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ITEM No. 14665/52

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25 Nov
V/1344/C

RUMANIA

EDUCATION

School for Normateurs

BUCHAREST Norm School On Campineanu Street.

SOURCE ISTANBUL: Refugee Armenian who left Rumania in 1950.

DATE OF OBSERVATION: 1950

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In March 1950 I was sent by the personnel department of the enterprise Izolatii No 3 to take course at the "normatori" school of the Ministry of Construction, located on Campineanu street. The school was in the basement of the Campineanu Street Block, near the National Theater. Classes were held in the club of the enterprise "Electricitate No 4", converted into a classroom, a large hall about 50 meters square and fluorescent lighted.

Thirty students were enrolled in the school and represented insulation factories 3, 4, 18 and 19, and the ex-Philips radio factory. Student workers were selected according to their Party enthusiasm. The two-month course required attendance with no recess periods from 0700 to 1100 and from 15 to 2000 hours. Subjects presented were as follows:

Material technology	MOSCOVICI	(fnu)
Mathematics	GROSSMAN	(fnu)
Normation	BELFERD	(fnu)
Chronometrage	GROSSMAN	(fnu)
Planification	GROSSMAN	(fnu)
Political Ideology	PLESOIU	(fnu)

Two hours of each day were devoted to the study of political ideology. All courses were taught in application to the establishment of norms, the principal objective being to familiarize students with matter and method. The mathematics course taught algebra and geometry as used in volume and dimension planning. Chronometrage dealt with methods of noting active and dead time on specific jobs.

The planification course explained the preparation and analyses of methods in planning work schedules,

the base being the hour. Normation was designed to show the relationship between the use of limited time and numbers of workers available. Salaries must be set on a basis of production and calculated effort in producing. For example, salaries are increased as the worker labors under conditions of work more difficult than normal.

he orator must know how to apply innovations and how to popularize the innovations.

At the end of the course examinations were given covering everything taught before Ministry of Construction officials, and personnel chiefs of each enterprise, which supplied students to the school. Examinations were both oral and written. The political ideology examination lasted for two whole days. I had no difficulty with the technical part of the examination. In the political ideology examination they presented me with a difficult problem, knowing that I was not a Party member: What is TITO's attitude toward the imperialist states, the USSR, the social democracies, the workers of the world, and the Yellow Syndicate?

I did receive my diploma.

EVAL. COMMENT: In line with previous reports. See item 12808/52 (norm setters.) The Campineanu Street was renamed in 13 Decembrie Street. The Philips radio factory is known since its nationalization in 1948 as "Radio Popular" factory, located at 62 Baucului street, near the Obor railway station.

STROMINGER (fnu) is director general
 SCHWARTZ (fnu) is chief engineer
 MARCUS (fnu) is secretary of the factory's Party organization.

VENIN (fnu) is chief of personnel.
 The names of the teachers mentioned in the report are confirmed.