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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Educational Reform in Rumania	DATE DISTR.	17 May 1955
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. In the autumn of 1948 the Rumanian Government approved the new educational system and teaching reform, based on the Soviet school system. The reform had the purpose of introducing the Russian language as a principal subject of study, the constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic and the USSR and the study of Marxism. 25X1

2. Under the new system studies were divided into two categories, elementary and higher education. Elementary education included four primary grades and seven lyceum grades. The higher studies included the university.

3. The new regulations practically abolished the university as an agency subordinate only to the Ministry of Public Education. Thus in 1948, each ministry of the Rumanian People's Republic had its higher institute which was essentially to replace the university schools as a denomination. In this manner there was an Institute of Architecture subordinate to the Ministry of Public Works, an Institute of Jurisprudence subordinate to the Ministry of Justice, an Institute of Medicine subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health, etc. There was also established a new school under a new ministry, the Institute of Food Supply subordinate to the Ministry of Food Supply.

4. The teaching reform introduced the study of the Russian language and literature, the Rumanian Constitution, the USSR Constitution, and the study of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. All these subjects were to begin in the fifth grade and continue through the last year of the various institutes. French, which was formerly compulsory, and Latin were abolished as courses of study. In this manner, with the exception of Russian, foreign languages were made electives.

5. The educational reform was put into effect by the Minister of Public Education, Gheorghe Vasilichi, who was from the Prahova petroleum region of Rumania and formerly a laborer under other governments. In the execution of the reform, Vasilichi was aided by Rumanian Communist professors and a Soviet adviser. The principal guide, of course, was the Soviet school regulations.

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