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REPORT NO. [ ]

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DATE DISTR. 25 Nov. '53

NO. OF PAGES 4

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Production and Storage of Chemicals and CW Material

PLACE ACQUIRED [ ]

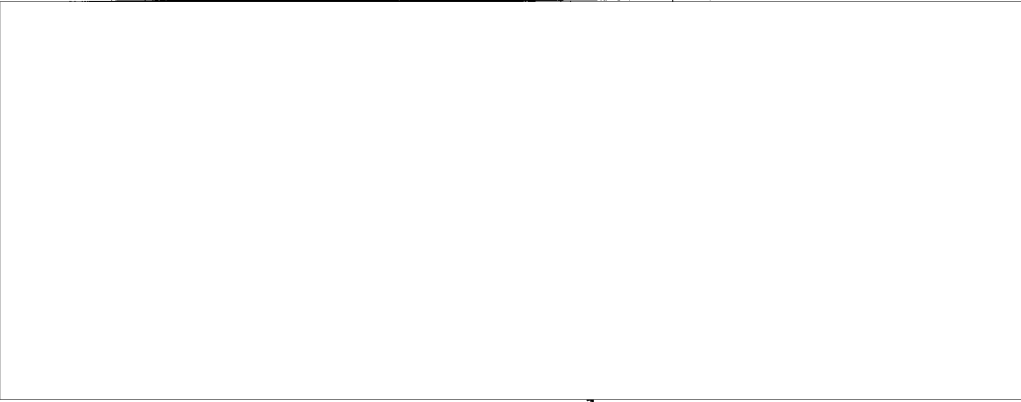
DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE [ ]

DATE OF INFORMATION [ ]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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SOURCE



1. Chemical Complex Sovromchim, Ucea de Sus<sup>1</sup> / See overlay of GSGS 4417, Sheet 3555, Brasov, showing approximate location of installation. /

Point # 1. Sovromchim Factory Area: broken line indicates approximate boundary of building area. The area (wooded) was located on the north slopes of the Fagaras Mountains. [ ] was informed by the guide [ ] through the area that the area measured 32 sq. km. [ ] seen only a small portion of the area.

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# 2. Housing Area: a large area located 200 to 300 m. east of rail line from Ucea de Jos to factory area. Construction activity was in progress. Some of the buildings appeared to be completed and were believed to be stuccoed-brick. [ ] this area was to house Sovromchim employees and that the area would extend farther to the north. The south boundary of the housing area was 200 to 300 m. from the north boundary of the installation.

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# 3. Rail Line: Ucea de Jos south to installation area. Single track; normal gauge. [ ] the position of this rail line which was not indicated on the map used in making the overlay. Rail line led east approximately one kilometer inside installation area.

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Point # 4. Highway: asphalt; width unknown. Led south from Ucea de Jos, 400 to 500 m. east of Ucea de Sus and entered installation area at same point as rail line entrance.

# 5. Highway: referred to as National Highway [redacted]; principal road between Sibiu east to Fagaras; asphalt; approximately six meters wide.

# 6. Main Rail Line: Sibiu-Fagaras; believed to be single-track.

a.

[redacted]

approximately 100. He recalled that a man named BALTES, a civilian, conducted one tour. His official function at Sovromchim was unknown. He informed the group that Sovromchim covered an area of 32 sq. km. and pointed out various buildings, including plants where oxygen, nitrogen, gunpowder, amidon (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> N<sub>7</sub>), and sulphuric acid were produced. BALTES also pointed out housing for Soviet technicians and their families and other employees. [redacted] informed [redacted] nearly 10,000 people were employed at Sovromchim. [redacted] furnish no information on quantities of chemicals produced or the destination of these materials.

b. One building visited was the nitrogen plant. [redacted] unable to describe the building. He did remember, however, that it appeared to be the largest one seen on the tour and that there were many pipes of various sizes protruding from the building. Most of the larger buildings were constructed of brick with reinforced concrete corners.

c. Most of the buildings which [redacted] were widely dispersed in a hilly, oak and pine covered area. The area immediately inside the entrance was cleared of dense vegetation and contained two large buildings under construction, office buildings, living quarters (wooden barrack-type buildings), an electric power plant [redacted] to give further information on this, and the security building at the entrance. The plant buildings, workshops, and storage buildings seemed to be situated in low areas of the hilly, densely vegetated area. [redacted] these buildings would be difficult to see from the air because of their locations.

d. The north boundary of the area, bordered by a brick wall approximately three meters high, was five to six kilometers south of Ucea de Sus. Armed guards (civilian) were posted at the entrance through which the students entered.

e. During the tour [redacted] to several of the many female employees at Sovromchim and learned that they worked during the hours of darkness. He had no information on work shifts. After leaving the installation, the students waited for transportation at Ucea de Jos, and during this time it had become dark. The lights of Sovromchim were visible from Ucea de Jos.

f. [redacted] Sovromchim produced chemicals for industrial use and probably compounds, which were later used at another location to produce war gases. He had been told that Sovromchim would produce only for the Armed Forces in the event of war.

g. [redacted] the CW Training Center picked up oxygen flasks for flame throwers, and it was his opinion that nitrogen flasks were also obtained from Sovromchim. He had no further information.

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## 2. Chemical Warfare Storage Depot, Campulung/Muscel

a. In the Fall of 1951, 20 students from the CW Training Center were taken to Campulung/Muscel on a field trip to be shown how a CW storage depot is organized and arranged and to acquire some idea of the problems involved in maintaining such a depot. After the return of the students to the school [redacted] through conversations with one or two of the students that the depot had mustard gas and incendiary liquids in permanent storage [referred to [redacted] as "stoc intangibil" and grade I gas mask repair shops [equivalent to 2nd echelon]. [redacted] a gas mask factory was located at Campulung/Muscel and produced the 39 B (modified) former German gas masks [for additional information on the 39 B gas mask, [redacted] Paragraph 19]. One returning student mentioned to Source that there was a chlorine plant in Campulung which may possibly produce chemical warfare agents.

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## 3. Chlorine Plant, Tarnaveni

a. In the Fall of 1951, a group of students from the school made a field trip to Tarnaveni to visit a chlorine plant. [redacted] no further information.

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## 4. Nitro Ammonia Plant, Fagaras: [redacted]

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## 5. Copper Sulphate Plant, Fagaras [redacted]

## 6. CW Material Depot, Mandra: [redacted]

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## 7. Mustard Dump [hearsay]: [redacted]

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8. Gas Mask Factory, Bucharest: [redacted] during conversations [redacted] that gas masks for civilian use were being produced in an unidentified plant in Bucharest which also produced military masks. The civilian mask was said to be of the conventional, head-harness design. No further information.

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9. [redacted] no knowledge of war gas production in the Fagaras area. He had no knowledge on the storage stability or storage methods in Rumania. He vaguely recalled having heard at the Chemical Warfare Training Center that a special chemical could be added to mustard gas to lessen its deterioration in storage.

10. Within the limits of the Chemical Warfare Training Center were small dumps of CW agents and equipment used at the Center for training.

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1. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] incapable of producing a usable memory sketch of the section of the installation area which he had seen.

2. [redacted] Comment: Coordinates not available. [redacted] Tarnaveni was in Transylvania.

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Enclosure: Overlay of GSGS 4417, Sheet 3555, Brasov, Locations of Installations.

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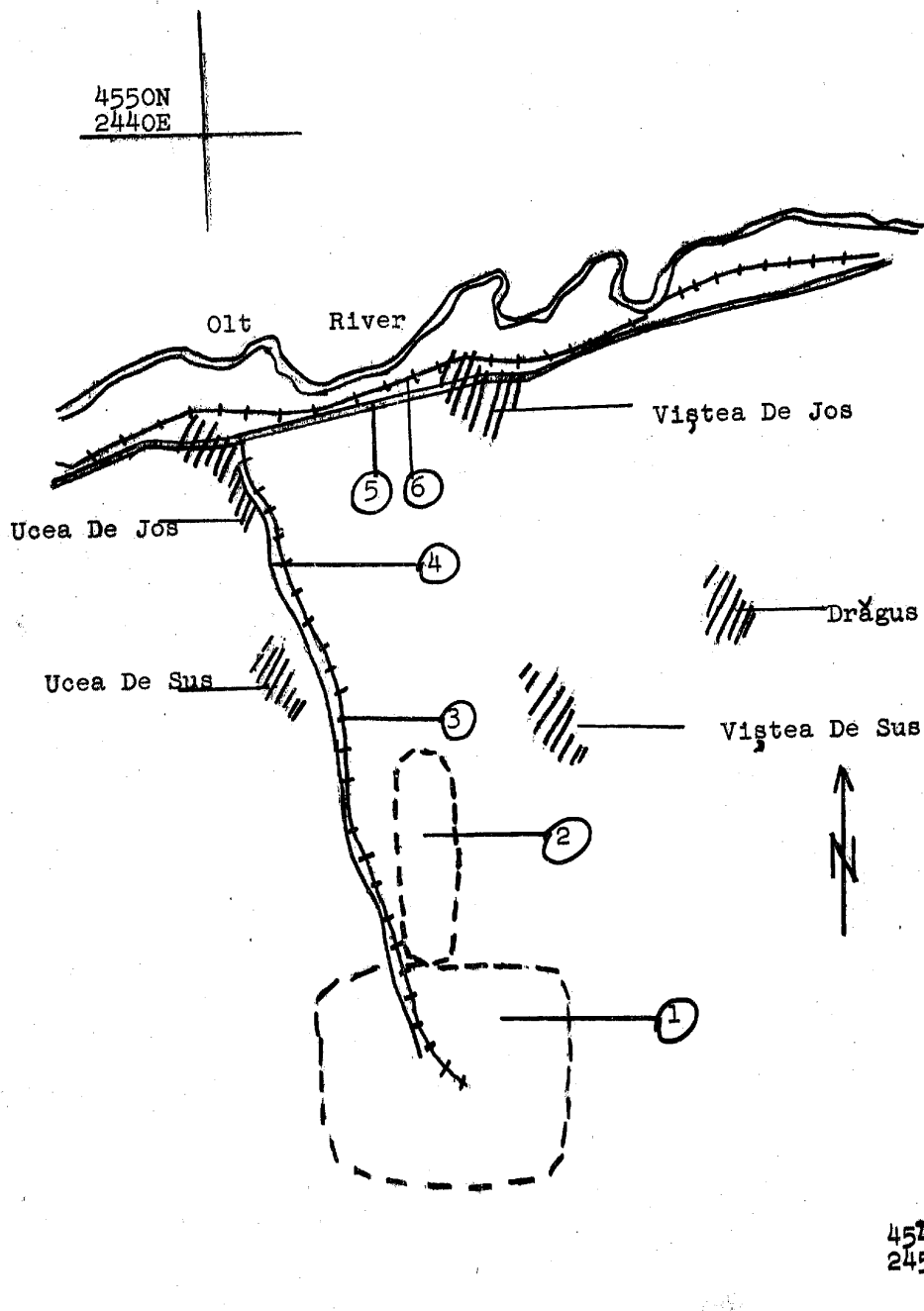
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Overlay of GSGS 4417, Sheet 3555, Brasov, Locations of Installations



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