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Technical Education System in Rumania

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1. The function of the Ministry of People's Education (Ministerul Educatiei Nationale) was primarily one of coordination.

Universities

and technical schools of university rank were directly subordinate to the ministry of the particular industry which they represented. The vocational schools were subordinate to the ministries of the particular industrial specialty which they taught.

2. [] estimate the scientific manpower of Rumania (including only graduates of higher institutions of learning) at 10,500 [] the following facts: between 1920 and 1930, 2,000 people graduated and received scientific diplomas. Between 1930 and 1940, 3,000 received them. Between 1940 and 1950, 5,500 received them.

3. A list of some institutions of higher learning in Rumania follows:

a. Since 1945 the University of Iasi has absorbed the faculties of the former Gernauti Polytechnic Institute. Since this date the University of Iasi has been known to include:

- (1) An Electrotechnical Faculty
- (2) A Mechanical Faculty
- (3) A Construction Faculty
- (4) A Chemistry Faculty

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[redacted] the Applied Sciences Department was expanded after 1950.

- b. In 1948 a Polytechnic Institute was established at Timisoara. It included the following departments:

- (1) An Electrotechnical Faculty
- (2) A Mines Faculty
- (3) A Mechanical Faculty

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[redacted] this Institute was further expanded in 1950 to include a Faculty of Industrial Chemistry and a Faculty of Constructions (Civil Engineering).

- c. In 1950 the following institutes were definitely established in the city of Cluj:

- (1) An Electrotechnical Institute (Institutul de Electro-Tehnica)
- (2) A Mechanical Institute (Institutul de Mecanica)
- (3) An Industrial Chemistry Institute (Institutul de Chimie Industriala)

- d. In 1950 the Institute of Naval Constructions (Institutul de Constructii Navale) was established in the city of Galati.

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- e. [redacted] in 1950 either an electrotechnical or mechanical institute was established in the city of Brasov (Orasul Stalin).

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- f. [redacted] an electrotechnical institute would be established in the city of Craiova. [redacted]

4. Since 1948-1949, the enrollment in universities and institutes of higher education has increased more than threefold. The final factor controlling enrollment was the "production plan" to which each university or institute adhered.

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5. [redacted] estimate of the graduation figures for the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest for the years 1945 through 1952:

	Electro-Mech.	Metal	Archit.	Civil Eng.	Chem. Eng.	Agronomy & Forestry
1945	80	20- 30	80	80	80	50
1946	80	20- 30	80	80	80-100	50
1947	80	20- 30	80	80	80-100	50
1948	200	30- 40	80-100	200	150	50- 60
1949	200	30- 40	80-100	200	150	50- 60
1950	100	?	?	200	100-150	?
1951	100	?	?	100	100-150	?
1952	100-150	80-100	80	?	?	150-200

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25X1 6. The Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest had the heaviest enrollment of any technical university in Rumania. The standard of education during 1952 was very much lower than [] during World War II. The educational system since 1948-1949 has attempted to copy directly the Soviet educational system with regard to both secondary and university level schools.

25X1 7. [] the Polytechnic University had the following departments:

- a. Electrotechnical Faculty
- b. Mechanical Faculty
- c. Constructions Faculty
- d. Mines and Oil Faculty
- e. Metallurgy Faculty
- f. Architecture Faculty
- g. Forestry Faculty
- h. Agronomy Faculty
- i. Industrial Chemistry Faculty
- j. General Engineering Faculty (two-year course)

8. Since 1948, the primary university entrance requirement has been political reliability. A graduate of a technical vocational school could, upon successful completion of his course, enter an institute of higher learning. There were preparatory schools for institutes of higher learning. []

25X1 9. Upon completion of the four-year engineering course at the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute, the student was given a "Certificate of Completion" by the faculty in which he had studied. Only after passing the State examination, which was very similar to the final examinations given by the Faculty, was the student awarded an engineer's diploma (Diploma de Inginer). Only the politically-reliable students were called upon to take the State examination. Many students applied time and again to take this examination but were indefinitely postponed. The net result of this action was that those who had not been able to take the State examination were forced to accept jobs in industry at a much lower salary than their more politically-reliable colleagues. The very few students who were accepted to study for PhD's (Doctorat) had to have a good knowledge of Russian and received their PhD's after two or three years of study beyond their four-year university course.

10. Prior to 1948, the Rumanian educational system was similar to the pre-World War II French educational system. After 1948 Rumania adopted the Soviet-type educational system which affected schools of the elementary, secondary and university levels. As of 1948, a child of six or seven was expected to enter the seven-year elementary school from which, if he was promising, he progressed to the four-year middle school where he could choose, with guidance, any one of the specialty courses offered. It is to be noted that upon successful completion of the "Theoretical Course" the student could gain entrance to any one of the universities or institutes in Rumania.

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11. A second choice open to the children (possibly the less promising) was that of attending a vocational school after completion of the seven-year elementary school. Through the vocational school system, however, the student could also gain entrance to one of the polytechnic institutes, if he successfully completed the university preparatory school. The minimum prerequisite for entrance into the vocational schools was the completion of a four-year elementary school, this clause having been inserted primarily to permit adults who had been schooled under the old system to attend the vocational schools. Another possibility might be that, even though the seven-year elementary school has, since 1948, been compulsory for all children, at least in theory, children in some of the rural districts may, in practice, complete only four years of schooling and still be able to attend the vocational school. Many of the vocational schools were sponsored by various industries, and particular stress was placed on adult education. Tuition fees existed both in university level schools and in some secondary level schools.
12. In 1948 all of the schools of university level underwent sovietization. Some of the courses were renamed; the primary change, however, was the decrease in the number of prerequisite years of attendance. The Polytechnic Institutes previously required five years' attendance but have, since 1948, required only four years. Educational standards were very much lowered in the effort to produce more students.

Enclosure A: Rumanian Educational System after the 1948 Reorganization

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4 YEAR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
(Scola Elementara 4 Clasa)

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7 YEAR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
(Scola Elementara 7 Clasa)

ENCLOSURE A

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

4 YEAR MIDDLE SCHOOL
(Scoli Medii, 4 ani)

4 YEAR MIDDLE SCHOOL SPECIALTY COURSES

Theoretical Course
Public Health Course
Veterinarian Course
Electro-technical Course
Mechanical Course
Constructions Course
Mines Course
Agriculture Course
Classical Course
Accounting Course
Physical Education
Home Economics
Tanning
Forestry

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS FOR UNIVERSITY AND/OR MIDDLE SCHOOL

6 months to 2 years attendance
Night School
Correspondence Courses
Special Schools

TECHNICAL SPECIALTY SCHOOLS

6 months to 2 years attendance
Lathe Operators, textile workers
Foundry workers, mechanics

6 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR SPECIALTY SCHOOLS

Norm setters, Draftsmen
Steno-typists

HUMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

AFTER THE 1948 REORGANIZATION

UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING

(Facultati si Institute Superioare)

THE NATURAL SCIENCES, 3 or 4 years attendance
(Stinte)

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Sciences

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, 5 or 6 years attendance, except

Stomatology, 4 years attendance
Veterinary Medicine, 4 or 5 years attendance
PHARMACOLOGY, 4 or 5 years attendance
(Farmacie)

POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTES, 4 years attendance
(Institute Politehnice)

Electrical Engineering (Electro Tehnica)
Mechanical Engineering (Mecanica)
Civil Engineering (Constructii)
Mines and Oil Engineering (Mine si Petrol)
Metallurgical Engineering (Metalurgia)
Industrial Chemistry (Chimia Industriala)
Architecture (Arhitectura)
Forestry (Silvicultura)
Agronomy (Agronomie)
Exploitation Engineer (Inginer de Exploatare), 2 years

LETTERS AND PHILOSOPHY, 3 or 4 years attendance

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY, 3 or 4 years attendance

FINE ARTS, 3 or 4 years attendance

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 3 or 4 years attendance

ECONOMICS, 3 or 4 years attendance

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (I.C.F. - Institut de Cultura Fizica)

THEOLOGY, 3 or 4 years attendance

MARXISM - LENINISM, 3 or 4 years attendance

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