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The following data were collected concerning the iron and steel industry in various parts of Rumania.

1. The Rumanian Government nationalized the iron and steel industry in June 1948, but the five-year plan was not started until 1951. It was preceded by two one-year plans. The 1949 plan was aimed at an increase in production of 40 percent over 1948. The extraction of iron ore went from 209,000 tons in 1948 to 324,000 tons in 1949; the production of castings went from 190,000 tons to 275,000 tons; and that of crude steel increased from 340,000 tons to 458,000 tons. The 1949 plan included the reconstruction of three blast furnaces and two Siemens-Martin furnaces (blast furnaces), as well as the construction of several new Siemens-Martin furnaces, two batteries of coke furnaces, and the construction of two new rolling mills which would be completed in the following year.
2. The 1950 plan included an increase of 19 percent in crude steel, 16 percent in castings, and 16 percent in iron ore. The actual production was 395,000 tons of iron ore, 335,000 tons of castings, and 558,000 tons of crude steel. The new investments planned were: a large-capacity blast furnace, some Martin furnaces, an electric furnace, the completion of the rolling-mills begun the previous year, and the construction of a rolling mill for steel alloys. Actually, four new Martin furnaces were constructed, the mill for steel alloys was constructed, and a blast furnace was reconstructed.
3. The five-year plan includes production of 375,000 tons of castings, 640,000 tons of steel and 442,000 tons of rolled steel for 1951; for 1952, the plans are for 590,000 tons of castings, 730,000 tons of steel, and 530,000 tons of rolled steel. For 1955 (sic), plans are for 800,000 tons

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of castings, 1,252,000 tons of steel, and 828,000 tons of rolled steel. The chief objectives of the five-year plan are the development of new deposits of iron ore. The construction of five new blast furnaces of a daily capacity of 320 tons each (the present capacity varies between 110 and 180 tons), and at least five new Siemens-Martin furnaces, of which four with a capacity of 130 tons will go to Hunedoara.

4. The program also includes the reconstruction of two blast furnaces, nine Martin furnaces, four rolling mills, a pipe factory with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons, of which 120,000 tons are seamless pipes, and factories producing ferromanganese and other ferro-alloys. The USSR is expected to furnish coke furnaces with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons, the setting up of an iron ore center, and rolling mills for steel sections and sheet metal for the manufacture of tin. Finally, the plan provides for the reconstruction and modernization of the factories of Hunedoara and Resita; work has already begun at Hunedoara.
5. The 1951 program provided for the construction of two new blast furnaces: one at Hunedoara and one at Calan. It included the construction of a new pipe factory and the setting up of forges and foundries, the exploitation of two new coal fields, and the setting up of new coke furnaces at Hunedoara.
6. A new five-year plan has been announced which provides for the annual production of two million tons of crude steel by 1960.
7. In 1951, the countries of the Eastern bloc produced slightly more than 40 million tons of crude steel, which is hardly sufficient, considering the territory of the USSR and its satellites, and their steel and iron needs. For example, official reports have shown that in the USSR and Hungary, the production of steel has progressed at a slower rate than the expansion of mechanical industry. The same is probably true for the other countries, which suffer from a chronic shortage of steel. With mechanical construction being demanded in these underdeveloped areas, it is probable that the demand for steel will not be satisfied within the next ten years.
8. Since the iron ore deposits in Rumania are not too large, a production of two million tons of crude steel planned by 1960 assumes the furnishing of iron ore by outside sources. It is not certain that this will be available. Russia, the chief source of supply, has its own program of expansion which provides for production of 60 million tons of crude steel by 1960, and will thus have the priority on available iron ore. The minerals of Krivoi Rog are about the only source on which Rumania could draw, but other satellites such as East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia will also have to be supplied from that area. However, Rumania could offer oil in exchange.
9. The lack of coal that can be turned into coke is another shortage which handicaps the Rumanian steel industry. The plans for 1955 provide for a sufficient coke-making capacity, but the supplying of these new installations will be a problem. Imports can come from Poland and Russia, but the expense of shipping by rail from Poland would be extremely large, while Russian coal can be transported by water. The other raw materials, for the most part, are in sufficient supply, but the lack of iron ore and coke are the problems which confront the iron and steel industry in Rumania.

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