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1. The Rumanian Electric Power Plan provides for production of 1,196,000 kws of thermoelectric power and 764,000 kws hydroelectric power. Thermoelectric power is to provide 59.8 percent of the country's power; hydroelectric power is to provide 38.2 percent. Certain small power producing plants of uncertain classification are to provide the rest. The general total is to be 2,000,000 kws. These figures are for the period of one year. They are apparently to be reached between 1955 and 1960 and exceeded after 1960.

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2. By 1955, production is expected to reach the following levels: Total capacity 1,700,000 kws; available power 1,666,000 kws. By 1960 these figures are expected to be: total capacity 2,600,000 kws; available power 2,500,000. Thermoelectric power in 1955 is to reach 1,370,000 kws; in 1960, 1,765,000 kws. Hydroelectric power is to be 290,000 kws. in 1955; 735,000 kws. in 1960.

3. This compares with the following figures for 1950: Total capacity 740,000 kws; available power, 600,000 kws; thermoelectric 550,000 kws; hydroelectric 50,000 kws.

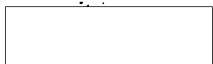
4. The Electric Power Plan provides for seven systems:

- Muntenia System
- Oltenia System
- North Moldavia System
- South Moldavia System (to include Rumanian Dobrogea)
- Central Transylvania System
- Northwest Transylvania System
- Southwest Transylvania System

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5. Distribution of the energy by 1960 will be according to the following tables:

Mines and industries	4,330,000,000 kw/hrs	
Electric traction	300,000,000	"
Street lighting	200,000,000	"
Trams and trolley buses	200,000,000	"
Water supply	120,000,000	"
Offices and shops	750,000,000	"
Rural consumption	230,000,000	"
Consumption by center, losses and misc.	870,000,000	"
Grand total	7,000,000,000	"

6. The great Stejar hydroelectric center on the Bistrita River, now called Vladimir Ilici Lenine, will have a capacity of 210,000 kws. The Izvorul Muntelui dam and lake will produce 300,000 ha¹. The thermoelectric power center of Filipestii de Padure and that of Doicesti will burn lignite. The thermoelectric power center of Petrosani in the Jiu Valley will burn second quality coal not used at all at present. It will produce 150,000 kws. The thermoelectric center of Valisoara and the hydroelectric power center of Raul Mare will supply the coal industry of the Jiu Valley. It will also supply the regions of Resita and Hunedoara, the Otelul Rosu industries, the Banat, and Southwestern Transylvania.

7. Of 13,000 Rumanian villages less than a thousand have electric power. Two thousand are now to be supplied with power, commencing with the machine and tractor stations.

8. The following measures will be taken in putting the new plan into executions:

- a. Creation of a factory for turbines at Resita.
- b. Development of the Vulcan factories at Bucharest to provide equipment for thermoelectric centers.
- c. Creation at Craiova of a factory to produce transformers and distributing equipment.
- d. Enlargement of existing factories such as Electro Precizia at Satulung; Electro Motorul at Timisoara, and Dinamo at Bucharest.
- e. Enlargement of the meter factory Vestitorul.
- f. Erection of a low tension factory in Bucharest this year.
- g. Establishment of a cable factory (isolated and non-isolated).
- h. Increase in number of capable workers from the existing 27,000 to 70,000 and training or discovery of more specialists and experts.

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1. Comment: The abbreviation "ha" is believed to be a European form of "ah", ampere hours.

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