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## RUMANIA

16 May 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 20

An agreement has been concluded between the "First Rumanian Explosives Factory" and the "Hermes" Vegetable Oil Refinery, which recently expanded its installations in order to produce nitroglycerine. The refinery agrees to turn over its entire production of nitroglycerine -- or at least 100,000 kilograms per year -- to the First Rumanian Explosives Factory.

23 May 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 21

Except for the State Powder Factory, the Rumanian explosives industry is limited to a single firm in Fagarae. This company has a capital of 89.2 million lei, operating power of 623 horsepower, and a payroll of 159 persons working in the following units: gelatine explosives, black powder, slow matches, and fuses.

The following amounts of raw materials were used in 1933:

Sulfuric acid	363 tons
Ammonium nitrate	80 tons
Glycerine	24.8 milliom lei.

The following were produced:

Aninit	9 tons
Ostralit	149 tons
Asetia	7 tons
Dacit	18 tons
Dynamite	386 tons

Also 338,000 balls of fuse material and slow fuses.

1 August 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie,"

1 August 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 31

The Copsa-Mica-Cugir plant has started production of nitroglycerine,

Copsa-Mica-Cugir

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nitrogenous compounds, and explosives.

The Petroseni Corporation has started production of activated charcoal in its Astiv Carbum plant; the material produced is to go to the new gas-mask factory.

1 August 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 31

The First Rumanian Explosives Factory is building a new plant for the production of TNT.

22 August 1936, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 34

A new corporation known as "Nitramonia" has been founded in Bucharest. Eighty percent of its capital is insured by the First Rumanian Explosives Company in Bucharest. The new company has a capital of 35 million lei and will produce mainly nitric acid and nitrates. The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, Dynamit-Nobel, Inc., Pressburg, and L. W. Bickford Smith, London, held stock in the new company.

29 July 1939,

The Nitramonia Company intends to set up a powder factory in Faragas (on the rail line between Kronstadt and Hermannstadt).

1 December 1939, "Machrichton for/Ansehhandel," No. 280

A new corporation, known as "Armona, was founded in Bucharest. It will have a capital of one million lei and will handle imports of arms ammunition, optical instruments, hunting equipment, etc.

1939, "Chim. o L'Ind."

Nearly all explosives factories in Rumanian belong to the State. The only one which does not is the "Sociotatea anonium de explosivă de la

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Faragas," in Transylvania; this is a private company, but the State has monopoly rights over the sale of products.

16 August 1940, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 33

Next to heavy chemicals, the explosives and detonating materials industry is the most important chemical sub-group. Yearly production has a value of about 13 million RM. Employees number between 1,200 and 1,300. At the beginning of 1939, 510.6 million lei were invested in this branch of industry.

Production is mainly in the hands of the First Rumanian Explosives Company in Bucharest, which produces about 1,000 tons per year of explosives and 120 to 130 tons of black powder. In its factory in Faragas the company also produces nitric and sulfuric acids and sodium bisulfate. Another enterprise in the explosives industry is the Nitramonia Corporation, which, however, manufactures only basic materials for the explosives industry. The sale of explosives is a State monopoly; it netted the government 12.1 million lei in 1937/38.

6 September 1940, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 35/36

The First Rumanian Explosives Company (Prima Societate Romana de Explosivi), in Bucharest, founded in 1920, has a capital of 110 million lei, part of which is State-owned. The Nobel combine also owns some of the stock, through the Dynamit-Nobel Corporation in Pressburg.

Production takes place in a large factory in Fagaras (Siebanburgen) employing 270 persons. It includes dynamite and explosives of all sorts, nitric and sulfuric acids, and sodium bisulfate. In 1937 the company turned over to the monopoly administration 982 tons of explosives and 125 tons of black powder.

Nitramonia Rumanian Corporation (Nitramonia, S. A. Romana), in

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Bucharest, with a capital of 70 million lei, was founded in 1936 by the First Rumanian Explosives Company and has a factory in Faragas where nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, and other basic materials for the manufacture of explosives are made.

25 July 1941, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 29/30

In 1940, 1,140 tons of explosives were sold by the monopoly office, compared to 1,252 tons in 1939. During the first quarter of 1941, 78 tons were sold. In 1940, 293,028 tons of salt were sold, 359,952 tons the previous year; 68,403 tons were sold during the first three months of 1941.

6 March 1942, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 9/10

The corporation "Campina Metallurgical Workshops" was founded in Bucharest with a capital of 50 million lei. Its purpose is to produce and sell ammunition and all materials necessary for national defense.

10 July 1942, "Chemische Industrie," No. 27/28

Sales of explosives by the monopoly decreased from 1,252 tons in 1939 to 1,140 tons in 1940 and 384 tons in 1941, as a result of territorial losses.

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