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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Danugran Company, until August 1944, was a joint German-Rumanian company, in which the German capital was 66 percent and the remainder, Rumanian. The company collected and distributed grains. Its main office was in Braila. In August 1944, the company was taken by the Soviets and placed under the control and administration of the Office for the Administration of Soviet Companies and Properties (CASBI-Casa pentru Administrarea Societatilor si Bunurilor Sovietice). After 1946, when the above-mentioned organization was disbanded, the company came under the control of the Administration of the Soviet Properties (ABS-Administratia Bunurilor Sovietice) located at 21 Strada C. A. Rosetti in Bucharest. In 1949 the company was enlarged when it absorbed the previously merged five other former joint Rumanian-German companies in Braila (The Agromex, Dunarex, Agrex, Muller Cereal Export and the Hildebrand). In 1950 Danugran was also engaged in joint business activities with the Roehling company. In October 1950, Danugran was itself merged into the Semperit Cauciuc from Bucharest, a former joint Rumanian-Austrian company. The general manager of Danugran was, until 1948, Ioan Tomov. He is approximately 50 years old, married, and an engineer who studied in Germany and who speaks German, Rumanian, French, and Russian. After 1948 Tomov was transferred to the gold mines of Baia Mare. Tomov was not a member of the Communist Party.

2. After August 1944, Danugran was for a while engaged in the collection of corn for shipment to the USSR via Constanta. In 1946 the company collected 1,000 wine tanks which it delivered to a Soviet commission presided over by a Soviet captain named Sandagurski (fnu). The wine was delivered to the Soviet Union as reparations. In 1948 Danugran delivered 50,000 kilograms of pickles in barrels to the division headquarters of Soviet Unit No. 02806, then located in Braila.

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3. The Semperit Cauciuc (Rubber) Company was, until August 1944, a joint German-Rumanian company. After that date it became Soviet property under the control and the administration of the CASBI (until 1946) and ABS thereafter. In 1950 all assets of the Danugran Company were merged with those of the Semperit Cauciuc Company. The main offices of the company are located at 3 Strada Balaceanu in Bucharest. The Semperit Cauciuc also operates a tire recapping shop located at 26 Strada Barbu Vacarescu in Bucharest. The offices of the Braila branch of the Semperit Cauciuc are located in the former offices of the Danugran company. The manager of Semperit Cauciuc was, until June 1951, one Nicos Dimatos, a Greek-Rumanian.
4. The Semperit Cauciuc is engaged in the sale to Rumanian Government organizations and companies as well as Rumanian nationals, of miscellaneous used items and articles owned by the Soviet forces stationed in Rumania. For example:
 - a. From 1950 to 1952, Semperit Cauciuc received from Soviet Unit No. 59399 approximately 300,000 kilograms of used tires, mostly of American manufacture, in sizes ranging from 500/16 and 750/16 to 600/20 to 800/20. In 1951 the company also received from this same unit 60 vehicles of the following types: Opel Blitz, Mann Diesel, six and eight cylinder Fords, Chevrolets, Opel Kapitan, and GMC. In 1952, the company has thus far received 40 Praga and Opel Blitz trucks for sale.
 - b. The Soviet Unit No. 18904 also turned over used harness and other leather goods to Semperit Cauciuc for sale.
 - c. The Soviet Units Nos. 83432, 29488 and 35606 sold scrap iron (from used vehicles, tanks and arms) to Semperit Cauciuc.
5. Rubber inner tubes were sold by Soviet units for 35 old lei per kilogram. Semperit Cauciuc then resold these items for 135 to 140 old lei per kilogram. Rubber tires sold for 57 lei per kilogram. Scrap iron was sold for 0.40 old lei and resold for 3.50 to 3.55 old lei per kilogram. Cast iron was sold at 0.45 old lei and resold for 1.45 old lei per kilogram. The Soviet Army vehicles for sale were priced from 80,000 old lei to 150,000 old lei. One five-ton Renault truck sold for 200,000 old lei and resold for 350,000 old lei. Usually the profit on the resale of the vehicles ranged from 50 to 75 percent. All profits resulting from the sale of Soviet Army properties are turned over to the Administration of Soviet Properties (ABS) with the exception of a seven percent commission earned by Semperit Cauciuc.
6. Usually old tires are sold to certain shoemakers who made a special type of moccasin (opinci) and to private owners of trucks and taxis. Since January 1952, however, private owners are no longer permitted to buy such items until all government organizations have been supplied with these items. There is a great demand for these rubber goods.
7. The Soviet Army vehicles are sold to private buyers. For all vehicles sold by Semperit Cauciuc the company issues a bill of sale in which it is stated that the vehicle was the property of ABS and a former "war trophy". These bills of sale are the documents proving ownership of the purchased vehicles. The vehicle and the bill of sale is taken to the Control Commission (Comisia de Verificare) in Galati where the vehicles are tested for mechanical defects which might endanger public safety. If the test is passed the vehicles are permitted to operate. A newly purchased vehicle may be operated only if the owner also possessed a traffic document (Foai de Circulatie) issued by the Traffic Division (Sectia de Circulatie) of the Militia. The traffic document fiscal permit is issued by the Tax Office

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of the Financial Division of the People's Council and costs 80,000 old lei per quarter. The licenses for vehicles operated in Braila bear the letters GL (for the Galati Raion) followed by a number.

8. The Semperit Cauciuc was usually notified by one Gavrilov (the 45 year old director of the A.B.S.) to contact one of the Soviet units which had something for sale. The transfer of property from the Soviet Unit to Semperit Cauciuc was usually done by the signing of a "proces verbal" by the "responsibles" of the two institutions. The quantities and prices were mentioned in the "proces verbal".

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