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PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN TO RAISE PRODUCTIVITY OF RUMANIAN ENTERPRISES

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Every effort is being made in the RPR (Rumanian People's Republic) to increase the productivity of labor. This is one of the steps in a campaign to improve the quantity and quality of production. Labor productivity exceeded the plan for the first 6 months of 1951. In the chemical industry, for example, the rise in labor productivity averaged 110.3 percent.

One of the methods used is the introduction of innovations and rationalization procedures. For example, at the 23 August plant 94 innovations or new work methods were introduced at a saving of 47,981,809 lei. At Sovrommetal in Resita 109 new methods were introduced leading to a saving of 90 million lei.

Competitions have led to the extension of the use of Soviet methods. For example, in the first half of 1951 in the machine-building industry 245 workers used the Kuznetsov method, 594 workers used the rapid-cutting method for metals, 1,769 used the Nina Mazarova method, 250 the Antonina Jandarova method, and 1,666 the Kotlyar method.

Many Stakhanovite workers became widely known for their achievements. Among them were Ion Furtuna, a lathe operator of Steagul Rosu [Steagul Rosu Railroad Car Plant?] and E. Teleky of Unio [Unio Railroad Equipment Plant?] who are already working on their 1952 quotas, leading miners Geza Copetin, Ion Ciupea, Ion Duli, Carol Student, and Gh. Irimie, who in August 1951 were working on their 1952 quotas, textile workers Aurelia Sarkaozi, Elizabetha Morar, and Rozalia Zahan, steelworkers Ion Garas and Iacob Nicolae, and lathe operators Nicolae Iutes and Nicolae Stuparu of the 23 August plant.

A second step in the campaign for better production was the organization of economy brigades throughout the country. At the Sovromtractor Plant 80 groups succeeded in saving 55,438,662 lei. At the 23 August plant, 56 individuals saved 2,803,640 lei and 122 groups were able to save 10,685,333 lei. The economy brigade of the SM Uzina [ISM Steel Mill?] in Hunedoara achieved economies of 2,803,640 lei. The Cheorgiu-Dej brigade of Steagul Rosu in Stalin saved tens of millions of lei.

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Enterprises have been spurred on to greater production. Among 30 plants which won the Red Banner for production were Sovrommetal of Resita, Steagul Rosu, the Grivita Rosie Atelier (Grivita Rosie Railroad Shop), Stanca Stanca Cement Plant? in Braila, the Tarnaveni chemical plant, Refinery No 1 of Sovrompetrol in Ploesti, the Herja mine in Baia Mare, and others.

The cost of production is being cut by the conservation of raw materials. Since raw materials constitute up to 70 percent of the total cost of production, every possible means of conserving them is being sought. Raw materials in the machine-building industry may be conserved by the standardization of products, and the discovery of parts requiring less metal. For example, Engineer Bragaru Parteni of Timpuri Noi Timpuri Noi Iron and Metals Plant? developed a compressor weighing 125 kilograms, as compared to the old type weighing 850 kilograms. Workers in Sovromtractor changed manufacturing methods in order to be able to use smaller quantities of nonferrous metals.

Nonferrous metals are being conserved through the use of scrap and wastes. The percentage of rejects must be reduced by cutting waste and by raising the quality of products. Rejects must be used in some manner. The principal cause of rejects and of the high consumption of raw materials, fuels, and electric power is the failure to respect established rules. Efforts to improve the quality of products and thus cut losses have been unsatisfactory. The metallurgical industry is especially guilty. At some enterprises the percentage of rejects rose in the second quarter 1951. At Steagul Rosu rejects reached 12 percent in lathe shops. At the 23 August plant this was 8.8 percent, at Progresul Progresul Railroad Equipment Corporation? in Braila, 18 percent. At the CSH (Hunedoara Iron and Steel Combine) the percentage of poor-quality steel during August 1951 was 11 percent, in Victoria Calan steel plant? 10.7 percent.

Collective enterprises must observe regulations for the reduction of the percentage of rejects. By a better organization of production processes and by the rationalization of techniques, rejects can be reduced to a minimum. In light industry Soviet methods have been applied to improve the quality of products. The Vlasov method used at Buhusi Buhusi Textile Mill? contributed to the improvement of the quality of weaving and reduced waste 4 percent.

The utilization of wastes constitutes an important source of materials. At Sovromtractor in Stalin, the Vasile Luca economy brigade saved 776,664 lei by the use of waste materials and scraps. Steagul Rosu saved 7,041,808 lei by using wastes. Bela Brainer Bela Brainer Knitting Mill? in Bucharest utilized odds and ends in the manufacture of children's garments and thus reduced cost prices of the various types of garments by 2.5 to 10 percent.

Economies are being made in the use of raw materials by the application of new methods. Sovrommetal in Resita reduced fuel consumption 2.8 percent for each ton of steel produced and 16.4 percent for each ton of silicon brick. Collectives in the sheet metal and furnace sections of the CSH have reduced coke consumption 1.9 percent for furnaces and 9.05 percent for sheet metal. The use of electric power has been reduced 6.6 percent. Steagul Rosu in Stalin cut consumption of fuel for Siemens Martin furnaces 21.6 percent and for the production of cast iron 32.4 percent. Electro-Precizia manufactures electrical instruments? in Sacele reduced the consumption of fuel, electrical energy, and water 3 percent, which constituted a saving of 6 million lei. Petroleum workers were able to reduce the use of electricity and fuel, achieving savings of 95,308,576 lei in honor of 23 August 1951.

Enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry were particularly successful. Bela Brainer in Bucharest achieved savings of materials of 1,423,500 lei by introducing new cutting methods. 30 Decembrie 30 December Textile Collective? succeeded in reducing the consumption of caustic soda 422,441 lei. The conservation of materials must be pursued even more vigorously. Iulia Radu

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of the cutting section of Flacara Rosie [Flacara Rosie Knit Goods Factory?] in Bucharest set an excellent example by saving 138 hides, which were sufficient to make 100 pairs of slippers.

The RPR needs increasingly large quantities of fuels. Fuel conservation will permit more production, and should be practiced everywhere. The IRE (Regional Electrical Enterprise) of Stalin reduced consumption norms so that it was able to conserve 6.8 billion horsepower, the equivalent of 690 tons of crude oil. With this quantity it was possible to produce 3,700 tons of clinker. The same cannot be said for the IRE in Galati, which exceeded consumption norms for fuels by 3 percent in the second quarter 1951, nor of the IRE of Bucharest, which exceeded norms 2 percent. In the entire electric power production sector 21 billion horsepower above the figure provided by the plan were consumed. This represented the equivalent of 2,100 tons of crude oil, enough to produce 13,125 tons of steel.

Steel enterprises were able to cut coke consumption. Plants under the Ministry of Metallurgical and Chemical Industries reduced consumption by 3 percent of the norm for the second quarter 1951, after having conserved 7,200 tons of coke in the first quarter. Furnace No 2 at GSH conserved enough coke in the first quarter 1951 to produce a potential 1,000 tons of steel.

Wood exploitation and processing industries were successful in saving waste. The wood enterprise in Stalin achieved an index of consumption of 99 percent of plan in the first quarter 1951, and saved 2,000 cubic meters of waste materials in the second quarter. The enterprise in Targu Mures realized an index of 98 percent in the first quarter 1951 and conserved 7,000 cubic meters in the second quarter.

Enterprises must make every effort to mobilize present reserves for the conservation of equipment. The Kuznetsov method is especially effective. At the Lupeni mines 36 mine railroad cars were reconditioned, and 400 meters of chain conveyers, 20 mine hammers, and other equipment were repaired. In the petroleum industry, tubing, gusher caps, fittings and other equipment were reconditioned for further use, thus avoiding the production of replacements.

Every effort is being made to find substitutes for nonferrous metals from cheap domestic sources. The results of competitions for the conservation of nonferrous metals have been remarkable. Thus, in the electrical equipment industry, savings in honor of 23 August 1951 totaled 51,094 kilograms, as compared with pledges of 17,095 kilograms. The 23 August plant, achieved a saving of 24,344 kilograms, as compared with pledges of 5,000 kilograms. Other industrial enterprises have also done their part. Filimon Sarbu [Filimon Sarbu Oil Factory?] conserved materials by building a nitrogen plant entirely of scraps. The products of this plant are superior to imported nitrogen compounds and permitted the saving of 10,144,389 lei in the first half of 1951. The Geamuri enterprise found a new method of manufacturing stained glass from domestic sources.

Mechanization of production has also led to greater volume of output. In the first half of 1951 mechanization led to greater achievements in the building of the Scanteia [publishing?] house by Sovromconstructia Enterprise No 1. Sovromconstructia Enterprise No 3 succeeded in raising labor productivity 13.8 percent through mechanization. In forest exploitation, mechanization of brigades has proved successful. The Bernat Andrei Combinat (Andrei Bernat [Forestry?] Combine) in Vatra Dornei reached the highest productivity in its sector, producing .936 cubic meter of wood per capita per hour, as compared with the previous figure of .750 cubic feet, as a result of mechanization. Timpuri Noi cut the production time of TN [Timpuri Noi?] 60 motors from 30 hours to 8 hours by installation of an assembly line.

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The use of new methods has also contributed to productivity. In light industry, especially in textiles, the use of the Voroshin method of cleaning machines and shops raised productivity 8.6 percent. Especially good results were obtained by Teba [Teba Cotton Mill?] in Arad. The use of the Samoilov method involving the parallel winding of 18 threads simultaneously raised productivity 34 percent. In construction proper organization of work and materials has led to greater achievements. At the 1 Mai plant of Sovrompetrol in Ploesti the introduction of two thread milling machines and three socket threaders quadrupled production and saved 5,000 hours of machining a month.

In general it has been found that productivity of an enterprise could be increased by greater use of machines within the work hours and by the extension of the working time of machines. The more efficient use of machines and equipment led Sovromleam to produce, in the second quarter 1951 alone, enough materials above the quota to build 2,370 workers apartments'. One of the chemical plants in Valea Calugare surpassed its index for the use of equipment by 2 percent, and in June 1951 was able to produce a supplementary 300 tons of sulfuric acid. In the wool industry the index of utilization of raw materials surpassed the plan for the second quarter 1951 by 4.9 percent. The Oltenia Cotton Mill surpassed its plan 14 percent. In contrast, a number of enterprises, such as Progresul, failed to fulfill plans for increased utilization.

A number of enterprises extended the use of machines beyond the regular duty hours, that is, they increased their indexes for extensive utilization. Thus, Progresul [Progresul Metallurgical Plant?] under the General Directorate of Machine and Heavy Equipment Construction improved the use of machine tools in the second quarter 1951 an average of 31 percent over the first quarter 1951. In contrast, Steagul Rosu remained 2 percent under the quota for the first quarter 1951.

Productivity has also been raised through the prevention of industrial accidents. Refinery No 1 in Ploesti lost 322 workdays because of accidents involving equipment in the first quarter 1951. Other enterprises do not make full use of equipment. Among those guilty of this error are: The Bornat Andrei Plant in Vatra Dornei, Bela Brainer in Bucharest, the Usina Chimice Romana (Rumanian Chemical Plant), and others.

A number of enterprises have been successful in the reduction of absences without cause. Thus, in the Herja mine, absences in the first half of 1951 were 54 percent less than in the second half of 1950. Similarly, at the Sovrommetal steel plant in Resita the number of absences was reduced 36.8 percent.

The following table shows the increase in labor productivity in two typical plants which have instituted the methods described above.

		<u>Labor Productivity (lei)</u>			<u>Av Savings (lei)</u>		
		<u>Jan</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Jun</u>
23 August,	Per worker	84,500	125,915	130,987	8,125	9,162	9,305
Bucharest	Per employee	57,500	94,013	99,788	9,151	9,959	9,900
Victoria,	Per worker	15,243	45,744	67,956	8,296	8,317	9,406
Arad	Per employee	11,673	34,400	52,651	8,837	9,117	10,097

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