1. There are the following two types of forced labor in Romania:

   a. Quasi Military Service: The sons of the bourgeois, former landowners, Kolaks, et cetera, are not allowed to do military service. Instead they are conscripted for forced labor on building projects and are liable for a total of two years' service. They are taken from their homes, usually at night, by the Militia and brought to a concentration point. Here they are issued a grey uniform and dispatched to the place of their future work. They do not necessarily serve their two years at one stretch, either because the work may be completed before the time is up or because further drafts result in a surplus of laborers. When they are freed they are given a paper certifying that they have done a certain number of days or months of quasi-military service. They are eligible to be called at any time until their full period of two years has been completed. While on the work they are paid seven lei and five cigarettes per month. Possession of a certificate of having been engaged on quasi-military service instead of full military service is a sure guarantee that the holder will not find any work on his release.

   b. Punitive: Punitive forced labor can be given by an administrative act without trial up to a maximum of five years. It is given for such offenses as having been a member of the libraries or having gone to see a film. It is not necessary for the offender even to be told the nature of his offense nor the duration of his sentence. No pay is given and food conditions are extremely poor. Reportedly, the food has recently improved on orders from Moscow. Approximately fifty percent of the workers on the Black Sea-Danube canals project are doing punitive forced labor.

2. Political offenders, who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding five years, do not do forced labor. They are sent to special prisons for long-term political convicts where they do hard labor.