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1. The Directorate of Manpower (Directiunea Generala al Bratelor de Munca), located off Strada Brezoianu, is under the direct control of the Ministerial Council and works in close cooperation with the Supreme Planning Commission, the Prisons Directorate, and the Danube-Black Sea Canal Works. The Manpower Directorate maintains a record of all skilled and semi-skilled labor in Rumania, based on the figures submitted by its subordinate organizations. It also registers the main labor requirements, endeavors to supply these by distributing the available labor in accordance with the system of priorities laid down by the Planning Commission, and trains skilled and semi-skilled workers.
2. The Directorate has three organizational levels: "territorial", i.e. the main divisions of Rumania; "regional", coinciding with the district administrative offices; and "local", at each local labor exchange. There are territorial labor directorates in each of the provincial capitals, including Iasi for Moldavia, Targu Mures for the new Transylvanian republic, and Timisoara for the Banat area. The regional offices are in the 22 district centers. There are local offices in each village Sfatul Popular (Council). In addition, every factory, collective, cooperative or office must have a representative of the Manpower Directorate.
3. About August 1951 a regulation was published requiring all state enterprises, factories and offices to keep duplicate records of all its employees, one copy of which must be sent to the local labor office. The record is entered on a form containing a space for personal data on the left side and for military data on the right. These forms are consolidated by the local office, and forwarded to the regional offices and from there to the territorial and head offices. Factories and collectives, in making out their annual reports, must state their labor needs for the coming year, with the number of skilled and unskilled workers required. These applications

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are made out in triplicate and forwarded directly to the regional manpower office. This enables the Manpower Directorate to shift surplus labor as it becomes available. A register of unemployed is kept by the local labor office.

4. Local labor offices are required to establish training and re-training courses for workers by making use of the facilities of local factories, mines and collectives. Before the beginning of 1952 these training courses were under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, but administration and financing have now come under the Labor Directorates. Instructors are still supplied by the Ministry of Education. In Bucharest there are training courses of this type attached to most of the large factories, including the Matyas Rakosi (formerly Lemaitre) Works, the 23 August (formerly Malaxa) Works, Compextrol and Industria Bumbacului. There is a school for printers and typesetters in the Scanteia building. There are schools of mining at Petrosani and Baia Mare (where a graduate school of mining and metallurgy is also planned), schools for metal workers at Hunedoara and Resita, and a school at the Uioara Chemical Works. Most of these training schools have well-equipped workshops. The regular training schools are attended by young people under 18, who are maintained at hostels during their training. Workers over 18 are sent to re-training schools where instruction is more superficial. All workers graduated from these schools are placed by the Manpower Directorate.
5. There is a serious shortage of skilled labor, particularly in the heavy and chemical industries; this has been partly responsible for the failure to complete the Five-Year Plan. The Chemical Combine (formerly Pirotechnica) in Bucharest, for instance, has six skilled men to supervise 120 unskilled workers. An average of two of the skilled men are absent on sick leave; as a result, the factory is able to use only four of its eight furnaces, while the production plan was calculated on the basis of eight furnaces. The Ministry of Metallurgy and Chemical Industry has applied for permission to bring specialists from Hungary or Czechoslovakia. Originally it had been intended to bring skilled workers from [redacted] but this was forbidden by the Securitate for security reasons. Because of the shortage of skilled technicians Sovrompetrol has engaged an engineer, a certain Koenig, a specialist in deep-drilling, who was in prison for four years in the USSR as a counter-revolutionary. Koenig is considered politically unreliable. Negotiations are now in progress for the recruiting of Hungarian and Czechoslovak instructors for trade schools. 50X1-HUM
6. Negotiations have been begun for the establishment of a large chemical manufacturing combine located between Beius and Satu Mare, which is to process the rare earths found in that district. The enterprise is to be a joint Hungarian - Rumanian enterprise under Soviet control. The management is also to be half Rumanian and half Hungarian, with a Soviet General Manager and two Soviet advisers. Skilled labor is to be supplied by Hungary.
7. There has been passive resistance to the Manpower Directorate in Transylvania, particularly among the Hungarians. In 1949-1950, when work was begun on the Danube-Black Sea Canal Works, the Directorate appealed to artisans in Transylvania to volunteer for work on the Canal. Good rates of pay were being offered at the time, but the response was poor. At Targul Sacuesc, for instance, only two carpenters and three bricklayers came forward. Conditions for workers on the Canal have deteriorated considerably since 1950. Paid skilled labor is beginning to disappear since living conditions, particularly food and water, have become worse. As a result, an arrangement was made between the management of the Canal Works and the Prisons Directorate for prison labor, granting a one-in-three remission of sentence for skilled laborers willing to work on the Canal. It later developed that

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of 120 prisoners who volunteered for work at the Canal from Targu-Ocna, only three were really skilled; the rest had to be employed on unskilled work.

8. By 1951 not even the prisons could supply sufficient labor for the Canal, and some new method of recruiting labor had to be devised. It was then decided, upon recommendation of the Soviet advisers of the Canal Management, to establish separate labor battalions. In these battalions youths of bourgeois origin whose training in the regular army was not desirable could perform their equivalent of military service. The working conditions of the men of the labor battalions are similar to that of prisoners, except that the former have to supply their own clothing. Labor battalions were employed at the following places:
 - a. Bucharest: the Scanteia building, the Radio Palace, and the Opera.
 - b. Biczaz: the hydroelectric station, the dam and roads.
 - c. Black Sea-Danube Canal: punishment brigades only.
 - d. Large units were employed in the cotton plantations in the Dobrogea area and the Danube flats. Most of these were Transylvanians.
9. The original Prisons Directorate (Directiunea Penitenciariilor) was a part of the Ministry of the Interior. In 1950, as a result of the need for labor on the Canal, a new body was created known as Exterior Labor Department ~~of the Prisons Directorate (Directiunea Muncii Exterioare a Detinutilor)~~. By July 1952 the work on the Canal was about half done, but the pace had slowed down since the beginning of 1952. In July 1952 a larger number of prisoners was again sent, and work was speeded up again.
10. A brigade of about 220 prisoners revolted at Poarta Alba about July 1951. Two guards were killed during the fighting but it is not known how many prisoners were killed. The remainder were immediately distributed singly to various prisons.
11. In April or May 1952 a new law was published requiring workers to sign individual contracts with their places of work in addition to the collective contract. This contract binds them to remain in their place of work until a specified date, and holds that an endeavor on the part of workers to leave is sabotage. A further clause states that the employer is entitled not only to move the worker to branches and allied companies of the enterprise, but also to other enterprises if he sees fit. The contract remains valid despite the change. Following this law Sovrompetrol offered good working conditions for 12 mechanics and an unknown number of welders and building workers. These men were secured through the Manpower Directorate. When they had spent three months with Sovrompetrol they were transferred to the Canal without further warning. Several of the men refused to go and it was desired to apply the new sabotage law; however, instructions were issued that as individual contracts had not yet been concluded in all enterprises the law was not to be applied at this time.

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