest, Figyelo, 24 Mar 59

Szekesfehervar, Fejer Megyei Hirlap, 5 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Sopiana Machine Factory (Sopiana Gepgyar)

Location: Pecs

Output: Total production 1 Jan-30 Nov 59, 2,066,000 forints; 1959 production plan fulfilled 106 percent; 1960 production to increase 22 percent over 1959 [plan or output?].

Expansion: Will use short term loans to realize technological changes on a small scale. An effort will be made to increase both the weight and the sales appeal of manufactured products.

Sources: Pecs, Dunatuli Naplo, 1 Dec 59, 4 Jan 60, 27 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Sopron Iron Foundry (Soproni Vasontode)

Location: Sopron

Product: Experiments being conducted for making certain truck parts out of black-heart malleable cast iron rather than steel. During third quarter of 1959, to deliver 30 tons of such casting to the Csepel Automobile Factory.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 7 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Sopron Machine Factory (Soproni Gepgyar)

Location: Sopron

Output: The 1960 plan provides for a 9 percent rise in production.

Difficulties: Shortage of skilled workers. The Ministry (Light Industry) does not want to allot additional skilled manpower, rather believes in raising individual productivity. Training courses poorly attended. Premiums distributed equally, not providing incentive.

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 18 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Szekesfehervar General Mechanical Machine Factory

Location: Szekesfehervar

Products: Auxiliary machines used in the automotive industry, for export. Examples: Motor vehicle inspection and testing equipment, the U-808 type universal vehicle lighting testing machine (entire production exported), Balaton type filling and starting vehicle (factory holds patent and is sole manufacturer), index distributor testing machine, S-30 type bus trailer, ADA-3 type automotive crane (mass production scheduled for 1960).

Source: Szekesfehervar, Fejer Megyei Hirlap, 11 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Szekesfehervar Light Metal Industrial Enterprise (Szekesfeher Konnyufemmu)

Location: Szekesfehervar

Capacity: Soviet-Hungarian agreement of 1957 provides for fivefold expansion of capacity by 1961.

Output: By 1965 total output to be six times that of present [1959] annual production. Overfulfilled 1959 export plan by 20 percent. Three shifts introduced into chemical laboratory and new production method implemented, enabling laboratory to examine alloys before casting. Enterprise has replaced copper with aluminum in making plates and pipes in manufacturing refrigerators.

Expansion: Machines weighing up to 5,000 tons, with parts weighing up to 90 tons, to be imported from Soviet Union; total value of this machinery is 35 million forints; foundry, rolling mill and press mill financed by USSR. The presses, weighing up to 500 tons, will work with pressures up to 300 atmospheres. First quarter of 1959 expansion project received 10 million forints. Present work limited to completing factory buildings. Roofing of new press division completed and installation of the 5,000 ton press begun [2 Feb 60]. Machinery installations to be completed in 1960-61.

Difficulties: Weight of machinery poses transportation problem: some bridges to be used cannot hold such weight. The railroad branch line of the Szekesfehervar-Bicske railroad will have to be entirely rebuilt by June 1959. Building engineers worried at sporadic supply of construction material, which may endanger the scheduled completion of the project.

Sources: Szekesfehervar, Feher Megyei Hirlap, 13 Jan 59, 25 Feb 59, 22 May 59, 1 Dec 59, 30 Dec 59, 31 Dec 59, 2 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Szolnok Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise (Mezogazdasagi Gepjavito Vallalat)

Location: Szolnok

Expansion: Modern single-purpose machine to be installed to facilitate repairing of caterpillar power machines, as well as two high-capacity 10-ton mobile cranes capable of handling the caterpillar power machines.

Difficulties: Production not expected to be as good in 1960 as in 1959, because plant has used up spare parts and raw materials which had been stored as reserve, to make record production in 1959. Inability to guarantee continuous supply of spare parts and raw materials expected to cause slowdowns in 1960; modification of plans necessary.

Sources: Szolnok, Szolnok Megyei Neplap, 4 Jun 60, 30 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Transdanubian Petroleum Industry Machine Factory, (Dunantuli Koolajipari Gepgyar)

Location: Nagykanizsa [Zala Megye]

Products: Gate valves, perforators, armatures, rocking pumps, drills with roller bits, 70-80 types of drilling equipment, tools, containers, coolers for oil refineries, "PM" style roller bearing drills (to begin manufacture late 1959, after two years of procrastination). To manufacture 30 drills in 1959 and 600 in 1960; drills made of wrought iron and expected to last 53 hours. Designed new drill rig, assembled on the ground and erected as a unit, to be produced jointly with Salzgitter factory of West Germany. Deep-well rocker gears for export to Yugoslavia, East Germany and India; jet perforators and bit bolts to East Germany; portal crane parts to

India for cranes ordered from Wilhelm Pieck factory of Gyor. Shipments to East Germany to amount to 500,000 forints in 1960.

Expansion: Participating in construction of pipeline being built to carry oil of the so-called gushers from Nagylengyel to Devecser.

Difficulties: Unable to meet deadlines; even such easily manufactured items as alligator wrenches lacking at oil field.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 19 Jan 60

Zalaegerszeg, Zalai Hirlap, 29 Oct 59, 28 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Veszprem Agricultural Machine Repair Shop

Location: Veszprem

Products: Will manufacture 1,100 soil smoothers made of used rails. Started manufacturing 2.5 ton horse-drawn carriages that run on rubber tires.

Source: Veszprem, Kozepdunantuli Naplo, 11 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Wilhelm Pieck Railroad Car and Machine Factory (Wilhelm Pieck Vagon es Gepgyar)

Location: Gyor

Output: Production increase of 88 percent by 1965, compared with 1958. Was to produce three times as many Diesel motors in 1959 as in 1958, and 60 Diesel locomotives in 1960. Was to deliver 10 Raba-M 051 hydraulic switcher locomotives to the MAV during 1959; 10 dining cars and 30 railroad coaches for MAV. Four Diesel locomotives finished by

end of April (1960) and three more, above plan, to be exported to Communist China. Ten dining cars were exported to Yugoslavia. Eight railroad cars for Yugoslavia and 14 for MAV to be delivered by February 1960. Portal cranes weighing 3 and 10 tons to be exported to Poland and the Indian state of Kerala; 3 traveling cranes delivered to Poland before end of 1960 instead of in 1961. Produced aluminum motor train, ready for test run end of 1959, consisting of two motor coaches separated from each other by two or three aluminum trailer coaches specifically designed for use on secondary rail lines; began manufacture of two aluminum railroad passenger cars -- first aluminum cars to be made in Hungary and all of Central Europe.

Products: New model, flat, 12-cylinder, 300 horsepower Diesel engine installed in 1935 locomotive as part of Hungarian dieselization plan. Six-cylinder, 16-gear ship motors for Vac Danube Shipyards. Diesel engines for excavators and marshalling locomotives. Motors for new fireboat at Balatonfuredi Shipyard. Passenger coach equipped with Stone-system air conditioning.

Expansion: Construction of new machine shop on site of Gyor airfield to be used for independent research by the bridge shop. Bridge plant to be expanded in 1960 with installation of some 30 modern high-capacity machines.

Sources: Gyor, Kisalfold, 16 Dec 58, 1 Jan 59, 18 Oct 59, 1 Nov 59, 6 Nov 59, 17 Jan 60, 7 Feb 60, 6 Mar 60, 29 Mar 60, 8 Apr 60

Budapest, Muszaki Elet, No 14, 9 Jul 59, p 8

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 17, 5 Sep 59, p 12

Budapest, Nepszava, 25 Jun 60.

Name of Plant: Zagyvapalfalva Mining Machinery Factory

Location: Zagyvapalfalva

Output: Will export three times as many mining machines in 1959 as in 1958.

Products: Will export coal and ore conveyors totaling more than 5,000 meters and 15 armored scrappers. Rubber conveyors exported to Yugoslavia. Most armored scrappers, some 100 meters, to India. Will begin production of mining pumps, for export, during second semi-annual period.

Source: Nograd, Nogradi Nepujsag, 13 May 59

Name of Plant: Zuglo Machine Factory (Zugloi Gepgyar)

Location: Budapest XIV

Products: Sharples, Cepa-type vertical super-centrifuges, in laboratory and industrial sizes, of a variety that was previously imported. The Fo-100 centrifuge developed for industrial use; can process 1,000 liters per hour and operates at 16,000 revolutions per minute. Fo-44, with maximum speed of 30,000 revolutions per minute. Also produces separators. Has been producing primarily for export but is now fully prepared to meet domestic demands.

Source: Budapest, Magyar Kemiausok Lapja, No 1, Jan 59, p 34.

V. POLAND

[Note: Detailed information on production of Polish shipyards in 1959 appeared in the following issues of the Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe:

First quarter data: #262, Summary 2295, pp 6 - 12.

Second quarter data: #273, Summary 2379, pp 15 - 23.

Third quarter data: #289, Summary 2504, pp 2 - 12.

Fourth quarter data: #294, Summary 2545, pp 2 - 13.

Annual data: #298, Summary 2575, pp 3 - 4.

Name of Plant: Agricultural and Protective Equipment Plants

Location: Pila

Products: SZ sorter, G-1 caker, PSJ straw-cutter.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa. Feb 59, pp 15-18

Name of Plant: Ball Bearing Plant (Fabryka Lozysk Tocznych)

Location: Poznan

Construction: Still under construction, as of November 1959. Its first producing unit, a tool plant, was opened in September 1959. Total area of shops under construction is 80,000 square meters.

Output: Will have estimated annual output of 50,000 ball bearings in 1960 which will be increased to 2 million ball bearings by end of Five-Year-Plan period.

Source: Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 1 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Brzeg Industrial Plants (Brzeskie Zaklady Przemyslowe)

Location: Brzeg

Output: In March 1959, began production of eccentric presses; first series to comprise 100 presses. December 1959 source mentioned completion of prototypes for one fixed and one swivel eccentric press.

Sources: Opole, Trybuna Opolska, 20 Mar 59

Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 14 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Bydgoszcz Tool Plant (Bydgoska Fabryka Narzedzi)

Location: Bydgoszcz

Output: Exports 200,000 files every three months. As of October 1959, had exported 100,000 files to West Germany, and planned to export 228,000 to China and 48,000 to Finland by end of 1959.

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Bytom Technical Installations Plant (Bytomskie Zaklady Urzadzen Technicznych)

Location: Bytom

Products: Plans to begin production of 3-ton winches for shipbuilding industry in third quarter of 1960.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Chrzanow Locomotive Works

Location: Chrzanow

Difficulties: 1-D/LS300 railroad engines produced for State Railroads were returned because of poor performance. Plant also had difficulties with order from India for 30 locomotives to be delivered on or before July 1958. Engines difficult to build according to Indian specifications, and also plants cooperating with this works were not reliable.

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 6 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Coal Industry Mechanical Construction Plant (Zaklady Konstrukcyjno-Mechaniczne Przemyslu Weglowego)

Location: Not indicated

Product: Asynchronous motors for mining.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 9 Dec 59.

Name of Plant: Crane Equipment Factory (Fabryka Urzadzen Dzwigowych)

Location: Minsk Mazowiecki

Product: In 1959 will build a prototype of a cargo crane for the Administration of Ports.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Dec 58, p 618.

Name of Plant: Czestochowa Fireproof Materials Enterprise (Czestochowskie Przedsiebiorstwo Materialow Ogniotrwalowych)

Location: Czestochowa

Output: Up to 12 December 1959 supplied Czechoslovak steelworks with 8,000 tons of refractories, and West Germany with 300 tons.

Source: Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 3 Jan 60.

Name of Plant: Dabrowa Lathe Plant (Dabrowska Fabryka Obrabiarek)

Location: Dabrowa

Output: Exports to 21 countries, including Australia, Norway, West Germany and Belgium.

Difficulties: Shortage and delay of supplies of such trivial items as screws, whose lack often disorganized production.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 6 Nov 59.

Name of Plant: "Deba" Metal Works (Zaklady Metalowe "Deba")

Location: Not indicated

Output: Overfulfilled 1959 production by 2.9 percent on 16 November 1959. 1960 output will top that of 1959 by 23.7 percent.

Product: Self-setting electric irons, 75 percent exported, proved main 1959 production success.

Expansion: In 1960, will introduce pneumatic, hydraulic, and magnetic devices in machine tools.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 10 Dec 59.

Name of Plant: Drilling Machinery and Equipment Plant (Fabryka Maszyn i Sprzetu Wiertniczego)

Location: Glinik Mariampolski

Output: Mine transport equipment: first batch exported to Argentina, following ones will go to Poland's own coal industry. November 1959 produced WOS-1200 80 ton, 37 meter high rotary drilling equipment. Six units of this equipment will be produced in near future (Jan 60 source) for the State Enterprise for Petroleum Prospecting.

Products: Drilling bit whose production will fully meet the Polish Petroleum Industry requirements. The "OS-1, 500" deep drilling bit not previously manufactured in Poland. Trial production to begin in fourth quarter 1959. Designers working on more powerful drill [than WOS-1200] to work at depths of 2,000 to 2,800 meters.

Sources: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 16 Mar 59, 14 Apr 59, 6 May 59.

Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 Dec 59.

Katowice, Nafta, Jan 60, p 24.

Name of Plant: Elblag Forging Machinery Factory (Elblaska Fabryka Maszyn Kuzniczych)

Location: Elblag

Product: In 1960 produced a prototype of the B-100, 100-ton-pressure bulldozer. Series production planned for 1961.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Vol XXXIII, No 4, Apr 60, p 172.

Name of Plant: "Elevator Works"

Location: Katowice

Products: Hoists, lifts and parts for mining and steel industry machinery. Plant products being exported to USSR, India, and Iran.

Expansion: Labor force hardly exceeds 300 workers; plans for plant expansion are under consideration.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25 Nov 59.

Name of Plant: "Fablok" Locomotive Works

Location: Chrzanow

Output: Produced 3,010 railroad engines since 1945. Following sale of 600 railroad car bogies to Yugoslavia, plant signed new contract with Yugoslavia for 10-ton, 25 cubic meter per minute air compressors, first of which have already left plant. Produced 250 compressors for Polish railroads.

Products: Diesel locomotives, compressors, other railroad equipment, some of it exported. In second half of 1959 will begin series production of 75-300-horsepower internal-combustion-engine locomotives. Plans to produce prototype of a 150-horsepower narrow-gauge internal-combustion-engine locomotive.

Sources: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 26 Apr 59, 16 Oct 59

Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 27 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Farm Machinery Plant (Fabryka Maszyn Rolnych)

Location: Kutno

Product: Will produce 1,000 sowing machines for use with "Ursus C 308" one axle tractor.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 16 Mar 60.

Name of Plant: F. Dzierzynski Truck Plant

Location: Starachowice

Product: Within the next three months will have completely switched over to production of "Star-25" trucks.

Source: Kielce, Slowo Ludu, 3 Jan 59.

Name of Plant: Ferrum Steel Works

Location: Not indicated

Output: In early 1959 began production of oxygen tanks with 6.8 cubic meter capacity and 150 atmospheres pressure, to replace 180-200 oxygen bottles. First few tanks will go to "Kosciuszko", "Pokoj" and "Bobrek" steel works.

Investments: Investment outlays, mainly for mechanization, modernization and new construction, grew from 9 million zlotys in 1957 to 18 million zlotys in 1959.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 11 Feb 59, 17 Dec 59.

Name of Plant: First Pomorze Auto Mechanics Society (Pierwsza Pomorska Spoldzielnia Mechanikow Samochodowych)

Location: [presumably Pomorze]

Products: Tank cars for the transport of milk, gasoline and beer on Starachowice-built chassis.

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 10 May [year not indicated].

Name of Plant: Gdansk Electrical Machinery Enterprises

Location: Gdansk

Output: Have signed agreement calling for production of twenty-four 1.5-ton cargo winches for Rumania.

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Mar 59, p 88.

Name of Plant: Gdansk Machines Factory and Foundry

Location: Gdansk

Product: Working on completion of prototype of 3-ton assembly crane for a 1,200-deadweight-ton trawler-processer.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Oct 58, p 501.

Name of Plant: Gdansk Shipyard (Stocznia Gdanska)

Location: Gdansk

Output: In 1959, attained profit of 87,480,000 zloty, compared with planned amount of 72 million zloty. The amount of 23,692,000 zloty was turned back into the enterprise fund. Launched total of 126,876 gross register tons.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Vol XXXIII, No 5, May 60, p 258

Name of Plant: Gdynia Repair Shipyards

Location: Gdynia

Products: Besides conducting repairs, constructs B-300 barges, 300-horsepower tugs, and cutters.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Jan 59, p 45

Name of Plant: Gdynia Shipyard

Location: Gdynia

Products: Super-trawlers

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Aug-Sep 59, p 287.

Name of Plant: Gniew Machine Plant and Foundry

Location: Gniew

Products: Plant has begun production of mechanically-operated telegraphs and steering machinery for "Paris Commune" Shipyard.

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Mar 59, p 88.

Name of Plant: Gorzow Mechanical Plant

Locations Gorzow Wielkopolski

Output: Will build 7,000 various "Ursus" type tractors for agriculture in the next seven years according to 30 January 1960 source.

Products: Dzik 8-horsepower, single-axle tractor weighing 362 kilograms with S 82 engine. For the Dzik tractor also makes transport trailer with seat.

Sources: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 11 Mar 59, p 32,
Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 30 Jan 60.

Name of Plant: Gozdnica Works

Location: Zielona Gora

Products: Part of production of sewer pipes and acid resistant plates is being exported to West Germany and Switzerland.

Source: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 26 Jan 59.

Name of Plant: Harvesting Machines Factory

Location: Plock

Products: The KzK-1.4 mower-harvester combination, drawn by two horses and designed for cutting grains, rape, grasses, and green fodders. Several attachments to this machine are available. Also produces SEG stacker for bales, hay, straw, and similar articles.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Dec 58, pp 19-20, Feb 59, p 15.

Name of Plant: Harvesting Machine Factory (Fabryka Maszyn Zniwnych)

Location: Poznan

Output: Plans to produce over 11,000 tractor-drawn binders in 1963 and over 23,000 in 1965.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 21 Aug 59

Name of Plant: H. Cegielski Plants

Location: Poznan

Capacity: The W3 railroad car factory will be expanded to a capacity of 620 passenger cars annually. By 1965, the engine factory will attain a production capacity of 250,000 horsepower annually, for Sulzer-license engines of 1,300 horsepower per cylinder and domestically-designed engines of 550 horsepower per cylinder. As of November 1959, had facilities for construction and assembly of three marine engines at one time.

Output: Railroad car factory intends to develop production by 1965 to 650 passenger cars annually. As of April 1959, had annual production of 400 railroad cars.

Products: Plans to produce combustion engines of more than 800 horsepower for motor traction and for driving small marine units. Production of sawmill saws, boring machines, and milling machines will gradually be transferred to factories specializing in this type of production. By 1965, will complete prototypes of two 6M-type rail motor cars and one 26-meter-long passenger car and to begin production of a 5M series of rail motor cars. As of November 1959, was shipping machine tools to Argentina, China, Australia, Hungary, Denmark, Canada, and Switzerland.

Expansion and Investments: By 1964, will build new factory for lathes and automatic lathes which it will turn over to the Association of the Machine Tool Industry. In 1960, construction of new W-4 Machine Tool Plant on right bank of Warta River will begin; plant is scheduled for completion in 1963, and production of medium and heavy turret lathes and automatic lathes will begin in 1964.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanik, Jan 59, p 46, p 92
Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Nov-Dec 59, p 324
Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 27 Apr 59, 24 Nov 59
Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 22 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Industrial Installations Plant (Zaklady Urzadzen Przemyslowych)

Location: Nysa

Product: According to February 1959 source, was making preparations for the production of continuous-diffusion sugar mill machinery previously imported.

Source: Opole, Trybuna Polska, 26 Feb 59.

Name of Plant: Inowroclaw Agricultural Equipment Factory

Location: Inowroclaw

Products: The GZ-2 mechanical potato caker; the OSB-2 beet shaker-chopper; the PZR-0.5 hand-operated washer for potatoes, beets, and other root crops; the PLu-2 mechanical drum-type washer for potatoes and beets.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Jan 59, p 3, p 4, Feb 59, p 4.

Name of Plant: Iskra Precision Plant (Zaklady Precyzyjne "Iskra")

Location: Kielce

Expansion: Plant received first consignment of 28 machines for ball bearing production. Other consignments to follow.

Source: Kielce, Slowo Ludu, 21 May 59.

Name of Plant: Jaroszow Refractory Materials Plant (Jaroszowskie Zaklady Materialow Ogniotrwalowych)

Location: Jaroszow

Product: Constructing prototype of excavator designed by machine industry central design office of Bytom. Excavator moves on tracks, is propelled by eight electric motors totalling 110 kilowatts per excavator, and will excavate up to 200 cubic meters per hour.

Source: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 20 Apr 60.

Name of Plant: Jelcza Motor Vehicle Plants (Jelczanskie Zaklady Samochodowe)

Location: Jelcza

Output: Tests completed on new "Zubr" 8-ton truck. Four trucks produced by 9 November 1959. Planned production figures for this truck: 1959, 25; 1960, 200; 1961, 700; 1962, 1,200. On 2 November 1959 first assembly line started production of Czechoslovak "Karosa" buses; first completed bus will be off line in December 1959. By end of 1965, 5,000 buses will be assembled. In 1960 will build 200 buses. Plant output will be quadrupled during Five-Year Plan period.

Products: Began production of trucks with 14-ton capacity, including trailer. Will build a 52-passenger bus.

Sources: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 9 Nov 59, 27 Feb 60, 7 Mar 60.
Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 Nov 59.
Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 20 Nov 59.
Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23 Nov 59.

Name of Plant: Karol Metallurgical Plant (Huta Karol)

Location: Walbrzych

Output: Produces mining equipment and structures for new coal mines and exports its products to China, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. In 1958 exports accounted for 21 percent of the Plant's entire production and will increase to 30 percent in 1959. Plant is now finishing production of complete equipment for Chinese mines located in T'ai-Yuan and in Chu-Chou. In future, plans to export mining equipment to USSR, East Germany, Rumania and Hungary.

Source: Katowice, Wiadomosci Gornicze, Mar 59, p 113.

Name of Plant: "Komuny Paryskie," Shipyard (Stocznia Im. Komuny Paryskiej)

Location: Gdynia

Output: 1960 production plan calls for launching 24 ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 18,100 tons, including 7 fishing trawlers for Poland and 5 for export; 3 cargo vessels for the Polish Shipping Company and 8 for Indonesia, and 1 refrigerated ship for the Polish Ocean Line. It will also launch 22 hulls and construct prototypes of a windlass and trawling winch. Prototypes of new ships to be constructed in 1960 include new version of trawler B-14/230 in April; a modified cargo vessel B-513/3 in June; a B-20 trawler in November; a B-74 tanker in November; and a B-459 cargo vessel in December. Scheduled to begin new series of modernized 500-deadweight-ton trawlers in April 1960.

Expansion: Reconstruction plan includes construction of a 65,000-dead-weight-ton drydock by 1962.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanik, May 59, p 286

Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Vol V, Mar 60, No 3, p 89

Name of Plant: "Konstal" Plants (Zaklady "Konstal")

Location: Not indicated

Products: In 1959 will begin series of production of streetcars to be tested on Silesian lines and then used in Warsaw.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 27 Jul 59

Name of Plant: "Kraj" Agricultural Machines Factory

Location: Kutno

Products: In 1959, will produce the following types of grain sowers: Tractor-drawn -- SZC-4s Mazur, SZC-2.5s Warmiak, SZK-2.5s Warmiak; Horse-drawn -- SZK-1.75s Mysa, SZK-1.5H Kaszub, SZK-1.25H Go Goral, SZK-25, KR-11, KR-15a; Horse- or tractor-drawn -- SC-25.

Sources: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, May 58, p 0-40.

Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Vol V, No 11, Nov 58, p 19, p 21; Vol VI, No 1, Jan 59, pp 17-18.

Name of Plant: Krasnik Metal Products Plant (Krasnicka Fabryka Wyrobow Metalowych) also known as Krasnik Ball Bearing Plant (Krasnicka Fabryka Lozysk Tocznych)

Location: Krasnik

Output: Meets 50 percent of Poland's total demand for ball bearings. Goal is to equal Western countries in quality of bearings by 1962. Soviet-made "LZ" grinding machine increased its productivity 300 percent after automation.

Expansion: According to December 59 source, Italian-made "Morara" electronic controlled machines recently added to plant's machinery, the bulk of which is Soviet-made. Modernization of plant to include automation of grinding. In 1959 plant made some bearings with polyamid inner rings, 40 percent cheaper than steel ones, which grind from 6,000 to 10,000 parts a piece.

Sources: Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 17 Nov 59, 19 Feb 60.

Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 9 Dec 59.

Name of Plant: Kujawy Agricultural Machinery Plants (Kujawskie Zaklady Maszyn Rolniczych)

Location: Wloclawek

Output: In 1961-1965 period, ~~the~~ production of 450 million zloty worth of products is planned. In 1959, enterprise expected to produce 600 PE-1 electric conical pullies to drive all types of farm machines, according to March 1959 information.

Products: The RB-2 beater-type crumbler, a drum-type HV-260 belt-driven chaff cutter, a drum-type treadmill- or hand-driven chaff cutter, a 4-horse Z-5 thresher, a 3-horse MSb thresher, and all types of axles for farm vehicles.

Expansion: In 1959, opened a special division for production of food industry machinery.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Vol VI, No 3, Mar 59, p 2; Vol VII, No 2, Feb 60, pp 2-3.

Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, May 58, p O-33

Name of Plant: Lamp Materials Plants

Location: Warsaw

Products: Tungsten and molybdenum powders, plates, bars, and wire for metallurgy, electronic tubes and lamps, and heating elements for vacuum furnaces. Plant also draws ferrous and nonferrous wire and regenerates diamond and sintered carbide drawing dies.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, May 58, p O-48.

Name of Plant: Lathe Plant (Fabryka Obrabiarek)

Location: Pruszkow

Output: Began mass production of a universal lathe for special dies, to be exported to thirty countries, including Great Britain, Austria and Sweden.

Source: Katowice, Glos Robotniczy, 12 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Lodz Local Industry Machine Construction Plants

Location: Lodz

Product: Production of portable electric rail-boring machine started.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Mar 59, p 132

Name of Plant: Lodz Technical Equipment Plant (Lodzka Fabryka Urzadzen Technicznych)

Location: Lodz

Output: Tested first prototype of hydraulic scissors to be used in cutting rods up to 40 millimeters in diameter. Mass production will begin in 1961.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 27 Feb 60.

Name of Plant: Lodz Textile Machinery Plant (Lodzka Fabryka Maszyn Wlokienniczych)

Location: Lodz

Output: Plant produced the first series of ten automatic cotton looms, made under the Swiss "Saurer" license.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 20 Mar 60.

Name of Plant: Lower Silesian Metallurgical Works (Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Metalurgiczne)

Location: Nowa Sol

Output: In 1959 will produce 18 prototypes of new machines, including 63 ton presses, heavy (200-300 kilograms) cast iron purifying machinery.

Source: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 23 Apr 59.

Name of Plant: L. Szydlowski Industrial Machines and Equipment Construction Enterprise

Location: Poznan

Product: The PMJ-35 single-stand pneumatic eccentric press.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, Dec 58, inside back cover.

Name of Plant: Lublin Agricultural Machines Factory

Location: Lublin

Products: MB-1 treadmill- or engine-driven flail-type threshing machine, and new type of geared cleaning thresher, MZC-4.

Sources: Warsaw, Rolnik Spoldzielca, 19 Oct 58

Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 25 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Machinery and Drilling Equipment Plant (Fabryka Maszyn i Sprzetu Wiertniczego)

Location: Glinik Mariampolski

Product: The "WOS-1200" rotary drill, plant-produced except for the 750 horsepower motor made by the "Marceli Nowotko" Plant. Planned for exports and to eliminate imports.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 24 Nov 59.

Name of Plant: Machines and Equipment Factory

Location: Poznan

Products: Thin sheet-metal forming machines, including grooving machines for soft steel sheets, edging machines, rollers for rolled or conic pipe, and heavy grinding machines for cleaning forges.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, Dec 58, insert.

Name of Plant: Machine Tool Factory (Fabryka Obrabiarek) -[formerly known as the Raciborz Metal Goods Factory, abbreviation "Rafamet"]

Location: Kuznia Raciborska

Products: Semi-automatic lathes for machining wheel assemblies for railroad cars, electric cars, and diesel locomotives; lathes for chip machining and inserting plugs in wheel assemblies; multi-purpose vertical boring and turning machines; presses for testing springs, and special machine tools for the metallurgical industry. Factory is sole producer of rotary boring and turning lathes for production of rolling stock for the entire socialist bloc. Has made agreements

with Czechoslovakia, East Germany, China, and Yugoslavia regarding delivery to these countries of complete production divisions for rolling stock production. Was scheduled to produce 26 types of machine tools in 1959 and 48 types in 1965. Is experimenting with use of polyester and epoxide resins in production of machine tools. In 1960, to build 100-ton machine tool for wheels up to seven meters in diameter, for mine transmission belts, steelworks, and chemical plants.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanik, Feb 59, inside front cover; Jun 59, p 333
Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 3 Jun 59, pp 1-2
Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 16 Feb 60
Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Malbork Fan Factory (Malborska Fabryka Wentylatorow)

Location: Malbork

Product: Completed a 360,000-cubic-meter-per-hour, 5-meter-diameter fan, Poland's largest. Fans are being made for the Lenin Huta Steelworks, Skawina Aluminum Plant, and other industries.

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 3 Dec 59.

Name of Plant: Mechanical Installations Plant (Fabryka Urzadzen Mechanicznych)

Location: Wroclaw

Difficulties: As per January 1960 source, new industrial production standards recently introduced in the plant have failed to show

encouraging results; productivity has dropped 7 percent; wages have dropped; work organization was not improved.

Source: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 19 Jan 60.

Name of Plant: Metal Rolling Mill (Walcownia Met.)

Location: Niedzica

Output: "Jatal" electric induction furnaces for smelting aluminum and aluminum alloys. Poland has contracted to deliver one of these furnaces to Czechoslovakia [in 1959?] and two more in 1960. Total value of concluded and planned contracts for this type of furnace will be about one million exchange zloty.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 12 Aug 59, p 31.

Name of Plant: Mielec Auto Plant

Location: Mielec

Output: Will build 3,500 Syrena cars in 1959 instead of 3,000. Total 1961-1965 production will be over 30,000 units.

Difficulties: "Smyk" passenger car may not be made since production is considered economically unsound. Plant is to manufacture 2,500 "Mikrus" cars, another recently designed small car, but Ministry of Heavy Machinery opposed to its production due to high production costs.

Source: Koszalin, Glos Koszalinski, 6 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Mining Industry Rubber Plant (Zaklady Gumowe Gornictwa)

Location: Miechowice

Output: Annually produces about 800 kilometers of rubber transmission belts for use in mines.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 13 Apr 60

Name of Plant: "Nowotko" Trans-Odra Metal Industry Works ("Nowotko" Zaodrzanskie Zaklady Przemyslu Metalowego)

Location: Zielona Gora

Output: Planned production values: 560 million zloty for 1958, 699 million zloty for 1960, 923 million zloty for 1961, and 1,039,000,000 zloty for 1965.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Mar 59, p 143

Name of Plant: Nowy Sacz Local Industry Plant (Nowosadeckie Zaklady Przemyslu Terenowego)

Location: Nowy Sacz

Output: Began production of motor- or draft animal-powered clover hullers and is capable of producing 40-50 such hullers each month.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Apr 59, p 3.

Name of Plant: Pabianice Mechanical Equipment Factory

Location: Pabianice

Products: Plant produces for industry multi-purpose tool-grinding machines; grinders for surfaces (planes); and grinders for sharpening

hobbing cutters, metal-cutting saws, wood saws, lathe blades, and drawing machines.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Feb 59, inside front cover.

Name of Plant: Pabianice Tool Factory (Pabianicka Fabryka Narzedzi)

Location: Pabianice

Difficulties: Plant was criticized for the following shortcomings: poor quality raw materials, lack of appropriate instruments, excessively large inventories, absenteeism and up to 25 percent annual labor turnover.

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 20 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Pafawag" State Railroad Car Plant ("Pafawag" Panstwowa Fabryka Wagonow)

Location: Wroclaw

Output: In the 1958-1959 and 1960-1965 plan periods, scheduled to produce 290 electric locomotives, 300 three-unit electric passenger units, 900 passenger cars, and 47,000 freight cars, including 23,000 steel coal cars. By 1963 will produce an additional 100 type E-3 electric locomotives which, combined with those previously produced, will be sufficient to cover domestic needs for freight transportation. 1960 production to be 38 percent higher than that of 1959.

Product	1959 Production	1960 Production
Electric "3E" locomotives	28	40
Passenger coaches	270	325
Freight cars	6,000	6,400

Peak 1958 production of freight cars was 15 per day; October 1959 production was 24 [per day?] following plant survey which showed that actual work done at plant accounted for 59.3 percent of work day. Plant employed 5,040 workers as of February 1960. Fulfilled 1959 production plan with total value of 1,123,000,000 zloty, or 82 million zloty in excess of planned amount.

Products: Plant is trying to obtain a Swiss license for production of an 80-ton electric locomotive to be called type 3-4. Among new prototypes are a railroad mail car for the USSR, a first class passenger car for Yugoslavia, and "60 N" and "3E 1" electric locomotives.

Sources: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 1 Apr 59, pp 19-20,
29 Apr 59, p 5.
Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 24 Nov 59, 31 Dec 59
Warsaw, Mechanik, Feb 60, p 85

Name of Plant: Passenger Automobile Factory (Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych)

Location: Zeran

Capacity: Its planned production capacity was 25,000 vehicles annually. According to June 1959 source, it was scheduled to attain this capacity shortly.

Output: According to October 1959 source, factory produces over 15,000 vehicles annually, including pick-up trucks, undercarriage units for "Zuk" and "Nysa" vans, and ambulances. In 1959, it was scheduled to produce 9,200 passenger automobiles; 5,000 pick-up trucks; 600 ambulances; 1,300 undercarriage units for the Nysa plant; 900 undercarriages for the Truck Factory in Lublin; 3,000 Syrena small-displacement passenger automobiles; spare parts, equivalent to 1,300 automobiles, for the "Warszawa" and "Syrena" automobiles, and 1,200 sets of starting pedals for "Junak" motorcycles.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Jun 59, p 30

Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 2 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Piotrowice Mining Machinery Plant (Piotrowicka Fabryka Maszyn Gorniczych)

Location: Piotrowice

Products: "WSH-50-S" 50-horsepower coal cutter

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 15 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Pleszew Machine Tool Plant (Pleszewska Fabryka Obrabiarek)

Location: Pleszew

Products: Exports machinery to West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and India, and has received orders from South Africa and Venezuela. Is negotiating for future orders with Turkey and Afghanistan.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 14 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Plock Shipyard

Location: Plock

Products: In November 1959 was building its first dredge, propelled by 200-horsepower combustion engine.

Source: Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 15 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Polnocna" Shipyard

Location: Gdansk

Expansion: In March 1959, a modern electric substation consisting of a high-voltage distributor and a number of low-voltage distributors was put into operation.

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Mar 59, p 87

Name of Plant: Pomorze Machine Building Plants (Pomorskie Zaklady Budowy Maszyn)

Location: Bydgoszcz

Products: Cement plant equipment; including a kiln for Chinese cement industry and stone crushers and grinders for Polish cement plants; drum for crushing cellulose.

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Poreba" Mechanical Equipment Plant

Location: Poreba

Products: Design bureau is working on prototype of modern machine tool for production of railroad car axles. Production to begin in 1961; since such tools not produced by many countries, inquiries are being received from foreign buyers.

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 7 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Poznan Harvesting Machine Factory (Poznanska Fabryka Maszyn Zniwnych)

Location: Poznan

Capacity: Employs 1,950 workers.

Output: Annual production value of 250 million zloty. Output to be raised 21 percent in 1960. Plans to produce over 11,000 tractor-drawn binders in 1963 and over 23,000 in 1965.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 Dec 59

Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 21 Aug 59

Name of Plant: Prozamet Plant

Location: Gdansk

Products: In November 1959, was building a 500-ton portal crane which was to be Europe's largest.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 14 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Puck Mechanical Enterprises

Location: Puck

Output: In 1958, produced forty 100-horsepower "Puck-A" engines, four 120-horsepower "Puck-B" engines, and 67 tons of engine spare parts.

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Mar 59, p 88

Name of Plant: Raciborz Boiler Plant (Raciborska Fabryka Kotlow)

Location: Raciborz

Construction: Cost of plant's construction over 500 million zlotys.

Products: In March 1959 was preparing for production of world's largest power plant boiler, weighing 6,300 tons, and capable of generating 650 tons of steam an hour under 140 atmospheres pressure. Also completed successful tests on steam containers for high pressure boilers. As of March 1960, ships boilers to USSR, Korea, Vietnam, China, and West Germany, and will soon start exports to Turkey.

Sources: Opole, Trybuna Opolska, 20 Mar 59, 3 Jun 59

Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 1 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops (Zaklady Naprawcze Taboru Kolejowego)

Location: Ostrow

Production: Shipped to Yugoslavia first ten railroad cold storage cars, equipped with automatic brakes. Cars are light because of aluminum construction.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 8 Feb 60

Name of Plant: "Rewolucja 1905" Agricultural Machines Factory

Location: Lublin

Output: Produces MSC-10A flail-type cleaning thresher, popular in Poland and exported to Yugoslavia and China. Also produces MSC-4 geared cleaning thresher.'

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Mar 59, back cover.

Name of Plant: Roadbuilding Repair Shops (Zaklady Naprawcze Sprzetu Drogowego)

Location: Wroclaw

Products: 1,500-liter bitumen boilers and 1,800-liter asphalt boilers, which are lighter and sturdier than East German and Czechoslovak types, and are being exported to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Source: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 7 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Sanok Bus Factory (Sanocka Fabryka Autobusow)

Location: Sanok

Output: Completed 1959 plan with production of 1,400th bus of year by 11 December 1959 and was scheduled to build an additional 100 buses before end of year. 1959 production target for San buses: 1,300. Assembly of Poland's first diesel buses, with

105-horsepower perkins engines from Great Britain, began about March 1959.

Sources: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 16 Mar 59, 11 Dec 59
Warsaw, Mechanik, Jan 59, p 46

Name of Plant: Slupsk Agricultural Implements Factory

Location: Slupsk

Products: PZB-7 tractor, PZB-4 suspension-type tractor. PZB-5 driveless tedder rake.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictw, Jan 59, pp 25-27

Name of Plant: Slupsk Marine Equipment Plant

Location: Slupsk

Output: Value of production will be 34.9 million zloty in 1965.

Expansion: Seven million zloty will be used for plant modernization.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Mar 59, p 143

Name of Plant: Sowing Machines Factory

Location: Zabrze

Product: Mills to crumble lumps of chemical fertilizer.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Mar 59, p 4

Name of Plant: Stalowa Wola Steelworks

Location: Stalowa Wola

Output: Plant will produce over 100 more coal mining machines than planned. Polish orders exceed 100 and Czechoslovakia intends to purchase 10.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 21 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Starachowice Truck Factory (Starachowicka Fabryka Samochodow Ciezarowych)

Location: Starachowice

Output: 1965 production is expected to reach 14,500 motor vehicles. First prototype series of "Star" high-pressure, 100-horsepower, Polish designed and built engines completed in April 1959; will be used to equip all "Star" trucks in 1962; 1960 production will be 300.

Expansion and Investments: In January 1959, expenses for investment and modernization estimated at 85,900,000 zloty in 1959, 77,587,000 zloty in 1960, and 42,062,000 zloty in 1961. In 1956-1958, 143,321,000 zloty had been spent for this purpose.

Sources: Radom, Zycie Radomskie, 2 Mar 59

Kielce, Slowo Ludu, 2 Apr 59

Warsaw, Mechanik, Jan 59, p 45

Name of Plant: "Stomil" Tire Plant

Location: Not given [Poznan source]

Products: Exports tires to UAR, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Brazil, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, and China. Yugoslavia, its best customer, purchased 1.5 million dollars worth of tires in 1959.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 30 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Sulecin Agricultural Equipment Factory

Location: Sulecin

Products: Potato-sorters, grain grinding mills, rollers, peg-tooth harrows, electric cutters for meat, beet diggers and potato planters for the UNeus C-308 tractor.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Feb 59, p 27

Name of Plant: Swidnica Industrial Installations Plant (Swidnicka Fabryka Urzadzan Przemyslowych)

Location: Swidnica

Output: Manufactures 60 percent of the basic sugar refinery installations. Major part of its production being exported to USSR, China, Iran and Viet Nam. Completed shipment of installations for

two sugar refineries to USSR. In 1960 plant will export 2,500 tons of sugar refinery installations to USSR, Iran and Viet Nam.

Expansion: In 1960 plant will be fully modernized and a new, large hall built.

Sources: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 3 Dec 59.

Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 22 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Swidnica Railroad Car Plant (Swidnicka Fabryka Wagonow)

Location: Swidnica

Output: Production for 1959 will reach 1,050 streetcars and railroad coaches worth 310 million zloty.

Product: Developed new railroad bumper and "90l-y" six axle dump car.

Sources: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 30 Nov 59, 22 Jan 60.

Name of Plant: Swietokrzyz Agricultural Tools Factory

Location: Kunow

Product: Produces serially the PD-2 horse-drawn reversible plow.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Mar 59, p 2.

Name of Plant: "Szatkowski" Machine and Apparatus Construction Works (Zaklady Budowy Maszyn i Aparatury Inzenia Szatkowskiego)

Location: Krakow

Product: High efficiency ammonia compressors for equipping ships built in Poland for the Soviet Union.

Source: Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 22 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Szczecin Construction Machinery Plant (Szczecinska Fabryka Maszyn Budowlanych)

Location: Szczecin

Output: Produces powerful "ZB-45" construction cranes, which are exported to many countries including Czechoslovakia, Iran and Hungary. According to April 1959 source, exports earned 50 million zloty in foreign currency during past three years. The "ZB-120" 70-ton construction crane, planned for prototype completion in June, was assembled on 15 October 1959. Plant completed 1959 production plan and plans to construct an extra ten "ZB-45A" winches in December 1959. 1960 export orders include 9 winches for Yugoslavia and 2 for Viet Nam. Plant shipped ten cranes to Czechoslovakia and Rumania in February 1960. A crane ordered by Turkey being prepared for shipment.

Sources: Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 25 Apr 59, 16 Oct 59, 1 Dec 59, 5 Mar 60.

Name of Plant: Szczecin Forest Industry Machine Plants

Location: Szczecin

Product: Produces the IK-2/u horse-drawn hiller, an improved version of recently produced IK-2. Beginning of production scheduled for January 1959.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Mar 59, p 4.

Name of Plant: Szczecin Motorcycle Factory (Szczecinska Fabryka Motocykli)

Location: Szczecin

Output: Will produce 12,000 "Junak" type motorcycles in 1960. Planned 1962 production is 30,000.

Product: New improved model, called "Mlynkawica" is being planned.

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 3 May 60.

Name of Plant: Szczecin River Shipyard

Location: Szczecin

Expansion: Under 1960 plans a power sub-station is to be built during first quarter, and two new boilers will be ready. Two shops will be rebuilt during the year. In 1961 a new Diesel and steam engine shop will be in operation.

Difficulties: Ministry of Shipping has given up idea of having the Szczecin River Shipyard manufacture harbor cranes. Throughout Seven-Year Plan, Polish harbors will increase requirements, and 100 harbor cranes will be needed, forty in Szczecin alone. New cranes will have to be purchased abroad, and paid for in foreign currency.

Sources: Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 14 Feb 59; 7 Feb 60.

Name of Plant: Szczecin Shipyard (also known as "A. Warski" Shipyard -- Stocznia imienia "A. Warskiego")

Location: Szczecin

Output: According to March 1960 source, has begun construction of prototype passenger vessel for Indonesia, to be followed by series of seven type B-450 ships; will construct three 6,100-deadweight-ton open shelter-deck ships for Polish Ocean Line; plans in progress for building 8,200 deadweight-ton cargo vessels for Polish Ocean Line and a B-512, 12,500-deadweight-ton freighter for Polish Ocean Shipping. According to June 1959 source, until 1965 will produce thirteen 6,000-deadweight-ton bulk cargo ships; eight 4,300-deadweight-ton bulk cargo ships; seven 10,300-deadweight-ton bulk cargo ships; eleven 8,200-deadweight-ton bulk cargo ships, and seventeen 12,500-deadweight-ton regular cargo ships; between

1958 and 1965, was scheduled to construct a total of 97 ships with a total tonnage of 611,700 deadweight tons.

Sources: Warsaw, Zycie Gospodarcze, 16 Nov 58, 30 Sep 59.
Warsaw, Mechanik, Mar 59, p 143; Jun 59, p 333.
Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Mar 59, p 87; Aug-Sep 59, pp 287-288; Vol V, Mar 60, No 3, p 90

Name of Plant: "Tadeusz Zarski" Mining Machinery Plant (Fabryka Maszyn Gorniczych imienia "Tadeusza Zarskiego")

Location: Piotrkow

Output: Production value, 56 million zlotys in 1959, to rise to 80 million in 1960 and 200 million in 1965. Plant employs 800 people.

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 19 Jan 60.

Name of Plant: Tarnobrzeg Mechanical Installations Plant (Tarnobrzeska Fabryka Urzadzen Mechanicznych)

Location: Tarnobrzeg

Output: Manufactures planing machines and exports some to Chinese People's Republic, East Germany, Yugoslavia, and Sweden.

Expansion: To build new production hall and raise production by 50 percent in 1960.

Sources: Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 4 Feb 59

Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 7 May 59

Name of Plant: Technical and Trade Enterprise Production Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Domu Techniczno-Handlowego)

Location: Not indicated [reported from Poznan]

Output: Plant will rebuild 15,000 electric motors annually.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 Mar 59

Name of Plant: "Termowent" Industrial Installations Equipment Factory

Location: Warsaw

Products: Corrugated, semi-corrugated and smooth extensions; plate- and plug-type extensions; corrugated, semi-corrugated and smooth joints and frames; radiating, axle and brick-type ventilators; frame and wall heaters; hydrophores; water heaters, heat exchangers; "Junkers"-type heaters; "Cagl"-type blowers; cyclones and multi-cyclones; dusting equipment; filters; hydrant cases; overflow catches; rib-type heaters of coiled pipe; cooling systems; "Lux"-type coil-heating apparatuses; and multi-purpose tanks.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, No 8, 25 Feb 59, p 2.

Name of Plant: Thermal Engineering Equipment Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Termotechnicznych)

Location: Swiebodzin

Output: Plant will deliver for export electric, oil, and gas furnaces for heat processing of metals and ceramics. Up to 1958, the [annual] value of plant's export totaled 20,000 exchange zloty; in 1959, it is expected to reach 300,000 exchange zloty, and in 1960 one million exchange zloty.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 12 Aug 59, p 31.

Name of Plant: Torun Boiler Plant (Torunska Fabryka Kotlow)

Location: Torun

Expansion and Investments: Nine million zlotys will be invested in plant expansion. There will be a new 5,000 square meter shop, a new boiler house, and a new jetty for unloading heavy machinery.

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 2 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Torun Marine Equipment Plant (Torunskie Zaklady Sprzetu Okretowego) [formerly called Torun River Shipyard; name changed after transfer to Ministry of Heavy Industry]

Location: Torun

Products: Supplies shipyards with equipment

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 13 May 60

Name of Plant: Torun Mill Installations Factory (Torunskie Zaklady Urzadzen Mlynskich)

Location: Torun

Expansion: Poland's first pneumatic mill was ready for use at Kamionki, near Torun. Entire mechanical installations of mill were manufactured at the plant.

Source: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 17 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Transportation and Equipment Factory (Wytwornia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego)

Location: Mielec

Difficulties: Due to faulty production, suffered loss of 7.5 million zlotys in 1958. This year [1959] those responsible for such losses will be made to pay for them.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 5 Feb 59.

Name of Plant: Transportation Equipment Plant (Wytwornia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego)

Location: Near Lublin

Output: 1960 production plan 35.5 percent higher than 1959. Produced a helicopter under Soviet license. Helicopters already

being sold in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania and USSR.

Difficulties: 1960 production plan threatened by bad work organization.

Sources: Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 24 May 59.

Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 10 Feb 60.

Name of Plant: Transport Communications Factory (Wytwornia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego)

Location: Rzeszow

Product: Building prototype of turbine-driven fire engine, pumping 3,000 to 4,000 liters per minute.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 1 Feb 60.

Name of Plant: Truck Factory (Fabryka Samochodow Ciezarowych)

Location: Lublin

Output: 1959-1965 production target of 38,500 trucks raised to 50,000 units. 1959 production goal of new "Ruk" trucks 1,000 units. The 1960 production plan calls for 3,000 "Zuk" pickup tricks and an expansion of forgings and cast small parts production. Road wheel and spring section will make 54,000 wheels and 20,000 springs. Plant made a 4 million zloty profit, its first, in 1959. Planned profit for 1960 is 69 million zlotys.

Difficulties: Estimated 1958 losses exceeded 16,677,000 zlotys principally due to the failure to complete investment projects on schedule.

Sources: Warsaw, Zielony Sztandar, 16 Nov 58

Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 9 Feb 59, 6 Feb 60.

Name of Plant: "Unia" Agricultural Implements Factory

Location: Grudziadz

Products: GM-38 spike-tooth, horse-drawn harrow; PKK-3 single-share, horse-drawn, wheeled plow, an improved version of the UNKP-8; two versions of PC-1p subsoiler frame tobe mounted on PC-1 tractor plows; the spring-tooth or semi-rigid tooth (pasztyway) tractor-drawn KLS-3 harrow; the PKP-3 three-share, subsoiler, horse-drawn plow; since 1958, series production of horse-drawn reversible plows; according to March 1959 source prototype of tractor-mounted version, PzO-1 completed; also produces serially the Pz-3 tractor-mounted stubble plow to work with Zetor 25K and A 25 and Ursus C-325 and C-45i (with hydraulic lift) tractors; can produce an adequate number of ammonia water spreaders, which can be mounted on plows or cultivators.

Sources: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Dec 58, pp 17-18;

Jan 59, pp 15-18; Feb 59, p 4; p 7; Mar 59, p 2.

Name of Plant: "Ursus" Mechanical Plants (Zakłady Mechaniczne "Ursus")

Location: Warsaw

Output: Production of 25-horsepower "Ursus-325" tractors to be expanded in 1959. During third and fourth quarters of 1959, 1,000 of these tractors will be sold, and in 1960, 6,000 more. Prototypes of the tractor were sent to India, Brazil, Spain and other countries. In 1959, 2,500 "C-45" tractors will be manufactured for export. Table shows production value of plant for next few years:

Value of Plant's Production

Year	Amount (in million zloty)
1959	485
1960	652
1961	792
1962	835
1963	798 [?]
1964	1,190
1965	1,492

August 1959 source states production of C-325 tractors [same as "Ursus C-325"?] to be 36,000 annually.

Difficulties: According to January 1959 source, Polish users had complained loudly about old "C-45" model, but 3,000 of this model at work in China and 200 in Spain and no claims have even been received from these countries.

Sources: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 6 Jan 59.

Warsaw, Mechanik, Mar 59, p 143; Aug 59, p 447.

Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 21 Aug 59, p 1.

Name of Plant: Warmia Agricultural Machines Factory

Location: Dobre Miasto, near Olsztyn

Products: MSC-6 engine-driven, wide-hammer, field-type threshing machine; MSC-6A cleaning thresher; MSC-7 extended cleaning thresher; and the WRM-1 all-steel winnower. Production of the last two to begin in fourth quarter of 1959.

Sources: Warsaw, Rolnik Spoldzielca, 19 Oct 58, p 4.

Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Mar 59, p 12.

Name of Plant: Wielkopolska Milling Machine Factory (Wielkopolska Fabryka Maszyn Mlynskich)

Location: Rogozno Wielkopolskie

Product: TR-1 manually operated grain cleaner.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanizacja Rolnictwa, Apr 59, p 3.

Name of Plant: Wroclaw Shipyards

Location: Wroclaw

Output: Started construction of 500 deadweight ton "BM-500" motor barges. To build 170 by 1965. One barge carries 80 percent more cargo than towed type.

Source: Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 27 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Vulcan Shipyard

Location: Szczecin

Expansion and Investment: Construction and investment work approaching completion. Production work will begin by end of November 1959 when keel will be laid for first 10,000-tonner.

Source: Warsaw, Mechanik, Jan 59, p 45.

Name of Plant: Zabrze Mining Machinery Plant (Zabrskie Fabryki Maszyn Gorniczych)

Location: Zabrze

Output: Switched from production of coal mine carts to pumps. Pump exports will grow 20-30 percent in 1959.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 4 Feb 59.

Name of Plant: "Zamech" Mechanical Works (as known as "General Swierczewski" Mechanical Works -- Zaklady Mechaniczne imienia "Generala Karola Swierczewskiego")

Location: Elblag

Output: Plant meets requirements of Polish shipyards for so-called heavy equipment of vessels. Also produces small engines for textile, chemical and food industries. During first quarter of 1959 will ship turbines to Ceylon, Viet Nam and China, and in April to Iran. According to January 1960 information, in next four years will export 23 turbines totalling 334.5 megawatts, seven "TK-50" and "TC-25" turbines totalling 250 megawatts to China, one industrial "TU-2.5/1", 2.5 megawatts, and six "TP-6/4", 6 megawatts, turbines to USSR, and two "TP-2", 2 megawatts, to Iran. According to 25 March source, 1960 production will total 230 megawatts, and 1965 production 550 megawatts. Production covering 1961-1965 will total 2,300 megawatts. According to 22 April 1960 information, plant will produce more than 30 turbines during 1960-1965 period totalling 2,303 megawatts. There will be six 240 megawatt turbines for export. Apart from export production, plant produced four "TK-25" turbines for the Zeran and Lodz thermoelectric plants according to 8 February 1960 source. As of 25 March 1960, works was completing a 50 megawatt "TK-50" turbine, built under British

license, for the Konin power plant; to be completed by end of March 1960. In 1961 work is to start on a 120 megawatt turbine based on British documentation.

Sources: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 25 Feb 59.

Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 Feb 60.

Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 22 Apr 60; 23 Jan 60; 2 Mar 60.

Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 8 Feb 60.

Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25 Mar 60.

VI. RUMANIA

Name of Plant: Bearings Factory (Fabrica de Rulmenti)

Location: Birlad

Output: Between 1 May 1953, when operation began, and November 1959, produced 4 million bearings, 906,000 of them in 1959. As of November 1959, [annual] production was ten times that of 1953; at the same time, the first 1,000 special bearings were produced for railcars to be exported to East Germany.

Source: Ind, Flacara Iasului, 20 Nov 59, 25 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Bocsa Romina Metal Products and Agricultural Machinery Factory

Location: Bocsa Romina

Output: In the first quarter of 1959, produced the following over the norms: 185 tons of agricultural machinery 70 tons of spare parts for agricultural machinery, 17 tons of metal products for the railroads. In the second quarter, it produced an additional 247 tons of agricultural machinery over the plan. In the third quarter, produced 77 percent more parts than in second quarter.

Investments: Completed a series of small production improvements at a cost of 1.4 million lei, according to October 1959 source.

Difficulties: 7.7-10.4 percent rejects in the Pig-Iron Smelting Plant in the third quarter of 1959.

Sources: Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 28 Apr 59, 24 Oct 59
Iasi, Flamura Rosie, 28 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Carotaj-Perforari" Enterprise

Location: Ploesti

Output: In 1959 began construction of first Rumanian-made gas drilling installation, patterned after Soviet designs; the first of this type will soon be completed and will be followed by several others in 1959.

Source: Enia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 26 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Chemical Equipment Factory (Fabrica de Utilaj Chimic)

Location: Fagaras

Expansion: In January 1959 a new iron smelting section began operation, in order to increase the variety of chemical equipment produced at the factory. All equipment for the section was produced by the factory itself. In May 1959, the building for a new steel mill was constructed; Soviet-produced equipment will be installed, and the mill will begin operation in the third quarter of 1959.

Sources: Stalin, Drum Nou, 23 Jan 59

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 10 May 59

Name of Plant: "Clement Gotwald" Enterprise (Intreprinderea "Clement Gotwald")

Location: Bucharest

Products: In November 1959 had begun production of electric equipment for tropical climates, to be used at the oil refinery in Assam, India, which the Rumanians are helping to build. In October 1959 had begun series production of electrical equipment for diesel electric locomotives produced at Resita Metallurgical Combine and "Electroputere" in Craiova.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 4 Nov 59, 20 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Electroputere" Enterprise (Intreprinderea "Electroputere")

Location: Craiova

Products: Was scheduled to build heavy-duty diesel-electric locomotives in 1959 for use on trunk lines; they were to have a length of 17 meters, a weight of 114 tons, a tractive force of 2,100 horsepower, an operating range of 2,000 kilometers, and the capacity of two to three steam locomotives.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 21 Dec 58

Name of Plant: "Ernst Thalmann" Tractor Works (Uzinele de tractoare "Ernst Thalmann")

Location: Orasul Stalin

Output: In 1959, Rumania produced 11,000 tractors and in 1960 plans to produce 15,000 4,950 of them for export [presumably all to be produced in this plant]. In 1959, plant shipped 2,000 unspecified tractors to China, North Korea, Hungary, India, Greece, Spain, and the UAR. Produced 235 DIOS-27 tractors during January-April 1959.

Expansion: In January 1959 part of a new automated aggregate, intended for the technological line for processing motor blocks, and a precision casting section were added; an automatic installation for bakelite core forms began operation in February 1959, and a new tool shop in March 1960.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 6 Jan 59, 29 Jan 59, 15 Feb 59, 3 May
Stalin, Drum Nou, 30 Apr 59
Vienna, Ostmarkel, No 4/5, Apr-May 60

Name of Plant: Galati Shipyard (Santierul naval Galati)

Location: Galati

Output: According to January 1959 information, total 1959 production was to be 27 percent greater than that of 1958, and 15 ships were scheduled for completion. Ships launched in 1959 included the second of a series of four 4,500-ton cargo ships for the Rumanian merchant fleet; a fourth 2,000-ton motor ship, and a 1,200-horsepower tugboat. The third 2,000-ton motor ship was completed. In March 1960, the third 4,500-ton cargo ship was launched.

Expansion: In March 1959, a radiography laboratory for checking welding on ships went into operation in the building sector.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 18 Jan 59, 29 Mar 59, 1 Apr 59, 12 Apr 59, 23 Jun 59, 27 Dec 59, 30 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Gheorghi Dimitrov" [Railroad Car] Works (Uzinele "Gh. Dimitrov")

Location: Arad

Output: In the first half of 1959, the plant fulfilled its production norms 100.22 percent. As of January 1960, uses 90 different plastic parts, which are 42 percent less costly than ferrous and nonferrous metal parts; In 1959, metal consumption has been reduced by 300 tons per passenger car.

Products: In May 1959, began series production of automatically unloading mine freight cars with 80-ton capacity, operating on four axles.

Sources: Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 24 May 59, 20 Oct 59, 7 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej" Metallurgical Plant (Uzina metalurgica "Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej")

Location: Tirgoviste

Output: 1959 overall production was scheduled to increase 43 percent [presumably over comparable 1958 figure].

Products: Petroleum equipment such as hook cranes and 200-ton crown blocks, P 40 hoists, mud pumps, electrically operated blocks and tackles.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 20 Mar 59

Name of Plant: "Gravita Rosie" Railway Complex
Location: Bucharest
Expansion: In April 1959, completed new tool shop producing tools and spare parts for railway industry.
Source: Baia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 25 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Independenta" [Mining Equipment] Works (Uzinele "Independenta

Location: Bucharest Sibiu

Output: Sugar beet conveyer for sugar mill under construction at Ludus

Expansion: A new foundry was under construction in December 1959, the equipment for which (including conveyers and forming machines) was to be produced at the plant itself.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 6 Dec 59, 20 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Iosif Rangheț" Machine-Tool Works (Fabrica de masini-unelte "Iosif Rangheț")

Location: Arad

Output: In 1959, will surpass 1958 production by the following percentages: lathes, 16; grinders, 14; and milling cutters, 66.

Product: Heavy-duty lathes for exports. Started production of 8-6 lathe intended for Rumanian MIG ships.

Source: Baia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 7 Mar 59

Name of Plant: "Mao Tse-tun" Plant (Uzina "Mao Tse-tun")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Exports fuel and petroleum installations, cranes, cement mills, filters, reducers for pumping units.

Source: Iasi, Flacara Iasului, 26 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Maritime Shipyard (Santierul Naval Maritim)

Location: Constanta

Output: In December 1959 completed three 3,000-cubic-meter-capacity storage tanks for the Bucecea sugar mill. On 24 March 1960 launched a maritime research ship, the Emil Racovita, for the Rumanian Academy, designed and built entirely by shipyard.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 20 Dec 59, 25 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Oltenita Shipyard (Santierul Naval Oltenita)

Location: Oltenita

Output: In November 1959, the shipyard launched a 2,000-ton motor ship, equipped with two 500-horsepower motors, the third such ship to be built at the yard.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 24 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Progresul" Works

Location: Braila

Products: Series production of .3-cubic-meter universal excavator and 10-ton compressor roller. Also produces metallurgical equipment, mining equipment (extraction machinery, feeders), chemical

equipment (750-kilowatt reducers, condensation towers, converters), machine-building equipment (speed reducers).

Source: Galati, Viata Noua, 22 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Rulmentul" Bearing Factory

Location: Oraşul Stalin

Output: Completed 1959 production plan on 15 December 1959, at which time reported general improvement in quality of production and reduction of rejects.

Source: Stalin, Drum Nou, 17 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Semanatoarea" Works (Uzinele "Semanatoarea")

Location: Bucharest

Output: In September 1959, began series production of new corn harvesting combine with an output of 5.5 hectares a day; state farms were scheduled to receive 900 of these combines in fall 1959.

Expansion: In August 1959, an assembly line was installed which makes it possible to produce a combine every 30 minutes. In October 1959, a new foundry, with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons of parts from malleable and powdered iron, went into partial operation; the foundry is completely mechanized and will cover not only the needs of the works itself but will supply parts to many machine-building enterprises in the country.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 14 Aug 59, 13 Sep 59, 9 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Shipyard (Santier Naval)

Location: Turnu Severin

Output: In the first half of 1959, produced ten 100-ton barges, with the cost price per barge reduced by 52,000 lei [compared with 1958]; ten 28-ton ITD-type freight cars above plan, with a reduced cost price per car of 12,000 lei compared with 1958; forty MTS-type mobile auto-shops, and twelve taxi motorboats. The shipyard's first 2,000-ton motor ship was launched on 25 March 1959.

Sources: Craiova, Inainte, 12 Jul 59

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 26 Mar 59

Name of Plant: "Steagul Rosu" Works (Uzinele "Steagul Rosu")

Location: Oraşul Stalin

Output: Scheduled to produce, in 1959, 2,000 more trucks, 36.5 percent more motors for trucks, and 21.7 percent more bearings [than in 1958].

Expansion: In February 1959 a motor block drilling aggregate was installed which performs 48 simultaneous operations in 6 minutes, increasing work productivity 8 times and reducing cost price of these operations by 72 percent. In June 1959, the shop for casting truck parts in bakelite cores began series production; in 1959, the shop was scheduled to cast 700 tons of parts in bakelite cores.

In July 1959, a new system of making acid steel was introduced at the electric furnace of the steel mill of this plant; the steel is more fluid, thus creating conditions for improving cast pieces and reducing charge working time. In December 1959, a new cupola furnace went into operation at the foundry.

Difficulties: In November 1959, difficulties were reported because of delays in deliveries of raw materials, such as rubber from the Rubber Factory in Orasul Stalin and wooden frames for passenger and driver seats from the Planning Institute for the Wood Industry and Forestry.

Sources: Stalin, Drum Nou, 11 Jan 59, 15 Nov 59
Bucharest, Romania Libera, 27 Feb 59, 17 Jun 59, 11 Jul 59, 22 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Steaua Rosie" Works (Uzinele "Steaua Rosie")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Scheduled to deliver in 1959 the first bulldozers and scrapers to be mounted on KD-35 tractors. Also produces road-roller drums.

Sources: Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 27 Mar 59
Bucharest, Romania Libera, 2 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Telecajen Mechanical Works

Location: Telecajen

Products: Began production of petroleum equipment for export in 1959. In early December 1959, completed necessary cables for assembling refinery installation and other equipment for India.

Source: Ploesti, Flamura Prahovei, 13 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Unio" Works (Uzinele "Unio")

Location: Satu Mare

Output: From 15 July to 23 October 1959, completed 1,000 tons of machinery ordered by the new sugar factories in Ludus and the "Siretul" in Bucea, and hundreds of parts for cement-producing aggregates of China.

Source: Baia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 30 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Vasile Roaita" Metallurgical Works (Uzinele metalurgice "Vasile Roaita")

Location: Bucharest

Output: Plant was scheduled to deliver 600 universal planters, with a daily productivity of 12-20 hectares, by beginning of fall sowing, 1959, and a total of 1,200 for the fall campaign.

Products: Centrifugal irrigation pumps, some for export to China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 2 Apr 59, 13 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Wheel Plant

Location: Piteşti

Construction: This plant was scheduled for construction in November 1959. It was to have modern equipment for production of all types of wheels used by the motor industry. Its production will be destined for the "Ernst Thalmann" and "Steagul Roşu" works in Stalin, and other Rumanian enterprises.

Source: Stalin, Drum Nou, 5 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "1 Mai" Shipyard (Santierele Naval "1 Mai")

Location: Braila

Output: Up to September 1959, built five KD-35 motorboats, twelve 200-ton barges, and the first 40-ton lighter, a special vessel for transporting reeds. On 21 August 1959, it launched a 1,000-ton oil tanker, the sixth such ship it built in 1959; in March 1960 it launched another 1,000-ton oil tanker, which was the first of eight such ships being constructed in 1960.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 21 Aug 59, 5 Sep 59,
8 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "1 Mai" Plant (Uzina "1 Mai")

Location: Ploesti

Output: According to a March 1959 source, the plant had planned to produce 47 6-Lb oil drilling rigs in 1959.

Products: In January 1959, produced for first time in Rumania 3,600-millimeter spherical boilers for the chemical industry, to replace boilers which had been imported. In November 1959, was producing parts for assembly of petroleum refinery for India.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 8 Mar 59

Ploesti, Flacara Petrolul, 12 Nov 59

Oradea, Crisana, 23 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "2 Mai" Shops (Ateliere "2 Mai")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Feeding machines for the ceramic industry; 10-ton narrow-gauge dump cars for the cement industry)

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 8 Feb 59, 17 Feb 59

PART 2. : PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

I. BULGARIA

Name of Plant: "Bolshevik" State Industrial Plant (DIZ "Bolshevik")

Location: Gabrovo

Products: Plant has begun producing micrometers.

Source: Turnovo, Borba, 8 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Electric Heating Apparatus Plant

Location: Varna

Expansion: Assembly shop is being enlarged to permit concentration of assembly work in one building and adoption of assembly line technologies.

Source: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 16 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Electric Motor Factory (Elektromotorna fabrika)

Location: Troyan

Output: According to source dated January 1959, plant was to produce over 300,000 electric motors in 1959, partly for domestic use and partly for export to Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic, and other countries.

Expansion: According to source dated October 1958, this plant is being expanded in two stages, the first of which was to begin operating in 1959. Completion of the first stage was to increase output by 45,000 motors [annually?] while completion of the second is to increase it by 317,000 motors over 1958 output.

Sources: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 9 Oct 58

Pleven, Septemvriska Pobeda, 8 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Elin Electric Equipment Factory

Location: Sofia

Name of plant has been changed to "Iskra" Electric Equipment Plant.

Source: Sofia, Izvestiya, 17 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Iskra" Electric Equipment Factory

Location: Sofia

Organization: The name of Khyrom -- "Elin" Electric Equipment Factory -- has been changed to the Iskra Electric Equipment Factory.

Source: Sofia, Izvestiya, 17 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Kliment E. Voroshilov" Weak-Current Plant (Slabotokov zavod "Kliment E. Voroshilov")

Location: Sofia

Output: From 1950 through 1959, plant produced a total of 629,000 radio receivers. Production in 1959 according to 30 December 1959 information: 150,000 radios and 24,000 automatic telephone switchboards. Of the latter, 20,000 were exported to Czechoslovakia. In 1959, plant was scheduled to produce 84 X-ray apparatuses, 310,000 electric meters, and 106,000 loudspeakers, according to a September 1959 source.

Products: Medical diagnostic and treatment apparatus; a 12-channel TV set, the "Opera", first produced in April 1960; and transistor radios the prototype of which was completed in 1959.

Expansion: The radio apparatus and telephone shops of the plant are being expanded, and a new ebonite-pressing shop is being constructed.

Sources: Sofia, Tekhka Promishlenost, Vol VIII, No 9, Sep 59, pp 40-41

Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 20 Oct 59

Blagoevgrad, Pirinsko Delo, 30 Dec 59

Sofia, Kooperativno Delo, 1 May 60

Name of Plant: "Nenko Iliev" Insulated Wire Plant (Zavod za izolirani provodnitsi Nenko Iliev

Location: Sevlievo

Products: Plant produces enameled wire, coiled wire with various combined insulation, high-quality stranded wire, microtelephone cord, rubber-and-plastic insulated wire, high-frequency wires for radio and television.

Source: Tekhka Promishlenost, No 5, May 59, p 53

Name of Plant: Storage-Battery Plant (Akumulatoren zavod)

Location: Pazardzhik

Construction: Plant is being built on an area of 220 decares on the outskirts of Pazardzhik, near the Maritsa River. According to March 1960 source, the first machines and installations have arrived from Czechoslovakia and are being assembled. Builders promise completion of plant by 9 September 1960.

Output: Annual production of the plant, which is to begin in early 1961, will be 600,000 storage batteries for automobiles and motorcycles and 200,000 elements for electric trucks. According to a June 1959 report, a large part of the production will be for export.

Sources: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 5 Jun 59, 11 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Vasil Kolarov" Cable Plant (Kabelen Zavod "Vasil Kolarov")

Location: Burgas

Output: In 1959, plant produced 1,800,000 meters of cable annually, which is to be increased to 7,200,000 meters annually by the end of the current Five-Year Plan. According to an earlier source, plant is to produce 80,000 kilometers of cable yearly by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Products: Over 500 types of power and telephone cables, and insulated electric lines.

Expansion: A 10,000-square-meter expansion, which is to be completed and begin operating in 1960, will house the cable, wire-drawing, and rubber shops.

Sources: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 19 Dec 58

Sofia, Zemedelski Znamе, 21 Apr 59

Sofia, Nauka Rodina, May 59, pp 20-21

Name of Plant: "Vasil Kolarov" Heavy-Current Plant (SIZ "Vasil Kolarov")

Location: Sofia

Output: In 1959, plant was to manufacture 36,000 asynchronous, explosion-proof, and crane electric motors for the USSR.

Products: Low-oil circuit breakers for 10, 20, and 35 kilovolts, adapted for synchronization; power transformers for mercury rectifiers, type RMZh, 50,000 kilowatts, 10.5 kilovolts; and diesel-electric aggregates, 30 kilowatts, 400/231 volts.

Sources: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, No 4, Apr 59, outside back cover
Sofia, Bulgaro-Sovetska Druzhba, No 10, May 59, inside front cover

Name of Plant: "V. I. Lenin" Plant (Zavod "V. I. Lenin")

Location: Nikolaevo Village

Products: Plant is producing electric porcelain insulators of the "IF-2" type for export to the USSR.

Source: Stara Zagora, Septemvri, 21 Apr 59

IX. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name of Plant: Bohemian-Moravian Kolben-Danek Enterprise (Ceskomoravska Kolbenova Danek CKD)

Location: Chocen

Output: In 1958 and 1959, the plant shipped 100 refrigerator units with compressor type K 2 VH 160 having a capacity of 160,000 calories per

hour to the Soviet Union. In 1960 another 140 units will be produced for the Soviet Union.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 14 Aug 59

Name of Plant: CKD-Stalingrad Enterprise

Location: Prague

Output: Plant was to manufacture 24 "Dana" - type turbo-compressors in 1959 for export to the USSR. The compressors are for refrigeration purposes.

Source: Prague, Prace, 15 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Elektroporcelan" Enterprise

Location: Louny

Products: Electric insulators for high voltages.

Expansion: Plant plans mechanization and automation of processes with aid of Soviet documentation and equipment, already received.

Source: Prague, Prace, 6 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Elektrosvetsval" National Enterprise

Location: Vysocany

Organization: Effective 1 January 1959, this enterprise was renamed "Tesla-Vysocany" and made part of the Tesla complex with headquarters in Pardubice.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 11 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Elektrovod" Enterprise

Location: Zilina

Products: Will produce electric power line poles, transformer station equipment, hydroelectric and thermal power plant equipment and switchboard equipment. First shop went into production in 1956. A second shop, under construction in 1958, was to begin producing in 1959.

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 12 Aug 58

Name of Plant: "Jiskra" National Enterprise

Location: Tabor

Products: Only plant in Czechoslovakia producing spark plugs. It exports to 10 countries and manufactures 25 models of spark plugs.

Source: Prague Kemadelske Noviny, 26 Nov 58

Name of Plant: "Julius Fucik" Electrotechnical Plants (Elektrotechnicke zavody "Julius Fucika")

Location: Brno - Kovarov

Output: This foundry complex to increase its production in 1965 by 50 percent over 1958 production without additional capacities. Production is 60 percent mechanical and 40 percent manual labor. Its production of castings (in tons) is 50 percent for tractors, 40 percent for electrical instruments and small motors, four percent for precision engineering and the balance for maintenance. Utilization of metal charge is 66.5 percent and foundry rejects are 6.25 percent.

Products: Plant has designed and constructed the largest compressed-air circuit breaker in Czechoslovakia. This is one of five such breakers to be made for the hydroelectric power plant at Orlik. This breaker has a disrupting capacity of 2,000 megavolt-amperes at 15 kilovolts and a rated current of 4,000 amperes.

Sources: Prague, Press, 18 Mar 59

Brno, Elevarenstvi, Vol VI, No 11, Nov 58, p 357

Name of Plant: "Kablo" Cable Plant

Location: Klatno

Products: Plant has successfully introduced the process of continuous vulcanization in the manufacture of flexible cable. This process eliminates four production operations.

Source: Prague, Rezpodarske Noviny, 31 Aug 58

Name of Plant: Moravian Electrotechnical Plants (MEZ-Moravske elektrotechnicke zavody)

Location: Prerov

Products: Plant produces synchronized, hermetically sealed motors having a capacity of 420 kilowatts and 750 revolutions per minute, and motors of 600 kilowatts and 960 revolutions per minute.

Source: Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 8 Aug 58

Name of Plant: "Normal" Plant (Zavod "Normal")

Location: Stras nad Ohrom

Products: Plant is accepting orders for a new calculator of milling cutting conditions. The calculator which the plant will manufacture is portable and typewriter size. It operates on 220-volt alternating current and consumes about 5 watts. Time required for one calculation is about one minute.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 9 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Power Machinery National Enterprise (Energostroj N. P.)

Location: Brno

[see Manufacturing: Heavy Equipment]

Name of Plant: Presa Plant

Location: Slovakia [exact location not specified]

Output: Plant is working on an order for 10,000 water meters which will be exported to Saudi Arabia.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 3 Jul 59

Name of Plant: "Regula" National Enterprise

Location: Usti nad Labem

Products: Industrial automation equipment. Research development group recently completed an instrument called "Dikomp" for measuring temperatures from minus 200 to plus 1,600 degrees centigrade in various

processes involved in the production of nuclear energy. The instrument is highly accurate and will automaticlly transfer the data registered to any number of different locations.

Source: Prague, Prace, 29 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Tesla-Karlin Telephone Equipment Plant

Location: Prague-Karlin

Expansion: Plant has put into operation three new machines for automatic cutting, shaping, and riveting of contacts for telephone relays. Each machine produces 23 complete springs per minute.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske noviny, 31 Aug 58

Name of Plant: Tesla National Enterprise

Location: Pardubice

Output: The first of 20,000 "Astra" television sets ordered by East Germany left the assembly line of the plant. Earlier [in the year?] 15,000 sets were built for Poland and 10,000 for the local market.

Source: Prague, Prace, 15 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Tesla-Orava Plant (Zavod Tesla-Orava)

Location: Nizna na Orave

Capacity: Plant was to begin serial production of "Manes" television sets on 1 September 1958. Planned annual capacity was to be 50,000 sets.

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 13 Aug 58

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Name of Plant: Tesla Strasnice State Enterprise

Location: Not indicated [reported from Prague]

Output: One "Nawa" or "Alca" television receiving set leaves the production line of the plant every 4 minutes. The plant is the first Czechoslovak enterprise to produce television sets for export.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 9 Nov 58

Name of Plant: Tesla Telecommunications Equipment Plant

Location: Straplav

Construction: Plant, costing over 40 million crowns has been under construction since October 1957. In 1960, the plant will employ about 1,400 persons.

Source: Bratislava, Geografisky Casopis, Vol X, No 4, 1958, p 305

Name of Plant: Tesla Vysocany

Location: Vysocany

[See Elektrotechnal Nation Enterprise in this same section]

Name of Plant: V. I. Lenin Plant

Location: Plzen

[See "Manufacturing, Heavy Equipment]

III. EAST GERMANY

Name of Plant: <u>VEB Bergmann Borsig Enterprise</u>

Location: Berlin

Output: In 1958, plant delivered 14 boilers with a capacity of 1,403 tons of steam per hour; ten turbosets with a total capacity of 289 megawatts; three turbosets with a total capacity of 125 megawatts. In 1959, enterprise to produce 19 boilers having a total capacity of 757 megawatts, and boilers having a capacity of 350 tons of steam per hour.

Expansion: Enlargement of plant's production facilities reported in 1959. New rail connections were installed and the thermal power plant was completed.

Source: Berlin, Berliner Zeitung, 4 Jan 59

Name of Plant: <u>Camera and Motion Picture Equipment Works (VEB Kamera and Kinowerke)</u>

Location: Dresden

Organization: Plant established in January 1959 through merger of five VEBs: Altissa, Aspekta Niedersedlitz, Camera Works, Welta, and the Dresden Motion Picture Equipment Works - formerly Zeiss Ikon. Trade marks of the various plants will be retained. Plant has labor force of 6,000.

Output: A 50 percent increase in production is expected within the next few years as a result of improved production methods.

Sources: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 3 Jan 59

Berlin, Die Technik, Vol XV, No 5, May 60, p 364

Name of Plant: VEB Carl Zeiss Works

Location: Jena

Capacity: In 1959, the labor force of the plant consisted of 18,554 persons of which 12,200 were production and skilled workers; 1,030 inspectors and engineers; and 2,300 were laboratory workers, designers, planner, and finishers.

Output: In 1959, productivity had increased by 232 percent over 1949 although the works was producing nearly 30 percent more articles requiring exacting, skilled work in 1959 than it did in 1949. In 1959, production was 60 percent higher than in 1949.

Products: Recording thickness gauge using isotopes; universal linear gauge; multi-purpose rotating thread tester; attachable gear tester; optical, slit-type surface tester; multi-purpose, internal bore gauge; microscope bore gauge; precision recorder; photoelectric recording photometer; pre-vacuum pump needle valve; schlieren recorder; photo multiplier; aerial photo charting camera; compensation levelling device; electrophoresis device; engineering surveying equipment - all the foregoing were exhibited by the works at the 1960 Leipzig Spring Fair.

Expansion and Investment: Since 1949, over 120 million DM has been invested in the works and the work area in 1959 covers 270,000 square meters as compared to 126,000 square meters in 1949.

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol VIII, No 10, Oct 59, pp 448-451

Name of Plant: "Carl von Ossietzky" Plant for Components of Communications Technology (VEB Werk der Nachrichtentechnik "Carl von Ossietzky")

Location: Velten

Source: Berlin, Technische Gemeinschaft, Vol VIII, No 3, Mar 60, pp 98-99

Name of Plant: VEB "Certo" Camera Plant

Location: Dresden

Output: In 1959, plant produced 40,000 "Certo-Rapt" cameras and surpassed its export plan by 250 percent.

Products: "Certo-Plant" camera exhibited at the 1959 Leipzig Fair, "Certo-Matik" - a semi-automatic camera exhibited at Leipzig in 1960.

Source: Schwerin, Schweriner Volkszeitung, 21 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Electrical Apparatus Works (VEB Elektrogerätewerke)

Location: Treptow

Output: Value of production of measuring, control, and regulating instruments to be increased from 163 million DM in 1958 to 575 million DM in 1965.

Expansion: New relay factory under construction in Berlin-Rummelsburg to start producing by the end of 1960.

Source: Berlin, Tribuene, 23 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB Electrical Instrument Plant

Location: Cornedorf

Production: Wire, wire-wound resistors, research and development work on printed circuits

Source: Berlin, Radio und Fernsehen, No 15, Aug 58, p 466

Name of Plant: Electric Motor-Vehicle Accessory Plant (VEB Fahrzeugelektrik)

Location: Ruhla, Thuringen

Products: Plant has started assembly-line production of new headlight equipped with asymmetric dim light. The new headlight will be standard equipment on all "Wartburg" passenger cars produced after November 1959, and on "Trabant" cars in 1960.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 18 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Electronic Computer Enterprise (VEB Elektronische Rechenmaschinen)

Location: Karl-Marx-Stadt

Products: New electronic computers: one computer perform up to 40,000 additions and subtractions per hour. Another model, the Robotron Ase 18, supplements punched card machines, computes up to 18-digit figures. Serial production of these devices will begin in 1960.

Source: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 24 Apr 60

Name of Plant: VEB HF20 Plant for the Development of Electrical Appliances

Location: Berlin

Organization: Plant became independent from the Electrical Appliance Plant, Berlin-Treptow, on 1 January 1959.

Capacity: Employs over 2,000 workers

Products: Plant produces mainly high-voltage equipment, 85 percent of which is exported directly. As of November 1959, plant had a production lag of 60 million DM, 50 percent of which is to be eliminated in 1959 through transfer of production of switchgears to other electric appliance plants, while remainder is to be made up during the first months of 1960.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 25 Nov 59

Name of Plant: VEB Erfurt Radio Plant

Location: Erfurt

Output: The value of the plant's entire production is scheduled to be increased from 80 million DM in 1959 to more than 200 million DM in 1965. Plant exports 50 percent of its measuring tool production.

Products: Type 3006 frequency meters, Type 1011 tolerance device for measuring the percentage variation between two resistances.

Expansion and Investments: A new hall which is to be used for the production of radio tubes and measuring tools is under construction and scheduled for completion in the final quarter of 1960. The hall is to be a five-story building, 120-meters long, having a floor space of

approximately 10,000 square meters. Funds totalling 12 million DM have been made available for the mill which will make the plant the largest radio tube manufacturer in East Germany.

Sources: Cottbus, Lausitzer Rundschau, 18 Sep 59

Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol VIII, No 9, Sep 59, p 421

Berlin, National-Zeitung, 28 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Freiberg Precision Instruments Enterprise (VEB Freiberger Präzisionsmechanik)

Location: Freiberg

Products: At the 1960 Leipzig Spring Fair, the enterprise displayed hand compasses, geological and mirror compasses, curvimeters, drum and scale sextants, goniometers, "pharometers" [for measuring intensity of light].

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol IX, No 2, Feb 60, p 51

Name of Plant: VEB Halle Radio Plant

Location: Halle

Difficulties: By early September, plant had fulfilled only 60.5 percent of its 1959 production. It produced 3,177 "Rose" radio sets and 3,477 "Puck" radio sets less than called for by the plan. At the same time, plant exceeded its wage fund by 86,300 M, due mainly to the fact that it had 28 more production workers than authorized by the plan.

Source: Halle, Freiheit, 13 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB Hans Beimler Locomotive Building and Electrical Engineering Plant

Location: Hennigsdorf

Products: Production of printed circuits begun in 1958

Source: Potsdam, Neuerinische Union, 10 Oct 58

Name of Plant: High Vacuum Engineering Enterprise (VEB Hochvakuum-technik Betrieb)

Location: Dresden

Construction: This new enterprise to go into full production in 1963, making East Germany the first highly industrialized country to develop high vacuum engineering as an independent industrial branch.

Source: Berlin, Chemie Anlagen, 3 May 60

Name of Plant: VEB High-Voltage Installations Plant

Location: Rostock

Output: Plant to increase production of consumer goods by 25 percent [over 1959] in 1960, and will increase output of tension stabilizers from 500 in 1959 to 1,600 in 1960. Production of low-voltage switchboards to be 36 percent higher in first quarter of 1960 than during last quarter of 1959. From 1960 on the entire production of switchboards for shipyards will be transferred to this plant from the Project-Planning and Installation Enterprise. Plant must therefore meet in 1960, targets originally planned for 1962 and increase production in 1960 by 38.3 percent over 1959.

Expansion: To make possible the production increase, a new workshop will be set up in the plant while another workshop will be set up in Wismar.

Source: Rostock, Ostsee-Zeitung, 23 Dec 59

Name of Plant: VEB INTRON Enterprise

Location: Leipzig

Products: Plant has developed five types of electronic time relays for serial production, and two types of electronic time relays as well as a frequency multiplier stage for special production. The five electronic time relays are being produced in series by the Testing Devices Enterprise of Weida. Plant also produces tape-control instruments for machine tools.

Sources: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 29 Jul 59

Berlin, Der Elektro-Praktiker, Vol 14, No 5, May 60, p 147-148

Name of Plant: Instrument and Regulating Device Plant (VEB Gerate- und Reglerwerk)

Location: Teltow

Output: Between 1959 and 1965, production is to increase by 210 percent [presumably as compared to 1959]. During the Seven-Year Plan, development time for new instruments to be reduced to 1 1/2 years from the present 2 1/2 to 3 years.

Products: Plant slated to develop instruments and regulating devices to replace skilled personnel at large chemical and power plants.

Source: Potsdam, Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten, 22 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Karl-Marx Measuring Instruments and Armature Works (VEB Karl-Marx Messgeraete und Armaturenwerk)

Location: Magdeburg

Organization: This plant was merged with the Erich Weinert Heavy Armature Plant, also of Magdeburg, as of 1 January 1960, making it the largest armature plant in Europe.

Output: According to source dated 24 September 1959, output in 1965 is to be 157.9 percent larger than in 1958 and production value is to amount to 330 million DM. According to source dated February 1960, production in 1965 is to be double that of 1958. At the same time, labor productivity is to increase 146.3 percent and producer costs are to be reduced by 54.8 million DM as compared to the 1958 level. During 1960, the plant expects to export one million DM worth of fittings and 100,000 DM worth of potentiometers in excess of plan.

Products: By the end of 1960, the works will complete construction of armatures for the first East German atomic power plant. First delivery of installations is scheduled for the third quarter of 1960. Plant also produces cast steel slides and electric engines.

Expansion and Investment: For the fulfillment of the higher production tasks, 47.5 million DM in investment funds and credits

will be allotted to the enterprise, (presumably over the 6 year period). A new armature assembly hall will be erected on the premises of the Erich Weinert plant.

Sources: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 24 Dec 59, 1 Apr 60

Magdeburg, Volkesstimme, 19 Nov 59

Berlin, Fertigungstechnik und Betrieb, Vol X, No 2, Feb 60, p 69

Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol 8, No 11, Nov 59, p 535

Name of Plant: Koepenick Radio Plant (VEB Funkwerk)

Location: Koepenick

Capacity: Plant is the largest scientific research and development enterprise of the East German electrical industry. It employs nearly 1,500 scientists, technicians, and engineers, and 1,270 production workers.

Output: Plant has nearly completed production of 20 ionosphere stations for the USSR. Plant is working on 122 development assignments. Fifty developments have been put into operation.

Products: Plant will mass produce chain amplifiers needed to measure smallest time units in nuclear physics. Production will be on the basis of documents and blueprints evolved by the Institute for Physics of Leipzig University. Production is to begin in the near future. In an effort to reduce plan lags, plant will introduce assembly line methods for assembling telecommunication transmitting and receiving installations, and for the production of nautical telecommunication equipment.

Source: Leipzig, Leipziger Volkszeitung, 7 May 60
Berlin, Berliner Zeitung, 9 Apr 60, 8 Jun 60

Name of Plant: VEB Lighting Production Enterprise

Location: Leipzig

Product: Lighting installations for aircraft

Source: Berlin, Der Elektro-Praktiker, Vol XIV, No 9, May 59, p 146

Name of Plant: Measuring Industry Enterprise (VEB Messindustrie)

Location: Werdau

Products: At the 1960 Spring Fair in Leipzig, the enterprise displayed a pressboard tester for measuring thickness at 4 points, with automatic device for registering; measuring instruments with 4 - 8 control points, a device for measuring differences in pressure; single-point control devices MES 1, MAS, MS 1. The MES 1 is a control for internal grinding machines.

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol IX, No 2, Feb 60, p 57

Name of Plant: Muelhausen Tube Works (VEB Rohrenwerk Muelhausen)

Location: Muelhausen

Products: Tube types EC360, EL36, and PL36 are now being produced at this plant.

Source: Berlin, Radio und Fernsehen, Vol IX, No 1, Jan 60, p 2

Name of Plant: VEB Plant for High Vacuum Pumps and Components

Location: Gera-Pforten

Construction: A plant for the production of high-vacuum pumps and components is to be erected in Gera-Pforten. [no date indicated]

Source: Gera, Volkswacht, 18/19 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Precision Measuring Device Factory (VEB Feinmessgerätewerk)

Location: Zwickau

Products: Factory produces testing and sorting automats including: camshaft testers, conical roll testers, multiple-position drive shaft testers, pin-and-cylinder sorters, piston ring sorters, suspension scales.

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol IX, No 2, Feb 60, p 52

Name of Plant: Precision Measuring Enterprise (VEB Feinmess)

Location: Dresden

Products: Enterprise is producing an interference attachment with a monochromatic light source which makes possible the measurement of precision-wrought surfaces without surface contact. The device can be attached to a measuring microscope.

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol IX, No 2, Feb 60, p 51

Name of Plant: Precision Optics Works [formerly the Meyer Optical Works] (VEB Feinoptisches Werk)

Location: Goerlitz

Products: Camera objectives

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, Vol IX, No 2, Feb 60, pp 66-71

Name of Plant: "Narva" Television Factory (VEB Narva Werk)

Location: Radeberg

Output: According to November 1958 source, plant builds television sets on three assembly lines, one of which is 80 meters long and has 90 assembly points. Assembly time per TV unit is 4 minutes. The production norm of 120 instruments per line per 450-minute day was being fulfilled only 30 - 40 percent November 1958. In 1960, plant intends to produce 235,000 TV sets.

Products: Microwave relay instrument, Type RWG 905, having a transmission range of 50 kilometers, and operating as an FM instrument; portable TV transmitter for use by the East German aircraft industry.

Difficulties: Deliveries of accessories and auxiliary materials are often inadequate or delayed: in April 1960, plant received insufficient PL tubes, 14,000 fewer OA 626 germanium diodes than specified, and about one million units less of layer resistance than required.

Sources: Berlin, Radio und Fernsehen, No 21, Nov 58, pp 617-619

Berlin, Nachrichtentechnik, No 11, Nov 58, p 531

Dresden, Sachsische Zeitung, 14 Dec 59

Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 19 May 60

Name of Plant: Rathenow Optical Works (VEB Rathenower Optische Werke - ROW)

Location: Rathenow

Capacity: As of October 1959, plant had a labor force of 3,000

Output: In 1959, production had increased by 481 percent as compared to 1949 and exports by 500 percent as compared to 1951. With the [October 1959] labor force, volume of production is to increase by about 50 percent by 1965.

Products: Polarizing microscopes, including the POLAMI VI specially designed for research in the fields of mineralogy, the study of ores, and carbon petrography; biological microscopes; photo objectives, eyepiece lenses; frames for glasses; optical workshop machines; magnifying glasses; binoculars; cinema and diaprojection objectives; the small camera microscope "Mikrophot" which is produced in series. Works is to become the major producer of glasses and frames for glasses apparatus section to concentrate on polarization and camera microscopes as well as the development of special devices such as periscopes and manipulators for use in atomic plants.

Investments: Investment funds are "limited", and are to be used to make production more efficient.

Source: Berlin, Feingerätetechnik, No 10, Oct 59, pp 454-457

Name of Plant: VEB Schott Optical Glass Plant

Location: Jena

Difficulties: Despite capitalist attempts to cut the plant off from its raw material resources, the plant will not only continue to turn out its usual varieties of optical glass of high grade but will develop new types of optical glass. Due to effective support from the socialist countries, the plant is now almost independent of the capitalist market.

Source: Gera, Volkswacht, 16 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Semiconductor Enterprise (VEB Halbleiterwerk)

Location: Frankfurt/Oder

Output: Between 1 January and 31 May 1960, the plant turned out 10,000 25-milliwatt transistors. The plant's Institute of semiconductor technology has developed seven new low-frequency transistor types. Mass production of these transistors has already begun. In 1961, more than one million of these low-frequency transistors will be produced for telephones, electric pocket devices, and tape recorders.

Expansion: Enterprise is accelerating the construction of its new division at Frankfurt/Markendorf. After completion in 1964, this division, consisting of six factory halls, will turn out 20 million transistors for the radio and telecommunication equipment industry annually.

Source: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 5 Jun 60

Name of Plant: Special Electrical Engineering Building Works (VEB Sondermaschinenwerk der Elektrotechnik)

Location: Dresden-Pieck

Construction: Works now under construction will produce special machines for the electrical engineering industry, especially production machinery for the semiconductor industry. A total of 20 million DM has been appropriated for the works which is to employ 2,000 persons. The Central Office for the Technologies of the Electrical Engineering Industry is responsible for the production program of the new factory which will concentrate on mechanization and automation of semiconductor production.

Source: Dresden, Sächsische Tageblatt, 19 May 60

Name of Plant: VEB Stern Radio Enterprise

Location: Sonneberg

Output: Plant produces a complete radio set every 55 seconds.

Products: "Sternchen" transistor radio; medium heterodyne radio which is exported to 34 countries.

Expansion: New section, covering 4,000 square meters, will begin producing in early 1960. Under the Seven-Year Plan, the enterprise is to take over nearly half of East German radio production.

Sources: Berlin, Radio und Fernsehen, Vol 8, No 17, Sep 59, pp 542-543
Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 28 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Telecommunication Equipment Enterprise (VEB Nalbrook)

Location: Brandon

Products: Plant has developed a fully automatic magnetoinduction material testing device which registers flaws, fissures, impurities, and structural changes in steel. Device can test 300 pieces per hour. Also developed was a cable-testing device which will be mass produced before the end of 1960.

Source: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 24 May 60

Name of Plant: Telecommunication Works (VEB Fernmeldewerke)

Location: Leipzig

Products: "KB 100" tape recorder; the WF 60 FM telegraphic communication line. This line will be installed along the pipeline now under construction from the USSR to East Germany. The WF60 FM is an appliance of the carrier frequency technology.

Sources: Berlin, Junge Welt, 19 Dec 59

Leipzig, Leipziger Volkszeitung, 9 Apr 60

Name of Plant: VEB Television Bulb Plant

Location: Friedrichshain, Kreis Spremberg

Construction: Work on this first automatic television bulb plant was started on 20 January 1959 and was ahead of schedule by December 1959.

Output: December 1959 source claims that plant is to produce 500,000 bulb blanks in 1961 for 43-centimeter television tubes. According to January 1959 information, production is to start in 1960.

Source: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 4 Dec 59

Gottau, Leuchtturm Rundschau, 21 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Television Electronics Plant (VEB Werk fuer Fernsehelektronik)

Location: Berlin - Oberschoeneweide

Organization: As of 1 January 1960, the name of the Telecommunications Plant (Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen) was changed to the above. The plant will retain its registered trademark "WF." As of the same date, the plants branch, the O 112 Instrument Plant in Berlin, will bear only the name of VEB Telecommunications Plant (VEB Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen). It also will use the registered trademark "WF".

Output: According to source dated September 1956, plant was to produce 200,000 television picture tubes in 1959, of which 66 percent were to be 17-inch tubes while 12-inch tubes were to be produced only as replacement parts. Some sources states that 1975 output is to amount to 750,000 picture tubes. A May 1960 report states that two existing assembly lines turn out 43-centimeter TV picture tubes having a 70 degree deflection. In the near future, a third assembly line will produce 53-centimeter tubes having a 110-centimeter deflection, and

a fourth assembly line, to be added before the end of 1960, will bring plant's annual total picture tube output to 450,000 units.

Sources: Berlin, National Zeitung, 19 Sep 58

Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 27 Sep 58

Berlin, Radio und Fernsehen, No 2, Jan 60, p 34

Rostock, Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten, 3 May 60

Name of Plant: Testing Devices Enterprise (VEB Pruefgeraetewerk)

Location: Weida

Products: Plant is developing a transistor component for an electronic timing relay. Relay will be ready for testing by 1 May 1960. Operating voltage of assembly parts produced at plant does not exceed the safety limit of 6 volts and 200 milliamperes. Plant is producing in series five types of electronic time relays developed by the INTRON Enterprise of Leipzig.

Sources: Gera, Volkswacht, 5 Apr 60

Berlin, Der Elektro-Praktiker, Vol 14, No 5, May 60, pp 147-148

Name of Plant: VEB Transformer and X-Ray Equipment Works

Location: Dresden

Products: Plant developed for the USSR an AC control installation having a capacity of 2,250,000 volts. The installation was delivered to the USSR in 1958. In the spring of 1959, the plant completed the

prototypes of its first five isotope material testing instruments. Plant designed a material testing device operating with radioactive isotopes. The device is called "Ter MGo 1.3" and will be supplied to casting and welding enterprises.

Sources: Berlin, Der Morgen, 1 Nov 58

Cottbus, Lausitzer Rundschau, 8 Apr 59

Berlin, Radio und Fernsehen, Vol VIII, No 10, May 59, p 296

Berlin, National-Zeitung, 12 Jul 59

Name of Plant: VEB Vakutronik

Location: Dresden

Products: Plant has developed an impulse computer to satisfy the demands created by the increasing use of radio-isotopes in industry. The computer, identified as VA-G-21, is a tube-type computing instrument.

Source: Berlin, Feingeraetetechnik, No 10, Oct 58, p 459

IV. HUNGARY

Name of Plant: Anode Rectifier Factory (Anod Aramiranyito Gyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: Value of Production, according to October 1958 source

1955	194,000 forints
1957	8,300,000 forints
1958	14,900,000 forints
1959	26,000,000 forints (planned)

Since 1957, 95 percent of output has been exported to USSR and China; new market may be developing in Czechoslovakia, India, Egypt and Yugoslavia, and 40 high-tension rectifiers for the USSR were planned for 1959.

Products: The transformers, which account for 40 percent of the value of the rectifiers, are imported from the West, but it is planned that Klement Gottwald Electrical Factory (Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar) will produce the transformers in the future. Factory is planning to produce 5 to 50-ampere germanium diodes.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 14 Oct 58

Budapest, Magyar Elet, 1 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Baja Electrical Industry Enterprise(Bajai Erosaramu Gepek Gyara; formerly, Baja Metal Goods Factory; also called Baja Heavy Current Machinery Factory)

Location: Baja

Organization: As of 1 January 1959 operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry. Some parts under council administration.

Output: 1,000 vacuum cleaners by the end of the first quarter of 1959. Plans in 1959 call for manufacturing 7 million forints worth of goods in excess of previous plans. Will export 5 million forints worth of transformers. Most transformers - 24 "tropical transformers" - will be sent to India in 1959.

Products: 12 different series of starting resistors by first quarter of 1959. Factory will continue to manufacture single-operator transformers. It will produce laboratory ovens and 15 different series of spare parts for the Ikarus Works.

Expansion: Factory will receive numerous machine tools from East Germany and the Soviet Union. Most of required machinery had not arrived by January 1959.

Sources: Kecskemeti, Pesti Hirlap, 1 Jan 59, 10 Jan 59, 17 Feb 59.

Name of Plant: Beloiannisz Telecommunications Factory (Beloiannisz Hiradastechnikai Gyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: Exports Planned for 1959

Country	Products Ordered	Value or Quantity	Source Date
USSR	Microwave equipment	20 million rubles	Jan 59
USSR	Kolkhoz telephone switchboards	[not indicated]	Jan 59
China	Transmission equipment	20 million rubles	Jan 59
Argentina	Coin telephones	5,000 units	Jan 59
Argentina	1,000-position telephone exchange	one	Jun 59
Syria	Automatic telephone switchboard to handle 10,000 lines	[not indicated]	Jan 59
Haiti	Telephone	"three orders"	Jun 59

Ceylon	Order for telephone exchanges, amplifying stations, transmission installations under discussion	[not indicated]	Jun 59
Capitalist Countries	Telecommunications installations	Jan-May 59 exports 150% more than all of 1958	Jun 59

Expansion: Plant for hydrogen treatment of Permalloy completed July 1958. It has two hydrogen furnaces, which, operated in three shifts, can ensure processing of Permalloy used in the factory. Plant began operating in fall of 1958 on experimental basis.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 14 Oct 58

Gyor, Kisalfold, 9 Jan 59

Budapest, Figyelo, 9 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Cable and Strand Wire Factory (Kabel es Sodrony-kotelgyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Production of 8 new types of cable began in 1959. Experiments were conducted on 5 types of cable not previously made in Hungary. 35,000-volt, high-tension cable is being produced for the first time in Hungary at this factory.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 1, 10 Jan 60, p 6

Name of Plant: Cable and Synthetic Materials Factory (Kabel es Muanyaggyar)

Location: Budapest

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 15, Aug 58, p 6

Name of Plant: Csepel Electrode Factory (Csepeli Elektrodaggyar)

Location: Csepel, Budapest

Output: Approximately 200 tons of high-quality black iron oxide will be produced from iron scale. This amount should meet the demand of domestic industry, particularly the telecommunication industry. Surplus may be exported.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, Vol XII, No 6, 25 Mar 60, p 9

Name of Plant: Csepel Metal Works

Location: Csepel-Budapest

[See Heavy Equipment, Hungary]

Name of Plant: "December 4" Wire Works ("December 4" Drotmuvek)

Location: Miskolc

Output: In 1959 plant produced 37 million forints worth of steel and aluminum wires. Its overall production in 1959 was 28 percent more than in 1958, and in 1958 it was 47 percent more than in 1957. By the third quarter of 1959, plant had reached the production level planned for 1960: its original plan was fulfilled 103.4 percent; increased

plan, five million forints above the original plan, was fulfilled 100.1 percent and export plan fulfilled 111.4 percent. The factory satisfies domestic demands and has increased its export plan by 130 tons of wire. It exports to North Korea, China, India, Brazil, Argentina, Yugoslavia, and Turkey.

Expansion: Expansion of machinery park will make possible fulfillment of steel-aluminum cable export requirements. Works will receive four major installations during 1960: (1) 7-spool, high-speed rope machine; (2) 5-cylinder series stretching machine for producing torsion-free straight wire 4 to 8 millimeters in diameter; (3) 24-strand patenting furnace for manufacturing uniform-heated high-tension wires and cables; and (4) 24-strand galvanizer for galvanizing strands up to 20 kilograms in weight. In addition, a number of smaller machines will also be imported to boost production at the works.

Sources: Miskolc, Északmagyarország, 5 Nov 59, 25 Dec 59, 30 Dec 59, 8 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Electric Station Outfitting Enterprise (Villamos Allomasszerelo Vallalat)

Location: Budapest

Output: Factory is completing shipment for Kashmir, India consisting of installations for two hydraulic power plants. Each power plant will consist of two horizontal-axle Francis turbines, their generators each having an output of 5,700 kilovolt amperes, a voltage of 6.6 kilovolts,

and a frequency of 50 cycles per second. Brown Bovery regulators are being used as voltage regulators; Sprecher and Sohn devices will be installed as surge absorbers. Major machine units--turbines, generators, and transformers--have been completed.

Source: Budapest, Elektrotechnika, No 3, Mar 1959, p 140

Name of Plant: Electrical Appliance and Measuring Instrument Factory (Elektromos Készülékek es Mérőmüszerek Gyara)

Location: Budapest

Products: As of March 1960, the factory is beginning production of new instrument group to supply domestic industry with instruments conforming to MEM specifications for scale and range of measurement. Surface dimensions of various pieces of new instruments: 96 by 96 millimeters, 144 by 144 millimeters, 144 by 72 millimeters. Development of measuring limit series offers wide range of measurements limits to consumers. Different types include: instruments for measuring direct current, direct voltage, degrees of heat, mechanical power, power factors, and frequencies. Synchronization instruments include: synchronoscopes, period meters, duo-volt meters and zero-volt meters. Thermal engineering instruments include a "profile" instrument which, because of the vertical position of its bearing system, is particularly suitable for measuring degrees of heat with resistance thermometers or thermal units.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 15 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Gamma Optical Works (Gamma Optikai Muvek)

Location: Budapest

Products: In 1960 factory will begin O-series production of an electronic computer that takes 10 seconds to make computations ordinarily requiring 10 hours. It will be of use to atomic physicists and geodesists. Plant is now producing: microscopes, projectors, geodetic instruments, cameras, textile instruments, optical products, nuclear physical instruments, electric and electronic instruments and automatic parts, and Diesel injecting installations.

Source: Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 18 Oct 59

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, 15 Mar 60, p 25

Name of Plant: Ganz Electric Meter Factory (Ganz Aramero Gyar)

Location: Godollo

Capacity: In 1958 factory employed nearly 2,000 persons.

Products: Meter calibrating device has been constructed for export in 1959. Device verifies from 100 to 200 meters simultaneously. Factory exports to socialist countries, India, Brazil, South Africa, and other capitalist countries. In 1958 it exported 30,000 meters to Greece.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, No 45, Nov 58, p 12

Name of Plant: Ganz-MAVAG Factory

[See Heavy Equipment, Hungary]

Name of Plant: Ganz Switch and Appliance Factory (Ganz Kapcsolok es Keszulekek Gyara)

Location: Budapest

Output: 1959 Switch Production

Type	Monthly rate	Appears	Capacity for No of Switchings per hour	Average Total No of Switchings per Switch
No-type oil switches*	6,000	20	10	100,000
	4,000	"other"		
VM-type dry switches**	3,000	25	3,000	5,000,000

*No-type obsolescent, frequently defective after short use.

**VM-type cannot be supplied fast enough to meet demand. Two-thirds total output is taken by the machine tool industry. Assembly line for VM-type production will be completed in 1960.

Source: Budapest, Magyar Elet, 9 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Gyor Precision Instrument Manufacturing Enterprise (Gyor Finomszerelvenyi es Merlegjavito Kombinat) [also called Precision Mechanical and Scale Repair Combine]

Location: Gyor

Output: Factory fulfilled 1959 annual plan by end of November 1959. One million forints worth of cathode tubes ordered by USSR.

Products: Mass-produced aluminum feeders, modern pressed metallurgical mold boxes, to be mass-produced in 1960.

Expansion: Two new wings will be built at the factory with an investment of 100,000 forints. One wing will contain facilities for battery repair and charges; the other, a chrome-plating unit.

Sources: Gyor, Kisalfold, 1 Dec 59, 9 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Hungarian Optical Works (Magyar Optikai Muvek)

Location: Budapest

Products: Following products were invented at the factory: telescope with light-reflecting unit for automatic setting of the beam of light; universal reducing tachymeter with lath; horizontal stadia rod which can be used to read reduced distances with any theodolite; photo-electric telemeter. These products have also been patented abroad.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 9, 5 May 59, p 15

Name of Plant: Hungarian Transmitter Tube Factory (Magyar Adocsoveg)

Location: Budapest

Output: Meets domestic demand and permits export of capacitors.

Products: Factory is producing a new coconut capacitor of a type previously imported.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 5, 5 Mar 59, p 13

Name of Plant: "Hunting Cartridge" Television and Radio Enterprise (VTMV--"Vadasztoltany" Televisio es Radio Vallalat; also known as Ammunition Factory)

Location: Szekesfehervar

Capacity: Plant must double or triple capacity in 1960.

Output: 1959--15,000 sets planned for production, 7,000 planned for export to Baghdad, Beirut, Sofia, and Berlin. 200,000 radios of several types were exported to Iran, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Belgium, the Netherlands, the GDR, and South Africa between 1955 and 1959 (July). While 12,000 Munkacsy TV receivers were planned for production in 1959, 32,000 are planned for production in 1960. 16,000 Beszur TV sets, first produced in 1960, are planned for production as well as 10,000 Tavasz sets, 76,000 radios and 13,000 auxilliary electric motors for the communications industry. Factory is expected to increase production by 40.9 percent in 1960, while the 1960 export quota is 52.4 percent higher than it was in 1959.

Products: Munkacsy TV set, with 53 centimeter screen and 12 channels, has been produced on an assembly line basis since 1958. It can be adjusted for both Eastern and Western broadcasts. A second assembly line will be set up to meet demand for Munkacsy sets. Beszur set is smaller, less expensive, has 6 channels and 43 centimeter screen. Mass production will be started on two assembly lines. Tavasz is the "people's television set" at 3,700 to 3,800 forints. Balaton and Diadal TV sets are exported to Western countries.

Difficulties: Greatly increased production demands are a serious problem. Factory must double or triple production capacity and set up a new assembly line.

*Source dated one month earlier, February 1960, reports only 9,000 Benzur sets planned for production in 1960.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 28 Jul 59

Szolnokmegyei Hirlap, 25 Feb 59, 5 Jan 60, 11 Feb 60, 3 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Karcag Glass Factory

Location: Karcag

Products: Plant is manufacturing "SK-21" type optical glass for use in telecommunications systems. Experimental manufacture began in early 1960. Glass is now being tested by the Optical Research Institute.

Source: Szolnok, Szolnok Megyei Napilap, 13 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Klement Gottwald Electrical Factory (Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: By 1965, following completion of expansion, output of factory is to be doubled over 1958. The partially completed Martirok Street branch is to operate at full capacity in 1960. Total 1965 output will be worth 573 million forints. Factory has little left to export after meeting growing domestic demand. For this reason a second Klement Gottwald Factory may be planned.

Products: Factory is producing 100-megawatt hydrogen-cooled turbo-generator.

Expansion: Up to August 1958, 30 million forints had been spent on partially completed Martirok Street branch. According to August 1958 source, some parts will be producing by end of 1958. Eight-year development program calls for expenditure of nearly 200 million forints for expansion and modernization. A modern generator testing chamber will be built beside main hall; two 160-meter-long shops similar to main hall will be built beside main hall; six-story office and laboratory building will be constructed in vacant lot on Martirok Street, to be completed by 1962; a structural steel shop, to begin operation in 1963, will be built beside the third hall; new boiler and heating plant having capacity double that of existing one will begin operation in 1961; large-switch plant will be expanded and the insulating material plant will be developed to make possible implementation of dieselization program. Between 1959 and 1961 factory will receive 211 new cutting machine tools from Soviet machine credit. This will reduce average age of factory's machinery from 15 years to between 8 and 10 years.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 12 Aug 58, 8 Sep 59

Budapest, Elektrotechnika, No 3, Mar 59, p 133

Name of Plant: Mechanical Measuring Instrument Factory (Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara)

Location: Budapest

Output: July 1958 to July 1959 factory produced high-pressure quantity meters usable at pressures from 0 to 160 atmospheres at the rate of 25 or 30 per month.

Products: Plant produces automatic installations operating entirely on a pneumatic system for nine tomato processing plants to be exported to China and the Soviet Union. Liquid-level regulators, temperature and quantity regulators for the open and closed vessels of the plants are also being made. New automatic air-feed unit has been developed for the plants. Automatic units for J-diffusion installations for sugar mills have been designed for domestic use and export. Factory has completed prototype of electronic multi-measuring recording compensator previously imported. In 1960 factory will produce a gas analyzer for boiler and power plants based on the infra-red system. Quantity transducer operating at 400 atmospheres will be designed in 1959, as well as a sealed-vessel, 60-atmosphere level transducer. Long range plans call for development of remote indicating and remote controlling instruments. New products include a temperature recorder for flowing liquids and a more accurate pressure recorder. New instruments produced for thermal engineering operate either electrically or by clockwork. All are housed in standardized cases.

Expansion: New division of factory to be completed in 3 years at Szeksard [1962]. It will produce speedometers, pressure gauges, and various instruments used in thermal engineering, leaving the Budapest factory to the production of automating units.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 13, 5 Jul 59, p 11

Name of Plant: Medicor X-Ray Works (Medicor Rongten Muvek)

Location: Budapest

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 12 Aug 58

Name of Plant: Metal Processing and Precision Instrument Enterprise

Location: Szeged

Expansion: Present labor force of 141 will be increased to 194 in 1960. Welding shop will be modernized and a new 200,000-forint unit will be built to increase productivity from 62,000 forints per capita in 1959 to 67,000 in 1960.

Source: Szeged, Delmagyarorszag, 25 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Nagykanizsa Precision Mechanical Plant

Location: Nagykanizsa

Output: In 1960 plant will have to supply all Transdanubia with newly cut files and in the first half of 1960 it will have to manufacture new files valued at 2,690,000 forints.

Products: Plant is manufacturing 7 new articles in 1960, including transformers for fluorescent lighting fixtures. Galvanic transformers are being produced for Poland. One-kilowatt shock-proof transformers are being mass-produced mostly for domestic production. Other new products include: household hardware products, fruit pickers, cobblers' files, wood rasps, and polishing equipment.

Difficulties: Plant does not have enough machinery, halls are narrow and bad, labor protection is poor. Plant has had to cancel a

number of additional orders from foreign buyers because it lacks the means of expanding its technical facilities.

Sources: Kalocsa, Szabad Hirlap, 8 Dec 59, 29 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Orion Factory (Orion Gyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: In 1958 plant manufactured 67 percent of the 600,000 to 700,000 speakers manufactured that year in Hungary. In 1960 the quantity will be higher, but the same percentage will be manufactured by Orion. The size of its series makes its production economical and its standards higher. It is the only factory in Hungary meeting world standards in speakers. It produced over 80,000 speakers 132 millimeters in diameter in 1959.

Difficulties: Much duplication of research and production efforts, avoidable import demands. Industry should be centralized so that the product development taking place at the Orion and other factories can be made more efficient. Orion operates on only one shift, so production could be doubled without new investments. In this way one factory could satisfy the speaker requirements of the whole country, since now it meets 67 percent of the demand.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 31 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Pecs Precision Mechanics and Metal Bulk Goods Industry Factory

Location: Pecs

Organization: As of 2 January 1959 Pecs Precision Mechanics Enterprise and the Pecs Agricultural Appliance Factory became the Pecs Precision Mechanics and Metal Bulk Goods Industry Factory.

Reasons: Agricultural Appliance Factory was unable to work at full capacity; serious shortcomings in the profitability of the factory; both factories suffered from excess manpower, shortage of work.

Output: New factory is expected to produce 12.5 million forints worth of goods in 1959.

Source: Pecs, Dunantuli Naplo, 29 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Precision Mechanics Enterprise (Finommechanikai Vallalat)

Location: Budapest

Products: Plant is producing navigation radar in series. Parabolic antenna of installation radiates in horizontal, narrow beam of one degree, emitting pulses of 0.15 microseconds duration at a repetition rate of 1,000 per second. Radar operates on a 3-centimeter wave band, and the antenna makes 30 revolutions per minute. Installation can function on three range scales: one, five, and twenty-five nautical miles. Closest detectable range within the one-mile scale is 35 meters. Radar is being produced for use on Hungarian vessels and for export.

Source: Budapest, Muszaki Elet, 17 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Radio Parts Factory

Location: Szombathely

Construction: New factory being built is to begin production in latter part of 1959.

Capacity: Plant will employ 600 persons when it reaches capacity one year from date of initial operation, late 1959.

Products: radio resistors, condensors, other radio parts.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 1 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Remix Radio Engineering Enterprise (Remix Radiotechnikai Vallalat)

Location: Budapest

Source: Budapest, Magyar Hiradastechnika, No 4-6, Dec 58, p 219

Name of Plant: Szeged Cable and Steel Wire Factory (Szegedi Kabel es Sodronygyar)

Location: Szeged

Products: First phase of production has started at the factory and for the time being the only activity at the plant consists of the manufacture of large-size steel cable drums.

Source: Szeged, Delmagyarorszag, 6 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Telecommunication Materials Factory (Hiradastechnikai Anyagok Gyar)

Location: Vac

Output: In 1960, the first year of plant level production, 10,000 square meters of printed circuit plate is being produced. In the Five-Year Plan, production will increase to about 20,000-30,000 square meters annually.

Products: Specialists will use new technology to perfect a base plate. This is at present bakelite base which is imported from western countries. By using glass cloth it will be possible to produce the base plate in Hungary.

Expansion: New part was added to plant with an investment of about one million forints.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 22 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Telephone Factory (Telefongyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Plant has produced an ultra-short wave adapter. Attachment of this adapter makes it possible to pick up ultra-short wave broadcasts on radio sets not originally equipped for this type of reception.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 31 Mar 59

Name of Plant: United Incandescent (Egyesult Izzo)

Location: Budapest

Output: According to February 1959 information, factory is producing transistors at the rate of several hundred per day.

Products: Transistors going on the market in spring of 1959 are low-frequency, low-power junction transistors having capacity of 150 milliwatts. In push-pull switching, they have capacity of 300-400 milliwatts. Transistors will be used in radios of medium power, in hearing aids, in amplifiers of phonographs and tape recorders. In 1960, high-frequency transistors of several watts will be produced, suitable for replacing any or all radio tubes. Germanium dioxide powder, which is used as starting material for the transistors, is largely of Hungarian origin and produced by processes developed in Hungary for treating byproducts of brown coal.

Source: Budapest, Muszaki Elet, 19 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Vasarhely Scale Factory (Vasarhelyi Merleggyar)

Location: Vasarhely

Output: 60 gravitometers produced in 1958, 30 more planned for production in the first quarter of 1959. Gravitometers, hydrostatic weighing devices, are produced for export to socialist countries, France and West Germany.

Source: Csongred, Csongrad Megyei Hirlap, 31 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Voice and Cinema-Technical Factory (Hang es Kino-Technikai Gyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Factory produces "most modern, most powerful loudspeakers in Hungary". Some are to be installed in streets of Zalaszentgrot; others are to be sent to the Soviet Union for installation in the Luzsnyik Stadium in Moscow.

Source: Zalaegerszeg, Zalai Hirlap, 1 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Zala Iron Industrial Enterprise

Location: (not indicated)

Products: Plant will manufacture Villar boxes on a continuous basis and with new equipment will be able to produce large quantities of transformers.

Expansion: Enterprise will receive modern drill press and welding dynamo at a cost of 47,000 forints. Another 45,000 forints can be spent on a similar drilling machine, welding dynamo and mechanical alligator shears. Fitting department will receive a new shed, a drill and two welding dynamos.

Source: Zalaegerszeg, Zalai Hirlap, 21 Oct 59

V. POLAND

Name of Plant: "A-16" Plant

Location: Not indicated [reported from Lodz]

Products: Plant produces control panels, and has completed the first series of 110,000-volt switches which are to be mass produced.

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 18 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Alco" Electrical Equipment Plant

Location: Poznan

Products: Plant fulfilled the annual production plan ahead of schedule, and had a backlog of orders for batteries from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, China, Great Britain, Egypt, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 6 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Bydgoszcz Electrotechnical Products Works (Bydgoskie Zaklady Wyrobow Elektrotechnicznych)

Location: Bydgoszcz

Output: Plant was to produce 10,000 transistor radio sets weighing 500 grams each in 1959.

Source: Koszalin, Glos Koszalinski, 20 May 59

Name of Plant: Bydgoszcz Telephone Equipment Production Plant (Bydgoskie Zaklady Wytworcze Sprzetu Telefonicznego)

Location: Bydgoszcz

Products: Plant designers are working on a miniature "MF-6" transmitter for use in meteorology, and a speedy "MS-1" television transmitter, also control panels for steel works.

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 29 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Carbon Electrode Plant (Zaklady Elektrod Weglowych)

Location: Raciborz

Products: The only plant of its kind in Poland, about 40 percent of its production is exported to 36 foreign countries.

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 20 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Communications Equipment Production Plant (Zaklady Wytworczo Sprzetu Teletechnicznego)

Location: Bydgoszcz

Products: Plant to produce new type meters for telephone exchanges, and has begun producing special equipment for coal mine alarm signal installation. Twenty alarm sets were ordered by the Ministry of Mining and Power, and all Polish mines will be equipped with the device by 1965.

Sources: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 Apr 59
Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 22 May 59

Name of Plant: Czestochowa Tool Plant (Czestochowska Fabryka Narzedi)

Location: Czestochowa

Expansion: Plant to erect new building scheduled for completion in 1964 at a cost of 45 million zloty. After completion of the new building, the plant which exports to Albania, Bulgaria, Brazil, India, West Germany, Finland, and Hungary will be able to produce high precision instruments of a type now being made only by Great Britain, USA, Sweden, and West Germany.

Source: Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 11 May 60

Name of Plant: Diora Radio Works (Diora Zaklady Radiowe)

Location: Dzierzoniow

Output: Plant is to manufacture 3,000 12-channel, 17-inch TV sets in 1960; 20,000 in 1962, 50,000 in 1963, and 100,000 in 1965.

Products: Plant is working on a radio set in which batteries will be replaced by transistors.

Sources: Kosmalin, Glos Koszalinski, 7 Jan 59

[redacted], Trybuna Robotnicza, 4 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Dolny Slask M-5 Electrical Machines Manufacturing Plant

Location: Wroclaw

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, May 58, p 0-34

Name of Plant: Dymitrow High-Tension Equipment Production Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatow Wysokich Napiec)

Location: Przemysl

Output: Plant began production of current transformers for export to Vietnam, Korea, and other countries. Value of exports for the first quarter of 1960 is to amount to 500,000 zlotys.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 25 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Electrical Installations Enterprise No 2

Location: Warsaw

Products: Power and lighting installations for housing settlements, public utility buildings, and industrial buildings; installations for theaters and cinemas, lightning rods; high-and low-tension aerial networks; street and park lighting systems; high- and low-tension cable works; internal and aerial transformer stations.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, No 5, 4 Feb 59, inside back cover

Name of Plant: "Elektromontaz Z-5" Electrical Installations Production Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Elektrycznych "Z-5 Elektromontaz")

Location: Wroclaw

Products: Plant makes equipment specially adapted tropical conditions for Vietnam and China.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 29 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Elektrotechnika" Work Cooperative

Location: Warsaw

Products: Advertising signs, tape recorders, crystal microphones, polystyrene spools with recording tape, electric soldering irons of from 100 to 400-watt power, several types of switches, signaling frames, and pressed bakelite articles.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, No 3, Jan 59, p 2

Name of Plant: "Fr. Engels" Electro-Metal Work Cooperative

Location: Jelenia Gora

Source: Warsaw, Wiadomosci Elektrotechniczny, No 12, Dec 58

Name of Plant: Kamprasko Radio Plants (Zaklady Radiowe im. Kamprasko)

Location: Not specified [Reported from Warsaw]

Products: Series production of a new automobile transistor radio is to begin in 1960. Also in 1960, plant will market "Ploseaka" tape recorders which will be less expensive and more modern than the "Melodia" tape recorder. Plant has completed a prototype series of the "Bolero-Lux" radio which will have three speakers, a nine-key keyboard, and a keyboard setting indicator.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 21 Aug 59

Name of Plant: "Kamel" Electronics Industry Plants (Zaklady Przemyslu Elektronicznego "Kamel")

Location: Konzalin

Construction: According to report dated October 1959, plant was to be completed by the end of 1959, and regular production was to begin in the second quarter of 1960. A report dated February 1960 states that shops are being completed which will manufacture pressed glass insulators for television and radio sets, for radiolocation devices and for electronic computers. Production is to be geared to meet domestic demand primarily. According to October 1959 report, plant is to produce 1.5 million insulators by the end of 1960.

Sources: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 27 Oct 59

Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 3 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Krakow Cable Plant (Krakowska Fabryka Kabli)

Location: Krakow

Capacity: Plant employs 3,000 persons, has obsolete machinery, and fails to stock extra day supplies. Its major supplies are copper from Great Britain and steel from France.

Product: Concentric cable

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 20 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Lime and Wire Factory (Fabryka Lin i Drutu)

Location: Zabrze

Output:

Year	Output*
1957	8,017 tons
1958	8,559 "
1965	24,000 "
1965	230 million zloty

Planned growth of output compared with 1958 is to be 195.1 percent.

Investment: Total value of planned investments for 1965 is 81.7 million zloty.

* Products not indicated.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Gospodarcze, 29 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Lodz Electrical Equipment Plant (Lodzkie Zaklady Aparatury Elektrycznej)

Location: Lodz

Output: In 1960, plant is to produce 600 units of medical devices such as electronic galvano-stimulators, diagnostic and therapeutical devices for use in cases of fracture and polio. A germicidal lamp for use in operating rooms, and in the pharmaceutical and food industries is being developed. Scheduled production of this lamp in 1961 is 600 units.

Sources: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25 Jan 60
Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 26 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Lumen Electric Bulb Factory

Location: Pila

Output: Plant plans to produce 46 billion 60-watt incandescent bulbs in 1965. This is more than the combined 1959 output of all Polish bulb plants.

Source: Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 May 59

Name of Plant: "M-5 Lower Silesian Electrical Machinery Plants (Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Wytworczych Maszyn Elektrycznych "M-5")

Location: Wroclaw

Output: Plant plans to produce 120-megawatt generators on the basis of a British license at the rate of four generators a year by

the end of the Five-Year Plan. The first 120-megawatt generator is scheduled for completion in late 1961.

Products: Plant completed its first 50-megawatt, hydrogen-cooled generator which was shipped to the Konon plant. Production of 200-megawatt generators is under study. Plans call for production of 50-megavolt ampere reactive compensators [power factor] have been approved. The first Polish compensator of this type is to be completed in 1962.

Expansion: In July 1959, a new hall for the production of 120- and 150-megawatt generators was opened at the plant.

Sources: Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 4 Feb 60
Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 10 Feb 60, 22 Feb 60
Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 27 Jul 59

Name of Plant: "M-7" Southern Electric Motor Plants (Poludniowe Zaklady Wytworcze Silnikow Elektrycznych "M-7")

Location: Tarnow

Output: In 1959 - 1965 the plants will produce 1,645,000 electric motors, or an average of 235,000 motors per year.

Products: Plant to begin producing spare parts for Polish machine tools, date unspecified.

Expansion: During the 7-year period from 1959 - 1965, plant will add a casting building, auxiliary section, laboratories. The machine park will be increased, and production will be greatly automated. After only 3.5 years, 120 million zloty allotted for expansion will be returned and the time required to produce a motor will be reduced by half.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 28 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Marine Radio Service Works (Morska Obsługa Radiowa Stations)

Location: Not indicated [reported from Warsaw]

Products: Production in 1960 to include SP-402 echosounders, PM-311 portable radiotelephones, PM-321 internal broadcasting sets, PM-611 amplifying equipment, OG-131 radio direction finders, and WA-621 amplifiers.

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okrętowe, Vol V, No 3, Mar 60, p 90

Name of Plant: Mechanical Installations Production Plant (Zakłady Produkcji Urządzeń Mechanicznych

Location: Poznyna

Expansion: Three million zlotys will invested for new shop construction at this plant which is Poland's only producer of electro-filter vacuum cleaners.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 8 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Poznan Electrotechnical "K-6" Plant (Poznańskie Elektrotechniczne Zakłady "K-6")

Location: Poznan

Output: 1959 export production will rise by 20 percent [over 1958], accounting for 54 percent of total plant production. Export of motor vehicle starter batteries to Czechoslovakia is about to begin.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznańska, 20 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Precision Apparatus Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatury Precyzyjnej)

Location: Swidnica

Output: According to November 1959 source, plant missed its [quarterly?] production goal by 1,200 monophasic and 935 triphasic counters. This was due to poor management of raw materials, faulty documentation, and shortcomings in implementation of the technical development plan.

Products: Plant is preparing production technology for a plant to be built by Poland in Bombay, India, according to March 1960 information. This future plant will produce about 60,000 counters annually. The plant also signed contracts with Albania and Yugoslavia, and expects orders from Egypt, Brazil, and Pakistan.

Sources: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 29 Nov 59

Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 14 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Precision Mechanics Plants (Zaklady Mechaniki Precyzyjnej)

Location: Gdansk

Output: In 1960, plant will complete the first series of magnetic ship compasses produced under license of C. Plath, Hamburg. The series will consist of 10 pelorus, 10 steering, and 10 boat compasses. By 1961, plant will produce enough magnetic compasses to meet internal demand.

Source: Warsaw, Radiowiatro Obrotowe, Vol V, No 3, Mar 60, p 30

Name of Plant: Radio Ceramics Plant

Location: Warszawa-Bluzawiec

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, Aug-Sep 58, p 2

Name of Plant: "Radiotechnika" Enterprise

Location: Wroclaw

Output: Plant specializes in production of gauge and control apparatus and manufactures 1,000 cathode oscillographs per year. Sells about 50 ultrasonic defectoscopes per year to Czechoslovakia at prices ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 foreign exchange rubles. Orders for defectoscopes are also received from China.

Products: Plant is designing a new, more versatile defectoscope, and will begin producing electrocardiographs during the second quarter of 1960.

Source: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 31 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Szczecin Electrical Equipment Plant (Szczecinska Wytwornia Materialow Elektrotechnicznych)

Location: Szczecin

Output: Plant's 1959 production consists of 500 tons of aluminum wire and 40,000 kilometers of polyvinyl cable.

Expansion: Plant is being expanded at a cost of 32 million zlotys.

Source: Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 13 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Telecommunications Equipment Plants (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzeon Telekomunikacyjnych)

Location: Not specified [Reported from Warsaw]

Products: Plant has begun production of direct-dial telephone exchanges.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 21 Aug 59

Name of Plant: Telephone Equipment Production Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatury Telefonicznej)

Location: Radom

Output: Plant hopes to export 50,000 telephone sets to Egypt [no time specified], and has exported telephones to China and Korea.

Products: Prototype of a telephone for use in mines completed.

Source: Radom, Zycie Radomskie, 31 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Telephone Production Plant (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatury Telefonicznej)

Location: Lodz

Products: Plant manufactures telephone sets, table and portable adapters, and table fans. A sizable portion of the plant's production is being exported, mainly to Yugoslavia, UAR, and Turkey.

Source: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 18 Feb 59

Name of Plant: "Tonsil" Plant

Location: Wrzesnio

Products: Plant is producing miniature microphones for hearing aids in quantities sufficient to eliminate imports from Great Britain.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 12 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Torun Water Gauge Plant (Torunska Fabryka Wodomierzy)

Location: Torun

Output: In 1960 plant will produce 10,000 control clocks which automatically switch electric current and/or boiling water on and off.

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 1 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Warsaw Television Plants (Warszawskie Zaklady Telewizyjne)

Location: Warsaw

Output: Report dated 29 February 1959 states that plant is producing a variety of "Belweder" television sets, however, according to report dated 21 August 1959, the plant "has discontinued the production of "Belweder" sets and is producing "Turkus" television sets, with 14-inch screen. "So far, it has produced over 7,000 such sets." Plant has also completed a prototype lot of twenty 17- and 21-inch "Wawel" television sets.

Products: "Alfa" Industrial Television Equipment, 17-inch Szmaragd television sets.

Sources: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, No 8, 25 Feb 59, inside front cover
Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 21 Aug 59

Name of Plant: Wroclaw Electronics Plant (Wroclawskie Zaklady Elektroniczne)

Location: Wroclaw

Output: Plant puts its first tuning conveyor belt for TV sets into operation; present output of 70 [TV sets] a day is to be increased to 120 [no time specified for increase].

Products: Plant is working on a xerographic printing press having a capacity of over 1,000 symbols per second for work with electronic computers and transocean cable.

Sources: Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 25 Jan 60, 25 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Wroclaw Element and Battery Plant (Wroclawska Fabryka Ogniw i Baterii)

Location: Wroclaw

Output: The "Volta" plant has begun production of separators for acid batteries. Production is to quadruple in the next few years and end imports of this product.

Expansion: Plant to move into a new shop in July 60, and construction of another 10,000-cubic meter shop to start in 1961.

Source: Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 11 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Zalom Cable Plant

Location: Zalom

Output: In 1959, production was to reach 42 million zlotys, with a labor force of 125. In 1965, plant plans to employ 1,800 workers and to produce 820 million zlotys worth of electrotechnical material.

Source: Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 25 Apr 59

VI. RUMANIA

Name of Plant: Central Shops (Atelierele Centrale)

Location: Alba Iulia

Products: Shops are producing in series a device to measure bore hole deviation in coal prospecting.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 13 Nov 58

Name of Plant: "Clement Gotwald" Enterprise (Intreprinderea "Clement Gotwald")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Electrical equipment for diesel electric locomotives; electrical equipment adapted for tropical climates and to be used at the oil refinery in Assam, India, which the Rumanians are helping to build.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 28 Oct 59, 4 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Electronica" Works (Uzinele "Electronica")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Plant has begun series production of "Bucuresti 500" radio.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 23 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Electromecanica" Factory

Location: Sacelo, Stalin Regiune

Source: Stalin, Drum Nou, 30 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Electroputere" Enterprise (Intreprinderea "Electroputere")

Location: Craiova

Output:

Plan Fulfillment for First 6 Months of 1959 (in %)

	Over-all Production	Goods Production
Plant	101.4	102.8
Transformer Section	103.9	103.9
Apparatus Section	102.3	102.3
Electric Vehicle Section		101.6

According to report dated 25 April 1959, approximately 22 percent of factory's production was for export, which represented an increase of 65 percent in exports over 1958. A report dated 24 October 1959 noted that as a result of improved production methods, the factory increased export production by 93.5 percent as compared to 1958. As of December 1959, the

factory maintained commercial relations with more than ten socialist and Far Eastern countries. The 1959 export plan was fulfilled in advance for production of 315-kilovolt ampere transformers; other products were delivered for export according to contractual obligations. These included a ninth 500-kilowatt motor for China, a tenth 500-kilowatt motor and a third 4-ton electric mine locomotive for Korea. A 5,000-kilovolt ampere transformer was produced for export in the first quarter of 1959.

In 1965, production is to be 250 percent greater than in 1959. In 1960, production of transformers having a capacity of "up to 220 kilovolts or more" will be 70 percent greater than in 1959. Plans for 1965 call for a 200-percent increase [over 1959?] in the production of electrical equipment for diesel locomotives and rotary machinery.

Products: synchronous condensors of 5,000 reactive kilovolt amperes, circuit breakers, 190, 110, and 440-kilowatt asynchronous motors, a variety of starting and operating rheostats with coupling and remote control.

Sources: Craiova, Inainte, 4 Apr 59, 25 Apr 59, 28 Apr 59, 7 Jul 59, 24 Oct 59, 17 Dec 59,
Bucharest, Munca, 15 Jun 60

Name of Plant: "Industria Sirmei" Plant (Uzinele "Industria Sirmei")

Location: Cimpia Turzii

Products: Wire for use in construction made of pre-stressed concrete, welding electrodes, copper wire of special grade for use in chronographs.

Expansion: The cable factory of these works was equipped with a modern press producing a "considerable volume" of insulating material from "vinilin," [probably a trade name for a vinyl material].

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 17 Oct 58, 22 Oct 58, 11 Feb 59, 2 Dec 59

Name of Plant: IRMMC (Enterprise for Repair and Assembly of Measuring and Control Machinery. Intreprinderea de Reparatii si Montaj de Aparate de Masura si Control)

Location: Ploesti

Products: Enterprise has started assembly-line production of the following devices for the petroleum industry: drillometers, manometers, output meters.

Source: Ploesti, Flamura Prahovei, 13 Mar 59

Name of Plant: "Radio Popular" Enterprise (Intreprinderea "Radio Popular")

Location: Bucharest

Output: Over 160,000 radio sets in 1959; in 1960, enterprise will be able to turn out a radio a minute, and will no longer import parts.

Products: Radio models for 1960 are "Junior", "Bucuresti 500," and "Unesco." Also in 1960, it will assemble tape recorders and manufacture television sets.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 27 Aug 59, 25 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Rumania Optical Industry Factory (Fabrica Industria Optica Romina)

Location: Bucharest

Products: Binocular microscopes; microradiophotographic testing device; "Colpofot," a medical device for treating some types of cancer.

Planned for 1960: Pulfrich type photometer, neo-type microscope, X-ray microphoto camera using 70-millimeter film, dental unit with parts for stomatological treatment.

Expansion: In 1959, enterprise added an electronics section which is to make electrocardiographs.

Sources: Bucharest: Romînia Libera, 19 Oct 58, 9 Oct 59, 17 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Termotehnica" Enterprise (Intreprinderea "Termotehnica")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Measuring and control devices, apparatus for repairing and installing measuring and control devices, defectoscopes.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 21 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Triumf" Spark Plug Factory

Location: Cluj Regiune

Output: Produces most of spark plugs needed by Rumania.

Source: Cluj, Faclia, 3 May 59

Name of Plant: "21 Decembrie" Plant (Uzina "21 Decembrie")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Calipers, micrometers, comparators, minimeters and other length-measuring instruments, pressure measuring devices such as a variety of manometers.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 5 Apr 59

Part 3 CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

I. BULGARIA

[Plant data on the Bulgarian chemical industry have been published in a separate report.]

II. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name of Plant: Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production (Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu)

Location: Usti nad Labem

Output: 18,000 tons of anhydrous calcium sulphate annually beginning in 1961, to be gradually increased to 24,000 tons per year.

Products: hydrofluoric acid, epoxy resins as follows: CHS-EPOXY PGA 40, CHS-EPOXY 1200, CHS-EPOXY 2,000, CHS-EPOXY 2200, CHS-EPOXY 300, and CHS-EPOXY 1/20 Al 15.

Sources: Prague, Rozemni Stavby, No 12, Dec 59, pp 618-622

Prague, Technicke Noviny, 4 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Bioveta National Enterprise

Location: Terezin

Construction: A branch plant of the Enterprise under construction at Terezin is to be in full production by September 1959.

Products: Vaccine for the prevention of hoof-and -mouth disease in livestock, to be produced in quantities sufficient to meet domestic demand and allow for export

Sources: Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 20 Dec 58, p 1

Name of Plant: Calcium Plant

Location: Skoupy near Sedlcany

Construction: Plant to be built here within the next five years at an estimated cost of 70 million crowns.

Capacity: Planned annual capacity will be 96,000 tons of lime; 100,000 tons of ground limestone; 24,000 tons of gravel

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 23 Nov 58

Name of Plant: Chemical Plant of Bohumin

Location: Bohumin

Products: Mono- and poly-crystalline silicon, "rare gases," metal hydrides.

Sources: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 19 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Chemical Plant

Location: Kremnme, Slovakia

Expansion: New workshop for production of polyamide fiber under construction will have 25,000 square meters of production space

Source: Prague, Technicke Noviny, 16 Jul 58

Name of Plant: Chemical Plants (Chemicke zavody)

Location: Zilina

Products: Lactam, the main intermediate product for the production of "silon" fiber.

Expansion: In October 1958, plants will put into operation a plant for the production of ammonium sulfate from sulfate lyes; it will have an annual capacity of 30,000 tons.

Source: Bratislava, Geograficky Casopis, Vol X, No 4, 1958, pp 301-302

Name of Plant: "DUSLO" Chemical Combine (Zavod DUSLO)

Location: Sala nad Vahom, Slovakia

Construction: Construction begun on 8 September 1958. Plant will cost 500 million crowns, cover an area of about 40 hectares, and employ 1,500-2,000 workers. Plant will be built in two stages extending until the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It will operate on the basis of natural gas from western Slovakia.

Products: After completion of first stage, plant will produce ammonium-calcium nitrate with a nitrogen content of 20.5 - 25 percent. In the second stage the acetylene separation method will be used which will make possible the production of acetaldehyde, acetic acid, vinyl acetate, urea, anydrous ammonia, thermal phosphates, plastics

Sources: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 22 Jun 58, 7 Sep 58
Nitra, Hlas Nitrianskeho Kraja, 13 Sep 58

Name of Plant: J. Fucik Chemical Plants (Chemicke zavody J. Fucika)

Location: Kaznejov

Products: Lithium carbonate in all degrees of purity, lithium compounds.

Source: Prague, Chemicky prumysl, No 7 Jul 58, inside back cover

Expansion: In October 1958, plants will put into operation a plant for the production of ammonium sulfate from sulfate lyes; it will have an annual capacity of 30,000 tons.

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Source: Prague, Chemicky prumysl, No 7 Jul 58, inside back cover

Name of Plant: "Kepron" Plant

Location: Humenne

Construction: Plant was completed on 1 June 1959 and is now in operation employing 3,000 people.

Products: Will produce caprolactam fiber.

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 4 Jun 59

Name of Plant: LEKIVA PRAHA Plant 2

Location: Prague - Modreny

Products: Glycine ethylester hydrochloride, l-tyrosine ethylester hydrochloride, l-iso-leucine methylester hydrochloride, S-benzyl-l-cysteine, p-toluenesulfonyl S-benzyl-l-cysteine, acetyl-l-leucine, l-leucine, carbobenzoxy- l-leucine, carbobenzoxy-l-proline (crystalline), p-toluenesulfonyl-l-glutamic acid, p-toluenesulfonyl-l-glutamine, l-glutamine, 2,5-diozopiperazine, carbobenzoxyglycine, l-gluteminyl-l-asparagine, l-prolyl-l-leucyl-glycine amide, l-leucylglycylglycine, glycylglycine, secondary butyl chloroformate, carbobenzoxychloride (benzyl chloroformate)

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska farmacie, No 7, Sept 1958, unnumbered page

Name of Plant: Moravian Chemical Plants (Moravske chemicke zavody)

Location: Ostrava

Products: After its planned development, enterprise will produce about one-third of all sulfuric acid produced in Czechoslovakia, one-fourth of the nitrogen fertilizers, at least one-half of the basic raw materials for the production of polyamide fibers, and all of the phenoplasts, lithopone, and oxalic acid. Experiments are being conducted on the production of combined fertilizers, containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

Expansion and Investment: Plant will increase output 69.5 percent during the Third Five-Year Plan. Increases will be greatest in production of fertilizer, plastics, and resins of which this plant is a major producer. Plant has been granted investment funds of 425,000,000 korumy as opposed to the 1,000,000,000 originally requested.

Sources: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 7 Sep 58, 14 Sep 58

Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 19 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Moravian Chemical Plants (Moravske chemicke zavody)

Location: Prerov

Expansion: Plants put into operation a pilot-plant installation for the production of phosphorus pentasulfide, an ingredient of pesticides.

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 3 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Northern Bohemian Chemical Plants (Severoceske Chemicke zavody)

Location: Lovosice

Expansion: New shops are producing nitrogen fertilizer. On 1 October 1958, plant started experimental production of sulfuric acid in still another new shop. According to 4 March 1959 report, plants started construction of a new shop for the production of cord silk mainly to supply the automobile industry.

Sources: Prague, Rude Pravo, 2 Oct 58

Prague, Prace, 4 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Petrochema-Dubova

Location: Dubova

Products: Plant has developed new type of synthetic detergents which consist mainly of sodium alkylarylsulfonates. The products are to be used as an emulsifier in the manufacture of pesticides

Source: Prague, Chemicky Prumysl, No 10, Oct 58, unnumbered page

Name of Plant: "Plastimat" Plant

Location: Prague-Vysocany

Products: Plant has begun production of a plastic called "Feolit" which can be used as a substitute for lead or non-corroding steel in the production of chemical containers and other chemicals. Plant will use the "Feolit" in producing seamles pipes having a diameter of 5 to 20 centimeters.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 3 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Rohoplast

Location: Prague

Product: Polyvinly acetate glue, sold under the name of "Disperoell MTZ"

Source: Prague, Slevarenstvi, No 3, Mar 59, pp 106 and inside back cover

Name of Plant: Rubber National Enterprises (Kaucuk n. p.)

Location: Kralupy nad Vltavou

Construction: Plant is being designed and built by youth brigades Expected date of first production: June 1962

Product: Synthetic rubber based on Soviet crude oil derivatives

Source: Prague, Prace, 14 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Stalin Plants

Location: Zaluzi

Expansion: A synthesis reactor was delivered to this plant on 31 December 1958. Final tests prior to pilot production of synthetic alcohol have begun. Upon completion of tests, a large workshop for the production of synthetic alcohol will be constructed here.

Output: By 1963, synthetic alcohol in quantities sufficient to meet the demand of the projected new synthetic rubber plant in Kralupy.

Source: Prague, Prace, 7 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Streptomycin Plant (Tovaren na streptomycin)

Location: Slovenska Lupca

Construction: Construction of the first Slovak streptomycin plant near the already existing penicillin plant has begun.

Products: Streptomycin, beginning on 1 January 1959

Source: Bratislava, Geograficky Casopis, Vol X, No 4, 1958, p 302

Name of Plant: "Synthesia" National Enterprise

Location: Semtin

Products: A new explosive called "Formon G3."

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 10 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Tire Manufacturing Plant

Location: Otrokovice

Construction: Plans for the construction of a new tire manufacturing plant in Otrokovice are being prepared by the Research Institute for Rubber and Plastics Technology (Vyskumny ustav gumarenske a plastikarske technologie) in Gottwaldov. The plant is scheduled to produce at full capacity by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Source: Prague, Zemedelske Noviny, 8 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Wilhelm Pieck Chemical Plants (Chemicke zavody W. Pieckа)

Location: Novaky, Nitra

Capacity: Capacity of the expanded PVC plant will enable it to meet domestic demand in full and export demand as well. 1958 capacity of plant met only one-third of domestic demand. Caustic soda plant will have annual capacity of 30,000 [? not clearly legible in source] tons.

Products: Chlorine, all basic materials required in production of PVC, textiles, the paper industry, and chemicals for the metallurgical industry.

Expansion: Plants to be completed and in full production by 1965. Caustic soda plant, possibly the second such plant here, and the PVC plant to be completed by 1960. A 3 September 1959 source reports new plant for production of caustic soda is 100 meters long, 50 meters wide and will have East German equipment.

Sources: Nitra, Hlas Nitrianskeho Kraja, 9 Aug 58

Prague, Rude Pravo, 3 Sep 59

Nitra, Hlas Nitrianskeho Kraja, 23 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Wilhelm Pieck Chemical Plants (Chemicke zavody Wilhelma Pieckа)

Location: Zilina

Products: Experimental production of ammonium sulfate starting 1 October 1958.

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 2 Oct 58

III. EAST GERMANY

Name of Plant: Berlin Plastics Works (VEB Plastik-Werk)

Location: Berlin-Steaken

Output: Value of Production to be 2 million DM in 1960, and 200 million DM in 1965 with a labor force of 2,000.

Sources: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 25 Aug 59

Name of Plant: VEB Boehlen Combine

Location: Boehlen

Output: Plant to produce 50 kilograms of azulene, the active ingredient of camomile, annually.

Source: Potsdam, Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten, 30 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Buna Chemical Works (VEB Chemische Werke Buna)

Location: Schkopau

Capacity: Works has a labor force of 18,000

Output: According to September 1959 source, production of synthetic rubber to increase by about one-fourth in the next 7 years, thus exceeding 100,000 tons. According to a January 1960 source annual production of synthetic rubber is to increase by 18,000 tons from 1960 to 1965. Production of polyvinylchloride will be tripled and production of polystyrene will be quintupled by 1965. An existing plant produces 1,500 tons of carbide daily, consuming 1,250 tons of coke and 1,700 tons of industrial quicklime; it also produces 1,700 tons of calcium hydroxide daily. Aldehyde factory produced a peak of 22,000 tons of acetaldehyde in April; average daily production was 700 tons.

Products: "Buna s/t" beginning in 1962, oilproof rubber, acetylene

Expansion: A second carbide factory now under construction will supply the Works with raw materials for about 90 percent of its products and increase production [presumably of carbide] by 270,000 tons by the end of 1961. First of three carbide furnaces of factory to be completed in early 1961. New plants for production of PVC-Sp and vinylchloride will be completed in June 1960, increasing PVC production by 50 percent. New chlorine plant to increase chlorine production by 65 percent in 1961 also under construction. A new polyacrylnitril department will result in doubling production of raw materials for volcrylon and prelana.

Sources: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 15 Sep 59, 29 Sep 59, 12 Jan 60, 17 May 60

Halle, Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung, 18 May 60

Name of Plant: VEB Cosvig Chemical Works

Location: Cosvig

Construction: Construction site one kilometer long and 300 meters wide at center. Waterworks with capacity of 7,200 cubic meters of drinking water and 18,000 cubic meters of industrial water to be constructed.

Capacity: 200,000 tons of sulfuric acid and 200,000 tons of cement annually as of 1 June 1961

Output: 100,000 tons of sulfuric acid and 100,000 tons of cement as of 1 June 1960 when the first construction stage, sulfuric acid plant II, is completed.

Investments: Total of 136 million DM will be spent on building and equipping the works.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 5 May 60

Name of Plant: VEB Electrochemical Combine Bitterfeld (Elektrochemisches Kombinat Bitterfeld)

Location: Bitterfeld

Output: Methylene chloride shop to increase production by 1,200 tons annually. Chloral plant will increase production from 270 to 350 tons in 1961. Six hundred tons of "Spritzhormit" [probably a hormone weed killer] during the first six months of 1960

Expansion: Plant will build new power station with an installed capacity of 220 megawatts. First stage of power plant to be completed in 1964.

Sources: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, No 19, 10 May 60

Halle, Freiheit, 24 May 60

Name of Plant: Espenhain Plastic Works (VEB Plaste Espenhain)

Location: Espenhain

Products: Duroplasts for the electrical industry, bonding agents for the wood processing industry.

Source: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 17 May 60

Name of Plant: Fahlberg-List Chemical Works (VEB Fahlberg-List)

Location: Elbeostedt, Magdeburg

Output: During first quarter of 1960, works produced an unprecedented high of 33,400 tons of [unspecified products]. A total of 50,000 tons of superphosphate is to be produced in 1961. The old installation is to produce 19,000 tons of superphosphate in 1960 and 25,000 tons in 1961.

Products: Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, superphosphate

Expansion: To ensure storage space for raw phosphate, delivered mainly by the Soviet Union, the works put up three 50-meter reenforced-concrete silos having a total capacity of 2,400 tons. The silos were completed in 1959 and are part of a 13.5 million DM storage project being built on the Elbe. In 1961, a modern plant for treating crude phosphate with acid will be built.

Source: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 24 Jun 60

Name of Plant: Fat Chemicals Enterprise (VEB Fettchemie)

Location: Karl-Marx-Stadt

Capacity: Division for production of pentaerythritol is located at Moosdorf, employs 33 workers, and is to increase output 300 percent by 1965.

Products: Chemicals derived from fats such as pentaerythritol, 75 percent of which is exported

Source: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 15 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Fermentation Chemistry Enterprise (VEB Gaerungschemie)

Location: Dessau

Products: Beginning in 1963, plant will discontinue production of phosphates and at a later date will begin producing barium chloride and barium carbonate, now being produced at the Electrochemical Combine Bitterfeld.

Source: Berlin, Chemische Technik, Aug 59, p 453

Name of Plant: "Friedrich Engels" Rayon Plant (VEB Kunstseidenwerk "Friedrich Engels")

Location: Premnitz

Capacity: 10 000 tons of Prelana by 1965

Expansion: Plant is being reconstructed. The prelana installation is being constructed in a number of stages and is to be producing at capacity by 1965. A pilot installation for production of Lanon fiber is being built.

Sources: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 28 Jul 59

Name of Plant: VEB Greiz-Doelau Chemical Works

Location: Greiz-Doelau

Products: Research department of this plant has developed the following new products: Stabolyser 5011, a stabilizer for plastics; Dolavon, an auxilliary agent for the rubber industry; indicator calcium for anesthesia apparatus; Dolamin, for the production of free-flowing potash salt fertilizer; gallium, never before produced in East Germany.

Source: Gera, Volkswacht, 28 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Guben Synthetic Fiber Combine (VEB Chemiefaser-kombinat Guben)

Location: Guben

Construction: Combine is now under construction and will be completed in 1975.

Output: In 1963, combine will produce 2,000 tons of dederon. In 1965, it will be operating at 50 percent of its ultimate capacity and produce 3,000 tons of dederon silk according to May 1960 estimate* 9,000 tons of lanon fiber, and 1,000 tons of lanon silk annually

*August 1959 estimate: 4,000 tons.

Sources: Berlin, Der Morgen, 11 Aug 59

Berlin, Tribuene, 9 May 60

Name of Plant: VEB Hirschfelde Electrochemistry Enterprise

Location: Hirschfelde

Expansion: Plant to receive 9 million DM in investment funds up to 1963. Gas installations will be reconditioned and production of liquid oxygen begun. New automatic chargers will be installed at the furnaces, and new sifting and crushing installation will be set up

Source: Dresden, Die Union, 6 Jan 59

Name of Plant: VEB Leipzig Rubber Goods Factory

Location: Leipzig

Output: Due to reconstruction of foam rubber installation, plant will produce 600 tons of foam rubber in 1959, and 1,000 tons annually from 1960 on.

Source: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 27 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB Lime Plant

Location: Between Elbingerode and Rubeland

Construction: Plant now under construction to be completed by 1965

Output: 300 tons of caustic lime [annually?] by 1963 at which time the two of the five planned furnaces will go into operation.

Investments: Eighteen million DM has been made available for this project.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 29 Jul 59

Name of Plant: VEB Mineral Oil Works

Location: Lutzkendorf-Geiseltal

Expansion and Investment: A new plant, which is to refine Soviet petroleum, covers an area of about one square kilometer. It is being built in three stages at a cost of 280 million DM. Production, which will start early in July 1961, will treble the refining capacity of the Works

Source: Halle, Der Neue Weg, 9 Jun 60

Name of Plant: Muenchritz Chemical Works (VEB Chemiewerk)

Location: Muenchritz

Output: In 1958, daily production was 130 tons of sulfuric acid with a work force of 85 men; by 1963, daily production will be 135 tons of sulfuric acid with a work force of 75 men. During the Third Five-Year Plan this plant will increase the prodution of silicone to about 600 tons per year, an increase of 900 percent [base year not given]

Products: "Leotogum 4040" a silicon agent for the impregnation of natural and synthetic textiles, sodium bisulfate

Sources: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 22 Oct 59, 21 Apr 60

Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 4 Aug 59

Name of Plant: VEB Piesteritz Nitrogen Works

Location: Piesteritz

Expansion: Under the Seven-Year Plan the Works expects to complete the following expansion projects: reconstruction costing 25,000 DM to allow production of an additional million DM of welding powder by 1960; addition of a Meladur installation by mid-1960; completion of a sodium-ammonium phosphate installation; completion of phosphate granulation installation and of a cyanuride chloride installation by 1964.

Source: Halle, Freiheit, 23 Apr 59

Name of Plant: VEB Radebeul Chemical Works

Location: Radebeul

Expansion: Enterprise is being equipped with a new plant for the production of 200 tons of caffeine per year. By the end of 1960, enterprise will be sole caffeine supplier for the entire socialist camp.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 21 Apr 60

Name of Plant: VEB Steudnitz Phosphate Plant

Location: Steudnitz

Expansion: Will take over phosphate production from Fermentation Chemistry-Enterprise, Dessau, no later than 1963. Production increase possible stock with minimum investment.

Source: Berlin, Chemische Technik, Aug 59, p 453

Name of Plant: Sulfuric Acid and Superphosphate Works (VEB Schwefelsaeure - und Superphosphatewerk)

Location: Calbwedel

Output: During the first quarter of 1960, works exceeded its superphosphate production quota of 5,375 tons by 637 tons. Also turned out 340 tons of sulfuric acid in excess of plan.

Source: Magdeburg, Volkestimme, 9 Apr 60

Name of Plant: VEB Tetraethyl Lead Plant

Location: Gepel/Doeberitz

Construction: East Germany's first tetraethyl lead plant under construction in Gepel.

Source: Potsdam, Maerkische Volkestimme, 28 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Tire Plant (VEB Reifenwerk)

Location: Fuerstenwalde

Expansion: In September 1959, plant put into operation a special machine which permitted production of tires by the new 2-layer wrapper process which results in better, cheaper, and faster production

Source: Frankfurt/Oder, Neuer Tag, 26 Sep 59

Name of Plant: VEB "Walter Ulbricht" Chemical Works

Location: Leuna

Output: During the first quarter of 1960, the plant shipped 200,000 bags of ammonium sulphate to Pakistan, 85,000 bags to India. In 1959, plant produced 8,000 tons of caprolactam, and will produce 10,000 tons in 1961

Expansion and Investments: The capacity of the existing installation for the production of caprolactam is being extended according to February 1960 [source, 100 million DM available for investments in 1959

Sources: Berlin, Die Technik, Feb 60, p 104

Berlin, Neue Zeit, 21 Apr 60,

Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 27 Jan 59

Name of Plant: VEB Werra Potash Combine

Location: Merkers

Organization: Combine established through the merger of the Marx-Engels, the Einheit, and the Ernst Thaelmann potash works in December 1958

Output: According to source dated 4 August 1959, [annual] production at combine will be increased by 231,000 tons of pure potash by 1965; source dated November 1959 states that output, for an unspecified period, is to be increased by 34 percent.

Expansion: To centralize the hauling of mined potash and to relieve the manpower problem, shafts I, II, and III at the installation in Springen are to be so rebuilt that in the future the potash will be hauled only from shafts I and II, while the installations at shaft III will not be operated.

Sources: Sald, Freies Wort, 31 Dec 58
Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 4 Aug 59
Berlin, Bergbautechnik, Vol IX, No 11, Nov 59, p 607

Name of Plant: VEB "Wilhelm Pieck" Synthetic Fiber Plant

Location: Schwarza

Output: Plant has increased its production of "Formalin", which is the trade name for formaldehyde, from 7,464 tons in 1953 to 12,600 tons in 1959 and plans to produce 13,000 tons in 1960.

Products: rayon staple fiber, cadoron silk, carbon disulfide, sulfuric acid

Source: Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 15 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Wolfen Dye Factory (VEB Farbenfabrik)

Location: Wolfen

Output: 180,000 tons of sulfuric acid annually

Products: "Kresidin" [a cresol product?]

Sources: Halle, Freiheit, 25 Oct 58

Berlin, Chemische Technik, Aug 59

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Name of Plant: Alkaloid Chemical Factory

Location: Tiszavasvar

Output: Will be increased by 90 percent in 1960 [over 1959 output?]. The labor force will be 15 percent greater. Factory exports poppy products valued at 1.5 million dollars a year. Quantity of morphine extractable from poppy seeds has been increased. Less raw material is needed.

Products: Starting in 1960, hyoscine, hydrobromic acid, and solanodine

Expansion: According to a 3 November 1959 source, plans to modernize and double the capacity of the factory during the Second Five Year Plan were up for approval.

Difficulties: Production was halted for three months in 1959 owing to shortage of poppy seedcases.

Sources: Miskolc, Kazahmagyarorszag, 17 Oct 59

Budapest, Figyelo, 3 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Aluminum Fluoride Plant

Location: Percamorton

Construction: Plant with an [annual?] capacity of 300 tons of aluminum fluoride, a product now being imported, under construction as of April 1960.

Source: Veszprem, Kozenduvatuli Naplo, 14-17 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Biogal Pharmaceutical Factory (probably former Rajdusagi Gyogyszergyar)

Location: Debrecen

Products: Hungary's only producer of antibiotics; factory is currently experimenting with production of new drugs: micro-organic cultures may produce even more powerful antibiotics. Factory's production formerly concentrated on terramycin and penicillin.

Source: Debrecen, Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, 30 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Borsod Chemical Combine (Borsod Megyei Vegyikombinat)

Location: Kazincbarcika, Borsod Megye

Construction: PVC plant to be built by 1965 at Berent. It will produce chlorine from carbide, and later from Rumanian natural gas.

Output:

Year		Product	Production (Tons)	Date of Source
1958	Output	Fertilizer	200,000	Jan 60
1959	Output	Calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer	300 per day*	Mar 59
1959	Output	Fertilizer	140,300	Jan 60
1960	Plan	Chemical fertilizer	132,000 tons**	Feb 60
1965	Plan	Chlorine	16,000 tons	Mar 60
1965	Plan	Fertilizer	650,000 tons	Jan 60

* This rate to be doubled by 1963 with Rumanian natural gas. According to January 1960 source, "capacity of plant is to be doubled by 1962." Same source shows 1960 fertilizer production is planned to be 25,000 tons above 1959 plan, while in 1959, 23,000 tons had already been produced above the plan.

** According to a January 1960 source, production of synthetic fertilizer in 1960 was planned to be 161,000 tons.

Expansion: Up to March 1959, 750 million forints had been spent on construction and equipment, 50 million forints to be spent in 1959. According to a late January 1960 report, a 980-ton Soviet compressor was installed. It has a capacity of 13,200 cubic meters per hour and uses less electricity than Hungarian compressors. A mid-February 1960 source reports that "recently two giant Soviet compressors were installed and a copper lye and circulation compressor will enter production in the coming months." A new gas decomposing factory will replace old gas factory.

To increase nitrogen-base fertilizer production, 131.7 million forints will be spent on investments at the Combine in 1960, most of it on technical expansion.

Sources: Keszmust, Petofi Nepe, 20 Mar 59

Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 9 Jan 60, 22 Jan 60, 24 Jan 60, 5 Mar 60

Szeged, Delmagyarorszag, 13 Feb 60

Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Mar 60, Vol XV, No 3, Mar 60 p 95

Name of Plant: Budapest Sulfuric Acid Factory (Budapesti Kenesavgyar)

Location: Budapest IX, 5 Kem St.

Products: Industrial sulfuric acid, trisodiumphosphate, pharmaceutical sulfuric acid, sodium-thiosulfate, battery acid, sodium-bisulfate solution, liquid sulfur dioxide, crystalline sodium-sulfite, superphosphate, non-aqueous sodium-sulfite, granulated superphosphate, solid sodium bisulfite, calcinated sodium sulfate, acid-resistant putty, industrial boric acid, gypsum plaster, borax, adsorption clay, sodium-ferrocyanide, other cyanides, ammonium thiocyanate solution, granulated caustic soda, potassium chromium alum, chlorosulfonic acid, boron sulfur, chemical auxiliary substances for galvanization, deterring corrosion, drawing and pressing, and hardening).

Source: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Nos 5-6 May-Jun 58, p 240

Name of Plant: Carbonic Acid Enterprise (Szensavtermelo Vallalat)

Location: Mihalyi, Gyor-Sopron Megye

Output: Enterprise exports 3,600 kilograms of carbonic acid daily to Czechoslovakia.

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 20 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Colorkemia Enterprise (Colorkemiai Vallalat)

Location: Budapest [Pepkesmi]

Expansion: According to January 1959 source, three reactors are being installed for the production of phthalic acid anhydrides. Installation of reactors will increase production, reduce specific material consumption by 15 percent, and improve the quality of the product.

Source: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 1, Jan 59, p 38

Name of Plant: Danube Iron Works (Dunai Vasmu)

Location: Sztalinvaros

Construction: Tar-processing plant will be completed in 1959.

Output: Sulfur-extracting plant produces 1,300 tons of pure sulfur per year and later will produce 2,600 tons annually. When experiments in sodium thiosulfate production have been completed, the sulfur plant will produce about 300 tons of [sodium?] thiosulfate per year. Tar-processing plant to be completed in 1959 and expected to process about 40,000 tons of crude tar [a year?] by 1961. Benzene refinery will meet

entire local demand for benzene and xylene and half the demand for toluene, thus eliminating imports. Naphthalene, phenol, pyridine, saturating oil, and pitch extracted from tar will insure products worth 2 million dollars for industry. ~~Not~~ processing of tar derivatives has not yet been wholly ensured in Hungary.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 7 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Debrecen Pharmaceutical Factory (Debreceni Gyogyszergyar Vallalat)

Location: Debrecen

Output: Factory is to produce 9 percent more in 1960 than in 1959 and is to increase productivity 5 percent.

Products: Capsoderm is to be manufactured for the first time in 1960.

Difficulties: In 1959, discoloration of anydocaan for injection. Problem solved by engineer collective at the factory. Research to be continued in 1960.

Source: Debrecen, Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, 21 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Dorog Coal Processing Chemical Industry Enterprise (Dorogi Szenfeldolgozo Vegyipari Vallalat)

Location: Dorog

Products: Enterprise able to produce by-products imported previously from the purification of industrial waste water and phenol in its new

vacuum-distillation installation. Produced sodium hydrosulfide on an experimental basis which found to be of high quality by the leather industry. Production might be expanded to meet internal demand.

Source: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 6, Jun 59, p 247

Name of Plant: Forte Photochemical Industry Factory (Forte Fotokemiai Ipari Gyar)

Location: Vac

Products: Color positive film sold under the name "Fortecolor". New film is of the same quality as similar-purpose foreign film and both diapositive and cartoon film can be printed on it.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 17 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Hungaria Chemical Works

Location: Budapest

Expansion: Production began at the new, large-capacity DDT plant in December 1959.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 8 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Hungaria Synthetic Material and Rubber Goods Factory (Hungaria Muanyag es Gumiarugyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Soft PVC, 80-120 centimeter wide polyethylene foils (thinner than 0.5 millimeters) manufactured under high pressure.

Expansion: Construction and installation of injection molding shop completed October 1958. Capacity: 30 tons per year.

Sources: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 1, Jan 59, p 38

Veszprem, Kozponthatali Naplo, 25 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Industrial Chemical Artisan Cooperative (Iparosok Vegyi Ktsz)

Location: Budapest II, 3 Csont St.

Source: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 16, 20 Aug 58, p 8

Name of Plant: Industrial Explosives Factory (Ipari Robbanoanyaggyar)

Location: Peremarton

Products: Plant is preparing to produce sodium fluoride by first quarter, 1959, a considerable quantity of it for export. Production of explosives for use in coal mines to start during first quarter of 1959.

Output: 486 tons of superphosphate produced above January 1960 plan

Expansion: Factory will be enlarged during Second Five-Year Plan. Construction of new wings had begun as of November 1959.

Difficulties: Slight lag in January 1960 production caused by lack of sulphuric acid.

Sources: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 1, Jan 59, p 38; Nos 2-3, Feb-Mar 59, p 85

Veszprem, Kozponthatali Naplo, 4 Nov 59, 7 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Inota "7 November" Power Plant (Hydrazine Plant)

Location: Inota

Construction: New, automatic, hydrazine plant completed (Mar 60)

Capacity: 8,000 kilograms of hydrazine annually, sufficient for Hungarian power plant demands.

Products: Hydrazine, a rust preventative.

Sources: Budapest, Pipelo, 27 Jan 60

Szeged, Delmagyarorszag, 1 Mar 60

Veszprem, Koszponti Hirlap, 12 Jun 60

Name of Plant: Kobanya Pharmaceutical Products Factory (Kobanyai Gyogyszeriparugyar)

Location: Budapest (Kobanya)

Products: "Spirmetin," a compound for stimulation of respiratory center, composed of 1 piperidino-methyl-cyclohexanone and 2 - hydrochloride. "Devincan", for reduction of blood pressure, produced from a domestic evergreen plant. 3,200,000 forints per year have been allocated for its production.

Sources: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Nos 1-2 Feb-Mar 59, p 85

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, Vol xii, No 6, 25 Mar p 15

Name of Plant: Nitrochemical Industrial Works (Nitrokemiai Ipartelepek)

Location: Fuzfo

Construction: Silicon tetra-chloride, silex, and methyl chloride plants will be built. The first silester plant will be erected on the site of the Nitrogen Chemical Factory.

Output: Rectifying towers and various types of heat exchanges worth 3 million forints delivered to USSR prior to January 1960.

Products: 150 products, mainly insecticides and synthetic materials, including acrylate substances for use in dentistry also for export to South America, plant protection chemicals, washing powder, industrial explosives, chemical industrial installations, etc. Synthetic resin products include: Nikoplaszt; Thermonit, an insulating material; Niplex, a glass product; and Amikol, a synthetic glue. In the final quarter of 1959 plant will produce amino-plast press powder improved with the addition of silicon.

Expansion: Enlargement of plexiglass plant completed. It will produce 10,000 square meters per year by the fourth quarter of 1959, including opalescent plexiglass for illumination.

Difficulties: Delays in raw material supplies caused difficulties in filling machine order for Soviet Union mentioned above.

Sources: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 9, Sep 59 p 340; No 10, Oct 59, p 407

Veszprem, Kozepdunantuli Naplo, 20 Oct 59, 6 Jan 60, 24 Feb 60

Pecs, Dunantuli Naplo, 17 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Oxygen Factory

Location: Ozd

Construction: Oxygen Factory is being built. Production to begin in 1961.

Capacity: will be 12 million cubic meters of oxygen per year to be used in the open-hearth works of the Ozd Metallurgical Works.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 26 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Pet Nitrogen Works (Peti Nitrogenmuvek)

Location: Pet, Veszprem Megye

Construction: Construction of high-capacity argon plant has been completed. Mechanical installations are arriving from abroad and will soon be assembled, according to October 1959 information. Will produce 150,000 cubic meters of argon gas, sufficient for the whole Hungarian aluminum industry and for some export, according to 29 April 1960 source.* Production will begin in early 1960. A new plant to produce sorbite is being established on the grounds of the Works.

Output: Through October 1959 the Works produced 3,955 tons of 20.5 percent synthetic fertilizer and fulfilled ammonia production plan for 1959 by 103.4 percent. By the same date, of the 120 tons of sodium nitrite planned for 1959, 83 tons have already been produced. 100,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer to be produced by the end of 1959. The Works produced approximately 3.5 times more in 1959 than in 1938. Plans for 1965 call for 3.5 times higher production of nitrogen synthetic

fertilizer than in 1959. In the beginning of 1960 the Works is expected to produce 98,000 tons of nitrogen synthetic fertilizers. During November 1959 it produced an average of 106.8 tons of ammonia daily, a record. In 1959, gas factory produced 4.4 million cubic meters of gas in excess of plan. [In 1960] the argon plant is expected to produce 20,000 to 25,000 cubic meters of argon suitable for welding. The gross value of products produced in 1960 will be about the same as 1959. An estimated 2,400 tons of saltpeter or other nitrate products and 12,900 cubic meters of argon will be produced above the plan. By 31 December 1960, the new ethyl alcohol unit will be put into operation at one-third its capacity and by 30 September 1960, the acetic unit will start operation at capacity.

Products: Experimental production of liquid nitrogen fertilizer as of 1960 (combination of ammonia and ammonium nitrate), dry ice, liquid carbonic acid, glycerols for detergent-manufacturing, calcium nitrate, and magnesium carbonate (on an experimental basis). Sorbite will be processed from potato sugar by means of hydrogenation of the sugar with gas.

Expansion: Among the more substantial investments: introduction of new water-softening machinery and laying of a second main steam-pipeline to the Works furnaces. Installation of a new Diesel engine for the generation of electric power of a low thermal grade. A new cinders smelting furnace will be built and in 1960 the construction of the transformer house of the industrial water works will begin. Rebuilding of furnace block in the Gas Factory has improved gas production. In

1960 the furnace blocks will have to be rebuilt again because increased ammonia production necessitates increased gas quantities. The mechanization of the manually operated sodium bicarbonate plant will be undertaken in 1960 by substituting the existing centrifuges with automatic self-discharging centrifuges. Experiments under way for conversion of coal generator plant for use of raw coal instead of raw lignite from Varpalota now used.

Difficulties: No safe production methods for producing gas for manufacturing ammonia in large amounts. Need for better quality acid and byproducts. Water supply problem. Entire plant capacity is not being utilized. Only four of five ammonia plant compressors are operational, fifth is expected to go into operation 1 December 1960. Fertilizer production cannot be expanded until fifth compressor has been installed and gas distribution equipment expanded.

* In 27 October 1959 source production capacity was given as 163,000 cubic meters.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 7 Oct 58

Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 10, Oct 59, p 407

Veszprem, Kozepdunantuli Naplo, 7 Oct 59, 17 Oct 59, 31 Oct 59, 5 Nov 59, 7 Nov 59, 3 Dec 59, 29 Dec 59, 6 Feb 60, 19 Feb 60, 9 Mar 60, 29 Apr 60

Gyor, Kisalfold, 27 Oct 59, 16 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Phylaxia Vaccine Producing Institute

Location: Budapest

Output: The annual value of production is about 60 million forints.

Products: Develops new vaccines and produces them at plant level. Produces serums, vaccines and diagnostic substances for use in veterinary medicine. Other products include vitamin B_{12} made from bacteria; synthetized vitamin D_3; "premix", a poultry feed ingredient containing vitamins, minerals and trace elements; "Foskal", a supplement to silo fodder; triebothacin, an antibiotic to combat fruit tree fungus monilia; and gibberellin hormone which stimulates plant growth.

Expansion and Investments: Institute needs investments amounting to 5 or 6 million forints so that it can keep up with the steadily growing demand for its products. With this investment, it would be able to increase the value of production by 20 million forints per year. Additional capacity is needed especially for production of "premix" and "Foskal" which are both vitally necessary to planned expansion in livestock and poultry breeding.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 9 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Reanal Fine Chemicals Factory (Reanal Finomvegyszergyar, formerly Kuglo Chemical Products Factory)

Location: Budapest

Products: Isotope section recently established will supply research institutes with tagged elements. Only elements containing the C^{14} Atom

will be prepared for the next few years. Factory also produces organic and inorganic analytical chemicals, acids, solvents, amino acids, indicators and indicator solutions, polyamino polycarboxilic acids, solutions for the microscope, chemicals for photography, biochemical preparations, measuring solutions and reagents.

Source: Budapest, Magyar Kemiamsok Lapja, No 6 Jun 59, p 247, 262

Name of Plant: Rubber Goods Factory (Gumiarugyar)

Location: Budapest

Products: Plant, first in the world to process latex, has developed the Schay-Bartha process for the impregnation of tires and conveyor belts, which makes possible the use of rayon cord for tires, the Horvath-Reiner process for enriching raw rubber with petroleum wastes; and the invention of Pechy which mechanized the production of technical hose. A conveyor belt was developed from viscose rayon that is strong enough to use in damp underground mines. Plant makes EMERGA, PANNA, and TAURIL brand-name goods. It produces a truck tire under name "super-super" made with new process and 25 to 30 percent stronger cords. It is thinner, subject to less wear from heat, sold with a 30,000-kilometer guarantee against defects.

Expansion: Three new departments will be built by 1959 at a cost of several million forints: a rubber masticating department, a gasoline recovering department, and a "pneuexpedcio" [possibly pneumatic conveyor department]. In addition, the Rubber Industry Research Institute on the

premises of the factory will be expanded. Institute is improving rubber mixtures and perfecting textile reinforcement of tires.

Sources: Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, No 5-6, May-Jun 58, p 228

Budapest, Figyelo, 9 Dec 58, 22 Dec 59

Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 16 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Synthetic Resin and Enamel Paint Factory (Muegyanta es Lakkfestekgyar)

Location: [Tiszapalkonya]

Construction: Factory is nearing completion on the site of the Tisza Region Chemical Combine (Tiszavideki Vegyikombinat). Transportation and processing of materials will be largely automatic. The installations for the factory are being imported from France and East Germany. Trial production expected to begin during third quarter of 1960.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 29 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Szabadegyhaz Distillery

Location: Szabadegyhaz, Feher Megye

Products: As of 1 February 1960, butanol and butyl alcohol derivatives, formerly imported. By end of 1960 expects to meet 20 percent of Hungary's needs of these products.

Source: Szekesfehervar, Feher Megyei Hirlap, 5 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Tiszamenti Chemical Works (Tiszamenti Vegyimuvek)

Location: Szolnok

Capacity: Sulfuric acid production capacity will increase to 330,000 tons by 1960 [1963?].

Output: [In 1959?] factory produced 77,000 tons of sulphuric acid a year. In 1960 the production of the plant will be increased by 10 percent compared with 1959. No interruption is expected in supply of raw materials and 62,000 tons of pyrite has already been received, enough for the whole year. One ton of atmospheric pressure steam will be obtained from the manufacture of one ton of sulphuric acid which will be used to generate electricity. New division will thus be self-sufficient. When expansion is completed, 150,000 additional tons of synthetic fertilizers will be produced. According to plans, plant will produce 400,000 tons of superphosphate annually by 1965. 4,000 tons of sulphuric acid are obtained from 6,000 tons of purifying substances. Works produced 1,004 tons more sulfuric acid in February 1960 than in February 1959--made possible by additional machinery and improved technical facilities.

Products: Sulfur-based sulfuric acid will be produced in the new factory. Production of selenium will be increased during 1960. For the first time the Works is processing gas-purifying substances in addition to imported pyrite.

Expension and Investments: According to 4 January 1960 source, second sulfuric acid plant will be built and is scheduled to be in

operation by 1962. A 23 February 1960 source gives the operational date at full capacity for the sulphuric acid division as 1963 instead of 1962. A new superphosphate plant has been under construction since the end of 1959. The amount of 92.5 million forints to be spent in 1960 on superphosphate plant and sulfuric acid plant according to 24 December 1959 information. Another report of 1 January 1960 says that 190 million forints has been appropriated for expansion of the sulfuric acid plant and superphosphate plant. Latter plant to start operating in late 1960. Both projects are to be completed by 1963. Still another report, same paper, 4 January 1960, says investments and renovation during 1960 will cost 103 million forints. A report from early 1959 mentions 14 million forints earmarked by the government for expansion work in 1959, including the superphosphate plant and an aluminum fluoride plant not mentioned in later reports. A 10 October 1959 report says the Works will receive 190 million forints for planned superphosphate plant and 120 million forints for investments. A 27 January 1960 report says that chemical plants in Szolnok Megye will receive important investments in 1960 including 146 million forints for the sulfuric acid plant at the Tiszamenti Chemical Works. It states that the superphosphate plant will cost 190 million forints.

Difficulties: The transportation situation remains a problem, plant suffers from irregular raw material shipments causing slowdowns in production.

Sources: Szolnok, Szolnok Megyei Napilap, 26 Mar 59, 1 Apr 59, 7 Oct 59, 10 Oct 59, 30 Oct 59, 24 Dec 59, 1 Jan 60, 4 Jan 60, 24 Jan 60, 27 Jan 60, 23 Feb 60, 2 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Tisza Region Chemical Combine (Tiszavidéki Vegyikombinat)

Location: Tiszapalkonya

Construction: A new synthetic resin and lacquer plant, started in 1956, will be completed by 31 December 1959, instead of much earlier, as planned. Automatic machinery from France and West Germany. Ready for trial production by third quarter of 1960. Temporary factory is being built to manufacture prefabricated steel structures and concrete slabs, scheduled to begin operations on 31 December 1959. Largest division will be the synthetic fertilizer plant consisting of several buildings and utilizing Rumanian natural gas. Construction of the fertilizer division began in 1959. Servicing plant will be built for 21 million forints. Most buildings will be completed by 1961. A special building will house the ammonia plant 200,000 cubic meters volume, according to 31 January 1960 source.* The weak acid plant will be completed in 1960.

Output: Production began 21 October 1959 in the gas tapping section. Special instruments built into the plant measure the quantity of gas received from Rumania and quantity of gas distributed to the users. Plant will handle 200 million cubic meters of natural gas, much of which will be relayed to other industrial plants in Miskolc. Initially the enamel paint and synthetic resin factory is expected to manufacture almost 6,000 tons of white and colored enamel paint [annually?]; quantity to be doubled by end of Five-Year Plan. Installation of equipment to be completed by 30 June 1960.

Products: Fertilizers and other chemicals from natural gas, ammonium nitrate chemical fertilizer, not calcium ammonium nitrate originally produced, also lacquers and enamels with resin base. First plant in Hungary to produce carbamide.

* According to 31 December 1959 information, the ammonia plant, 2,000 cubic meters interior dimensions, will be under construction for three years.

Sources: Miskolc, Esztergomvarosnap, 23 Oct 59, 22 Dec 59, 29 Dec 59, 31 Jan 60, 19 Feb 60

Budapest, Magyar Hirlap, 4 Feb 60

Name of Plant: United Pharmaceutical and Nutriment Factory (Egyesult Gyogyszer es Tapszergyar)

Location: Budapest

Output: [1958?] production plan of 400 million forints was completed in October 1958. Export plan of 128.5 million [forints?] worth of goods shipments was completed in September 1958. Nutriments account for only 3 percent of total output.

Products: Factory will produce tranquilizers. Plant will begin producing sodium borohydride during 1959 in accordance with a process developed by the Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute.

Expansion: From 1948 to 1958 the area of the plant has tripled, size of factory increased 8-fold, and number of employees 7-fold. Factory received additional grounds of 20 cadastral yokes (1 cadastral yoke equals 1.42 acres). The power plant has been completed. New halls,

one of them the largest of its kind in the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry is under construction.

Sources: Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, No 16, 20 Aug 58, p 6

Budapest, Figyelo, 25 Nov 58

Budapest, Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Nos 2-3, Feb-Mar 59, p 85

Name of Plant: Viscose Factory (Viszkozgyar)

Location: Nyergesujfalu

Capacity: The perlon plant has a capacity of 350 tons per year. Additional machinery may be installed which would increase capacity to 660 tons per year.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 21 Oct 58

V. POLAND

Name of Plant: "Alwernia" Chemical Plants (Zaklady Chemiczne "Alwernia")

Location: [not given]

Expansion and Investments: Rotary furnaces for oxidizing chrome ore recently put in operation, according to November 1958 source. With new installations 95-percent oxidation achieved.

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, No 58, p 371

Name of Plant: Bogucice Superphosphate Factory (Fabryka Superfosfatu Bogucice)

Location: Katowice

Products: In 1959, anti-fungi impregnator for wood; impregnator for making wood fire-resistant.

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Jun 58

Name of Plant: Bonarka Plant

Location: Krakow

Capacity: Under the new Five Year Plan, annual capacity is to increase to 300,000 tons.

Output: 169,500 tons of fertilizer in 1959; 230,000 tons planned for 1960.

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 19 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Boruta Dyestuff Plants (Zaklady Przemyslu Barwnikow Boruta)

Location: Kglarn, Lodz Wojewodztwo

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, Jun 58

Name of Plant: Bydgoszcz Chemical Plants (Zaklady Chemiczne w Bydgoszczy)

Location: Bydgoszcz

Capacity: 3,300 tons of phenol annually as of 1958; 5,000 tons of phenol annually as of 1959.

Investments: Phenol installations cost 4 million zloty.

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 26 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Carbon Electrode Plants

Location: Raciborz

Products: "depolaryt" (depolarizing carbon for batteries)

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Mar 59, p 124

Name of Plant: Chemical Reagents Factory (Fabryka Odczynnikow Chemicznych)

Location: Gliwice, Katowice Wojewodztwo

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, Jun 58

Name of Plant: Coal Derivatives Processing Research Laboratory of the Institute of Chemical Coal Processing

Location: Zabrze

Products: Laboratory is producing acenaphthene as a reagent in the following grades: pure for analysis, spectrally pure. The first lots of acenaphthene, formerly an import item, were exported.

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, Apr 59, p 172

Name of Plant: Coke Chemical Plant

Location: Radlin

Products: Exports coke; in April 1959 shipped 500 tons of benzene to France.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 22 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Coke-Chemical Plants

Location: Blachownia Slaska

Expansion: New petrochemical section at a cost of 120 million zloty will be put in operation [date not indicated]. Section to produce substances needed for the production of plastic mass and synthetic fiber.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 11 Aug 59

Name of Plant: Debica Paint and Varnish Factory (Debicka Fabryka Farb i Lakierow)

Location: Debica

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Jun 58

Name of Plant: "Elana" Polyester Fiber Factory

Location: Bokre, a suburb of Torun

Construction: Exploratory work is now being done on the site, preliminary to the construction of the factory.

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Nov/Dec 59, p 494

Name of Plant: Electrochemical Plants

Location: Zakopane

Capacity: 60 tons of urea hydrogen peroxide of pharmaceutical purity per year beginning in early 1959

Source: Warsaw, Przegyal Chemiczny, Apr 59, p 250

Name of Plant: "Feliks Dzierzynski" Nitrogen Plants (Zaklady Azotowe imienia Feliksa Dzierzynskiego)

Location: Tarnow, Krakow Wojewodztwo

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, Jun 58, unnumbered page

Name of Plant: Gourat Chemical Plants (Zaklady Chemiczne Gourat)

Location: Jaslo

Capacity: 2,000 tons of polystyrene in 1959

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 26 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Gliwice Plastics Plant (Gliwickie Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych)

Location: Gliwice, Katowice Wojewodztwo

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Jun 58, unnumbered page

Name of Plant: Inowroclaw Soda Plants (Inowroclawskie Zaklady Sodowe)

Location: Matwy, near Inowroclaw, Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo

Products: Granulated dense soda

Source: Warsaw, Przemysl Chemiczny, May 59, p 310

Name of Plant: Janikowo Soda Plants (Janikowskie Zaklad Sodowe)

Location: Janikowo, near Inowroclaw

Output: 820 tons of crude soda per day

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Jan 60, p 40

Name of Plant: Kedzierzyn Nitrogen Plants (Zaklady Przemyslu Azotowego Kedzierzyn)

Location: Kedzierzyn

Capacity:

Dicyandiamide division	1,000 tons per year
Urea installation	20,000 tons per year
New ammonia installation	one ton per day
Melamine installation	600 tons per year in 1960

Output: Plants exported 80,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer in 1958. In January 1959 plants produced an average of 505.8 tons of ammonia per day.

Products: Chemical fertilizer: "Saletrzak", ammonium nitrate, ammonia water; phthalic anhydride, plasticizers, solvents, resins, copper fixer, distilled fatty acids, resins, carbon dioxide, compressed oxygen, dry ice, water softener, fertilizer-herbicide mixture.

Expansion: In 1959 plant received from France two apparatuses for the fractionation of gas. New ammonia production capacity of one ton per day will be achieved at a cost of 930,000 zloty. New installation for the production of melamine has been put into operation.

Sources: Gliwice, Chemik, Jun 58; May 59; Nov/Dec 59, p 487; Jan 60, p 40

Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, Dec 58, p 1, 161

Warsaw, Chemik, Jan 59, p 32; Feb 59, p 86; Sep 59, p 351

Warsaw, Przemysl Chemiczny, Mar 59, p 185

Warsaw, Chemia w Szkole, May-Jun 59, p 167

Name of Plant: Krakow Pharmaceutical Plants (Krakowskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne)

Location: Krakow

Products: Pilot-plant production of vitamin B_5

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, Jan 59, p 33

Name of Plant: Krakow Soda Plants (Krakowskie Zaklady Sodowe)

Location: Krakow, Krakow Wojewodztwo

Source: Warsaw, Chemik, Jun 58

Name of Plant: New Cellulose and Paper Mill

Location: Kostrzyn

Capacity: As of January 1959, capacity is 35,000 tons of cellulose annually. After completion in 1961, capacity will be 50,000 tons of cellulose per year.

Source: Brussels, Le Drapeau Rouge, 6 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Oswiecim Chemical Plants (Zaklady Chemiczne Oswiecim)

Location: Oswiecim, Krakow Wojewodztwo

Capacity: 650-700 tons per year of polystyrene suitable for molding; 36,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1962 and 50,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1965 according to mid-1959 report. Plants now employ 8,200 persons and plan a labor force of 10,200 by 1965.

Output: Output of SKS 30 A (synthetic styrene rubber) was 1,500 tons in 1959, and is to be 16,000 tons in 1960; plans call for the

production of 25,000 tons of polyvinylchloride, 10,000 tons of polyvinylacetate, and 10,000 tons of polystyrene in 1965.

Products: Trichloroethylene, acetic acid, p-dichlorobenzene, calcium carbide, liquefied petroleum gas, chlorine, phenol, styrene catalyzer

Expansion and Investments: Plant for the production of high-impact polystyrene to be built during first quarter of 1960. Expansion of the calcium carbide plant from three to six furnaces it to be completed by mid-1964. Installations for the production of synthetic alcohol to be built by 1961. The completed rubber factory represents an investment of 587,751,300 zloty.

Sources: Warsaw, Przegyal Chemiczny, Special Edition 1958, p 6; Mar 59, p 184

Gliwice, Chemik, May 59, p 222; Jul/Aug 59, pp 308-311

Warsaw, Zycie Gospodarcze, 24 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Pawel Finder Nitrogen Plants in Chorzow (Chorzowskie Zaklady Azotowe imienia Pawla Findera)

Location: Chorzow

Capacity: Electrical capacity of carbide plant to be increased from 68 to 120 megawatts [no time period specified]

Output: Carbide output to be increased from 150,000 to 265,000 tons per year [no dates specified]

Products: Neon and helium gas; plant capable of covering domestic requirements in full.

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 2 May 59, 21 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Phosphorus Fertilizers Plants

Location: Torun

Products: Pure sulfuric acid for analysis

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Mar 59, p 124

Name of Plant: Plastics Factory

Location: Warsaw

Products: Polyethylene foil and polyethylene bottles

Source: Gliwice, Chemik, Mar 59, p 125

Name of Plant: Refinery and Petrochemical Installation

Location: Plock

Construction: Preparatory construction work is already underway. Site grading and underground utilities, depot, cement plant, motor pool and road construction, are to be completed and worked on the beginning of a railroad spur and five housing blocks is to be carried out in 1960. A total of 100 million zlotys has been allotted for preparatory work. Actual refinery construction to begin in 1961. First stage of refinery to begin operating in mid-1964; estimated date of completion of entire project is 1967. Entire project to cost 10 billion zlotys.

Capacity: Refinery capacity in 1964: 2 million tons; refinery capacity in 1967 to be 6 million tons of crude oil

Output: Expected output: 30,000 tons of polyethylene 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 150,000 tons of solvents, and several thousand tons of phenol, acetone, cleaning fluid. Annual value of 1967 production to amount to 19 billion zlotys.

Products: Gasoline, diesel fuel, heating fuel in 1964

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 5 May 60

Name of Plant: "Rokita" On-the-Odra Plants of the Organic Industry (Nadodrzanskie Zaklady Przemyslu Organicznego "Rokita"

Location: Brzeg Dolny, Wolow Powiat

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 17 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Stomil" Plants of the Rubber Industry (Zaklady Przemyslu Gumowego Stomil)

Location: Poznan

Expansion: Plants have introduced assembly line techniques in the production of mixtures, thereby increasing productivity of the rolling mill by 20 percent.

Source: Bytom, Chemik, Jun 59, p 299

Name of Plant: Superfosfazyna Fertilizer Plant

Location: Krakow

Output: Plant produced 177,400 tons of fertilizer in 1959 as compared to 27,200 tons in 1949.

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 23 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Synthetic Fiber Factory

Location: Tomaszow Mazowiecki

Capacity: This factory employs 7,700 workers.

Source: Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, 10 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Tarnobrzeg Sulfur Combine (Kombinat Siarkowy w Tarnobrzegu)

Location: Tarnobrzeg

Construction: Combine to consist of large complex of various plants occupying a 150-hectare terrain.

Output: In 1961, Combine is to produce 100,000 tons of sulfur and 50,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 3 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Tarnow Nitrogen Plants (Tarnowskie Zaklady Azotowe)

Location: Tarnow

Capacity: Plants have a productive labor force of 2,200 workers.

Output:

Product	1965 Output (Tons)
Caprolactam	1,500
Polyvinyl chloride	2,500
Acrilonytril	7,500
Metrakrylic [?] resin	2,000

Products: Nitrogen fertilizers, methanol, formalin, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, catalyzers, "precypitat" [a fertilizer containing over 40 percent active phosphorus ingredients], urotropin, helium, neon. [See Pawol Finder Nitrogen Plants in Chorzow, above.]

Expansion: Installations for the production of thiourea, with a production capacity of 80 tons per year have been put in operation, according to January 1959 sources.

Sources: Warsaw, Chemik, Jan 59, p 32, Mar 60

Gliwice, Chemik, Mar 59, p 124

Warsaw, Przegyal Chemiczny, Feb 60, p 67

Name of Plant: Technical Gas Plant

Location: Skarzysko - Kamienna

Output: Plant produced over 640,000 cubic meters of liquid oxygen in 1959.

Source: Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 29 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Torun Sulfuric Acid Factory

Location: Torun

Construction: Most of the construction and assembly work has been completed and production is to begin in May 1960.

Capacity: Estimated at 100,000 tons of sulfuric acid per year, using domestic sulfur.

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 3 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Warsaw Technical Gases Plant

Location: Warsaw

Output: 500 liters of neon in 1959; sold 200 liters of helium, 500 liters of neon, and 3,000 cubic meters of argon in the first two months of 1960.

Products: Plant plans to begin producing liquid oxygen by the end of 1960.

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 9 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Wizow Sulfuric Acid Plants

Location: Wizow

Capacity: Planned at 90,000 tons per year. Planned labor force for 1958: 440 persons.

Output: Plants produced 73,151 tons of sulfuric acid in 1956, 89,570 in 1957, and planned to produce 92,000 tons in 1958.

Source: Warsaw Chemik, Jul-Aug 58, p 216

Name of Plant: Zabkowice Electrotechnical Plant (Zaklady Elektrotechniczne Zabkowice)

Location: Zabkowice Bedzinskie

Products: Sodium oxide, granulated caustic soda

Source: Glivice, Chemik, Jun 58, unnumbered page

Name of Plant: Zlotniki Chemical Plant (Wytwornia Chemiczna Zlotniki)

Location: Zlotniki

Expansion: Division for the production of aluminum sulfate put in operation in November 1957, doubling plant's output of aluminum sulfate.

Source: Warsaw, Przemysl Chemiczny, Jun 58, p 425

VI. RUMANIA

Name of Plant: Borzesti Petrochemical Combine (Combinatul Petrochimic)

Location: Borzesti

Construction: USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Rumanian enterprises have delivered equipment and materials to the rubber plant of the Combine to permit beginning of assembly work at the polymerization section, charge preparation section, butylene dehydrogenation section, cooling towers, and butane purification section. Assembly work has been completed at the dexotan and monochlorobenzene section and the central refrigerating station. Work on the soda plant is well advanced. Mounting of the electrolysis section has begun, and tests will be run in this section in June 1960. According to a 7 January 1960 source, about 90 percent of the installations are finished in the DDT, monochlorobenzene, and the refrigerating sections which are to be opened during the second quarter of 1960. To be opened during the third quarter of 1960 are the sodium chloride electrolysis section, the caustic soda evaporating section, and the chlorine liquefaction section. Equipment for purification of brine is being installed.

Capacity:

Plant	Initial Capacity (in tons per yr)	Ultimate Capacity (in tons per yr)
Polyvinylchloride	12,000 (in 1962)	36,000
Synthetic rubber	25,000 (in 1960)	50,000
Phenol		18,000
Acetone		11,000
Electrolytic caustic soda		45,000

Insecticide 1,250

Herbicide 500

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 14 Aug 59, 21 Oct 59, 7 Jan 60, 22 Mar 60, 24 May 60, 4 Jun 60

Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialist in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Name of Plant: Brazi Petrochemical Factory No 2 (Uzina Petrochimica dela Brazi)

Location: Brazi

Output: 5,000-10,000 tons of detergents in 1959 from newly-opened section

Products: methyl-ethylketone, acetone, polyethylene, synthetic resins from cracking gases

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 17 Sep 58, 17 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Bucuresti Plastics Factory (Fabrica de Mase Plastice Bucuresti)

Location: Bucharest

Products: Consumer goods, pipes, profiles, bars, tubing, plastic construction pipe and tubing

Expansion: Factory has put into operation a section for production of pipe, tubing, and the processing of polyvinylchloride.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 14 Mar 59, 13 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Carbochim Works (Uzinele Carbochim)

Location: Cluj

Products: Electrodes, abrasives, polishing stones in quantity sufficient to meet domestic demand and permit some export.

Expansion: A 1,500-kilowatt transformer group has been installed. This will increase production of silicon carbide and graphite electrodes considerably.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 13 Jan 59, p 3

Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialist in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest 1959, pp 224-293

Name of Plant: Carbon Dioxide Factory

Location: Iasi

Construction: Factory is nearing completion and is due to begin producing during the second quarter of 1959.

Output: Daily average production of 1,500 kilograms of carbonic acid.

Source: Iasi, Flacara Iasului, 17 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Cellulose Combine (fabrica de celuloza din cadrul combinatului de prelucrare complexa a stufului)

Location: Chiscani, near Braila

Construction: Begun in 1958; construction of semi-industrial furfural station reported in early 1959. Plant to go into operation at end of current Five Year Plan.

Capacity: Original annual capacity of 50,000 tons to be increased to 100,000 tons per year by the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 22 Oct 58, 11 Jan 59

Desvoltarea Industriei Socialiste în RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Name of Plant: "Colorom" Factory

Location: Codlea

Output: 1,000 tons aniline in 1959

Expansion: New aniline and "naphthionic acid" sections to be completed in 1959.

Source: Stalin, Drum Nou, 23 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Constantin Istrati" Dye Plant (Fabrik de Colorantzi Constantin Istrati

Location: Not indicated [reported from Bucharest]

Expansion: Installation for the production of epoxy resins recently completed. Installation is to produce epoxy resins, adhesives, lacquer resins for the machine and electrical industries in quantities sufficient to meet the entire current demand of Rumanian industry.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 19 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Craiova Chemical Complex

Location: Craiova

Construction: Complex to be constructed at above location to consist of the following factories: Combine for chemical processing of methane gas; factory for production of nitrogen fertilizers, plastic materials, synthetic fibers, solvents; factory for the production cellulose and cello-fibers; thermal power station.

Sources: Bucharest, Steagul Rosu, 30 May 59

Bucharest, Scinteia, 21 Jun 60

Name of Plant: "Electrocorindon" Factory

Location: Cluj - near the Carbochim Works

Construction: Factory under construction

Output: Will produce thousands of tons of electrocorindon annually, thereby meeting domestic demand in full and allowing export of large quantities.

Source: Cluj, Faclia, 26 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Fagaras Chemical Combine (Combinatul Chimic Fagaras - also known as Chemical Combine No 1)

Location: Fagaras

Capacity: Phenol factory with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons went into operation in March 1959. Nitrogen fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate went into operation in May 1960.

Output: 68,000 kilograms of ammonia in excess of plan for first half of 1959

Products: Intermediary agents for dyes, sodium salts, dilute nitric acid, industrial presses, plastic consumer goods, chemicals for mining work.

Sources: Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in R. P. R. (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 1 Apr 59, 21 May 60

Stalini, Drum Nou, 8 Jul 59, 25 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Iasi Antibiotics Factory (Fabrica de Antibiotice din Iasi)

Location: Iasi

Output: Plant fulfilled over-all production plan on 7 December 1959. In 1959, it produced 920,000 vials of penicillin, 25,000 vials of aureomycin, and 200,000 tubes of "dicilline" over the norm. 1960 production to be 12.6 percent greater than in 1959.

Products: The following are slated for production on industrial scale in 1960: tetracyclin, terramycin, erithromycin, emmacyline, dicillin, sodium penicillin, vitamin B_{12}. Production of streptomycin began in October 1959.

Expansion: New installations from the USSR producing streptomycin, aureomycin, vitamin B_{12} will go into production "in the coming months."

according to February 1960 source. A 12 July 1960 source had reported that a Vitamin B_{12} Section had gone into operation.

Sources: Vienna, Orthandel, Feb 60

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 10 Jul 59

Iasi, Flacara Iasului, 22 Feb 59, 12 Apr 59, 11 Nov 59, 8 Dec 59, 23 Dec 59, 30 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "I. V. Stalin" Combine (combinatul chimic "I.V. Stalin")

Location: Victoria

Capacity: Recently completed ammonium bicarbonate plant has estimated annual capacity of 3,000 tons, according to 24 January 1959 information.

Output: From 1956 to 1958 combine produced starting materials for nitrogen fertilizer two-and-a-half times in excess of plan.

Products: Ammonium bichromate, porous amino-plastic

Expansion: Combine is building an installation to produce more synthetic lacquers. It has completed sections to produce methanol and formaldehyde from methane.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 10 Dec 58, 9 Jun 60

Stalin, Drum Nou, 24 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Jilava Rubber Works (Combinatul de Cauciuc Jilava)

Location: Jilava

Output: In 1958, the production plan was fulfilled by 104.1 percent.

Products: Soles, protective rubber boots, hose, general footwear.

Expansion: A new production line for the manufacture of rubber has been put into operation.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 13 Mar 59

Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 25 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Karl-Marx" Chemical Combine (Combinatul "Karl Marx")

Location: Tirnaveni

Output: Combine exports carbide, calcium chloride, bichromate

Expansion: Installed an atomizer station for drying polyvinyl chloride; recently completed a modern factory for the production of vinyl, and constructed an oven for the production of wall tiles; oven will permit plant to double its capacity.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 2 Jul 59

Stalin, Drum Nou, 30 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "9 Mai" Chemical Works (Uzinele Chimice "9 Mai")

Location: Bucharest

Output: According to mid-September 1959 information, works produced insecticide powders 15 percent above plan [for the 1959 period?], as well as 1,400 tons of insecticide in solution and 22 tons of herbicides.

Products: Aspitox against scale, silvetox 33 to protect tree leaves from insects, Hexadin-Da to combat wheat smut and hothouse pests, Merfamin against apple and pear scab, Tiradin to combat corn smut, Paradin-Sodic to destory wild rape in pea and alfalfa crops, pentachlorophenol as a weed killer, chemical fertilizers.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 13 Sep 59, 10 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Cluj Mures Soda Works

Location: Cluj Regiune

Output: Consumption of brine dropped 8.3 kilograms and of coke, 33.5 kilograms per ton of crude sodium bicarbonate.

Capacity: To increase from the original 50,000 to 200,000 tons of crude soda per year in near future.

Expansion: New large-capacity calcining installation was recently put into operation.

Sources: Cluj, Fruntea, 7 May 59, 23 Oct 59, 11 Nov 59

Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in R. P. R. (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 284-293

Name of Plant: Onesti Soda Works

Location: Onesti

Construction: According to report dated 5 March 1959, the Oxygen Factory and the DDT Factory are nearly completed. Mechanical Section is scheduled to begin production in April 1959. New buildings to be put up in the near future include: a large warehouse, two buildings for the treatment of insecticides, a central laboratory, a water-cooling installation, two water-purifying installations, and a methane gas installation. The vinyl section, equal in size to a large works, will be started at the end of September 1959. Assembly of compressors has begun at the Oxygen Factory which is scheduled to begin operating in July 1959.

Sources: Bacau, Steagul Rosu, 5 Mar 59, 11 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Onesti Synthetic Rubber and Petrochemical Products Combine (Combinatul de Cauciuc Sintetic si de Produse Petrochimice)

Location: Onesti

Construction: Combine has received over 132 pieces of precision machinery and equipment from the USSR, including pumps, agitators, tanks, coolers, mixers, and 40 items of machinery to be used in the Rubber Separating Section. Foundations of the Phenol Plant were poured on 3 December 1959. Plant to use benzene and propylene from crude oil as raw material.

Sources: Bacau, Steagul Rosu, 15 Feb 59

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 4 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Oradie Chemical Factory

Location: Oradie

Output: Improved production techniques have resulted in a 50 percent increase in the output of yellow iron oxide and a 40 percent reduction in consumption of raw materials. Plant fulfilled its 1959 over-all production in mid-November 1959 and also reduced production costs greatly.

Sources: Hunedoara, Drumul Socialismului, 28 Oct 59, 14 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Palas Cellulose Factory

Location: Palas, Constanta Regiune

Construction: Plant to be built in 1959

Capacity: 13,000 tons of straw cellulose per year.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 21 Jan 59

Name of Plant: "Petru Poni" Chemical Fertilizer Factory (Uzina de Ingrasaminte Chimice "Petru Poni")

Location: Valea Calugareasca

Capacity: 50,000 tons of granulated superphosphate per year; granulating section has daily capacity of 400 tons.

Output: In 1965, plant will deliver to agriculture more than 2 million tons of mineral fertilizer, about 500,000 tons of active ingredients, and at least 26,000 tons of pesticides.

Expansion: In February 1959, a new sodium fluorosilicate section went into operation.

Sources: Bucharest, Munca, 27 Sep 58

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 11 Feb 59

Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, Vol XI, No 1 Jan 60, p 51

Bucharest, Agricultura Noua, 10 Jun 60

Name of Plant: "Reactivul" Factory

Location: Bucharest

Products: Methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, ferrous sulfate, ammonia acetate, calcined soda.

Source: Bucharest, Steagul Rosu, 8 May 59

Name of Plant: Reed Cellulose Combine (Combinatul de Celuloze din Stuf)

Location: Braila

Construction: About 40 percent of the equipment has been installed in the carton factory. Thermal power station ready to operate. Foundations of main building of cellulose factory for viscose being poured. Factory scheduled to begin producing semi-finished pulp during first quarter of 1959. Furfural installation also slated for production during first quarter of 1959.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 2 Nov 58

Name of Plant: Reed Processing Combine (Combinat de valorificare a stufului)

Location: Caineani

Output: From the viscose which this combine will produce, it will be possible to obtain 23,000 tons of cellofiber annually. Special installations will produce furfural from reed waste material.

Source: Bucharest, Scinteia, 11 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Rozmov Nitrogen Fertilizer Combine (Combinatul de Ingrasaminte azotoase)

Location: Rozmov

Construction: Combine to go into operation at end of Second Five-Year Plan

Capacity: 200,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year
100,000 tons of ammonia per year

Sources: Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialist in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania) Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Name of Plant: Savinesti Synthetic Fiber Works

Location: Savinesti

Output: Works to produce 1,000 tons of synthetic fiber, 40 percent of which will be yarn and 60 percent of which will be staple fiber in 1959.

Capacity: 2,000 tons of "relan" per year; 5,000 tons of "relan" by 1961

Expansion: Two installations for the polymerization of fibers have gone into operation in the polymer section of the plant. Construction of relan plant was begun in 1959 beside the relan plant. The relan plant, which is to go into operation in 1961, will have the following sections, now under construction: acetylene, acrylonitrile, ethylene carbonate, phosgene, carbon monoxide, recovery, and spinning. A relan pilot plant having an annual capacity of 300 tons of yarn is to begin production in early 1960.

Sources: Desvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 26 Apr 59, 3 Oct 59, 13 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "SIN" Synthetic Detergents Factory

Location: Bucharest

Output: Will produce 4 times as many synthetic fatty acids in 1959 as it did in 1958

Products: "Rosaten C F", a tanning agent; sebacid acid from castor oil; methyl alcohol from paraffin.

Expansion: New Lanning section in partial operation; new installation for oxidation of paraffin in operation.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 9 Mar 60

Bucharest, Drumul Socialismului, 28 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Soda Products Works No 2 (Uzina de Produse Sodice)

Location: Govora

Capacity: 150,000 tons of calcined soda per year by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Output: Works produced the first ton of calcined soda on 7 November 1959.

Sources: Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Pitesti, Scinteia si Glocanul, 9 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Sulfuric Acid and Chemical Fertilizer Plant (Uzina de acid sulfuric si ingrasaminte chimice)

Location: Navodari

Construction: Sulfuric acid section worked its first charge in November 1958; a second pyrite oven went into operation in this section in February 1959; the superphosphate section began producing in March 1959; in May 1959 production of sodium fluorosilicate began, followed by the production of white carbon black in June 1959.

Capacity: 40,000 tons of sulfuric acid annually; 150,000 tons per annum of superphosphate initially, to be increased to 250,000 tons per year, and to amount to one million tons in 1965.

Output: 100,000 tons of superphosphate in 1959

Expansion: Preparation being made for new construction to increase production capacity of superphosphate factory and of the sulfuric acid section.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 17 Mar 59, 23 Sep 59

Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste în RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 224-293

Bucharest, Munca, 31 May 60

Name of Plant: "13 Septembrie" Factory (Fabrica 13 Septembrie)

Location: Bucharest

Expansion: A unit to produce synthetic resins for high-grade, weather-resistant lacquers and enamels is being constructed. Unit should be ready for test production in early 1959.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 30 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Tire Plant

Location: Popesti-Leordeni (Bucharest)

Construction: A modern tire plant is under construction at above location.

Capacity: One million tires per year

Sources: Bucharest, Munca, 2 Jun 60

Bucharest, Scinteia, 21 Jun 60

Name of Plant: Turda Chemical Works (Uzinele Chimice)

Location: Turda

Capacity: Polyvinylchloride section has annual capacity of 5,500 tons.

Output: In comparison with 1949, Works produces 7.6 times more caustic soda, 43.5 times more hydrochloric acid, 25.6 times more liquid chlorine. Hexachlorocyclohexane installation produces 700 tons of insecticide per year.

Expansion: The completion of the hexachlorocyclohexane, carbon tetrachloride, and acetylene sections was reported in June 1959. Plans call for the construction of new installation to produce acetylene from methane and also to produce ethylene, polyethylene, and hydrogen peroxide. The polychloride part of the vinyl section has recently started full-scale production.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 4 Jun 59, 13 Jun 59, 13 Aug 59
Cluj, Faclia, 2 Jul 59, 12 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "21 Decembrie" Chemical Works (Uzinele chimice "21 Decembrie")

Location: Copsa Mica

Organization: Works is considering merging with Nicolae Teclu Works to form one combine and thus avoid duplication of effort, according to June 1960 information.

Expansion: New sintering installation completed in 1958; New sulfuric acid factory also completed in 1958; section for agglomerating concentrates

went into operation in January 1959; for use of methane the following new sections were added: carbon black plant, oxalic acid and formic acid installations; experimental plant for partial oxidation of methane for acetylene and subsequently acetone.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 31 Oct 58, 29 Nov 58, 29 Jan 59
11 Jun 60

Name of Plant: Works No 2

Location: Stalin

Products: Plastics plant of Works has begun producing electro-insulating parts in series. Parts are for use of the electrical equipment industry.

Source: Stalin, Drum Nou, 20 Dec 59

Part 4 : FERROUS AND NONFERROUS METALLURGY

I. BULGARIA

Name of Plant: "Dimitur Blagoev" Copper Plant

Location: Not indicated

Output:

Year	Refined Copper Output (tons)
1958	7,710
1959 (plan)	14,130
1960 (plan)	15,570
1961 (plan)	21,034

Source: Sofia, Rudnichar, 31 Dec 58

Name of Plant: "Elektrometal" State Industrial Enterprise (Dŭrzhavno industrialno predpriyatie "Elektrometal")

Location: Sofia

Products: Carbon steels, manganese steel, acid-resistant steel, fire-resistant steel.

Source: Sofia, Teshka Promishlenost, Vol VIII, No 3, Mar 59, p 3

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Chelopech

Construction: Plant was placed into operation on 1 December 1958. The entire production process is automatic.

Output: Plant will process 100 tons of ore in 8 hours for the use of the "Georgi Damyanov" Copper-Extraction Combine in Pirdop.

Sources: Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 4 Sep 58

Sofia, Otechestven Front, 3 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Devnya

Construction: Construction will begin in 1960.

Output: About 150,000 tons of manganese ore will be processed annually, producing about 25,000-30,000 tons of manganese concentrate, which will satisfy the needs of Bulgarian metallurgy and leave some for export. Wastes from the soda plant will be used in the flotation, and gypsum, a waste product of the flotation, will be utilized by the cement plant.

Source: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 26 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Lukinska Valley above Asenovgrad

Construction: Plant reported under construction as of 17 April 1959.

Organization: Plant will be a part of the "Northern Rhodope" (Severni Rodopi) Center.

Capacity: Plant will concentrate 1,000 tons of lead-zinc ore every 24 hours. Ore will be supplied to the Lead-Zinc Plant near Plovdiv.

Source: Plovdiv, Otechestven Glas, 17 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Madzharovo

Construction: Plant was under construction as of 12 February 1959.

Capacity: Plant will process more than 1,000 tons of ore daily.

Sources: Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 12 Feb 59

Khaskovo, Rodopska Borba, 14 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Malko Turnovo

Construction: Plant was placed in trial operation on 8 November 1959.

Capacity: Plant will process 350 tons of ore in 24 hours, yielding over 33 tons of copper concentrate with a copper content of 20 percent.

Expansion: Another grinder is being constructed and will be placed in operation on 1 April 1960; this will double the capacity of the plant.

Difficulties: Opening of the plant was delayed because of organizational shortcomings.

Sources: Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 10 Nov 59

Sofia, Rudnichar, 12 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Ustrem

Construction: It was planned to complete construction of plant in October 1958, 2 months ahead of schedule.

Source: Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 25 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Flotation Plant

Location: Vratsa

Construction: Work on construction has begun.

Capacity: Plant will be capable of processing 1,000 tons of ore in 24 hours. It will process ores [presumably copper and lead-zinc ores] from the new mine in the vicinity of the Medna Planina and Sedmochislenitsi mines.

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 11 Feb 59

Name of Plant: "Georgi Dimitrov" Copper-Extraction Combine (Medodobiven Kombinat "Georgi Dimitrov")

Location: Between Pirdop and Zlatitsa

Capacity: As of 17 February 1959, combine was reported to have an annual capacity of 8,000 tons of electrolytic copper. After the completion of the planned expansion of the plant in 1959, the capacity was expected to increase to 15,000 tons annually.

Output: Plant was expected to produce about 45,000 tons of sulfuric acid in 1959. It plans to produce 9,518 tons of black copper and 13,400 tons of electrolytic copper in 1960.

Products: In early 1959 plant began producing gold of a purity of 99.99 [percent]. In 1959 the plant also began production of selenium. As of 12 November 1959, work on the production of tellurium was reported in progress.

Difficulties: Poor organization of supplies prevented the combine from fulfilling its September 1959 plan. Lack of concentrated ore forced the management to resort to the use of pyrite.

Sources: Sofia, Sofiyska Pravda, 16 May 59, 10 Nov 59, 12 Nov 59, 5 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Georgi Dimitrov" State Mining and Metal-Extraction Plant (Durzhaven minen i metalodobiven zavod "Georgi Dimitrov")

Location: Gara Eliseyna

Output: In 1959 plant will produce 5,000 tons of black copper, 2,350 tons of 70-percent lead concentrate, and 3,700 tons of 52-percent zinc concentrate. Annual production is expected to be worth 104,137,000 leva.

Expansion: The flotation plant was placed in trial operation on 28 January 1960. All processes are fully mechanized. The grinder, which was built by the "Stalin" Machine-Building Plant in Dimitrovo, will grind 500 tons of ore per day. The new "Nir" Mine was placed in operation simultaneously with the flotation plant.

Sources: Vratsa, Otechestven Zov, 27 Mar 59
Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 29 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Kremikovtsi" Metallurgical Combine (Metalurgichaski kombinat "Kremikovtsi")

Location: Kremikovtsi

Construction: Buildings of combine will occupy 8 square kilometers. Combine will employ about 13,000 persons, including 2,000 specialists. All the equipment will come from the USSR, which will supply more than 110,000 tons of machines and other installations. Combine will have an open-pit mine, concentration and agglomeration plants, a coke-chemical plant, and a metallurgical plant. The railroad line connecting the mining area and the equipment warehouse with Yana Station will be completed by 30 June 1960. The Kremikovtsi Station will be reconstructed by 30 October to handle the traffic of the combine.

Output: Annual production of iron ore will be 5 million tons, from which one million tons of rolled material will be produced. The combine will also produce about 17,000 tons of lead and 35,000-37,000 tons of ferromanganese. Iron-ore reserves are estimated at several hundred million tons.

Products: Combine will also produce about 20 chemical products, including benzol, toluol, impregnation oils, tars, and naphthalene.

Sources: Plovdiv, Otechestven Glas, 8 Jan 60

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 9 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Lead Extraction Plant State Metallurgical Enterprise (DMP Olovodobivna fabrika)

Location: Kurilo

Products: Soft and hard lead, silver, alloys, stereotype and linotype metal, and blue vitriol.

Source: Sofia, Tekhka Promishlenost, Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 59, back cover

Name of Plant: Lead-Zinc Plant

Location: 10 kilometers from Plovdiv, toward Asenovgrad

Construction: Construction had begun as of 19 February 1959. It is planned to place the zinc section in operation at the end of 1961. The electrolytic shop will occupy an area of 3,000 square meters and will be constructed of prefabricated reinforced concrete sections; it will have about 250 electrolytic tube for the production of zinc. Plans for the plant were made by Soviet engineers and architects, and the machinery and equipment will be imported from the USSR.

Capacity: Plant will have an annual capacity of about 45,000 tons of lead, 30,000 tons of zinc, and 60,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

Sources: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 19 Feb 59

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamo, 19 Mar 59

Plovdiv, Otechestven Glas, 4 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant (Metalurgichen zavod "Lenin")

Location: Dimitrovo

Output: Plant was expected to produce 42,000 tons of pig iron, 53,150 tons of steel, and 58,000 tons of rolled products in the first 3 months of 1959; total production during this period was expected to be worth 85,821,000 leva. In 1960, plant is expected to produce more than 300,000 tons of high-quality steel and 40,000 tons of low-alloy steel.

Expansion: The fifth open-hearth furnace was put into operation at the plant on 11 April 1960. Unlike the four older furnaces, it uses mazut instead of generator gas. The planned capacity of this furnace is 75 tons per pouring, but it can be loaded up to 100 tons.

Sources: Dimitrovo, Dimitrovsko Znamye, 14 Feb 59, 21 Oct 59, 16 Dec 59

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamye, 12 Apr 60

Name of Plant: "Metalurgiya" State Industrial Enterprise

Location: Gorna Oryekhovitsa

Production: Plant has started production of phosphor copper, the first to be produced in Bulgaria. It is planned to produce it in sufficient quantity to eliminate the need for imports and eventually provide for the export of this metal.

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamye, 11 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Refractory Materials Plant (Zavod za ogneuborni materiali)

Location: Gara Elin Pelin

Capacity: If the necessary capital investment is made, the plant will be able to produce 48,000-50,000 tons of refractory materials in 1960 and 1961.

Source: Sofia, Sofiyska Pravda, 12 Feb 59

Name of Plant: State Lead-Zinc Plant (Durzhaven olovno-tsinkov zavod)

Location: Kurdzhali

Capacity: Annual production of zinc will reach 20,000 tons after expansion of the electrolytic shop, which was begun on 17 February 1960 and which will provide an additional 6,000 tons of capacity.

Products: In addition to zinc, plant produces lead, sulfuric acid, silver, and lead-copper matte. The experimental shop of the plant has begun production of sulfamic acid.

Expansion: As of 23 January 1959, a new sulfuric-acid shop, almost twice the size of the existing one, was under construction and was scheduled for completion by September 1959.

Sources: Sofia, Otechestven Front, 23 Jan 59

Sofia, Tezhka Promishlenost, Vol VIII, No 5, May 59, p. 54

Sofia, Zemedelsko Znamе, 18 Feb 60, 19 Feb 60

Name of Plant: "Vativa" State Mining Enterprise (DMP "Vativa")

Location: Not indicated

Capacity: A beneficiation installation with a capacity of 80 tons of high-quality barite per 24 hours has been installed in an existing building at a cost of 261,000 leva.

Source: Sofia, Minno Delo, Vol XIV, No 4, Jul-Aug 49, p 6

II. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name of Plant: Coke Works

Location: Orlova-Lazy

Expansion: In the second half of April 1959 the first resinous coke will be produced by the new resinous battery at the plant. The plant will be able to satisfy total Czechoslovak requirements for resinous coke for aluminum processing.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 10 Apr 59

Name of Plant: East Slovakian Ironworks (Vychodoslovenske zeleziarne)

Location: Near Kosice

Construction: Plant will be the largest metallurgical combine in Europe. It will be surrounded by a fence 13 kilometers in length. According to an October 1959 source, construction of a five-unit rolling mill costing 820,000 crowns will begin in 1960, and production should begin on 1 July 1963. According to January 1960 source, actual

construction of production facilities began on 4 January 1960. The plant is expected to produce 22,000 tons of pipes in 1960. About 190 million crowns will be invested in the plant in 1960.

Products: According to one source, the principal product of the plant will be steel plate.

Difficulties: According to a December 1959 source, construction work was being hampered by lack of cooperation of certain enterprises, which refused to remove their own materials which they had stored in a building constructed for the plant.

Sources: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 28 Oct 59
Brno, Rovnost, 29 Oct 59
Kosice, Vychodoslovenske Noviny, 12 Dec 59, 22 Dec 59
Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 19 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Great October Socialist Revolution" Ironworks (Zelezarny Velke Rijnove socialisticke revoluce)

Location: Trinec

Output: In 1959 the plant increased steel output to nearly 89 kilograms per man-hour. Plant produced 205 million crowns worth of goods for export in 1959. A total of 70,500 tons of rolled products was exported to eight people's democracies, while exports to capitalist countries totalled 85,000 tons of rolled products; 50 percent of this latter figure was rails for Latin America.

Expansion: A new rolling train for five profiles is being built at the plant by East German enterprises. The train will be highly automated, with photocell controls, and will have a speed of 15 meters per second. Operation was to begin on 1 April 1960, but construction has been delayed by approximately 9 months.

Sources: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 8 Nov 59, 14 Nov 59, 28 Jan 60
Halle, Der Neue Weg, 23/24 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Iron-Ore Dressing Plant

Location: Rudnany

Construction: The deadline for completion of this plant, which will be the largest ore dressing plant in Czechoslovakia, is 1962. The machinery for the plant will be manufactured in Czechoslovakia according to Soviet designs.

Source: Kosice, Vychodoslovenske Noviny, 14 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Klement Gottwald" Ironworks in Vitkovice (Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda)

Location: Vitkovice

Expansion: A modern open-hearth furnace, the first in Czechoslovakia designed for use of cold coke gas and oil, was put into operation in November 1959.

Source: Brno, Rovnost, 21 Nov 59

Name of Plant: New "Klement Gottwald" Metallurgical Plant (Nova hut' Klementa Gottwalda)

Location: Kuncice

Expansion: During the 15-month period ending in December 1959, the plant put four new coke-oven batteries into operation: numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8. Number 7, the most recently completed battery, has 72 chambers. Construction of Battery Number 9 will start in 1960.

A new rolling train for pipes was reported as being in operation on a trial basis as of 17 January 1960. The preheating furnace for this rolling train was fired for the first time on 7 March 1960. This furnace is completely automatic. About 600 tons of machine equipment and 2,500 tons of building material went into its construction.

According to a 31 March 1960 report, the newest open-hearth furnace installed at the plant, delivered by the USSR, is the largest and most modern in Czechoslovakia. It has electronic regulation. Another blast furnace will be added by the end of 1960.

A new branch of this plant was reported in December 1959 to be under construction at Bakvice, near Mustopece. It will manufacture light and medium bridge construction, scaffolding, etc. The first stage of construction will cost about 10 million crowns.

Difficulties: The steel mill of the plant has "lost" thousands of tons of steel because of frequent production break-downs, caused mainly by lack of ore and other raw materials. In 1959, these deficiencies cost the plant 5,239,000 crowns.

Sources: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 15 Oct 59, 22 Dec 59, 17 Jan 60, 8 Mar 60

Brno, Rovnost, 5 Dec 59

Bratislava, Vystavba Socializmu, 31 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Nickel Metallurgical Plant

Location: Sered

Construction: Construction is to begin in 1959; plant is to be built in three stages.

Products: Plant will process Albanian iron ore containing about one percent nickel. The first electrolytic nickel will be produced in 1962.

Source: Bratislava, Geograficky Casopis, Vol X, No 4, 1958, p 301

Name of Plant: Pipe Rolling Mills and Ironworks (Valcovny trub a zelezarny)

Location: Chomutov

Expansion: In October 1959 plant started a general overhaul of its rolling installations, to be completed before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (1965). New rolling installations will also be built, and the output of pipes will double.

Difficulties: As of December 1959, delays in the expansion of the plant were being eliminated only slowly. During the first half of 1959, only 28 percent of the year's tasks were completed; by the end of October, only 62 percent. The main reason was the shortage of skilled workers and construction foremen.

Sources: Usti nad Labem, Pruboj, 13 Oct 59, 5 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Stalingrad" Ironworks (Zelezarny "Stalingrad")

Location: Frydek-Mistek

Expansion: A new rolling train will be completed by July 1960.

Source: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 1 Jan 60

Name of Plant: United Steel Mills (Spojene ocelarny)

Location: Kladno

Expansion: A new gas pipeline 76 kilometers long, from the plant to the town of Rokycany, was completed on 21 December 1959. It is connected to the Rokycany-Plzen pipeline, which was built earlier.

Source: Plzen, Pravda, 22 Dec 59

III. EAST GERMANY

Name of Plant: VEB "August Bebel" Metallurgical Plant

Location: Eisleben

Output: So far in 1960, plant has produced about 185 tons of copper above plan.

Expansion: A new shaft furnace has been constructed from the plant's own resources.

Source: Berlin, Der Morgen, 5 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill (VEB Stahl-und Walzwerk Brandenburg)

Location: Brandenburg

Output: In 1959, plant produced about 994,000 tons of ingot steel, or about 30,000 tons in excess of plan. Monthly production of 90,000 tons of high-grade ingot steel is planned for 1960. Production is to increase to about 1.5 million tons of open-hearth steel annually by 1965.

Products: In 1959 the share of rimmed steel in the total production of the mill was 22.26 percent.

Expansion: Investment funds totalling 300 million DM will be made available to the mill by 1965. These funds will finance the planned construction of a 12th open-hearth furnace, construction of a 1,120-millimeter rolling train and of a wire-drawing facility, and the equipping of the remaining 11 open-hearth furnaces with basic furnace chambers (gaubasiches Gewoelbe) by 1961.

Sources: Potsdam, Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten, 26 Nov 59

Berlin, Tribuene, 2 Jan 60

Leipzig, Neue Hutte, Vol V, No 2, Feb 60, p 69

Name of Plant: VEB Finow Rolling Mill

Location: Finow

Output: Annual output of the rolling train for hot-rolled steel will be 180,000 tons by 1964.

Source: Frankfurt/Oder, Neuer Tag, 1 Dec 59

Name of Plant: VEB Gray-Iron Foundry

Location: Altendorf

Organization: Foundry is a branch of the VEB Steel Foundry, Sorma.

Difficulties: Foundry has been lagging in the fulfillment of its 1960 production plan.

Source: Karl-Marx-Stadt, Volkszeitung, 5 Apr 60

Name of Plant: VEB Groeditz Steel and Rolling Mill

Location: Groeditz

Output: Plant has raised its 1960 quota for prime-quality crude steel by 5,000 tons. By 6 October 1959, it had produced 11,200 tons of steel in excess of plan.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 21 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB Bettstedt Rolling Mill for Nonferrous Metals

Location: Bettstedt

Output: Production in 1959 is expected to increase by 14 percent over 1958. Production of aluminum is to be increased by 2,500 tons, which is about 10 percent of the 1957 output. With increased imports of copper ingots from Western countries, the plant expects to increase its copper-wire output by 10,000 tons in 1959. According to an October 1959 source, the plant expects a 7-percent excess plan fulfillment by the end of 1959.

Products: Plant also produces vacuum-smelted nickel for electronic tubes, mirror-finished brass plate, and perlon-varnished insulating wires.

Sources: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 24 Dec 59

Halle, Freiheit, 19 Oct 59

Name of Plant: VEB "J. W. Stalin" Metallurgical Combine

Location: Stalinstadt

Output: In 1959, plant produced 1,121,000 tons of pig iron, or about 30,000 tons in excess of plan. The plant's 1960 production of ingot steel is to exceed 1959 production by about 40,000 tons.

Products: Plant also produces electric power, slag sand, construction blocks, and light additives for concrete.

Sources: Berlin, Technische Gemeinschaft, Vol VII, No 10, Oct 59, pp 366-367

Frankfurt/Oder, Neuer Tag, 22 Dec 59, 3 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Low-Shaft Blast Furnace Works (VEB Niederschachtofenwerk)

Location: Calbe

Output: Plant's production plan provided for the production of 305,000 tons of pig iron; actual production as of 4 December 1959 was 282,310 tons, or 93.1 percent of plan. As of March 1960, the furnaces of the plant, which were originally designed for a daily output of 40 or 60 tons each, were producing more than 100 tons of pig iron daily on an average.

Sources: Magdeburg, Volksstimme, 7 Dec 59

Leipzig, Neue Huette, Vol V, No 3, Mar 60, p 137

Name of Plant: VEB Metal-Casting Works

Location: Leipzig

Output: Planned output is 300 tons of precision castings per year, with an average weight of 50 grams.

Source: Berlin, Giessereitechnik, No 9, Sep 58

Name of Plant: VEB Metallurgical and Semi-Finished Products Works

Location: Berlin

Source: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 11 May 58

Name of Plant: VEB "Michael Niederkirchner" Copper and Sheet-Iron Rolling Mill

Location: Ilsenburg

Source: Suhl, Freies Wort, 24 Sep 58

Name of Plant: VEB Riesa Steel and Rolling Mill

Location: Riesa

Output: As of 17 October 1959, plant had produced 11,100 tons of steel in 1959 in excess of plan.

Products: In 1960, plant will be able to produce tubes of austenite material for the construction of nuclear power stations.

Expansion: According to an April 1960 report, plant has been equipped with a new gantry crane, which reduces the charging time in the steel smelting operation from 4 to 3.5 hours, so that an additional 250 tons of scrap can be brought to the open-hearth furnaces per day.

Sources: Dresden, Saechsische Zeitung, 17 Oct 59, 13 Apr 60

Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 14 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Roller Casting Plant (VEB Walzengiesserei)

Location: Coswig

Expansion: By 1961, plant will be equipped with an 18-ton electric furnace to improve the quality of gray-iron rollers on a steel base. This will not only make imports of this product superfluous but even render it possible to raise exports by 80 percent.

Source: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 21 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Rothenburg Wire and Cable Plant (VEB Draht-und Seilwerk Rothenburg)

Location: Rothenburg (Saale)

Products: Plant was assigned the development of St 150 patented cold-drawn prestressing steel.

Source: Leipzig, Neue Hutte, Vol V, No 2, Feb 60, p 80

Name of Plant: VEB Sproitz Quartzite Works

Location: Sproitz

Output: Plant is producing and processing 54,000 tons of quartzite annually. This output is to be raised to 130,000 tons per year by 1965.

Products: Plant is the only East German enterprise supplying ramming mass for industrial furnaces in the steel plants in Riesa, Brandenburg, and Stalinstadt.

Source: Dresden, Die Union, 15 May 59

Name of Plant: VEB St. Egidien Nickel Plant

Location: St. Egidien, opposite railroad station

Construction: Plant is to have four rotary kilns for ore smelting. A connecting spur to the open-pit mine near Kuhschnappel has been laid. According to a July 1959 source, the plant is expected to begin operation by 1960 and to be completed by 1963. According to a 3 February 1959 source, the first construction stage is to be completed during 1961 and will include two of the rotary kilns; the crude smelting plant will be completed in 1963 and the refining plant, in 1964.

Sources: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 3 Feb 59

Berlin, Wissenschaft und Fortschritt, Vol IX, No 7, Jul 59, p 255

Name of Plant: VEB Steel Foundry

Location: Borna

[See Gray-Iron Foundry, Altendorf]

Name of Plant: Trace Metals (VEB Spurenmetalle)

Location: Muldenhuetten

Output: Plant's production will increase twentyfold by 1965.

Products: Plant has begun production of pure indium for diodes and transistors.

Source: Karl-Marx-Stadt, Volkszeitung, 12 Apr 60

Name of Plant: "Wilhelm Florin" Steel and Rolling Mill (VEB Stahl- und Walzwerk "Wilhelm Florin")

Location: Hennigsdorf

Output: In 1959 the mill turned out 16,350 more tons of steel than provided for under the 1959 economic plan and thus fulfilled its annual plan target by 105.3 percent. The mill's 320- and 360-millimeter rolling trains expected to exceed their 1959 plan targets in ingot and bar steel production by about 17,000 tons, while the fine-steel rolling mill expected to exceed its 1959 targets by 23,000 tons.

Products: Mill was assigned the development of St 60/90 hot-rolled rod steel.

Sources: Potsdam, Maerkische Volkszeitung, 16 Dec 59, 31 Dec 59

Leipzig, Neue Hutte, Vol V, No 2, Feb 60, p 80

Name of Plant: Wismut SDAG (Soviet-German Corporation)

Location: Not indicated

Output: In 1958 enterprise fulfilled its basic production plan for the year by 28 November. A brigade of the Aue Mine Combine surpassed the Soviet brigade record of 507 meters of reinforcement work done in one week by completing 605.8 meters.

Source: Berlin, Tribuene, 1 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Wismut SDAG

Location: Seeligenstadt

Construction: A large production installation is under construction. The first building stage of the unidentified project is to be completed by the first quarter of 1961.

Source: Berlin, Tribuene, 5 Sep 59

Name of Plant: VEB Zinc Plant

Location: Freiberg

Construction: Plant is expected to produce its first electrolytic zinc in 1961 and to be completed in 1963. It will cover 32 hectares and will employ about 1,000 workers. An installation for the production of sulfuric acid from the roasting of Freiberg zinc blende and Elbingerode sulfur ore was scheduled to begin operations on 1 October 1959, according to 13 October 1959 information.

Capacity: Plant will have an annual capacity of 14,000 tons of pure electrolytic zinc and 67,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

Output: Plant was expected to produce 9,000 tons of sulfuric acid in 1959 and will produce 67,000 tons after 1963.

Products: Plant will also produce cadmium, indium, germanium, copper, and lead.

Sources: Berlin, Die Wirtschaft, 29 Apr 59

Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, 13 Oct 59, p 5

Name of Plant: VEB Zirconium Plant

Location: Bitterfeld

Construction: Plant was reported under construction as of July 1959. Plans called for completion of 80 percent of the production facilities by 7 October 1959, with production to be started 6 months later.

Source: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 30 Jul 59

Name of Plant: VEB "8 Mai 1945" Refined Steel Plant

Location: Freital

Expansion: Plant has put the last of eight annealing furnaces into operation. These furnaces are used to apply thermal retreatment to materials needed by the machine-building industry.

Source: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 25 Dec 59

IV. HUNGARY

Name of Plant: Ajka Alumina Plant and Aluminum Foundry (Ajkai Timfolgyar es Aluminiumkoho)

Location: Ajka

Construction: Gallium pilot plant into operation 27 January 1959; supposed to produce 15 kilograms per year; early 1960 sources report plant expanded to produce additional 40 kilograms due to installation of (2) new electrolytic cells; gallium contained in Hungarian bauxite.

Production: 60,500 tons of alumina in 1959; slated to produce 62,000 tons by end of 1960.

Sources: Warsaw, Przeglad Odlewnictwa, Vol VIII, No 12, Dec 58, p 371

Veszprem, Kozepdunantuli Naplo, 2 Feb 60; 12 Feb 60

Pecs, Dunantuli Naplo, 24 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Alumina and Alundum Plant

Location: Mosonmagyarovar

Construction: Alundum, Vanadium, and artificial cryolite plants under construction in 1959.

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 25 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Borsodnadasd Sheet Rolling Mill (Borsodnadasd Lemezgyar)

Location: Borsodnadasd

Output: Expected to produce 65,000 tons in 1960.

Products: Plate and sheet for transformers, dynamos, shipbuilding, electric locomotives and passenger railroad cars, roofing, pots and pans. Plant to specialize in rolling of acid and heat-resistant sheet during Second Five-Year Plan (1961-1965); rolling equipment to be imported and production may be started in 1961.

Expansion: Now uses hot rolling but is to switch to cold rolling. 126 million forints to be spent on remodeling plant during the Second Five-Year Plan, according to 26 January 1960 source.* 40 million forints to pipe water from Szalajka Valley; coal replaced by gas for heating of furnaces.

*The 24 January 1960 issue of the same source speaks of an investment of 186 million forints for this purpose.

Source: Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 24 Jan 60; 26 Jan 60; 17 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Csepel Pipe Plant (Csepeli Csoyver)

Location: Csepel

Products: In 1958 began production of ball-bearing steel pipe for bearing bushings; external diameter of pipe: 48, 56, 63 millimeters.

Source: Budapest, Kohaszati Lapok, No 9, Sep 58, p 442

Name of Plant: Danubian Ironworks (Dunai Vasmu)

Location: Sztalinvaros

Organization: On 1 January 1959 Sztalinvaros Refractory Materials Plant scheduled to merge with ironworks.

Output: During first quarter of 1960 supplied 1,500 tons of manganese concentrate to Ozd works, 9,000 additional tons by end of year. In 1959, received short-term loan for installation at Almasfuzito to dehydrate red mud; in 1959, smelted 40,000 tons of red mud, yielding 6,000 tons of iron; expected to smelt 100,000 tons of red mud in 1960.

Products: In early 1959 was exporting (7) different products: refractory materials and ammonium sulfate to Czechoslovakia; coal tar to West Germany; iron and steel castings to East Germany; rod mills [for coal pulverizing?] for thermal power plants to [redacted] People's Republic of China slated to ship grey cast iron to Czechoslovakia. Besides supplying sinter for plant's blast furnaces, sintering plant also prepares manganese concentrates (manganese dust and coal breeze) for Ozd Foundry Works; system has been developed to extract copper from pyrites and is to be introduced in plant.

Expansion: Hot rolling mill under construction in 1958; hall to have perimeter of 1,800 meters and volume of nearly (1) million cubic meters; soaking pit 135 meters long with (5) twin furnaces; cogging mill to start test runs in mid-February 1960; breakdown mill to be ready by mid-1960; hot rolling mill to have 46-megawatt transformer station; to produce sheets 1.5 X 1½ meters for shipbuilding. Cold rolling mill to be 460 meters long, (5) chambers, over 160,000 square meters of floor space, to produce 250,000 tons annually of light-gauge sheet, strip, tinplate, galvanized sheet. In 1960, 580 million forints will be spent to expand works; in 1960 works will produce over 20,000 tons of sheet and 350,000 tons of steel. In 1960 construction of (4th) 125-ton open-hearth furnace to begin. Construction of 12.5-million-forint slag plant scheduled to begin in early 1959; to produce 1,000 tons of blast-furnace cinder daily for construction and road building.

Sources: Szekesfehervar, Fejer Megye Hirlap, 21 Dec 58; 31 Dec 58; 29 Oct 59; 10 Jan 60; 28 Jan 60; 21 Feb 60

Budapest, Hivelo, 15 Dec 59; 2 Feb 60; 1 Mar 60

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, 5 Oct 58; 25 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Hungarian Ferro-Alloy Plant (Magyar Vasotvozoegyar)

Location: Zagyvarona [Nograd Megye]

Capacity: In early 1959 had 4 furnaces enabling it to meet greater part of Hungary's ferrosilicon demand.

Products: Ferrocobalt, silicon zirconium, silicon, iron nickel, nickel. Urkut mine supplies ore for silicon. Silicon zirconium produced from Korean zirconium sand; 200 tons to be processed in 1959. Iron nickel produced from low-grade Albanian iron ore; extraction rate increased from (1) to 17 percent. Nickel smelting scheduled to begin by mid-1959; experiments conducted with low-grade Albanian nickel ore since 1958; series of concentrations and enrichments yielded 17 to 18 percent nickel as compared with 4-5 percent; special blast furnace to be built to process Albanian ore.

Sources: Budapest, Foldrajzi Ertesito, No 2, 1959, p 212

Nograd, Nogradi Nepujsag, 17 Jan 59; 11 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Inota Aluminum Foundry (Inotai Aluminiumkohe)

Location: Inota

Expansion: In 1959, two thirds of cells rebuilt to permit switch-over to lower voltage (from 5 to 4.9 volts) electrolysis in 1960.

Source: Veszprem, Kozepdunantuli Naplo, 20 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Iron Foundry

Location: Szeged

Organization: Ganz Coupling Factory scheduled to move from Budapest to this foundry in May 1959.

Expansion: New building and separate office building to be constructed by 1960. Plant manufacturing parts for Budapest Cable and Wire Enterprise, but to cease this production when new Szeged Cable Factory is completed.

Source: Szeged, Delmagyarorszag, 29 May 59, 31 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Kobanya Light-Metal Works (Kobanyai Konnyufemmu)

Location: Budapest

Construction: Pilot plant for aluminum pigment paste in operation in late 1959; aluminum foil wastes are ground or crushed to flakes 1-60 microns wide and 1/100th as thick; dry aluminum pigment for prefabricated construction units expected to be produced before end of 1959. More packaging materials to be available by modernization of plant up to 1962.

Source: Budapest, Muszaki Elet, 10 Dec 59; 4 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Lenin Metallurgical Works (Lenin Kohaszati Muvek)

Location: Diosgyor

Products: Rolled steel for Csepel and other heavy industry works; high-speed steel.

Expansion: Sintering plant into operation 14 March 1959, cost: 23 million forints; 50,000-60,000 tons of ore powder to be sintered into bricks annually; in 1959, soaking pit at blooming mill rebuilt to double capacity; open-hearth furnaces converted to natural gas. Expansion plans for 1960: 112 million forints allocated; 27 million for wider use of Rumanian natural gas; 52 million to expand big forge

where separate shop will be built to produce diesel axles; this shop will have (5) new industrial furnaces and several large-capacity machines, mostly from USSR; new furnace for heat treatment of rolled products to be built.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 18 Nov 58

Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 7 Oct 59; 9 Oct 59; 21 Oct 59; 3 Nov 59; 9 Dec 59; 13 Jan 60; 23 Jan 60; 4 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Metallo-thermy Enterprise (Fematermia Vallalat)

Location: Ape

Capacity: Scheduled to produce 100 tons of castings in 1959 and to have production capacity of 300 tons per year in 1961; in 1959 filled 50 percent of Hungary's ferro-alloy needs.

Products: All types of ferro-alloys, including magnesium metal, and aluminum-alloy castings.

Sources: Warsaw, Przeglad Odlewnictwa, Vol VIII, No 12, Dec 58, p 370

Budapest, Foldrajzi Ertesito, No 2, 1959, p 212

Name of Plant: Mosonmagyarovar Agricultural Machine Factory

Location: Mosonmagyarovar

Output: 900 tons of black heart iron in 1960; annual output to be increased to 2,000 tons. Supplies black heart iron to Transportation Machine Factory, First Hungarian Agricultural Machine Factory, Agricultural Machine Factory of Szombathely, Agricultural Machine Factory of Torokszentmiklos, Agricultural Machine Repair Trust.

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 30 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Ozd Foundry Works

Location: Ozd

Output: 27,000 tons of rolled steel in 1959; February 1960 source reports 1,500 tons of 1400-millimeter "U" steel produced for Rumania in one week.

Expansion: 2-3 year expansion program begun in 1958. Fourth blast furnace being rebuilt in early 1960. Construction of oxygen plant begun in 1959 and to be completed in last quarter of 1960; cost: 70 million forints; equipment from East Germany; to produce 12 million cubic meters of oxygen per year for use in open-hearth furnaces at plant. (8) new open-hearth furnaces to replace 12 old ones; first to be in operation by end of 1960. Small-shapes rolling mill, according to March 1960 source, to be rebuilt in 44 instead of 60 days but with many technical sacrifices in construction.

Investments: For expansion: planned for 1959: 46.8 million forints; 3.7 billion forints in 1961-1965 Five-Year Plan.

Sources: Miskolc, Esaakmagyarorszag, 27 May 59; 1 Nov 59; 3 Nov 59; 5 Dec 59; 8 Jan 60; 13 Jan 60; 2 Feb 60; 5 Feb 60; 2 Apr 60; 29 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Rudabanya Iron Ore Beneficiation Installation (Rudabanyai Ercdusito)

Location: Rudabanya

Construction: began in 1952 and dragged, but recently stepped up; 18 February 1960 sources reports following completed: (2) transformer houses, roasting plant, cooling house, furnace and generator hall, repair

shop, storage houses, refuse ore shelter, slack shelter, roads, coalbins, part of railroad sidings; still under construction: after-breaker, selector, grinding plant, separating building, freight car loader, laboratory, administrative offices; as of that date, 256 million forints spent, total cost expected to be 345 million forints. Plant to beneficiate spar iron ore, raising iron content from 24 to 32 percent. Roasting plant slated for operation by mid-May 1960 and to roast 60,000 tons of spar ore in 1960. When completed, installation to supply 19-20 percent of Hungary's iron ore needs.

Sources: Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 18 Feb 60

Szeged, Delmagyarorszag, 14 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Salgotarjan Steel Goods Plant (Salgotarjani Acelarugyar)

Location: Salgotarjan

Expansion: New 25-million-forint cold rolling mill under construction; foundation of 70-meter long and 20-meter wide strip mill supposed to be completed by mid-March 1959; new mill to be able to produce 200 percent more than old mill.

Source: Budapest, Fisvelo, 24 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Szekesfehervar Light-Metal Works (Szekesfehervari Konnyufemmu) [also known as Szekesfehervar Aluminum Rolling Mill (Szekesfehervari Aluminiumhengermu)]

Location: Szekesfehervar

Construction: Foundry and press shop, constituting first stage of plant, to begin preliminary operations by 30 June 1960.

Products: In 1962, when expansion program completed, plant to produce aluminum pipes and shapes up to 250 millimeters thick

Sources: Budapest, Belpolitikai Szemle, No 10, Oct 59, p 38

Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 1 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Tatabanya Aluminum Foundry (Tatabanyai Aluminiumkoho)

Location: Tatabanya

Expansion: Hall No III was to be rebuilt and expanded in 1959 at cost of 20 million forints.

Sources: Budapest, Figyelo, 3 Feb 59

V. POLAND

Name of Plant: "Batory" Steelworks

Location: Chorzow

Expansion: Two new sheet-metal rolling mills were opened in April 1959. On 25 February 1960, plant inaugurated Poland's first facilities for vacuum pouring of steel; this process eliminates gases. At present, 4 tons is poured at one time, but this will be increased to 25 tons later. Plant will be finally completed in 1961.

Sources: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 5 May 59

Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 26 Feb 60

Name of Plant: "Bierut" Metallurgical Plant (Huta im. Bieruta)

Location: Czestochowa

Capacity: Within the next few years, the capacity of the pipe mill will be increased from 88,000 tons to 140,000 tons per year. The steel mill will be modernized and its production will increase to 750,000 tons per year. Annuall production [of steel?] is to be 3.5 million tons by 1968.

Expension: According to a February 1960 source, two coke-chemical batteries with a [combined?] capacity of 700,000 tons per year are under construction. One battery will be put in operation on 1 July 1960, and the other, in October 1960.

Sources: Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 20 Jan 60

Katowice, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Vol XVI, No 2, Feb 60, p 63

Name of Plant: Bobrek Metallurgical Plant

Location: Bobrek

Expension: Plant has put into operation a new converter, manned by two persons, for purifying pig iron of manganese, silicon, coal, phosphorus, and sulfur.

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 7 May 59

Name of Plant: "Dziedzice" Metal Rolling Mill and Refinery (Walcownia Metali i Rafineria "Dziedzice")

Location: Czechowice, Katowice Wojewodztwo

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, No 10, May 58, p 0-23

Name of Plant: "Falva" Metallurgical Plant (Huta "Falva")

Location: Upper Silesia [exact location not given]

Expansion: A boiler with a heating surface of 1,200 square meters, produced by the "M. Cegielski" Plant in Poznan, is being installed at the plant.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, Vol LXXXI, No 9, 2 Mar 60 p 28

Name of Plant: "Florian" Metallurgical Plant (Huta "Florian")

Location: Swietochlowice

Output: The 1959 target for production of coke was set at 132,500 tons. Total by-product output of the plant in 1959 amounted to 7.4 million zlotys.

Products: By-products include parts for agricultural machines, porous concrete construction blocks, curtain rods, and various parts for padlocks and other locks.

Sources: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 3 Feb 59

Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, Vol LXXXI, No 8, 24 Feb 60, p 26

Name of Plant: Gorka Alumina Plant

Location: Gorka

Construction: Plant is now under construction as of October 1959 and will go into operation during the second half of 1960.

Equipment and documentation are Polish.

Products: Plant will produce aluminum oxide, using bauxite from Lower Silesia.

Sources: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 24 Oct 59

Katowice, Rudy i Metale Niezelazne, Vol V, No 6, Jun 60, p 254

Name of Plant: "Jednosc" Metallurgical Plant (Huta "Jednosc")

Location: Not indicated

Output: In 1960, the galvanized-pipe mill will produce 30,000 tons of pipe in two shifts.

Expansion: A new division of the galvanized-pipe mill was put in operation recently. Some of the equipment was imported from Austria, while some was designed and built in Poland.

In 1960, installations for continuous casting of steel will be installed in the plant.

Sources: Katowice, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Sep 59, p 296; Oct 59, p 331

Name of Plant: Konin Aluminum Plant

Location: Konin

Construction: Construction will begin in 1961, instead of 1962 as originally planned.

Output: At the end of 1965, combined production of Konin and Skawina aluminum plants will be 75,000 tons annually

Source: Katowice, Rudy i Metale Niezelazne, Vol V, No 6, Jun 60, p 254

Name of Plant: "Laziska" Metallurgical Plant

Location: Not indicated

Products: Plant produces low-percentage ferrotitanium containing titanium (18-27 percent), carbon (maximum 0.20 percent), aluminum (5-8 percent), and silicon (3.5-6 percent); high-percentage ferrotitanium containing titanium (32-41 percent), carbon (maximum 0.25 percent), aluminum (maximum 10 percent), and silicon (maximum 8 percent); and electrocement (through processing of ferrotitanium slag, chiefly by the electrothermal method).

Source: Katowice, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Mar 60, p 85

Name of Plant: Legnica Metallurgical Works (Legnickie Zaklady Metalurgiczne)

Location: Legnica

Construction: Plant was built according to Soviet plans and with the help of Soviet specialists. It was put into operation on 22 July 1959, at which time it had been under construction for about 8 years and had cost 500 million zlotys. Plant was fully activated at the beginning of 1960; the sulfuric acid shop was the last unit put in operation.

Output: Plant's 1965 output will be 100 percent greater than that of 1960.

Products: Plant produces 99.9-percent pure copper, with sulfuric acid as a by-product. It processes copper concentrates obtained from domestic ores extracted from the Boleslawiec-Zlotoryja Basin.

Sources: Zielona Gora, Gazeta Zielonogorska, 23 Apr 59

Katowice, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Sep 59, p 296

Warsaw, Chemia w Szkole, Jan/Feb 60, pp 55-56

Name of Plant: Lenin Metallurgical Plant (Huta Imienia Lenina)

Location: Nowa Huta, near Krakow

Capacity: 1.4 million tons of steel expected in 1959, according to December 1958 source; February 1959 source reports planned production in 1959 (in tons): pig iron, 1,380,000; steel, 1,356,000; sheet, 850,000; coke, 2 million; total value: 4.4 billion zloty; profit: 590 million zloty. Production plans for 1960 (in tons): pig iron, 1,4 million; steel, 1,5 million; rolled products, one million; coke, 2,1 million.

Products: by-products: washing machines, iron products, construction materials, cement and cinder block from furnace slag. 1959 exports: to 27 European, Asian, and South American countries; value 50 million dollars; another source reports 1959 exports as 365,000 tons of sheet steel, of which 135,000 tons to capitalist countries; 25 million zloty worth of coke, mostly to East Germany

Expansion: Long-range (1959-1966) plans divided into (3) stages. First stage (to 1961): blast furnace No 4, open-hearth furnaces No 9 and 10, coking batteries No 7 and 8, pipe mill, bar rolling mill, small rolling mill, tin-plating installation, zinc-plating installation; first stage investments (in million zloty): 1959, 587; 1960, 720; 1961, 900. Second stage (to 1964): blast furnace No 5, coking batteries No 9 and 10, converter steel mill, wire rolling mill; investments 1962-

1964: (1) billion zloty. Third stage (to 1966): plate cold rolling mill, pipe mill, coking batteries No 11 and 12, flexible shapes plant, strip rolling mill, transformer sheet rolling mill; investments (in million zloty): 1965, 950; 1966, 670. Another source reports plans to expand coal preparation, chemical, tar processing, and benzol rectification divisions; 24,000 workers to be employed by 1965. Thin sheet cold rolling mill into operation 18 December 1958. In operation in mid-1959; 6 coking batteries, 4 sintering belts, 3 blast furnaces, 8 open-hearth furnaces, power plant with (4) boilers and (3) turbogenerators (according to 15/16 May 1960 source: installed capacity: 50 megawatts), blooming mill, continuous hot sheet rolling mill, cold sheet rolling mill, refractory materials plant, dolomite processing plant, slag granulating division; total investments: 10 billion zloty. Eighth 370-ton open-hearth furnace into production on 14 February 1959. Construction of blast furnace No 4, capacity 1,700 tons, begun on 22 October 1959. In November 1959, first shipment of 2 million dollars worth of machinery from "Aetna" in Pittsburg arrived for tin-plating shop. In May 1960, open-hearth furnaces No 9 (capacity 370 tons) and 10 under construction. Pipe mill, originally slated for production in 3rd quarter of 1960, described by May 1960 source as "newest addition to the works," producing pipe of 1 1/2 to 4 inches in diameter; output: 100,000 tons; equipment from West Germany. Wire rolling mill to be completed in 1963; initial annual production of 6-10-millimeter wire, 350,000 tons. Converter steel mill with (2) Soviet-made 100-ton converters to be constructed; production to start in 1964; annual output: 980,000 tons.

Sources: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 19 Dec 58

Warsaw, Przeglad Techniczny, 25 Mar 59, 24 Feb 60

Warsaw, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Sep 59, p 296

Warsaw, Wiedza i Zycie, Jul 59, pp 441-443

Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 11 Feb 59; 15 Feb 59; 10 Nov 59; 5 Jan 60; 15-16 May 60

Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 22 Oct 59

Katowice, Trybuna Robtnicza, 11 May 60

Name of Plant: Malapanew Steelworks

Location: Malapanew

Output: Foundry production has doubled since 1949, and per-capita production has increased 18 percent.

Source: Opole, Trybuna Opolska, 8 May 59

Name of Plant: "Marceli Nowotko" Metallurgical Plant (Huta "Marceli Nowotko")

Location: Ostrowiec

Products: Steel, rolled products, castings.

Sources: Kielce, Slowo Ludu, 7 Jan 59

Warsaw, Mechanik, Jan 59, p 46; Feb 59, p 92

Name of Plant: "M. Buczek" Metallurgical Plant

Location: Sosnowiec

Products: Plant produces hematite and casting raw materials; metallurgical rollers; thin sheet; steel ingot molds; and various machine castings of gray iron.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Mechaniczny, 10 Apr 59, inside front cover

Name of Plant: Myszkow Metallurgical Works (Myszkowskie Zaklady Metalurgiczne)

Location: Myszkow

Expansion: New 15-ton open-hearth furnace poured first steel on 21 April 1960

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 22 Apr 60

Krakow, Przeglad Odlewnictwa, Vol X, No 6, Jun 60, p 189

Name of Plant: Poznan Metallurgical Works (also known as "Pomet")

Location: Poznan

Expansion: Assembly of a blast air cupola furnace near completion.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Odlewnictwa, Feb 60, p 47

Name of Plant: Skawina Aluminum Plant

Location: Skawina

Output: [See "Konin Aluminum Plant"]

Expansion: The second part of the plant's aluminum smelter will be in production in late 1960 or early 1961. Upon completion, it will double the smelter output and complete its expansion.

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 18 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Structural Steel Plant

Location: Skierniewice

Construction: Begun in early 1960 on 32-hectare tract near town; to be largest in Poland, producing 49,000 tons of bridges and structures per year; will employ 1,700 workers

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 15 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Swierczewski Steel Works

Location: (not given)

Products: Was to begin production of seamless steel pipe with diameters up to 120 millimeters after April 1959

Source: Opole, Trybuna Opolska, 17 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Szczecin Metallurgical Plant (Huta Szczecin)

Location: Szczecin

Expansion: An October 1959 source states that blast furnace "A," earmarked for rebuilding, was replaced by blast furnace "B", which is 20 percent more productive and has most operations automated. New intra-plant transport system built at a cost of 28 million zlotys, according to February 1960 information.

Source: Katowice, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Oct 59, p 331

Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 2 Feb 60

Name of Plant: Warszawa" Alloy Steel Metallurgical Plant (Huta Stali Szlachetny "Warszawa")

Location: Molociny, Warsaw suburb

Expansion: According to September 1958 source, plant will be expanded until 1961, when full production will be over 300,000 tons of steel per year; construction of large forge shop scheduled for completion in 1959; in final stage plant to be one of largest rolling-blooming mills in Europe, producing alloy steel for precision, machine-building, and other industries; to employ 6,000 persons. First electric furnace, capacity 45 tons, into production in October 1958. Three open-hearth furnaces into operation in 1960: 1st, mid-January; 2nd, May; 3rd, July; total production [per year?] of these 3 furnaces: 85,000 tons.

Sources: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 13 Sep 58; 12 Oct 58; 30 Dec 59; 26 Mar 60

Name of Plant: "Zgoda" Metallurgical Plant (Huta "Zgoda")

Location: Swietochlowice

Products: Plant plans to begin production of marine combustion engines, with a capacity of 300 horsepower per cylinder, on the basis of a license of the Sulzer firm. The engines are designed for vessels of 2,000-4,000 dead-weight tons.

Source: Warsaw, Budownictwo Okretowe, Vol V, No 2, Feb 60, p 59

Name of Plant: "1 May" Metallurgical Plant (Huta "1 Maja)"

Location: Gliwice

Products: Plant exports about 60 percent of all its metallurgical products. Its main export item is wheel sets for railroads. Its main customers are Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Egypt.

Expansion: In 1959, installations for vacuum casting will be installed in the plant.

Sources: Katowice, Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Apr 59, p 135; Sep 59, p 296

VI. RUMANIA

Name of Plant: "Ciocanul" Metallurgical Plant

Location: Nadrag

Difficulties: High percentage of cylinder breakage and slow rate of repair and replacement resulted in costly production delays at plant. This was blamed on failure of workers to provide proper maintenance and repair of equipment. Plant decided to operate on 24-hour basis starting 1 July 1959. Workers expected to change broken cylinders in a maximum of 2 hours as compared to average 3 hours required in 1958.

Source: Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 21 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Flotation Center

Location: Baia Mare

Construction: Studies conducted by Baia Mare Mining Trust indicated that processing of all nonferrous ores in Baia Mare Regiune should be

centralized in one large flotation center at Baia Mare. Such a center will reduce investment costs, insure large-scale application of new processing methods, increase labor productivity, and reduce cost per ton of processed ores by 40-45 percent.

Source: Baia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 9 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Iron and Steel Combine (Combinatul Siderurgic "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej")

Location: Hunedoara

Output: Open-hearth steel: 700,000 tons in 1959; 2 million tons in 1965. New Martin steel plant to produce 6 tons per square meter of furnace per day. Metallurgical production to increase in 1960 by 28 percent. The 650-millimeter rolling mill to produce 8-10 carloads of rolled sheet metal per hour when completed.

Expansion: Self-fluxing sinter installation being built in April 1960; 600-ton capacity mixer for Martin Steel Plant No 2 poured first pig iron on 2 April 1959; (3) open-hearth furnaces (capacity of each per charge: 185 tons; total annual capacity: 500,000 tons) into operation by end of 1958; in August 1959, (3) open-hearth furnaces (capacity of each per charge: 400 tons; total annual capacity: 900,000 tons) under construction; 1,000-millimeter blooming mill (total annual capacity: (1) million tons) into operation in 1958; (6) soaking pits to be built at blooming mill in 1960: in April, (3) finished, foundation being dug to extend building for other (3); 650-millimeter rolling mill for heavy and medium shapes (annual capacity: 550,000 tons) into operation in 1959; in April 1960, continuous furnace almost completed at 650-millimeter

rolling mill; in 1960, construction to begin on rolling mill for wire, light and medium shapes, and strip (annual capacity: (1) million tons). Other construction completed in 1959: compressed-air station; prefabricated parts factory at Bircea; mechanical workshop of Furnace Plant No 2; "Carbo-fluid" battery; assembly room for machinery plant; third coking plant; November 1959, in process of constructing fourth section: the "Cudreane" distilling section. In 1960, to begin operation of iron-ore agglomeration factory.

Difficulties: High rate of steel rejects; interruptions in smelting process; dirty machinery; explosions in smelting chamber [12 March 1959 source mentions "(2) recent explosions"]; sub-standard quality of pig-iron caused by: haphazard loading of furnace, loading unweighed quantities of siderite, careless mixing methods; construction of the three new furnaces at Foundry No 2 progressing slowly because of non-availability of 10.16- and 20-millimeter concrete steel; lack of adequate and "rational" use of machinery; lack of needed spare parts; failure of Machinery Plant's heating installation. Speaking of last three items, 19 December 1959 source states that "to date nothing has been done about it".

Sources: Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, pp 161-163

Economia Rominiei intre Anii 1944-1959 (Economy of Rumania 1944-1959), Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Bucharest, 1959, pp 166-167

Hunedoara, Drumul Socialismului, 20 Feb 59, 12 Mar 59, 29 Apr 59, 21 May 59, 23 Oct 59, 7 Nov 59, 19 Dec 59, 29 Dec 59, 26 Mar 60, 22 Apr 60.

Bucharest, Romania Libera, 3 Apr 59, 21 Jun 60

Bucharest, Tehnica Noua, 15 Jun 60

Name of Plant: "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Works (Uzinele "Gheorge Gheorghiu-Dej")

Location: Baia Mare

Expansion: New hall for pre-refining electrolytic copper went into operation in July 1959. Plant started to use radioactive isotopes in determining losses of metal in residue obtained from smelting non-ferrous metals.

Difficulties: According to January 1960 source, lack of raw material, when needed, causing production in spurts and unplanned use of machinery. Monthly production plan 5 percent fulfilled in first 10-day period, 30-35 percent in second 10 days, and balance during third 10 days. Material received in too large dimensions, causing substantial losses of material. Poor quality of parts.

Sources: Baia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 29 Jul 59, 15 Dec 59

Ploesti, Flamura Prahovei, 16 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Industria Sirmei" Factory

Location: Cimpia Turzii

Output: In first quarter of 1959, plant produced 3,300 tons of rolled metal over the norm.

Products: As of February 1959, plant was producing, for the first time in Rumania, a type of copper wire having high tensile strength and great resistance to oxidation.

Sources: Cluj, Faclia, 12 Feb 59, 24 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Iron and Steel Center (Centrul Siderurgic)

Location: Galati

Construction: Project of Six-Year Plan (1960-1965): semifab rolling mill (annual capacity: 3.3 million tons) and sheet and shape rolling mill (annual capacity: 3 million tons); foundry and forge to go into operation 1963-1964; USSR to provide a blooming-slab mill (annual capacity: 3.3 million tons of ingots) and a semi-continuous sheet mill (annual capacity: about 1.5 million tons of sheet).

Capacity: 4 million tons of steel by 1970

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 21 Jun 60

Name of Plant: "Laminorul" Plant (Uzina "Laminorul")

Location: Braila

Output: In first 3 months of 1959, plant fulfilled production plan 105.01 percent, producing the following quantities of products above the norms (in tons):

Sheet metal	1,556.9
Wire	267
Screws	5.6
Nuts	9.5
Wire netting	4
Industrial chains	20.1
Agricultural forks	16.3

In first 9 months of 1959, plant produced 7,353 tons of sheet metal above norm.

Expansion: Boiler room scheduled for completion at end of July 1959; besides supplying heat, will permit uninterrupted pickling of rolled wire.

Sources: Galati, Viata Noua, 15 Apr 59, 9 Jul 59, 25 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Metallurgical Combine (Combinatul Metalurgic)

Location: Timisoara

Construction: Last of series of (3) open-hearth furnaces completed in 1959.

Source: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 7 Jun 59

Name of Plant: "Metalul" Enterprise

Location: Iasi

Output: Plant revised production processes by allowing operation known as "shaping the molds" to be executed simultaneously with smelting process. As a result, 800 more kilograms of commercial metal products now produced daily, as compared with previous production. At the same time, specific consumption of fuel per ton of smelted metal was reduced by 10 percent. Thus in October 1959 plant reduced consumption of coke by 1,400 kilograms and firewood, by 3,000 kilograms.

Source: Iasi, Flacara Iasului, 19 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Nicolae Gristea" Plant (Uzina "Nicolae Cristea")

Location: Galati

Capacity: Will be increased by 25 percent by new rolling mill.

Output: 1959 production plan 63 percent greater than that of 1958

Expansion: 3-train thin sheet rolling mill built 1957 to mid-1959; 2 trains automated. Suppliers of equipment: stands from Hunedoara Iron and Steel Combine and East Germany; automatic control installations, East Germany; cylindrical tin polishing machines, guillotine presses, and bar shears from USSR. Oldest installations converted to produce 3-4 millimeter heavy sheeting for agricultural machinery.

Sources: Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, p 163

Galati, Viata Noua, 15 Apr 59, 11 Jul 59, 23 Oct 59

Name of Plant: "Otelul Rosu" Plant (Uzina "Otelul Rosu")

Location: Caransebes Raion

Output: According to 30 April 1959 source, produced 4,000 tons of steel over the norm in first quarter of 1959, and according to same source of 25 April produced 3,645 tons of steel and 1,100 tons of laminated metals above the norm from 1 January to 23 April 1959. Completed first quarter 1959 plan 6 days ahead of schedule. Plant has only platen laminating installation in Rumania.

Expansion: By 23 August 1959 the open-hearth furnaces and some furnaces in the rolling section were scheduled to be burning methane instead of residual.

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 18 Jul 59

Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 28 Mar 59, 25 Apr 59, 30 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Pipe Rolling Mill (Laminor de Tevi)

Location: Galati

Construction: built in 1957.

Capacity: over 300,000 tons of pipe per year.

Products: seamless pipe with diameters 130-426 millimeters; (9) types.

Consumers: petroleum and gas, construction industries.

Source: Economia Romîniei intre Anii 1944-1959 (Economy of Rumania 1944-1959), Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Bucharest, 1959, p 168

Name of Plant: "Progresul" Metallurgical Works

Location: Braila

Capacity: By modifying base of smelting furnaces, steel foundry of plant succeeding in increasing capacity by 2,000 kilograms of liquid steel per charge.

Output: Plant completed 1959 steel production plan on 20 November 1959 and immediately started on 1960 plan.

Difficulties: In November 1959, plant reported to have seriously high percentage of production rejects.

Sources: Galati, Viata Noua, 18 Nov 59, 25 Nov 59, 26 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "Republica" Works (Uzinele "Republica")

Location: Bucharest

Products: Pipe; has (2) pipe rolling mills, one each 3" and 6 inch.

Source: Bucharest, Munca, 12 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Resita Metallurgical Combine (Combinatul Metalurgic Resita)

Location: Resita

Capacity: During 1959, three new Martin steel furnaces, each having a capacity of 120 tons, went into operation at the combine.

Output: Plant completed 1959 pig iron production plan and produced 14,800 tons of pig iron over the norms. During first ~~[illegible]~~ 4 months of 1959, combine produced over 18,000 tons of steel, over 2,000 tons of pig iron, over 8,000 tons of laminated metal, and over 300 tons of metallurgical coke. In November 1959, coking plant of combine fulfilled 1959 production plan and fulfilled supplemental agreement to produce 12,000 tons of metallurgical coke over the norms. The old machine factory of the combine delivered the following goods for export during 1959: 140 heavy drilling pipes; 16,500 pumping pipes. Plant No 10 of the old machine factory produced 5,233 petroleum extraction pipes over the norm from 1 January to 17 October 1959. These pipes exported to Argentina, Czechoslovakia, China, and East Germany. In April 1959, combine exported (8) locomotives, type C2, to Korea; a 3,000-kilowatt turbine and a 90,000-cubic-meter turbo-blower to China; over 100 heavy drilling bits to Germany [East Germany?]; and several thousand oil pipes to Czechoslovakia and Argentina.

Products: 45-cubic-meter compressors, destined for export; derricks, cranes, diesel-electric locomotives.

Expansion: Two blast furnaces reported under construction in 1960. In November 1959, nonferrous metal plant of Combine began using new type of moving furnaces with fixed crucible. Steel foundry of the Combine reported the successful introduction of electrically-operated, thermostatically-controlled drying ovens. In 1959, steel foundry also introduced a mobile electric dryer for the drying of molds. A new machine for riveting and pressing discs also installed at Combine during this period.

Difficulties: In January 1959, serious failures reported in production of turbo-blowers. Equipment in this section not utilized correctly, and labor force unwisely allocated. According to 31 May 1959 report, steel production at Combine not as high as expected. Said to be due to poor quality of dolomite received, about 50 percent of which is not sufficiently calcined. Quality of dolomite also inadequate. Another fault is absence of adequate furnace-loading equipment; supplementary furnace-loading equipment has not arrived though ordered "a long time ago."

Sources: Resita, Flamura Rosie, 10 Jan 59, 14 Mar 59, 28 Mar 59, 18 Apr 59, 30 Apr 59, 31 May 59, 17 Oct 59, 14 Nov 59, 18 Nov 59, 21 Nov 59

Timisoara, Drapelul Rosu, 6 Feb 59, 15 Apr 59, 13 Dec 59, 27 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Victoria" Works (Uzinele "Victoria")

Location: Calan

Output: With entry into production of new semi-coking installation, productivity to increase by 150 percent.

Expansion: Largest and most modern mold-casting foundry in Rumania under construction in 1959; 2 large cupola furnaces installed by April 1959; No 11 blast burnace expanded from 125 to 250 cubic meters by November 1959; By April 1959 completed construction of fluid-process, three-boiler semicoking installation; by December 1959 completed expansion and modernization of No 1 furnace; received new drilling machine manufactured by "Csepel" Works of Budapest, able to drill holes up to 200 millimeters in diameter.

Difficulties: In first quarter of 1959, Furnace Sector experienced 67 hours of complete work stoppage and 815 hours of work done at an "extremely slow pace".

Sources: Bucharest, Romînia Libera, 11 Feb 59, 9 Apr 59, 10 Nov 59
Hunedoara, Drumul Socialismului, 8 May 59, 10 Dec 59, 16 Mar 60
Suceava, Zori Noi, 1 Apr 59
Baia Mare, Pentru Socialism, 16 Apr 59
Bucharest, Steagul Rosu, 13 Nov 59

Name of Plant: "21 Decembrie" Plant (Uzina "21 Decembrie")

Location: Copsa Mica

Construction: Zinc electrolysis installation into operation at end of 1959; plans and equipment furnished by Poland.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 22 Nov 59

Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, Vol XI, No 1, Jan 60, p 51

Part 5 : FUELS AND POWER

a. Electric Power

I. BULGARIA

Name of Plant: Aleko Hydroelectric Power Plant

Construction: Trial operation began 22 April 1959; water comes via 10-kilometer tunnel from Stara River and Peshtera Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Zname, 30 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Dimitrovo" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Dimitrovo

Output: In 1957: 190,327 megawatt hours; during Third Five-Year Plan until 1962, to produce 1,066 gigawatt hours.

Source: Dimitrovo, Dimitrovsko Zname, 28 Feb 59

Name of Plant: "Energovleka" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Ruse

Source: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, No 5, May 59

Name of Plant: "Filipov Most" Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Vucha River about 14 kilometers south of village of Krichim

Construction: Conceptual plan for hydroelectric complex accepted by Council of Experts of Committee on Industry and Technical Progress on 5 August 1959 and submitted to Council of Ministers for approval. Construction of complex to take 4 years. Power plant to have four 30-megawatt Francis turbines and 4 generator-transformer blocks joined on common 110-kilovolt bus bar, which will connect the plant with the "Aleko" Substation through 2 power lines. First construction stage: 2 turbines using Vucha River water; second stage: 2 additional turbines when water from Yesbel diversion channel becomes available.

Installed Capacity: 120 megawatts

Output: First stage, 105 gigawatt hours [per year]; final stage, 166 gigawatt hours [per year]

Investments: Capital investments per installed kilowatt: 2,600 leva; capital investments per installed kilowatt hour: 1.8 leva

[For additional technical data and discussion of other parts of the hydro complex see FDD Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe, Num 2442, 13 Jan 60, pp 34-35]

Sources: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, Vol X, No 8-9, Aug-Sep 59, pp 10-14
Plovdiv, Otechestven Glas, 27 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Peshtera

Construction: Put into operation 30 December 1958; at that time, only four 24-megawatt turbines in operation, fifth to be installed.

Final Installed Capacity: 120 megawatts

Source: Sofia, Rabotnicheske Delo, 31 Dec 58

Name of Plant: "Kutino" Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: On right bank of Arda River above "Kurdzhali" Reservoir

Construction: According to August-September 1959 source, plant to be built in period of 4 years.

Installed Capacity: Conceptual plan was for 81 megawatts, but Council of Experts raised it to 90 megawatts; 75 megawatts are guaranteed.

Output: 276.5 gigawatts annually; plant to operate 3,040 hours per year.

[For additional technical data and connection with water power see FDD Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe, Sum 2448, 13 Jan 60, pp 32-33]

Source: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, Vol X, No 8-9, Aug-Sep 59, pp 10-14

Name of Plant: "Ivaylovgrad" Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: On Arda River, about 10 kilometers northwest of city of Ivaylovgrad, between villages of Knukhla and Lambuka, 6 kilometers from Bulgarian-Greek border

Construction: Plan for hydroelectric complex approved September 1959; construction begun by 9 December 1959; completion planned in 3 1/2 years. To have 3 turbosets of 33.3 megawatts each.

Installed Capacity: 100 megawatts

Output: 220 gigawatt hours per year

Investments: Capital investment per installed kilowatt: 2,812 leva; cost per installed kilowatt hour: 1.29 leva

[For additional technical data see FDD Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe, Rpt 2442, 13 Jan 60, pp 31-32]

Sources: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, Vol X, No 8-9, Aug-Sep 59, pp 10-14

Plovdiv, Otechestven Glas, 9 Dec 59

Name of Plant: "Maritsa I" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Dimitrovgrad

Output: (in gigawatt hours) planned for Third Five-Year Plan, 290; January 1959, 8.5; 1 January - 16 March 1959, 22; 6-12 November 1959: 1;

Consumers: Maritsa Coal Mining Basin; "Vulcan" State Cement Combine.

Source: Dimitrovgrad, Dimitrovgradska Pravda, 3 Feb 59, ~~17 Mar 59~~, 17 Mar 59, 12 Nov 59

Khaskovo, Khaskovska Tribuna, 18 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Maritsa III" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Dimitrovgrad

Output: In 4 months (presumably from 1 Jan to 1 May 1959) 10,181 megawatt hours.

Source: Dimitrovgrad, Dimitrovgradska Pravda, 7 May 59

Name of Plant: "Maritsa-Iztok I" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Stara Zagora Plain, 35-40 kilometers southeast of Stara Zagora

Construction: Equipment to be supplied by USSR. Will use first turbogenerators in Bulgaria. Around 18 November 1959, a 100-ton Soviet-made turbogenerator received at port of Burgas. Two 50-megawatt aggregates to be built at plant in 1960. During first construction stage: 4 boilers producing 210 tons of steam per hour; last stage: 2 more similar boilers, 4 producing 250 tons of steam per hour, 2 heat-producing turbogroups each with 50-megawatt capacity, and 2 condensation groups with 150-megawatt capacity.

Installed Capacity: (in megawatts) end of 1961, 200; end of 1962, 350; final capacity, 500

Output: (in gigawatt hours per year) end of 1960, 150; final output, 3,500

Consumers: Will furnish steam to briquette plant and cold frames under construction near plant.

Sources: Ruse, Dunavska Pravda, 5 May 59

Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 18 Nov 59, 16 Dec 59

Sofia, Elektroenergiya, Vol XI, No 2, Feb 60, p 2

Sofia, Tekhnicheska Delo, 28 Apr 59, 1 Jan 60

Name of Plant: "Maritsa-Iztok II" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Northwest part of Maritsa-Iztok lignite basin, above village of Topolyane, on left bank of Semilyka River

Construction: Construction to begin in 1961; first 150-megawatt turbo group to be put into operation in 1964

Installed Capacity: (in megawatts) 1964, 150; beginning of 1967, 600

Investments: With 300-megawatt capacity, 2,550 leva per kilowatt; with 600-megawatt capacity, 2,000 leva

[For additional technical data see FDD Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe, Rus 2211, 17 Jun 59, pp 49-50]

Source: Sofia, Tekhnicheska Delo, 28 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Republika" Thermal Power Plant

Output: (in gigawatt hours) in 1957 -- 313; planned during Third Five-Year Plan -- 3,025; according to 14 October 1959 source, monthly rate is 60-62

Sources: Dimitrovo, Dimitrovsko Znamye, 28 Feb 59, 14 Oct ~~54~~ 59

Name of Plant: "Stalin" Thermal Power Plant

Capacity: April 1959 source reports peak capacity increased from 74 to 80-84 megawatts

Output: 1.8-1.9 gigawatt hours per day

Source: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, No 4, Apr 59, pp 27-28

Name of Plant: "Teshel" Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Left bank of Krichimska River about 1,500 meters from settlement of Teshel

Construction: Plant to be built in 4 1/2 years in 2 stages; will have 2 30-megawatt turbosets

Installed Capacity: 60 megawatts

Output: (in gigawatt hours per year) at completion of first stage: 243; at completion of second stage, when additional water available: 277.

[For additional technical data and discussion of other parts of the hydro complex see Weekly Economic Report on Eastern Europe, Sum 2448, 13 Jan 60, pp 36-38]

Source: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, Vol X, No 8-9, Aug-Sep 59, pp 10-14

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Kurilo

Source: Sofia, Rabotnicheske Delo, 5 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Ruse

Source: Sofia, Elektroenergiya, No 3, May 59

Name of Plant: Topolnitsa Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Base of Topolnitsa Dam

Construction: To have 3 turbines; dam to be completed in 1960

Installed Capacity: 8.1 megawatts

Output: 27 gigawatt hours [period not indicated]

Source: Sofia, Zemedelsko Zname, 4 Apr 59

Name of Plant: "Vasil Kolarov" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Burgas Okrug

Consumer: Has been the only power plant in Burgas Okrug for the last 25 years.

Source: Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 27 Feb 59

Name of Plant: "Vulkan" Thermal Power Plant

Output: 1 January to 20 November 1959: 20 gigawatt hours

Source: Dimitrovgrad, Dimitrovgradska Pravda, 3 Dec 59

II. CZECHOSLOVACIA

Name of Plant: Atomic Electric Power Plant

Location: Bohunice near Trnava, Slovakia

Construction: being built with USSR technical and material aid; to be in operation in 1965.

Installed Capacity: 150 megawatts

Output: 1,000 megawatt hours per year

Source: Brno, Veda a Zivot, No 2, Feb 60, p 110

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Lipno

Installed Capacity: 120 megawatts

Output: 300 megawatt hours per year

Source: Brno, Rovnost, 8 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Orlik

Construction: Dam to be completed in 1961; plant to have 4 turbines

Installed Capacity: 330 megawatts

Source: Sofia, Narodna Mladezh, 21 Nov 58

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Suomy

Construction: Plant in full production 19 September 1958

Output: "To add 30 million kilowatt hours to national economy"

Source: Prague, Rude Pravo, 20 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Knov Okres, Ostrava Kraj

Construction: began operations in mid-January 1959

Source: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 24 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Opatovice nad Labem

Construction: 3 of total of 6 turbosets in operation by September 1959.

Installed Capacity: September 1959, 165 megawatts; final, by mid-1960, 330 megawatts.

Sources: Prague, Prace, 25 Sep 59

Brno, Rovnost, 5 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant of the 9th KSC Congress

Location: Karvina 2, Ostrava Kraj

Source: Ostrava, Nova Svoboda, 22 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: near Melnik

Installed Capacity: (in megawatts) 1960, 50; 1961, 300.

Consumers: Prague, Kladno, Roudnice nad Labem, Ceska Lipa; 100-megawatt distribution plant to be built.

Source: Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 26 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Tisova

Construction: Two 50-megawatt turbosets; first set in operation by mid-December 1958, second scheduled to be in operation at end of January 1959

Installed Capacity: 100 megawatts

Sources: Prague, Energetika, No 8, Aug 58, p 375

Prague, Pravo, 15 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Trutnov-Poriet II

Source: Hradec Kralove, Pochodeo, 6 Oct 59

III. EAST GERMANY

Name of Plant: Dimitroff Heat and Power Plant

Location: Leipzig

Installed Capacity: 20.5 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Elbe Thermal Power Plant

Location: Vockerode

Construction: Built in 3 stages; last turbine in operation on 20 March 1959; has 12 turbines

Installed Capacity: 384 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Berlin, Der Elektro-Praktiker, Vol XII, No 5, May 59, p 113

Berlin, National-Zeitung, 8 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Electrochemical Combine (Elektrochemisches Kombinat)

Location: Bitterfeld

[See Chemical Industry, East Germany]

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant (pump storage)

Location: Amalienhoehe

Construction: Under construction in 1959

Installed Capacity: 320 megawatts

Source: Sofia, Tekhnika, No 4, 1959, p 3

Name of Plant: Heat and Power Plant

Location: Dresden

Installed Capacity: 32 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Heat and Power Plant

Location: Gera

Construction: Under construction in October 1959.

Installed Capacity: 16 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Heat and Power Plant

Location: Pirna

Construction: Construction started in early April 1959. By 1960 plant will supply power to local chemical and staple fiber industries.

Installed Capacity: 37.5 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Bauern-Echo, 16 Apr 59

Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: "Nord" Heat and Power Plant

Location: Fischweg, Karl-Marx-Stadt

Construction: Cornerstone laid on 30 April 1959. First turbogen to go into operation by end of 1961.

Final Installed Capacity: 75 megawatts

Investments: 12 million DM for building purpose by end of 1959, 110 million DM in subsequent years.

Sources: Karl-Marx-Stadt, Volkszeitung, 2 May 59.

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Eberswalde

Construction: April 1960 source reports plant will be completed one year ahead of schedule.

Installed Capacity: 1,800 megawatts

Source: Cottbus, Lausitzer Rundschau, 14 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Calbe, VEB (People-Owned Enterprise) Low Shaft Furnace Works

Installed Capacity: 34 megawatts

Consumers: 37 percent at plant, rest to power grid

Source: Berlin, Technische Gemeinschaft, Vol VII, No 10, Oct 59, p 366

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Reisholz Paper Factory

Installed Capacity: 31.7 megawatts

Consumer: Can supply the paper factory with a maximum of 67 tons of steam per hour.

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 5, May 59, p 223

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Stalinstadt, VEB (People-Owned Enterprise) "J. W. Stalin" Metallurgical Combine

Installed Capacity: 75 megawatts

Consumers: One half of production fully meets combine's need for electric power, the other half is delivered to the power grid.

Source: Berlin, Technische Gemeinschaft, Vol VII, No 10, Oct 59, p 366

Name of Plant: Pump Storage Plant

Location: Niedervartha

Construction: To have six 22-megawatt turbines; 4 pump storage assemblies in operation since April 1958; in 1956 it was decided to expand plant by 2 pump storage assemblies which will be put into operation in 1960.

Final Installed Capacity: 132 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Pump Storage Plant I

Location: Hohenwarte (Saale)

Installed Capacity: 39.2 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Pump Storage Plant II

Location: Hohenwarte (Saale)

Construction: To have eight 40-megawatt turbines; first two turbosets to go into operation in 1963

Final Installed Capacity: 320 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Schwarze Pumpe Combine

Location: Hoyerswerda

Construction: Construction of Heat Power Plant with capacity of 250 megawatts and of second briquette plant began around June 1958.

Sources: Berlin, National-Zeitung, 28 Jun 59

Name of Plant: Thaelmann Heat and Power Plant

Location: Leipzig

Installed Capacity: 25 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Berndorf

Construction: To consist of 2 plants: Plant I, with capacity of 300 megawatts, to be completed by end of July 1960; Plant II, with capacity of 200 megawatts, to be put into operation 1962-1963.

Final Installed Capacity: 500 megawatts

Sources: Berlin, Der Elektro-Praktiker, Vol XIII, No 5, May 59, p 133

Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Hirschfelde on Neisse River

Construction: Old condenser power plant rebuilt by 31 December 1958; turbines with 175-megawatt capacity installed.

Installed Capacity: 310 megawatts

Sources: Berlin, Der Elektro-Praktiker, Vol XIII, No 5, May 59, p 133

Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Luebbenau

Construction: To be built in 3 stages. First stage to have six 50-megawatt turbines, second stage six 100-megawatt turbines, third stage four 100-megawatt turbines. First stage to be completed 1959-1961; first 50-megawatt turbine of this stage scheduled to be in operation by end of 1959. Second stage to be completed 1961-1963.

Final Installed Capacity: 1,300 megawatts

Consumers: Berlin via 380-kilovolt line to be built, acc to September 1958 information.

Sources: Dresden, Saechsische Zeitung, 5 Sep 58

Berlin, National-Zeitung, 20 Nov 59

Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Berlin, Der Maschinenbau, No 4, Apr 59

Berlin, Elektro-Praktiker, Vol XII, No 5, May 59, p 133

Berlin, Technische Gemeinschaft, Vol VII, No 10, Oct 59, p 368

Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 24 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Trattendorf

Construction: Consists of 2 plants: Plant I and Plant III.

Plant III is old Trattenfert plant rebuilt; construction begun 1 March 1954; first machine in operation in April 1955. Plant I construction begun 1 June 1955 (some buildings standing at end of World War II used as basis) and to be completed turn of 1959-1960.

Installed Capacity: Plant III: 150 megawatts; Plant I: 300 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Zschornewitz

Installed Capacity: 50 megawatts

Source: Berlin, Energietechnik, Vol IX, No 10, Oct 59, pp 449-454

IV. HUNGARY

Name of Plant: Danube Banks Power Plant

Construction: To have four 150-megawatt machines; will burn residual.

Installed Capacity: 600 megawatts

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 3 May 60

Name of Plant: Industrial Hydroelectric Plant

Location: Gyor

Investments: Government to spend 3 million forints on construction of plant; total cost to be about 15 million forints

Source: Gyor, Kisalfold, 9 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Ajka

Construction: Being built alongside present plant; to have three 32-megawatt turbogenerators; first unit scheduled to go into operation 1 June 1960

Installed Capacity: 100 megawatts

Source: Budapest, Belpolitikai Szemle, No 19, Sep 59, p 53

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Borsod

Output: Approximately 20 percent of Hungary's total electric power

Consumers: Bulk to national high-voltage network, remainder to industrial plants in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Megye: Chemical Combine, Borsod; Coal Separator; future Chemical Works, Berente; Light Concrete Products Enterprise: Mining Machine Repair Enterprise; mines of Sajoe Valley; Ore Beneficiation Works, Bukabanya

Source: Miskolc, Eszakmagyarorszag, 10 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Oroszlany, Komarom Megye

Construction: Four 50-megawatt turbogenerators to be installed; test operations slated for December 1961

Installed Capacity: 200 megawatts

Source: Budapest, Belpolitikai Szemle, No 9, Sep 59, p 52

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Pecs

Construction: To have three 32-megawatt turbogenerators; first unit in trial operation in March 1960, second unit scheduled to go into operation in late December 1960.

Installed Capacity: about 100 megawatts

Output: 15 megawatts per day in March 1960 to national network.

Sources: Budapest, Belpolitikai Szemle, No 9, Sep 59, p 52

Budapest, Figyelo, 26 Jan 60

Pecs, Dunantuli Napio, 6 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Pecsujhegy

Construction: to have three 32-megawatt and one 50-megawatt turbines; first unit to go into production in final quarter of 1958; final capacity in production in 1960

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 16 Sep 58

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Sopron

Construction: To replace 50-year power plant; boilers installed by May 1960, power plant to be completed 1962-1963

Consumers: Electric power to Sopron; steam heat to Textile Factory, Brewery, Combed Yarn Factory, Iron Foundry

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, 24 May 60

Gyor, Kisalfold, 13 Apr 60

Name of Plant: 7 November Plant

Location: Inota, Veszprem Megye

Construction: Built March 1950-November 1954; has six 20-megawatt machines

Installed Capacity: 120 megawatts

Source: Veszprem, Kozegdunantuli, 17 Oct 59

Budapest, Figyelo, 3 May 60

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Tiszapalkony

Construction: Built March 1952-November 1959; has four 50-megawatt turbogenerators, 8 boilers, uses natural gas from Sarmas field in Rumania.

Installed Capacity: 200 megawatts

Output: 1,059 gigawatt hours in 1959

Source: Miskolc, [illegible], 4 Jan 60

Budapest, Figyelo, 3 May 60

V. POLAND

Name of Plant: "Adamow" Power Plant

Location: Zulki, near Turek

Construction: Construction preparations began around end of 1959

Installed Capacity: In 1965, 480 megawatts; later to be expanded to 720 megawatts

Sources: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 1 Dec 59

Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 28 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Heat and Power Plant

Location: Ostroleka

Construction: First stage completed by mid-October 1958 with 4 generators in operation; second stage to start in 1960 and to include another turbine and boiler.

Consumers: residents and plants at Lomza, Bialystok, Zambrow

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 18 Oct 58

Name of Plant: Heat and Power Plant

Location: Siekierki, section of Warsaw

Construction: Begun at end of 1959 or beginning of 1960; turbine generators with combined capacity of about 110 megawatts to be installed: first Polish-made 50-megawatt turbine and 2 turbines of about 25 megawatts. Was scheduled for completion before fall-winter peak of 1961, but apparently schedule will not be met due to shortage of steel and equipment.

Final Installed Capacity: about 110 megawatts

Sources: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 1 Dec 59

Warsaw, Przeglad Budowlany, No 2, Feb 60

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Brda River, 24 kilometers from Bydgoszcz

Construction: Under construction in mid-June 1959; to be in operation by mid-1960

Consumers: Bydgoszcz and nearby villages and towns

Source: Warsaw, Przyjaciel Zolnierza, 1-15 Jun 59, p 12

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Debe, Bug-Narew Rivers

Construction: Being erected in 1959

Installed Capacity: 20 megawatts

Source: Koszalin, Glos Koszalinski, 14 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Koronowo, Brda River

Construction: First stage completed in October 1959; to be fully completed and begin operations in first half of 1960

Installed Capacity: 25 megawatts

Sources: Koszalin, Glos Koszaliński, 14 Apr 59

Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 30 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Myczkowce, San River, Lwow Powiat

Construction: Assembly of installations begun with aid of Hungarian technicians who are installing Hungarian-made pipelines; first current to flow by beginning of 1960.

Installed Capacity: 30 megawatts

Sources: Rzeszow, Sztandar Rzeszowski, 17 Mar 59

Koszalin, Glos Koszaliński, 14 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Tryszczyn, Brda River

Construction: Under way in 1959

Installed Capacity: Less than Koronowo Plant which has 25 megawatts.

Source: Koszaliński, 14 Apr 59

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Valy Klaskie, near Brzeg Dolny, on Odra River

Construction: Took 4 years, in operation on 17 December 1958; four 2.2-megawatt turbine generators

Installed Capacity: 8.8 megawatts

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 18 Dec 58

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Wloclawek

Construction: Scheduled to start in 1959 and be finished by end of 1965.

Output: 600 gigawatt hours annually

Investments: 1.9 billion zloty

Source: Warsaw, Zielony Sztandar, 22 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Bialystok

Construction: Work on drawings and other documentation slated to begin in January 1960

Installed Capacity: 100 megawatts

Source: Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 20 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Bialystok

Construction: According to September 1958 source being converted to a heat and power plant

Installed Capacity: 6.5 megawatts

Consumers: Eastern Plants of the Wool Industry

[Note: Not indicated whether or not new Bialystok Power Plant is part of 6.5 megawatt capacity plant].

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 27 Sep 58

Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VII, No 6, 1959, p 241

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Bielsko-Biala

Construction: To be inaugurated March or April 1960

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 28 Jan 60

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Chorzow

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 17 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Glivice

Consumer: "Zygmunt" Steel Works, Lagiewniki

Source: Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 24 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Konin

Construction: First stage completed by November 1959; turbines with total capacity of 160 megawatts in operation; fourth turboset being installed; 55-megawatt turbines to be ready in April 1960; plant to be completed in August 1960

Source: Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 26 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Lodz

Construction: To be inaugurated on 18 January 1960; 2 turbines to be added to original 4 in 1961

Source: Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 16 Dec 59

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Siewierz

Installed Capacity: Original 1954 plan called for 300 megawatts installed in 2 stages; in 1957 approval given for expansion of final capacity to 500 megawatts; in September 1958, 100-megawatt turbines generator given trial tests.

Consumers: Siewierz Metallurgical Plants and state electric power network

Sources: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 26 Sep 58

Warsaw, Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, No 12, 21 Dec 58, p 641

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Tresna, Zywiec Powiat

Construction: Begun in 1959, dam and power plant to be completed in 1968.

Installed Capacity: 21 megawatts

Output: 27 gigawatt hours annually

Source: Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 1 Apr 60

Name of Plant: Power Plant

Location: Turoszow

Construction: Ground work completed in September 1959, foundation scheduled to be poured in 1959, first 200-megawatt turbine generator aggregate to be in operation in 1962; full installed capacity to be attained in 1965. Water to come from Nelsse River and from dam under construction on Witka River.

Installed Capacity: 200 megawatts

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 19 Sep 59

Name of Plant: "Poniato" Power Plant

Location: Wybrzeze Kosciuszkowe (shore line along Wisla River), Warsaw

Installed Capacity: Over 100 megawatts

Expansion: Modernized in 1958

Source: Warsaw, Zycie Warszawy, 28-29 Sep 58

VI. RUMANIA

Name of Plant: "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Thermal Power Plant

Location: Doicesti

Installed Capacity: 120 megawatts. First Rumanian plant to operate on low-grade lignite.

Source: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, p 8

Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania, Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, p 35

Name of Plant: Grozavesti Thermal Power Plant

Location: Bucharest

Construction: In 1959, plant received [generator] group from Czechoslovakia which was to increase power by over 30 percent. Another source reports that 25-megawatt urban thermification group went into operation.

Installed Capacity: According to one 1959 monograph, installed capacity in 1948 was 88 megawatts, but another 1959 monograph reports present installed capacity as 24-megawatts and further reported the 25-megawatt urban thermification group.

Comment: Only large electric power plant in Bucharest. When group received from Czechoslovakia goes into operation, urban and industrial thermification will be introduced in Bucharest for first time.

Sources: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 6, Jun 59, pp 233-239

Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, p 35

Economia Romaniei intre 1944 1959 (Rumanian Economy 1944-1959) Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Bucharest, 1959, pp 90-91

Name of Plant: Hydroelectric Works

Location: Moroeni, on Ialomita River immediately downstream from Dobresti Hydroelectric Works

Installed Capacity: 15.3 megawatts

Source: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 8, Aug 59, pp 333-345

Name of Plant: Sadu V Hydroelectric Works

Location: Sadu River

Installed Capacity: 15.4 megawatts

Source: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 8, Aug 59, pp 333-345

Name of Plant: Steam and Power Plant

Location: Borzesti, Bacau Regiune

Construction: Third 25,000-watt [sic] turbogenerator installed by 30 August 1958 [presumably, this was a 25,000-kilowatt turbogenerator since Romania Libera, 25 February 1959, reported that the fourth turbogenerator with capacity of 50,000 kilowatts was to be twice as big as the others]; 12 March 1960 report says fourth generator set, 50-megawatt capacity, to be tested and put into operation; as of 1 June 1960, work began to extend turbine section for installation of fifth turbogenerator, capacity 50 megawatts, in 1961. Third boiler with capacity of 230 tons of steam per hour installed by 6 February 1959, increasing industrial steam production by over 36 percent; when completed, plant to have 3 boilers of 420 tons [total or each?] of steam per hour.

Installed capacity: 9 September 1959: 75 megawatts; planned for 1960: 125 megawatts; planned for 1961: 175 megawatts; planned final capacity in 1964: 225 megawatts (final capacity initially planned was 150 megawatts).

Consumers: 12 November 1958, electric power to industrial centers of Galati, Braila and Focsani by two 110-kilovolt lines, and was soon to be connected with Muntenia power grid and power stations at Roman, Iasi and Bicaz; was also supplying electric power

by two 35-kilovolt lines to electrified areas of Bacau Region and those connected to Comanesti grid through Trotus Valley. As of 28 October 1958, electric power, superheated steam and water to synthetic rubber and chemical combines under construction at Onesti; 6 February 1959: steam to Refinery No 10 at Onesti.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 30 Aug 58, 28 Oct 58, 12 Nov 58, 6 Feb 59, 25 Feb 59, 11 Jul 59, 9 Sep 59, 1 Jun 60,
Iasi, Flacara Iasului, 27 Oct 59
Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, pp 6, 8
Bucharest, Munca, 12 Mar 60

Name of Plant: Steam Power Plant

Location: Paroseni

Installed Capacity: 150 megawatts; final planned capacity: 250 megawatts

Consumers: One of basic stations of Ardeal power system, supplies southwest Ardeal and Oltenia

Sources: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VII, No 8, Aug 59, pp 326-331; Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, p 8
Dezvoltarea Industriei Socialiste in RPR (Development of Socialist Industry in Rumania), Editura Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1959, p 35

Name of Plant: "Steaua Rosie" Thermal Power Station

Location: Singeorgiu de Padure

Installed Capacity: 150 megawatts. Fuel: methane

Consumers: Basic station of Ardeal power system, supplies central and northwestern Ardeal

Sources: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VII, No 8, Aug 59, pp 326-331, pp 356-360

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Blaj

Installed Capacity: 8.4 megawatts

Source: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, p 10

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Comanesti

Installed Capacity: 24 megawatts

Consumers: Moldavia oil region

Sources: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VII, No 8, Aug 59, pp 326-331; Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, p 8

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant

Location: Livani Sugar Mill, Craiova Region

Construction: 3-megawatt generator set to begin producing electric power on 22 January 1959. All equipment Rumanian-made: turbine, generator, electrical and mechanical equipment manufactured at Resita Metallurgical Combine.

Installed Capacity: 9 megawatts

Consumer: Livezi Sugar Mill

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 24 Jan 59

Name of Plant: Thermal Power Plant II

Location: Ovidiu

Installed Capacity: 36 megawatts

Consumers: the Dobruja

Sources: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VII, No 8, Aug 59, pp 326-331; Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, p 8

Name of Plant: "V. I. Lenin" Hydroelectric Power Plant

Location: Bicaz, on Bistrita River

Construction: to go into operation in 1960

Final Installed Capacity: 210 megawatts

Output: 450 gigawatts per year

Sources: Bucharest, Energetica, Vol VIII, No 1, Jan 60, pp 12-13

Bucharest, Lupta de Clase, Vol XL, No 6, Jun 60, p 8

b. Petroleum Refineries

I. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name of Plant: "Slovnaft" Refinery

Location: Vlcie Hrdlo, between Maly Dunaj and Podunajske Biskupice, 12 kilometers south of Bratislava

Construction: First part in operation June 1957; crude electrostatic separation installation to be in service by 1 April 1959; thermal cracking installation by 1 July 1959; new residual burning heating plant by 1 April 1960; first construction stage to be completed in 1963; final construction around 1970

Output: Will process 3 million tons of crude in 1963 and 5 million tons by 1965

Sources: Sofia, Trud, 21 Nov 58

Prague, Technicke Noviny, 5 Nov 58

Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, 3 Apr 59

II. EAST GERMANY

Name of Plant: Espenhain Petroleum Combine

Location: Espenhain

Construction: New distilling plant with annual capacity of 120,000 tons scheduled for trial operation on 1 September 1959.

Source: Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 7 Jul 59

Name of Plant: Petroleum Refinery

Location: Schwedt/Oder

Construction: Begun in early 1959, to cover 16 square kilometers; first stage, capable of processing 2 million tons annually, slated for completion in 1963.

Capacity: Final: 8 million tons annually; petroleum to come from USSR via pipeline.

Sources: Halle, Freiheit, 1 Jan 59

Neubrandenburg, Freie Erde, 13 May 59

III. HUNGARY

Name of Plant: Gasoline Plant

Location: Kerettye

Products: liquified gas: propane-butane

Difficulties: In early 1959 was having difficulty disposing of products due to drop of liquified gas consumption in Budapest; production had dropped from previous 44-49 tons per day to 13-14 tons

Source: Zalaegerszeg, Zalai Hirlap, 19 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Gasoline Plant

Location: Lovaszi, Zala Megye

Construction: 3-product hyper absorption plant to be built 1960-1961 at cost of 22 million forints to [illegible].

Products: Plant is part of enterprise producing crude, natural gas, casinghead gasoline, butane, propane, carbon black

Sources: Vallalati Cimtar (Enterprise Directory), Dr. Istvan Palos, Editor, Budapest, 1957, p 85

Miskolc, Hazankozlony, 14 Apr 60

Budapest, Esti Hirlap, 25 Aug 59

Name of Plant: Oil Refinery

Location: Szony

Output: to process 640,000 tons of petroleum in 1959

Expansion: storage tanks with 10,000 cubic meter capacity; desalination facilities, with capacity of 1,700 tons per day, to process imported oil; 70 million forint cracking plant to produce gasoline and gas oil.

Source: Budapest, Figyelo, No 41, 13 Oct 59

IV. POLAND

Name of Plant: Casinghead Gasoline (Gasoline) Plant

Location: Lodyna

Construction: Put into initial operation in 1958

Capacity: 500 tons of ~~casinghead~~ gasoline per year

Investments: Built at cost slightly under 2 million zloty

Source: Katowice, Nafta, Oct 58, p 290

Name of Plant: "Glinik Marianpolski" Petroleum Refinery

Location: Gorlice

Construction: Pipe stills with 3-stage processing cycle put into operation on 14 October 1958

Capacity: 110,000 tons per year

Output: Enough white vaseline to meet Poland's needs; 10 tons to Yugoslavia in 1959.

Sources: Katowice, Nafta, Nov 58, p 318, Dec 58, p 347

Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 10 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Petroleum Refinery

Location: Trzebinia

Products: ~~Transformer~~ oils, petroleum jelly for drug and cosmetic industries, special asphalts with low temperature breakage.

Source: Warsaw, Przegląd Techniczny, May 59

Name of Plant: Refinery

Location: Jedlicze

Products: In 1959 was preparing to produce pentane fractions; to produce solvents for artificial fiber industry in 1960.

Source: Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 31 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Refinery and Petrochemical Installations

Location: Plock

Construction: 5 May 1960 source reported preliminary plan approved; to be in partial operation in 1964

Capacity: 6 million tons of crude per year; original plan called for only 4 million tons per year

Products: gasoline, diesel fuel, heating fuel, lubricating oil, asphalt, paraffin

[For data on chemical part of this plant see Chemical Industry, Poland]

Source: Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 5 May 1960

V. RUMANIA

Name of Plant: Refinery No 1

Location: Ploesti

Construction: Shortly before 24 March 1959 a gasoline thermal reformation installation, second in Rumania, put into operation, by the reconstruction of a thermal cracking installation. Installation

completely automated with Soviet-made electronic control and measuring devices and pneumatic remote control. On 12 September 1959, it was reported that atmospheric distillation installation No 1, rebuilt and modernized, had gone into production.

Sources: Bucharest, Scinteia Libera, 24 Mar 59, 12 Sep 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 2

Location: Ploesti

Sources: Ploesti, Flamura Prahovei, 13 Jan 59, 6 Mar 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 3

Location: Teleajen

Construction: In August 1959, a second oil processing line went into operation to produce paraffin and ceresin. Also improvement of equipment, pumps, heat exchangers, increased electric desalination capacity of refinery by 50 percent.

Sources: Bucharest, Petrol si Gaze, Vol X, No 7, Jul 59, p 329
Bucharest, Scinteia Libera, 30 Oct 59, 16 Nov 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 4

Location: Ciapina

Source: Ploesti, Flamura Prahovei, 22 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 5

Location: Ploesti

Source: Ploesti, Flamura Prahovei, 29 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 7

Location: Brazi

Construction: On 29 May 1960 it was reported that an ethyl mercaptan installation had been completed, and after testing, would go into operation in June 1960.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 29 May 60

Name of Plant: Refinery No 8

Location: Darmanesti

Construction: In February 1959 had started construction of 2 new installations for recovering the propane-butane fraction required by the Synthetic Rubber and Electrochemical Products Combine in Borzesti.

Source: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 13 Feb 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 9

Location: Orasul Stalin

Source: Orasul Stalin, Drum Nou, 25 Oct 59

Name of Plant: Refinery No 10

Location: Ouesti

Construction: Two atmospheric and vacuum distillation sections and a thermal cracking section went into operation around September 1958. At that time, 2 catalytic cracking installations under construction; one reported in operation on 5 June 1960 and the second one still under construction. Technological tests were scheduled for around 15 August 1959 on an absorption and fractionating installation to process thermal cracking gases from Ouesti and Darmanesti refineries. Refinery No 10 built with Soviet equipment as part of Borzesti Industrial Combine.

Sources: Bucharest, Romania Libera, 20 Sep 58, 28 Jul 59

Bacau, Steagul Rosu, 21 May 59

Bucharest, Munca, 5 Jun 60

c. Gas Works

I. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Name of Plant: Gas Works

Location: Usia, Usti nad Labem Kraj

Construction: Begun 30 August 1957 to be completed by 1962; to be one of the largest and most modern in Czechoslovakia

Source: Usti nad Labem, Pribol, 22 Oct 59

II. HUNGARY

Name of Plant: Gas Works

Location: Miskolc

Output: (in thousand cubic meters per day) November 1959: 8; by 1960: 11

Consumer: Miskolc

Source: Miskolc, Esztendőtükröznek, 6 Nov 59

III. POLAND

Name of Plant: Gas Works

Location: Gdansk

Expansion: Production (in 1,000 cubic meters) being increased from 150 in 1959 to 230 in 1961, 310 in 1963, 500 in 1965

Investments: Total: 1 billion zloty

Consumers: Gas to be piped to Gydnia, Sopot and other localities

Source: Rydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 18 Dec 59