

MAR 1952 51-4C

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION FROM  
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Rumania  
SUBJECT Political - Party training, schools, universities  
Economic - Manpower, training, institutes  
Scientific - Medical, research, institutes  
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers, monthly periodicals, book  
WHERE PUBLISHED Bucharest, Paris  
DATE PUBLISHED 1938-30 Sep 1953  
LANGUAGE Rumanian, French

DATE OF INFORMATION 1938, 1953

DATE DIST. / 2 Mar 1954

NO. OF PAGES 25

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794 OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

RUMANIAN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES; PARTY TRAINING

Summary. The following report provides information on the history of Rumanian higher educational and scientific institutes, and on present higher agricultural, economic, scientific, and medical institutes, intermediate trade schools, and the Rumanian Workers Party education system. The information was gathered from newspapers, periodicals, and books published in Bucharest, and from a French scientific periodical. Approximately 150 of the principal Rumanian research and educational institutes and schools are covered.

In the Rumanian press, reports on agricultural training show that agricultural institutes have not contributed adequately trained specialists or useful research in the country's effort to overcome a chronic food shortage. The higher economic institutes develop and plan the manufacture of new products in various industrial fields, and train specialists. They contribute engineers needed for the industrial expansion called for by the Five-Year Plan. The polytechnic and other higher scientific institutes train engineers and specialists and carry on research for industry, as, for example, in the development of special steels. The higher medical institutes train personnel, fight diseases, and treat patients. The Institute of Inframicrobiology, for example, has eradicated the "old erroneous concepts in science" and has substituted Soviet concepts. The technical trade schools provide the country with skilled manpower in all fields of industry. They are organized under the labor reserve system, the Ministry of Education, and individual ministries. The party schools are streamlined and are given more specific tasks by a decree of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party.

[Redacted Box]

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION		<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>		DISTRIBUTION			
STATE	NAVY	NSRB					
ARMY	AIR	FBI					

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

This is the first time that Rumanian official sources have permitted the publication of data offering an over-all picture of the expansion of education and research under the present regime.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

#### I. HISTORY OF RUMANIAN HIGHER INSTITUTES

In 1938, Rumania had the following higher educational institutes:

1. Universities in Bucharest, Cernauti, Cluj, and Iasi, each with a department of law, a department of letters and philosophy, a department of theology, a department of science, a department of human and veterinary medicine, and a department of pharmacy.
2. Polytechnic institutes in Bucharest and Timisoara.
3. An Academy of Architecture in Bucharest.
4. Academies of fine arts in Bucharest and Iasi.
5. Academies of music and dramatic arts in Bucharest, Cernauti, Cluj, and Iasi.
6. Agronomic academies in Bucharest and Cluj.

The University of Iasi was founded in 1860, the University of Bucharest in 1864.

A Rumanian law of 31 August 1863 drew up a detailed plan for the organization of modern higher scientific schools. On 4 December 1855, the School of Simple Surgery, with an enrollment of 50 students, was inaugurated in connection with the military hospital of the Mihai Voda (Prince Michael) Monastery. In 1857, this became the School of Medicine and Pharmacy. In 1859, a school for boarding and day students was set up at the civil hospital of the Eforie Hospital Foundation in Bucharest. These various schools were combined to form the Faculty of Medicine in 1864. The Faculty of Medicine had the following departments: histology, human and comparative physiology, medical and physical chemistry, surgical chemistry, prosthesis and bone-setting equipment, general pathology and therapeutics, clinical and applied therapeutics, theoretical obstetrics, childbirth and infant care, and hygiene and legal medicine. In addition, there were courses in botany, zoology, materia medica, and formulas. There were also clinics in child care, ophthalmology, syphilology, and dermatology.

The Faculty of Medicine also included a department of pharmacy and a higher veterinary school to train civil and military veterinarians. The medical faculty granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The department of pharmacy and the veterinary school gave diplomas.

Another scientific institute, the Faculty of Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, had the following departments: introduction to calculus, higher algebra, differential and integral calculus, elementary and rational mechanics, descriptive geometry, theoretical geodesy, astronomy, linear topography and topographical drawing, physics, general chemistry, mineralogy and geology, zoology, physiology, and botany. Engineering and forestry schools were later added. This faculty eventually became the Polytechnic School in Bucharest.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

The Pantelimon Agricultural Institute, formed in 1832 by Stirbei Voda, became the Academy of Higher Agronomic Studies. The academy offered the following fields of study: elements of physics, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, agricultural meteorology, rural engineering, rural constructions and surveying, botany, forestry, gardening, apiculture, sericulture, agricultural accounting, animal husbandry, and rural economics. In 1867, the course in forestry was expanded to form the Central School of Agriculture and Forestry. This school was moved to Herastrau in 1868. Similar institutions were established in Chisinau and Cluj at the time of the agricultural reforms.

The law of 1864 establishing the University of Bucharest provided for an elective rector. In 1884, the University took over the School of Theology, but this unification was not officially recognized until 1890.

Prior to 1886, students could register at the School of Medicine even if they had not completed the lyceum. A law of 1886 forbade the school to admit nongraduates and provided that only students who had previously completed the lyceum could be granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon graduation from the School of Medicine. In 1887, three departments were added: a surgical clinic, an experimental and bacteriological pathology laboratory under Victor Babes, and a medical clinic. In 1890, the Institute of Surgery was formed.(1)

In 1872, a French medical doctor, Charles Davila (later General Davila), was entrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest by King Charles I. Davila at the same time organized the military health service. He set up a library, laboratories, and classrooms in old buildings made available to him. The curriculum which he prepared was very advanced for that time, particularly in hygiene and prophylaxis. During the war of 1877-1878, he organized ambulances for the rapid evacuation of the wounded. Davila died in 1884.

Assaki (fnu) who followed Davila, was the first Rumanian surgeon of the Pasteur era. Assaki had been professor of clinical surgery at Lille, France, before being called to Bucharest. He brought about a revolution in Rumanian medicine through the introduction of antiseptics and asepsis in surgery. He performed outstanding research on the regeneration of severed nerves.

The work of Assaki was carried on by Thomas Jonnesco, one-time professor of anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. Jonnesco collaborated with Prof Paul Poirier in a treatise on anatomy. He was one of the first to employ surgery of the cervical sympathetic nerve and intra-rachidian surgery.

His pupil Jurava (fnu) demonstrated his ability as an anatomist by publishing Les Quinze Lecons d'Anatomie (The Fifteen Lessons of Anatomy), which served as a text for an entire generation. Next came Herescu (fnu), pupil of Guyon (fnu) at the Necker Hospital medical school. He became the first holder of the newly created chair in urology.

Jean Cantacuzino, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, came to Bucharest to occupy the chair in experimental medicine. He became Rumanian Minister of Health and enforced the use of curative and preventive vaccines. Thanks to him, Rumania was the first country after France to use the Calmetter-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis in children.

During World War I, France sent a military mission headed by General Berthelot (fnu), and including Clunet (fnu) and Durfraiche (fnu). The last two named perished in the fight against exanthematic typhus.

In clinical medicine were Marcovici (fnu) and Calinderu (fnu), both trained in Paris; Stoicescu (fnu) and Buicliu (fnu). Cornil (fnu) and Victor Babes were early researchers in bacteriology. The latter was founder of anatomical pathology and bacteriology in Rumania. The present Babes Institute in Bucharest

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

bears his name and has continued his studies. The antirabies institute founded by Babes was the first in Eastern Europe. Lanceriaux (fnu) and Paulescu (fnu) were among the first to study endocrine glands. Pierre Marie and Marinescu (fnu) published early works on nerve cells and diseases of the nervous system. Marinescu was the founder of the School of Neurology in Bucharest. Other early researchers were Poirier, Tomas Jonescu, Dastre (fnu), and Florescu (fnu). Professor Guiart (fnu) of Lyon was called to take the chair in history of medicine when the University of Cluj was founded. Prof A. Boivin of Strasbourg became the first holder of the chair in biochemistry at Cluj.

Before World War I, the Rumanian schools of medicine enjoyed such prestige that students came from Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Serbia to take courses in Bucharest, Cluj, Iasi, and Timisoara.(2)

A law of 1894 provided for the organization of national professional societies in Rumania. The Engineering Society was the first to be organized in 1894. The 15 others, in chronological order, are as follows: Geological Society, 1906; Geometry and Building Society, 1908; Architectural Society, 1921; Chemical Society, 1921; Accounting Society, 1921; Legal Society, 1921; Forestry Society, 1923; Veterinary Society, 1926; Society of Agricultural Engineers, 1927; Technical Military Society, 1932; Statistical Society, 1932; Cooperative Accountants and Employees Society, 1932; Medical Society, 1933; Pharmaceutical Society, 1933; and Educational Society.(1)

## II. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Prof Avram Bunaciu is rector of the C.I. Parhon University in Bucharest. He welcomed incoming students and received guests in the rooms of the department of jurisprudence on 14 September 1953.(3) The university is now offering a new 3-year specialized course with majors in quantum mechanics, hydro-mechanics, differential geometry, physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, phytopathology, stratigraphy, history of the RPR (Republica Populara Romana, Rumanian People's Republic), bases of Marxism-Leninism, dialectic and historical materialism, political economy, Rumanian language, and Rumanian literature.(4)

The university has also announced the opening of a new special department for workers (Facultatea muncitoreasca). The department will have 770 students from industrial enterprises, collectives, small farms, etc. It prepares students for technical institutes and social science departments. The curriculum covers 2 years.(5)

The department of journalism was set up in 1952 to train newspapermen. Individual courses, covering theory, practice, and Communist ideology, are as follows: Journalistic theory and practice, Marxism-Leninism, political economy, dialectic materialism, history, Rumanian and world literature, foreign languages, geography, diplomatic history, native art, shorthand, etc. Graduates, upon completion of the regular 4-year course, have one year of on-the-job training and then take the state examination. They are subsequently assigned to daily newspapers, press agencies, or radio stations. A candidate for the department of journalism must present the following records at registration: an explanation of why he wishes to study journalism and an intermediate school diploma (Certificatul de absolvire a scolii medii) or baccalaureate degree. Graduates of intermediate technical and intermediate technical trade schools under the Ministry of Public Education, as well as graduates of pedagogical schools in the classes of 1951, 1952, or 1953, must present proof of qualifications for higher education. A candidate must also submit a certificate from the people's council of the locality in which his parents or guardians reside (certificatul de tip eliberat de sfatul popular), a receipt for the 5-lei admission tax, and two 6 x 9 centimeter photographs.(6)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

The mathematics and physics department of the C.I. Parhon University is scheduled to hold entrance examinations for evening course candidates on 25 September. The evening curriculum covers 5 years.(7) The mathematics and physics, jurisprudence, and philology departments offer correspondence courses.(8) Faculty members of the department of geology and geography spent their 1953 vacations gathering mineral samples. During the vacation, the departmental library obtained many new books and the laboratories acquired new equipment.(9) The department of biology is carrying on research at Lake Snagov to determine why the fish of the lake are decreasing in number and becoming less edible.(10)

State awards to faculty members for the 1952-1953 academic year were as follows: The Order of Labor (Ordinul Muncii), Class I-a, was awarded to professors Gheorghe Calinescu, I.G. Murgulescu, and Simion Stoilov. The Order of Labor, Class II-a, was awarded to professors Gheorghe Murgeanu and Nicolae Salageanu. The Order of Labor, Class III-a, was awarded to professors Militaiade Filipescu, Dumitru Macrea, and Gheorghe Vranceanu. Those earning the Medal of Labor (Medalia Muncii) were laboratory technicians Carolina Frantz and Gheorghe Gaman, and professors Ion Ionascu, Gheorghe Mihoc, Adriana Murgoci, and Eugen Stanescu.(11)

2. The Victor Babes University in Cluj registered 1,000 more students in 1953 than in 1952. It offered 25 percent more scholarships in 1953. The classrooms, the dispensary, and the heating plant were repaired during the vacation. Equipment in the chemistry and natural sciences laboratories was brought up to date. The university's 13 libraries acquired 1,900 new books and numerous subscriptions to specialized periodicals and newspapers.

The Victor Babes University is opening a new special department for workers. Students will be selected from industrial enterprises.(12) Entrance examinations for evening and correspondence courses in the mathematics and physics department were announced for 4 October 1953 by the Ministry of Higher Education.(13) The departments of natural science and jurisprudence also announced correspondence courses.(8)

The following state prizes were awarded to faculty members of the V. Babes University: Order of Labor, Class I-a, Prof Raluca Ripan; Order of Labor, Class II-a, professors Teodor Angheluta and Tiberiu Popovici; Medal of Labor, professors Gheorghe Calugareanu and Dumitru Iacob, and laboratory technician Sabin Tolan.(11)

3. The Bolyai University in Cluj is now offering a 3-year specialized curriculum with majors in Hungarian language and Hungarian literature.(4) The mathematics and physics and the natural sciences departments of the university are offering correspondence courses.(8)

The following members of the Bolyai faculty were awarded the Medal of Labor for the 1952-1953 academic year: professors Ernest Gall, Tihomir Laslo, and Zoltan Torok.(11)

4. The Alex. I. Cuza University in Iasi is offering a new 3-year curriculum with majors in the theory of relativity, algebra, geometry, differential and integral calculus, organic chemistry, zoology of invertebrates, animal physiology, and physical geography.(4) The mathematics and physics department offers evening and correspondence courses.(13)

The following state prizes were awarded to faculty members of the Alex. I. Cuza University: Order of Labor, Class II-a, Prof Octav Meyer; Order of Labor, Class III-a, professors Ion Creanga, Constantin Gheorghiu, and Stefan Precopiu; Medal of Labor, Lecturer Mihai Teodosia.(11)

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

5. The Two-Year Pedagogical Institute (Institutul Pedagogic de 2 ani) in Bucharest announced that it would hold entrance examinations. The examinations are open to graduates of existing lyceums, intermediate technical schools, and intermediate technical trade schools. In addition, graduates of former theoretical, industrial, and commercial lyceums, and of former normal schools will be admitted. Graduates of intermediate technical trade schools, intermediate trade schools, and pedagogical schools in the classes of 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953 can be admitted upon receipt of notification from their schools.

Registration is carried out by individual departments and sections of the institute. A candidate must fill out and submit a registration form (declaratie tip de inscriere) between 1 July and 14 August 1953. This form must be accompanied by a birth certificate (extrasul de nastere) and a certificate of citizenship (Certificat de Cetatenie). In addition, an older graduate /of a pre-Communist-regime school/ must enclose his degree (Diploma de bacalaureat) or diploma (Certificatul de absolvire). A graduate of an intermediate technical, an intermediate technical trade, or a pedagogical school in the class of 1951, 1952, or 1953 must enclose a certificate (dovada de repartizare) stating that he is qualified for higher education. A candidate must also enclose a certificate from the people's council of the locality in which his parents or guardians reside. In addition, a certificate of authorization (certificat judiciar) from the parents or guardians is necessary. A health certificate (Certificat de sanatate) must be obtained from the student polyclinic or from the health service. This certificate is drawn up by the Ministry of Health and shows that the student has no diseases which will prevent his taking courses. Finally, the student must have a receipt for the 5-lei admission tax and two 6 by 9 centimeter photographs.(14)

Correspondence courses are offered by the Natural Sciences-Geography Section of the institute.(8)

6. More than 14,000 professors and teachers of the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune are taking courses for teachers in Targu-Mures, Miercurea-Ciuc, and Sfantul Gheorghe. Courses began on 7 July. Directors of 7-year schools and professors in various specialized fields are taking courses in Targu-Mures. Courses include political conferences, general teaching conferences and seminars and conferences on natural sciences, physics, mathematics, and geography. Courses are being offered for Russian language professors and teachers in 4-year schools in Miercurea-Ciuc and Sfantul Gheorghe. In addition, 42 professors and teachers from the Hungarian Autonomous Regiune have been sent to Cluj to study Hungarian language and literature.(15)

7. Prof Dumitru Dinicu of the Ciprian Porumbescu Conservatory was awarded the Order of Labor, Class II-a, for the 1952-1953 academic year.(11)

8. The Gheorghe Dima Conservatory of Music is located in Cluj.(16)

9. The Institute of Architecture in Bucharest offers various courses of specialization in architecture.(4)

10. The Ion Mincu Institute of Architecture in Bucharest advertised its urgent need for cooks, purchasers, and warehousemen.(17)

11. The Ion Andreescu Institute of Plastic Arts is located in Cluj.(16)

12. The Institute of Higher Education in Cluj has been aided by the city people's council in obtaining more housing.(12)

13. The Institute of Foreign Languages in Bucharest offers correspondence courses in English, French, and German.(8)

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

14. The Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of the RPR is located in Bucharest. Assistant director is Prof Dimitrie Macrea.(18)

15. The Institute of Physical Culture and Sport in Bucharest is one of the higher educational institutions offering correspondence courses.(8)

16. The Szentgyorgyi Istvan Institute of the Theater is in Cluj.(16) One of its faculty members, Prof Stefan Braborescu, received the Order of Labor, Class III-a, for his achievements during the 1952-1953 academic year.(11)

17. Entrance examinations for evening and correspondence courses in Russian language and literature at the Maxim Gorki Institute in Bucharest were announced by the Ministry of Higher Education.(15)

### III. HIGHER AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES

Agricultural training in the RPR is provided by institutes, intermediate agricultural schools, and trade schools.(19) In 1949, the country had three departments of agronomy and one department of veterinary medicine, with a total of 800 students. In 1953, the country has 19 departments of agronomy, with approximately 7,500 students, in six universities.(20) There are 98 intermediate agricultural schools attended by more than 29,000 students. In addition, 162 schools and courses train an additional 22,000 students to be tractor men, brigade chiefs, agricultural agents, and specialists in vegetable and grape raising.(19) The more advanced schools turn out specialists in agricultural mechanization, agronomy, animal husbandry, agricultural improvements, forestry, viticulture, and horticulture (21) The 98 intermediate agricultural schools are under the Directorate of Education (Directia invatazantului) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Of these schools, 27 specialize in one field of agriculture; 15 in animal husbandry, 8 in veterinary medicine, 6 in viticulture, etc. [sic]. The specialized schools are attended by more than 21,000 students.(22) In addition, the country has 27 agricultural experimental stations.(23)

Assistant Minister of Agriculture C. Ene, in a recent analysis of the agricultural training situation, declared that these schools were not fulfilling their duties adequately. He declared that agricultural education is unsatisfactory. In his analysis, he stated that agriculture has remained behind other fields in the general development of the Rumanian economy. The increased need for agricultural products has created a need for mobilizing farm workers to increase their per hectare production of crops and to raise the productivity of animals. Technicians and trained workers must have an important role in the fight to liquidate this lag. Consequently, the state has devoted a great deal of attention to the training of agricultural specialists.

However, he continued that agricultural education as a whole has not met this need. Teachers are not well prepared. Graduates of some intermediate agricultural schools show poor training when taking examinations for entrance to higher educational institutions. Numerous errors have also been made in scientific research in agriculture. Institutes of higher education, as well as intermediate agricultural institutes, have not fulfilled their research potential. They have not devoted their attention to research fields related to the present need for more food and other farm commodities. Too few students engage in research. Institutes do not take advantage of local agricultural enterprises to give their students practical experience in the use of machinery. Schools do not have enough classroom space. He stated that one possible solution is the extension of agricultural courses in institutes of higher education to 5 years.(24)

1. The N. Balcescu Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic "N. Balcescu") in Bucharest is one of the most important agricultural institutes in the country.(20) It specializes particularly in pedology, general agriculture, genetics

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

and plant improvement, viniculture, nutrition of domestic animals, and contagious diseases of domestic animals.(4) It has a department of agricultural mechanization (13), a department of zoology, and a department of agriculture.(25) Despite its important position, however, the institute has been operating inefficiently. Improvement has been seen in the work of the professors of machine repair, fruit culture, and vegetable culture. However, the department of agriculture, animal husbandry, mechanization, and veterinary medicine have no overall plan for operations or scientific research. For example, the department of veterinary medicine devoted its research to minor topics which could contribute nothing to the progress of Rumanian agriculture. Research on forestry improvement, under Prof I.M. Gheorghiu, the study of socialist agricultural enterprise, under department head Prof S. Vrejba, and other fields have not been directed toward aiding the national economy.

Other department heads have also failed to apply their research plan, delegating supervision of research to lecturers. Disciplinary cases have arisen in the following departments: general agriculture, animal hygiene, veterinary pathology, and reproduction and artificial insemination. The activities of Prof Gh. Stefanescu, who holds the chair in small animal husbandry, and of the professors of large animal husbandry, animal nutrition, and botany have not been satisfactory. Prof D. Bernaz, who holds the chair in viniculture, and Prof A. Moraru, who holds the chair in agricultural machinery and is at the same time prorector, must improve their work. The faculty is poor from the point of view of publications. The 14 student science clubs, with a membership of 350, have suffered from poor direction.

In 1952, the institute started a 3-year course in the training of teachers for higher educational and scientific institutes. The curriculum, which was taken by nine candidates, offered genetics, pedology, viniculture, and botany. The program proved to be unsatisfactory, however.

The Ministry of State Farms has tried to assist the institute by providing transportation and the opportunity to visit farms for research purposes. However, the institute did not take sufficient advantage of this aid to give its students practical experience. The institute as a whole failed to aid the progress of agriculture, a field in which the state has made such great investments. (20)

2. The Institute of Agronomic Research (Institutul de Cercetari Agronomice) in Bucharest is headed by Traian Savulescu, chairman of the Academy of the RPR. The institute tests the use of Soviet methods in Rumania and works with experimental stations.(26)

3. A new Agricultural-Veterinary Institute (Institutul agro-veterinar) has been set up in Bucharest. It will have seven departments and 3,000 students.(21)

4. The Agronomic Institute in Cluj has done much to train students in agricultural practice and theory. The institute has two outstanding researchers, Rudolf Palocsay and Iona Pana.(11) Fruit and grape researchers under Palocsay are studying the possibility of raising citrus fruit in Cluj.(10) Other research is in progress on the protection of plants (4), development of improved varieties of grains, and the transformation of winter wheat into spring wheat.(10) Prof Andrei Lazany of the institute was awarded the Order of Labor, Class III-a.(11)

5. The Agronomic Institute of Craiova was founded by the present regime. This institute prepares hundreds of students to become technicians on agricultural machinery, agronomic specialists, agricultural engineers, etc. The Institute has two departments, the department of agronomy and the department of agricultural machinery. Students lecture and obtain experience at state farms and MTS. They experiment with Soviet agricultural methods and try to acclimate

- 8 -

CONFIDENTIAL



50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

various plants to the Rumanian soil and climate at the institute's experimental farm in Cotofenii-din-Fata.(26) Prof Alexandru Buia of the institute was awarded the Medal of Labor.(11)

6. The Agronomic Institute in Iasi lacked classroom space, yet spent only 40 percent of its building fund.(21) Outstanding faculty members are Prof Nicolae Bucur, who was awarded the Medal of Labor. (11), and Prof Dumitru Rosca. (27)

7. The Institute of Forestry in Stalin has a department of forest culture and a department of forestry improvement. (4,25)

8. Intermediate technical agricultural schools (scolile medii tehnice) such as those in Gaesti, Medias, Turda, and Valea Calugareasca train agronomists, animal husbandry experts, mechanics, horticulturists, etc. Most of these schools have experimental farms. Sibiu has four schools of this type; however, none has its own farm. The Intermediate School of Agricultural Mechanization in Slatina has no land. The Intermediate Animal Husbandry School in Valenii-de-Munte has been operating without a farm for 2 years. Another problem is the fact that teachers are not adequately prepared, particularly in schools in Alba-Iulia, Giurgiu, and Strehia. In addition, only 130 of the 190 manuals needed for these schools have been published.(22) The Intermediate Animal Husbandry School in Radauti and the Intermediate School of Agricultural Mechanization in Filipesti-Targ lack experimental farms and good teachers.(19) Graduates of the Intermediate Animal Husbandry School in Roman have received very poor marks in the state examination for entrance to higher educational institutions. As a partial remedy to this situation, the Intermediate Animal Husbandry Schools in Roman and Turda will be given new buildings.(24) However, the Directorate of Education under the Ministry of Agriculture has done little to remedy the situation in these schools.(19)

#### IV. HIGHER ECONOMIC INSTITUTES

1. The ASIT (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor, Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians) supports the various branches of industry in the solution of production problems, particularly through conferences. Vice-chairman of the association is Prof Eng Stefan Balan; first secretary is Oliviu Russu, university lecturer. Since the beginning of 1952, the Central Council of the ASIT has been organizing conferences on important production problems in collaboration with the industrial ministries. These conferences have dealt with the application of Soviet scientific and engineering methods in the RPR. Various conferences have discussed coal, the production of steel from nodular graphite, the reduction of rejects in steel, the problem of fats in the RPR, the improvement of dyestuffs, etc.

A conference held in Targu-Mures was devoted to a discussion of losses in the sugar industry. The conference determined that more rapid handling and storage of sugar and a decrease in the so-called "undetermined" factors causing losses would solve the situation. Another conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Constructions and Construction Materials Industry discussed methods of cutting building costs through better planning. This was debated with representatives of the planning commissions and the State Committee for Architecture and Constructions. Conferences were held at Hunedoara to discuss the reduction of waste materials in furnaces. The Ministry of Chemical Industry submitted to an ASIT conference suggestions for expanding the production of synthetic fats in order to release animal and vegetable fats for food use. One conference studied substitutes for vegetable oils in the manufacture of varnishes and lacquers. As a consequence, the Ministry of Chemical Industry studied and produced fatty acids through the oxidation of paraffins.

- 9 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

The dye industry held a conference in Stalin to discuss the quality of dyes. Another conference was devoted to the cotton industry. A conference discussed methods for reducing the transportation cycle. The cyclic graph method in coal mining was debated in the Valea Jiului coal fields. As a result of one ASIT conference, the Institute of Metallurgy of the RPR Academy carried out successful experiments with nodular graphite in the preparation of compressed iron. (28)

2. Rumanian light industry is particularly aided by two important institutes. They are the Planning Institute for Light Industry (Institutul de Proiectari al Industriei Usoare) and the Institute for Textile, Hides, and Rubber Research (Institutul de Cercetari Textile, Pielarie si Cauciuc). In addition, institutes and research collectives of the Academy of the RPR have contributed to the development of new varieties of consumer goods, including plastics, dyes, rubber items, etc. The development of light industry has also been aided by conferences organized in various branches of light industry by the ASIT.(16)

The founding of the Planning Institute for Light Industry, in 1950, was occasioned by the need for standardization and expansion in existing enterprises in light industry. The institute draws up plans for new factories for textiles, footwear, glass, porcelain, and rubber, and supervises expansion of existing plants. It makes use of Soviet calculating methods, norms, and concepts in architecture and planning. In addition, the institute has received direct support through the collaboration of Soviet planners, technicians, technologists, hydrologists, builders, power specialists, fitters, sewage and water supply experts, and machine planners. The USSR has supplied the institute with plans for cotton and artificial fiber mills. As a result of this collaboration, two large projects -- a rubber combine and a textile combine -- were planned by the State Architectural Committee in 1953. In the past 12 months, the institute has drawn up 880 plans, including those for a new spare parts factory in Satu-Mare, a tile pipe factory in Turda, a cotton processing mill, a shoe factory, a dish plant, etc. In addition, plans were formulated for the modernizing of two cotton spinning mills, a sugar beet factory, etc.

Future plans call for greater emphasis on consumer goods production.(28)

3. The Institute for Textile, Hides, and Rubber Research was also founded in 1950. It has developed new processes for use in current production of light industrial items. For example, it developed a method of producing automobile tire cord from viscose instead of cotton, thus obviating the necessity for importing high grade cotton. Tires made by this method are superior to the old cotton cord tires. The institute developed a method for the rapid staining of leather. This cut the amount of tannin needed. The institute has also developed new glues, new textile machines, tanning materials, etc.(16)

4. The Institute for Textile, Hides, and Rubber Research has collaborated with the Institute of Light Industry in Iasi in studying the properties of fibers. It has also worked with the Institute of Agronomic Research in the improvement of animal fibers and in investigating the raising of abutilon, kenaf, yucca, hemp, ramie, and flax.(16)

5. The geological committee of the Institute for Research and Testing of Construction Materials (Institutul de cercetari si incercari de materiale de constructie) has been active in the location and exploitation of deposits of raw materials for the ceramics and glass industries of the Ministry of Light Industry. It is trying to eliminate the import of kaolin and special sand.(16)

6. Entrance examinations for the Institute of Constructions in Bucharest are scheduled for 15-25 August 1953. Short refresher courses in preparation for the examination will be presented at intermediate technical schools of the Ministry

- 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

of Constructions in Bacau, Braila, Buzau, Cluj, Constanta, Oradea, Stalin, and Targu-Mures, beginning 15 July. Examinations will be held for the following departments: the department of civil and industrial constructions, which trains engineers for planning and carrying out all kinds of industrial, municipal, and other types of constructions; the department of installations and equipment, which prepares engineers for planning and carrying out electrical, heating, ventilation, and health projects, for civil and industrial constructions, and for the planning, building, and repair of construction equipment; the hydro-technic department, which prepares engineers to plan and build dams, locks, sluices, navigable canals, municipal and industrial sewage and water systems; and the road department, which prepares engineers for planning and building roads, streets, and bridges.(29)

Correspondence courses at the Institute of Constructions cover the same subjects as regular courses but require 6 years of study. ASIT groups in principal cities organize study circles to aid correspondence students of the institute. The following correspondence courses are being offered during the 1953-1954 academic year: civil and industrial constructions, construction installations, construction equipment, water and sewage, economics and planning of constructions, and economics and planning of communal enterprises.

Evening courses, first set up in Bucharest in 1952, will include civil and industrial constructions, construction installations, and construction equipment.(30)

7. Sovromconstructia-IPRICIN (Institutul de Proiectari pentru Constructii Industriale, Institute for the Planning of Industrial Constructions of the Soviet-Rumanian Construction Enterprise) received the Red Banner in the field of construction planning from the Ministry of Constructions and Construction Materials Industries and the Union of Construction Workers.(31)

8. The Institute of Fishery Research (Institutul de Cercetari Piscicole) develops varieties of fish which are large, tasty, and disease resistant.(32)

9. The Institute of Food Industries (Institutul de Industrii Alimentare) in Bucharest specializes in food chemistry.(4) It has carried on research in frozen foods and in the control of microorganisms through freezing. The results of its research have been tested at cold storage warehouses No 1 and No 2 in Bucharest.(10) The institute offers a 4-year course. It has 25 laboratories. This institute, founded by the present regime, has graduated more than 200 engineers and expects to turn out 160 new graduates in February 1954. Approximately 240 new students will register for the 1953-1954 academic year.(33) The department of technology of the institute offers correspondence courses.(25)

10. The Institute of Electrical Machinery and Equipment (Institutul de Masini si Aparate Electrice) in Craiova has a department of machines and a department of electrical equipment which offer correspondence courses.(25) The institute offers a 4-year course in physics, chemistry, electrical measuring devices, resistance of materials, technology, and machine components.(34)

11. The Department of Foreign Trade in the Institute of Foreign Trade offers correspondence courses.(25)

12. The Institute of Mechanics in Cluj specializes in the technology of metals.(4)

13. The Institute of Mechanics in Stalin has a department of mechanics and a department of technological mechanics.(25) The institute specializes mainly in machine tools.(4)

- 11 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

14. The Institute of Mining Research (Institutul de cercetari miniere, ICEMIN) is active in the identification of deposits of raw materials needed in the ceramics and glass industries.(16)
15. Hunedoara Regiune has a Coal Institute (Institutul al Carbunelui), which graduates many mining engineers each year.(35)
16. The Institute of Mines in Bucharest specializes in geophysics, metal deposits, processing of minerals, and exploitation of mines.(4) It has a department of mine exploitation and a department of mining economy and planning.(25) Prof Nicolae Petruian of the institute received the Order of Labor, Class III-a, for his work during the 1952-1953 academic year.(11)
17. The Institute of Petroleum and Gas (Institutul de Petrol si Gaze) in Bucharest has a department of petroleum and gas strata exploitation, a department of petroleum machinery and equipment, and a department of petroleum.(25) The institute teaches the following specialities: exploitation of oil and gas strata, technology of petroleum, petroleum processes and equipment, chemistry of petroleum, petroleum and gas geology, well drilling (4), and the economy and organization of the petroleum industry.(25) Professors Virginia Barbu and Rudolf Voinarovechi received the Medal of Labor for their work.(11)
18. The Institute of Research in Gas and Petroleum (Institutul de Cercetari Gaz-Petrol) has collaborated with the Ministry of Light Industry in the development of polymers and other petroleum derivatives for use in the production of consumer goods.(16)
19. The V.I. Lenin Institute of Economics and Planning (Institutul de Stiinte Economice si Planificare) in Bucharest offers majors in political economy, national economic planning, socialist agricultural economics, accounting, and book-keeping.(13)
20. The Institute of Statistical Sciences in Bucharest has a department of industrial statistics, a trade department, a demography department, and a department of agriculture.(13,4,25)
21. The Institute of Scientific Research in Labor Protection (Institutul de Cercetari Stiintifice de Protectia Muncii) is under the Central Council of Trade Unions. Ion Calciu is assistant director. The institute has five sections, including labor safety, safety techniques, ventilation and lighting, industrial hygiene, and safety publicity. It has a chemistry laboratory and a workshop for building prototypes. Soviet methods are taught by a group of Rumanians trained in Leningrad. The institute works in close collaboration with scientific researchers of the institutes under the Academy of the RPR and with ministerial research institutes. In 1953, the institute has received 200 labor safety suggestions from workers. Outstanding work was done by Prof Victor Popescu of the scientific council of the institute, by Prof Dumitru Stefanescu, who developed a new type of wire insulation, and by a group which developed the new "Electrofar" lamp, of which 300 models are in use at the 7 Noembrie plant in Bucharest.(36)
22. The Institute of Scientific Research in Labor Protection is collaborating with the Institute of Labor Hygiene (Institutul de Igiena a Muncii) in studying the health problems of the Valea Jiului coal field.(36)
23. The Council of Ministers of the RPR created eight permanent scholarships, worth 500 lei each, for leading students of the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Institute of Transportation (Institutul de Transporturi) in Bucharest.(37) Prof Gabriel Sudan of the institute received the Order of Labor, Class III-a.(11)

- 12 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

24. The Institute of Railroads in Bucharest has a department of transport mechanics, a department of transport construction, a department of telecommunications, a department of railroad exploitation, and a department of railroad economy and planning.(25)

25. The Institute of Water Improvements and Geodesy (Institutul de Hidroamelioratii si Geodezie) is located in Galati. The institute has two departments, the department of water improvements and the department of geodesy. The department of water improvements includes two sections, the water improvements section and the agricultural constructions section. The water improvements section trains engineers for planning and exploiting water improvements such as the diking of flood lands, the combating of aridity and drought through irrigation, the creation of water supplies for towns and socialist agricultural enterprises, and the use of waterpower. The course covers 4 years and 10 months and awards the degree of Engineer of Water Improvements. The agricultural constructions section prepares engineers for planning and carrying out the following: building of machine shops in MTS, state farms, and collectives; repair of machinery; construction of livestock buildings; and constructions for silos, wineries, hothouses, etc. Graduates of the section, upon passing a state examination, receive the degree of Engineer of Agricultural Constructions.

The department of geodesy also has two sections. The geodesy section trains engineers in geodesy, photogrammetry in connection with plans for industrial constructions, hydroelectric projects, electric power networks, dams, mines, and transportation systems such as roads and railroads. Graduates receive the degree of Geodetic Engineer upon successful completion of the state examination. The land survey and development section (Sectia Organizarea Teritoriului) trains geodetic photogrammetric, topographic, and agricultural specialists in planning land survey and development by raion, socialist agricultural enterprise, population center, natural area, etc. Graduates, upon successful completion of the state examination, receive the degree of Geodetic engineer specializing in land survey and development.(14)

26. The Institute of Wood Exploitation and Industrial Use (Institutul de Exploatare si Industrializare a Lemnului) offers correspondence courses.(25)

#### V. HIGHER SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES

1. The Polytechnic Institute in Bucharest has the following departments: electrical engineering, power, mechanics, constructions and equipment, industrial chemistry, and metallurgy.(25) Major fields of study are internal combustion engines, machine components, theoretical hydraulics, principles of electrical engineering, electrical machines, electronics, electrical systems and networks, electric power stations, metallurgical physics, metallurgy of steel, inorganic chemistry, industrial organic chemistry, electrochemistry, construction materials, and fuels.(4) Graduates are assigned to the machine tools and construction industries, to railroad transport, etc.(12) The industrial chemistry department sponsored research in the solubility of acids and in the influence of temperature on refractory metals. The department of mechanics studied problems connected with the loss of heat in internal combustion engines.(10)

The institute operates a lithograph press to reproduce lecture notes for correspondence courses. These courses are sent out to all parts of the country. Recent notes reproduced are as follows: The Resistance of Materials by Prof. Camil Mitescu, 559 pages, 24 lei; High Frequency Measurements by Edmond Nicolau, 427 pages, 19 lei; Applied Electrical Engineering, by Ion Breazu, 441 pages, 16 lei; Theory of Mechanics by Gh. Lazaridze, 208 pages, 15 lei; Course in General Chemistry by Prof. D. Bardan, 283 pages, 13 lei.(38)

- 13 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

State prizes were awarded to faculty members as follows: Order of Labor, Class I-a, professors I.S. Gheorghiu and Stefan Vencov; Order of Labor, Class II-a, Prof Bujor Const. Ionescu; Order of Labor, Class III-a, professors Constantin Budeanu, Traian Negrescu, Alexandru Popescu, and Remus Radulet; Medal of Labor, professors Suzana Ganda and Alex. Stoinescu.(17)

2. A new Polytechnic Institute was opened in Cluj in 1953. It has four departments, as follows: industrial and electric power, transport mechanics, industrial mechanics, and mechanics. More than 1,200 students are expected to register in the new academic year.(39)

3. The Polytechnic Institute in Iasi has a department of mechanics and a department of industrial chemistry.(25) Major fields taught are internal combustion motors, organic chemistry, hides, inorganic chemistry, cellulose and paper, and construction materials.(4) Faculty members won state awards as follows: Order of Labor, Class II-a, Prof Cristofor Simionescu; Order of Labor, Class III-a, Prof Ilie Matei; Medal of Labor, professors Gheorghe Ciobanu, V. Diaconescu, Tiberiu Golgotiu, and Constantin Strub, instructor Elena Cocea, and laboratory technician A. Andronic.(11)

4. The Polytechnic Institute in Timisoara specializes in hydraulic pumps and turbines, resistance of materials, heat engineering, steam locomotives, reinforced concrete, structural metals, industrial physics, inorganic chemistry, and uses of electrical energy.(4) The institute has 3,000 students studying engineering. It has five laboratories, including very modern nitrogen and hydro-technic laboratories. The institute formerly had six departments, including the department of electrical engineering, the department of mechanics, the department of industrial chemistry, and the department of constructions. A seventh, the department of transport mechanics, was added in 1953. The institute acquired 21 new teachers and 480 additional students in 1953.(40) Faculty members who won state awards were as follows: Prof Cornel Miclos, Order of Labor, Class III-a; professors Coriolan Dragulescu and Victor Gheorghiu and laboratory technician Ilie Tunca, Medal of Labor.(11)

5. The Central Laboratory of Scientific Research in Campina is an institute of great importance in petroleum research. Dumitru Tudorache is the assistant director.(41)

6. A meeting of the industrial-chemical and mathematics-physics sections of the Academy of the RPR, held on 6 September in Bucharest, was attended by 300 members of the academy. The presidium consisted of regular members N. Profiri, St. Vencov, I. Murgulescu, I.S. Gheorghiu, E. Carafoli, S. Stoilov, Raluca Ripan, corresponding member Paul Petrescu, and Stakhanovite Vasile Dicu of Stalin. The opening address was presented by St. Vencov, first secretary of the academy. Discussions covered such topics as methods of improving steel.(42) Prof Traian Negrescu spoke on present steel alloys in the RPR and the possibilities for further development of new steels.(43)

7. The Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of the RPR in Bucharest specializes in the following fields: analysis and theory of functions, mechanics of continuous media, differential and integral calculus, functional and variational calculus, astronomy, optics, spectroscopy, geophysics, electricity, physics of metals, biochemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, stratigraphy, mineralogy, petrography, aerodynamics, modern roads, electrical machines, dermatology, neurology, physiology, endocrinology, phthisiology, clinical surgery, microbiology, parasitology, hygiene, agrobiolgy, literary history.(4)

8. The Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of the RPR in Cluj specializes in inorganic chemistry and Rumanian language.(4)

- 14 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

9. The Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of the RPR in Iasi specializes in inorganic chemistry, theoretical mechanics, and physiology.(4)

10. The Museum of Experimental Sciences on Bulevardul Ana Ipatescu No 21 is under the Cultural Section of the Bucharest City People's Council. The museum has three sections: an astronomical observatory, a meteorological station, and a physics-chemistry laboratory.(44)

## VI. HIGHER MEDICAL INSTITUTES

1. The Institute of Balneology and Physiotherapy in Bucharest is headed by Ion Opreanu. The institute, which was founded in 1949, develops new therapeutic treatments with physical agents, mineral waters, mud, etc., and searches for new mineral springs. The Clinical and Physical Agents Section aids physicians, treats workers in Bucharest, and carries on research. Since its foundation, the institute clinic has treated 4,817 persons suffering from rheumatism, cardiovascular difficulties, gynecological ailments, and ailments of the digestive, endocrine, and nervous systems.

The Cluj, Iasi, and Sibiu sections of the institute have treated 42,589 patients. A team from the experimental laboratory in Slanic, Moldavia, is carrying on experiments at the Sangeorz health station. Sanatoriums for the treatment of rheumatic fever and infantile paralysis of children have been set up by the institute at Baila Victoria, Bazna, Eforia, Ocna-Sibiului, and Techirghiol. All-year baths have been set up in Borsec, Buzias, Calimanesti, Govora, Olanesti, Sangeorz, Slanic, and Vatra-Dornei. In addition, the institute operates schools in Bucharest, Cluj, and Sibiu to train physicians in specialized and general fields. The school in Sibiu, in addition, trains intermediate specialists.

The institute collaborates with the Central Council of Trade Unions in translating works from Russian on medicine. Chief physicians of the Ministry of Health carry on work for the institute at various health stations.(45)

2. The Institute of Inframicrobiology of the RPR Academy was inaugurated in 1951. The first task of the institute was the eradication of the old erroneous concepts in science, and the introduction of Soviet concepts. The institute carries on scientific research connected with the health needs of the workers, with the progress of science, and with the training of new personnel. The institute collaborates with the Ministry of Health in research on colds, epidemic hepatitis, viruses, tumors, poliomyelitis, peylagra, etc. It has developed a new antirabies drug.(46)

3. The Institute of Medical Parasitology in Bucharest has a man of international reputation. He is academy member Mihai Ciuca, recently awarded the Order of Labor, Class I-a, for five decades of service to Rumanian medicine. His specialized field of research is epidemicology. He attended the Rumanian School of Microbiology founded by V. Babes and I. Cantacuzino, and began to specialize in microbiology of epidemic and contagious diseases in 1905.

As an active member of the International Malaria Commission, he was a member of a mission to the Far East to study malaria, plague, cholera, and exanthematic typhus. As a result of his experience with tropical diseases, he organized the antimalaria campaign in the Dobruja and Southern Moldavia. The work of the Institute of Medical Parasitology, in which he is now active, has cut malaria 94-95 percent in Rumania. He also carried on research on typhoid fever before World War I. At present, he is collaborating closely with leading Soviet scientists and holds a chair in specialized medicine.(47)

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

4. The Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest offers specialties in pharmacology, clinical medicine, clinical surgery, histology, contagious diseases, public health organization, inframicrobiology, clinical pediatrics, biochemistry, and eye, ear, nose and throat.(4) Members of the institute were awarded state commendations as follows: Order of Labor, Class II-a, Prof Nicolae Lupu; Medal of Labor professors Dumitru Isacescu, Stefan Milcu, and Martin Voiculescu.(11)
5. The Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Cluj specializes in physiology, histology, ophthalmology, and phthisiology.(4) Prof Grigore Benetato was awarded the Order of Labor, Class II-a.(11)
6. The Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iasi specializes in clinical medicine, clinical surgery, clinical pediatrics, microbiology, and hygiene.(4) Prof Ioan Enescu was awarded the Order of Labor, Class II-a; professors Dumitru Cornelson, Oscar Franke, and Iuliu Nitulescu, the Medal of Labor.(11)
7. The Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Timisoara specializes in biology, clinical medicine, and clinical surgery. The institute recently set up the Olga Bancic Students Club to provide recreation for its students.(48)
8. The Institute for the Training and Specialization of Physicians and Pharmacists (Institutul de perfectionare si specializare a medicilor si farmacistilor), on Calea Victoriei No 2, Bucharest, was founded in 1952. It brings the latest developments in the USSR to the students through the translation of Soviet specialized articles on medicine. Young physicians with clinical experience of at least 3 years come to the institute for a one-year course of specialization. Older physicians come to the institute for a one-month course in new medical developments or a 3- or 4-month course for specialists.(49)

#### VII. TECHNICAL TRADE SCHOOLS

The Rumanian Ministry of Higher Education is in charge of a network of intermediate trade schools throughout the country.(16) The schools are counted on to turn out the future metal workers, smelters, Stakhanovites, and other specialized workers needed for the expansion of industry.(50) The Rumanian labor reserve system also has a network of intermediate technical trade schools throughout the country.(29) In addition, individual ministries have their own trade schools.(32)

The Ministry of Higher Education announced that registration for entrance examinations to all intermediate trade schools would begin on 1 July 1953. Each candidate was required to present a birth certificate, a certificate of previous studies (Certificatul de studii), and a certificate from his people's council. When these documents are lacking the student may present a declaration from his parent or sponsor certifying that other proofs have been inspected by the chairman of the people's council or his delegate.(51)

The General Directorate of Labor Reserves (Directia Generala a Rezervelor de Munca) announced that registration for trade schools in the labor reserve system would take place between 15 July and 15 August 1953. This covered 1-, 2-, and 3-year courses in metals, steel, chemicals, transport, electrical equipment, petroleum, mining, and constructions. Each candidate was required to submit a birth certificate, a certificate of previous studies, a wage notice (adverinta de salarizare), a character reference from his teacher or foreman, and a health certificate.(29) As added inducements to students in the labor reserve system's schools, Stefan Marton, assistant director-general of the General Directorate of Labor Reserves, pointed to a rising standard of living among students, to the fact that the schools are free, and to the fact that many graduates become Stakhanovites, leading workers, innovators, and rationalizers.(50)

- 16 -

CONFIDENTIAL



50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Domestic Trade announced registration for evening and correspondence courses for intermediate technical commercial schools. The evening courses were to begin on 14 September. In Bucharest, courses were offered at the Intermediate Technical Trade School at Splaiul Unirii No 51. The school specializes in bookkeeping. Applicants for the ministry's trade schools must be graduates of a 7-year or elementary school or the equivalent. They must have had 2 years of experience in bookkeeping, merchandising, and planning. They must be under 40 years of age and must be recommended by the institute or enterprise at which they are employed, with the concurrence of the trade union enterprise committee. (32)

The Ministry of Finance has announced that registration will take place for intermediate technical financial schools. Applications for correspondence courses may be submitted up to 1 October, for evening courses up to 14 September. Requisites are graduation from a 7-year school or the equivalent, or 2 years experience in financial and accounting work, and recommendation by the applicant's enterprise or institute, with the concurrence of the enterprise committee. The candidate must be between 14 and 40 years of age. He can sign up for the second, third, or fourth year. He must submit a birth certificate, a diploma if he has had less than 2 years of experience, a certificate showing his field of specialty, and a certificate of possessions and social status (declaratia tip asupra averii si starii sociale). The following intermediate technical financial schools offered evening courses:

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Piata Mihai Viteazu No 11, Arad, with majors in state budget and budget records.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Bulevardul Cuza No 69, Braila, with a major in industrial accounting.

Intermediate Technical Financial School No 2, Calea Victoriei No 11, Bucharest, with majors in state budget and budget records.

Intermediate Technical Financial School No 3, Calea Victoriei No 11, Bucharest, with majors in money circulation and credit.

Intermediate Technical Financial School No 4, Calea Grivitei No 2, Bucharest, with majors in industrial accounting.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada 1 Mai No 19, Cluj, with majors in money circulation and credit.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada T. Vladimirescu No 3, Constanta, with majors in industrial accounting.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Calea Lenin No 101, Craiova, with majors in industrial accounting.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada V. Alecsandri No 7, Iasi, with majors in state budget and budget records.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Duiliu Zamfirescu No 3, Oradea, with majors in money circulation and credit.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Fr. Engels No 5, Ploesti, with majors in industrial accounting.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Stefan cel Mare No 5, Satu-Mare, with majors in industrial accounting.

- 17 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Lenin No 9, Targu-Mures, with majors in industrial accounting and Hungarian language.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Brancoveanu No 10, Stalin, with majors in industrial accounting.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada 13 Decembrie No 6, Timisoara, with majors in industrial accounting.

The following financial schools offered correspondence courses:

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Nicolae Balcescu No 26 Barlad.

Intermediate Technical Financial School No 1, Calea Victoriei No 111, Bucharest.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada 13 Decembrie No 7, Radauti.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada Lupeni No 1, Slatira.

Intermediate Technical Financial School, Strada T. Vladimirescu No 125, Targu-Jiu.

These correspondence courses cover state budget, budget records, sales, money circulation and credit, bookkeeping at the state bank, financing and credit of investments and records and investment banks, state insurance, industrial finance, and industrial accounting.(52)

The importance of the intermediate trade schools is illustrated by the fact that in 1953 more than 1,600 students graduated from them in Galati and Constanta regiunes. Of these, 54.9 percent took the state examination and were classified as fourth-class workers; 104 graduates became sixth-class workers. These men were sent to enterprises throughout the country. Of the 135 going to the Sovromnaval shipyards in Galati, 45 became lathe operators, 33 fitters. More than 60 were sent to Construction Enterprise No 202 as skilled carpenters and bricklayers.(53)

A conference of intermediate schoolteachers and directors in Craiova Regiune, representatives of the Directorate of Intermediate Technical Schools in the Ministry of Higher Education, and representatives of individual ministries met to discuss intermediate technical schools in the regiune. Most of the discussions were devoted to criticism of poor operations in the following schools:

The Intermediate Technical Agricultural School in Bailesti.

The Intermediate Technical School for the Procurement and Preservation of Agricultural Products, in Craiova.

The Intermediate Technical Horticultural School in Cetate.

The Intermediate Technical School of Agricultural Mechanization in Caracul.

The Intermediate Technical Veterinary School in Craiova.(16)

To train workers needed by the constructions industry, the General Directorate of Labor Reserves set up a new school called the School Center for Constructions and Installations (Centru Scolar de Constructii si Instalatii), in Bucharest. The school will offer 6-month courses to train masons, carpenters, reinforced-

- 18 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

concrete workers, furnace makers and installers, enamel and tile workers, painters, asphalt workers, and assemblers of prefabricated wood and concrete structures. Time spent at the school will be counted toward seniority on the job. Candidates must be between 16 and 25 years of age; they must submit medical certificates, and identity bulletins from the Militia; and they must have served their military terms.(34)

Professional School of Electrical Engineering No 25, in Bucharest, has 100 boarding students. Its director is Iulian Chitoescu. Students obtain practical training in specialized fields at the Electromagnetica plant.(54)

Electrical Trade School No 4, in Arad, has turned out hundreds of trained graduates, and now has 400 students. It has electrical, physics, mathematics, and mechanics shops. Vasile Cheveresan is director.(55)

A new electrical trade school is under construction in Sacele. The school will train 700 electricians at a time.(56)

Tomas Tacicovschi is an outstanding graduate of Electrical Trade School No 23, in Bucharest.(50)

Victor Teodorescu, graduate of Electrical Trade School No 25, in Bucharest, has been an outstanding worker in his enterprise.(50)

Graduates of Electrical Trade School No 26, in Bucharest, have done well in industry.(50)

The Electrical Trade School in Targu-Mures developed an outstanding athlete, Ana Schwartz (50)

Electrical Trade School No 4, in Galati, graduated 75 electricians in 1953.(51)

Metallurgical Trade School No 4, in Bucharest, opened on 21 September.(57)

Metallurgical Trade School No 6, in Bucharest, has shaping machines, fraising machines, lathes, drills, etc. Each student has 20 metalworking tools.(58)

Vasile Stan, an outstanding worker, was graduated from Metallurgical Trade School No 1, in Bucharest.(50)

Students at Metallurgical Trade School No 1, in Oradea, have a high standard of living.(50)

The Metallurgical Trade School in Rosiorii-de-Vede graduated 77 men in 1952, including carpenters, repairmen, electricians, tinsmiths, etc. Between 25 and 31 August 1953, approximately 360 applicants took the school's entrance examination.(59)

Nicolae Pirovan, graduate of the Steel Trade School Center (Centralul Scolar Profesional Siderurgic) in Hunedoara, became a Stakhanovite.(50)

A new intermediate trade school was opened in the Pescareasca coal basin. The school has 95 students in four classes. The 6-month mining course covers present surface practices, mathematics, drafting, raw materials, and minerals.(60)

Training courses of various types at the Sovrom-utilaj petrolifer (Soviet-Rumanian Petroleum Equipment) plant in Piana-Campina are preparing 580 workers for the petroleum industry. In the first half of 1953, more than 100 men graduated as specialists in petroleum equipment and were assigned to higher wage categories. In addition, numerous workers are receiving on-the-job training in the Soviet Kotliyar method.(61)

- 19 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Intermediate Petroleum Trade School in Ploesti is training more than 400 students, all children of Stakhanovites working in oil fields. D. Cojocaru is director of the school.(62)

Intermediate Petroleum Trade School No 1, in Campina, was destroyed during World War II but was rebuilt and is again in operation.(63)

The Intermediate Statistical Trade School in Caracal is operating poorly and is guilty of many errors.(16)

The following railroad school groups held entrance examinations:

The Bucharest-Grivita Railroad School Group (Grupul Scolar), on 24 September, for warehousemen.

The Railroad School groups in Braila, Craiova, Stalin, Arad, and Satu-Mare, for warehouse, freight, and baggage men.

The Railroad School groups in Braila, Iasi, Turnu-Rosu, Stalin, Arad, Timisoara, and Oradea, for train chiefs, conductors, and brakemen.

Pointsmen's schools, brakemen's schools, and freight loaders' schools in Bucharest-Triaj, Ploesti, Buzau, Turnu-Rosu, Turnu-Severin, Timis, Triaj-Ciceu, Targu-Mures, Sighisoara, Sibiu, Timisoara, Caransebes, Telus, Simeria, Arad, Cluj, Oradea, Satu-Mare, and Dej.

Dispatchers' schools, and freight checkers' schools in Bucharest, Targu-Mures, Arad, and Oradea.

Station masters' school in Bucharest-Grivita.

Telegraphers' schools in Braila and Stalin.

Traffic managers' school in Bucharest-Grivita, Stalin, Timisoara, and Cluj.

Railroad accountants' schools in Bucharest-Grivita and Stalin.(64)

The director of Metal-Railroad School No 21 (Scoala Profesionala Metal Feroviar), in Bucharest, is Cristescu (fnu).(62)

The Institute of Railroads in Bucharest had 2,853 students in the 1952-1953 academic year. Ten intermediate technical transport schools had 2,304 students.(61)

Trade School No 2 in Braila has supplied the Progresul Railroad Car Works with 196 lathe operators, sheet-metal workers, and drillers.(53)

Ninety graduates of Automobile Metal Trade School No 22 (Scoala Profesionala Metal-Auto), in Bucharest, were assigned to various enterprises throughout the country. They were placed in vage categories two and five.(61)

#### VIII. PARTY SCHOOLS

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party determined that numerous errors occurred in party teaching during the 1952-1953 academic year. Numerous organizations carried out poor propaganda work. Marxist-Leninist teaching was warped. Propagandists were poorly prepared theoretically and not always politically reliable. To assure better organization of party education on all levels during the 1953-1954 academic year, the Rumanian Workers Party decrees that the following measures be taken:

- 20 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Party organizations must assure that members be taught the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist theory. Party teaching must present the party in the role of leader of the people in the building of socialism. It must emphasize the fact that party policies, developed from the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, express the vital interests of the workers. Finally, it must educate party members and all workers in the spirit of socialist patriotism and international proletarianism.
2. The school year at Marxist-Leninist evening universities and schools will begin on 1 September and end on 30 June 1954. Party circles and courses in cities and villages will begin on 15 October, and will end on 30 May in villages and on 30 June 1954 in cities.
3. Marxist-Leninist evening universities, evening party schools, circles, and courses will offer a 2-year course in party theory and practice.
4. Raion and city party committees and primary party organizations will select the best candidates, ideologically and politically, for propaganda training by 10 August 1953. Regiune party committees will organize 20-day party courses for propagandists from 15 August to 30 September. The agitation and propaganda section of the Central Committee will organize a 30-day course, beginning on 30 June 1953, for teachers of propaganda courses.
5. By the beginning of the new school year, party committees will designate students for permanent propaganda seminars, Marxist-Leninist evening universities, evening party schools, and propaganda training courses.
6. The agitation and propaganda section of the Central Committee will set up two 30-day training courses, the first beginning 25 July 1953, for leaders of permanent propaganda seminars and directors of party cabinets.
7. Propagandists will be excused from other party functions to attend party courses and schools. If necessary, a propagandist may be replaced by a man with equal training and qualifications.
8. Permanent propaganda seminars in cities will meet 4 hours per week; in villages they will hold 2-day meetings twice a month. Party cabinets will at that time present cycles of lectures on Marxist-Leninist theory, on the international situation, on methods of party teaching, and on science, art, and literature.
9. Party organizations must select pupils for party courses, for party evening schools, and for Marxist-Leninist evening universities by 30 August. Party candidates are eligible.
10. Party courses and circles can be held only when propagandists of the required political reliability and training are available to lead them.
11. The following must be avoided in party teaching: the use of rigid scholastic methods instead of open debate, dogmatism, abuse of Marxist-Leninist quotations, incorrect bibliographic references, and improper interpretation of industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture.
12. Party courses and circles will take place at 1400 hours on the days prescribed. Two or three discussions at the end of the year will summarize the material studied.
13. Evening party schools will teach the following: history of the CPSU, history of the RPR, political economy, political and economic map of the world and of the RPR, economic problems of industrial enterprises (in city schools),

- 21 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

economic problems in agriculture (in village schools), problems in party and state activities, and Russian language.

14. Evening Marxist-Leninist universities will teach the following: history of the RPR; foreign policy of the USSR, the RPR, and the People's Democracies; contemporary international relations; history of the CPSU, dialectic and historical materialism, political economy, and Russian language.

15. The following persons will be recommended for continued participation in regiune seminars devoted to study of the Marxist-Leninist classics: high party members, state officials who are ideologically prepared, graduates of the Stefan Gheorghiu Higher Party School, graduates of the A. Zhdanov Higher Social Science School, professors of social science, communist intellectuals with the required theoretical training, graduates of Marxist-Leninist evening universities, and graduates of party evening schools.

Persons who desire to study theory independently, but who are not prepared to do so, will be registered in Marxist-Leninist evening universities.

Party circles will meet twice monthly, under the direction of raion and city party committees. They will have three cycles of study: the history of the CPSU, political economy, and dialectic and historical materialism.

16. Primary party organizations will hold monthly open meetings to brief members on the international situation and on present party and government policy. This will replace the old current political circles, which proved unsatisfactory.

17. Party candidates will attend lecture cycles and seminars on party statutes and problems of party policy.

18. The propaganda and agitation section of each regiune party committee will organize a group of 5-6 lecturers selected from graduates of regiune party schools and social science faculties. These lecturers will prepare talks to be presented to party activists, primary party organizations, etc. The regiune propaganda and agitation section will check the content of each lecture before it is presented.

19. The party press will publish discussions to aid those studying Marxism-Leninism.

20. The propaganda and agitation section of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party will present a plan for party teaching manuals to the Central Committee by 1 July 1953. It will present a plan for main themes to be taught in the new academic year by 1 August.

21. The party management section of the Central Committee will provide room, materials, and equipment for summer courses and permanent propaganda seminars.

22. All party organizations must train party members in party theory and attract them into propaganda work.(65)

Social sciences covering party theory and practice are taught at the C.I. Parhon University, the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest, the Maxim Gorki Institute, the V.I. Lenin Institute of Economics and Planning, the V. Babes University in Cluj, the Institute of Philosophy, the Institute of Economic Research, the Institute of History of the RPR Academy, and by the history departments of leading universities, etc.(35)

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

## SOURCES

All sources published in Bucharest unless otherwise indicated.

1. Enciclopedia Romaniei, 1938
2. Paris, Bulletin Scientifique Roumain, 1952
3. Viata Capitalei, 15 Sep 53
4. Scanteia, 4 Sep 53
5. Informatia Bucurestului, 21 Sep 53
6. Munca, 21 Jul 53
7. Viata Capitalei, 19 Sep 53
8. Munca, 2 Sep 53
9. Viata Capitalei, 12 Sep 53
10. Stiinta si Tehnica pentru Tineret, Aug 53
11. Scanteia, 15 Sep 53
12. Romania Libera, 23 Sep 53
13. Munca, 20 Sep 53
14. Scanteia Tineretului, 23 Jul 53
15. Munca, 9 Jul 53
16. Contemporanul, 29 Aug 53
17. Informatia Bucurestului, 25 Sep 53
18. Scanteia, 29 Sep 53
19. Romania Libera, 11 Sep 53
20. Contemporanul, 4 Sep 53
21. Romania Libera, 12 Sep 53
22. Scanteia, 5 Sep 53
23. Veac Nou, 3 Jun 53
24. Romania Libera, 2 Sep 53
25. Scanteia, 2 Sep 53
26. Munca, 30 Jul 53
27. Scanteia, 20 Sep 53
28. Romania Libera, 22 Sep 53
29. Munca, 15 Jul 53

- 23 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

30. Constructorul, 29 Aug 53
31. Ibid., 5 Sep 53
32. Informatia Bucurestului, 24 Sep 53
33. Gazeta Invatamantului, 4 Sep 53
34. Scanteia Tineretului, 30 Sep 53
35. Lupta de Clasa, August 53
36. Munca, 3 Sep 53
37. Colectie de Legi, Decrete, Hotariri, si Dispozitii,  
1 Jan-28 Feb 53
38. Informatia Bucurestului, 16 Sep 53
39. Scanteia, 19 Sep 53
40. Ibid., 16 Sep 53
41. Ibid., 9 Jul 53
42. Ibid., 8 Sep 53
43. Ibid., 9 Sep 53
44. Informatia Bucurestului, 23 Sep 53
45. Ibid., 22 Sep 53
46. Viata Capitalei, 22 Sep 53
47. Informatia Bucurestului, 26 Sep 53
48. Munca, 4 Sep 53
49. Informatia Bucurestului, 19 Sep 53
50. Scanteia Tineretului, 13 Sep 53
51. Ibid., 12 Jul 53
52. Informatia Bucurestului, 16 Sep 53
53. Scanteia Tineretului, 12 Sep 53
54. Ibid., 5 Sep 53
55. Ibid., 8 Sep 53
56. Ibid., 27 Sep 53
57. Munca, 22 Sep 53
58. Scanteia Tineretului, 18 Sep 53
59. Viata Capitalei, 8 Sep 53

- 24 -

CONFIDENTIAL



50X1-HUM

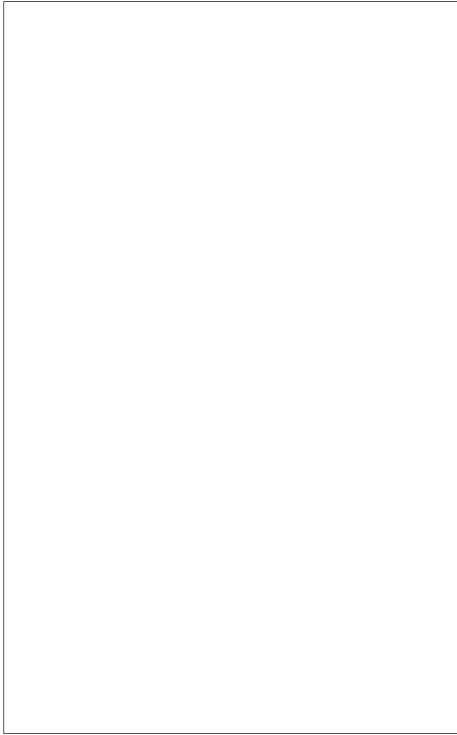
CONFIDENTIAL



- 60. Munca, 8 Sep 53
- 61. Scanteia 13 Sep 53
- 62. Scanteia Tineretului, 16 Sep 53
- 63. Scanteia, 3 Sep 53
- 64. Viata Capitalei, 16 Sep 53
- 65. Lupta de Clasa, Jun 53



- E N D -



50X1-HUM

- 25 -

CONFIDENTIAL