

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Rumania

REPORT

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SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military Information

DATE DISTR.

4 December 1965

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NO. PAGES

1

REFERENCES

12

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] three reports containing information on the following:

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- a. The 175th Artillery Brigade at Galati. [Redacted] A 7-page report on the organization and equipment of the Brigade, including two battalions equipped with R-2 rocket launchers. 50X1-HUM
- b. The Academic Reserve of the Engineers Corps. [Redacted] A four-page report on the training of students at the Bucharest Politechnic Institute. 50X1-HUM
- c. The 48th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. [Redacted] The military unit was formerly the 168th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment, Ploesti. A 7-page report on organization and equipment. 50X1-HUM

Distribution of attachment:

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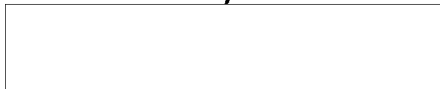
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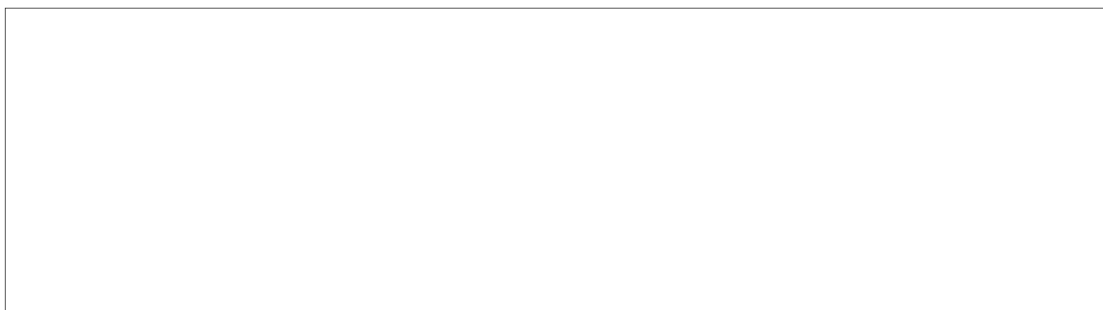
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COUNTRY : Rumania  
SUBJECT : The 175th Artillery Brigade at Galati



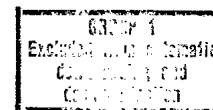
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1. In 1958, the headquarters of the 43rd Artillery Division (Divizia 43 Artilerie-Rupere) was stationed at Tecuci (N 45-52, E 27-25). The division was directly subordinate to the General Staff and comprised the following subunits:
  - a. An artillery regiment stationed at Birlad (N 46-14, E 27-40), to which a divisional drivers' school was attached.
  - b. An artillery regiment stationed at divisional headquarters in Tecuci.
  - c. The 175th artillery brigade  stationed at Galati (N 45-27, E 28-03).

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2. The 175th brigade had almost 1000 officers and men and was organized

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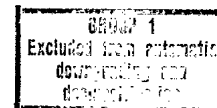
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as follows:

- a. Brigade headquarters (bateria comanda), which consisted of a commanding officer, a deputy commander (political), a chief of staff, chief of the "O" branch, an administrative officer, a technical officer for military transport and armaments, a signals officer, a field security officer, and a chemical warfare officer.
  - b. An administrative battery (bateria spate) of about 40 men, which included the deputy commanders for the headquarters' staff officers, clerks, runners, drivers, cooks, tailors, cobblers, medical orderlies, mechanics, and quartermasters.
  - c. A training battery (bateria scoala), which had more men than any battery in the brigade. It included a permanent training school for sergeants and also served as a reception point for new recruits during periods of conscription.
  - d. The first and second battalions (divizion), equipped with 120-millimeter mortars.
  - e. The third and fourth battalions, equipped with R-2 rocket launchers.
3. The structure of the first and second battalions was similar, as was that of the third and fourth battalions. Each battalion included three firing batteries, numbered in sequence from one to 12. Thus the number of the second firing battery of the fourth battalion was 11.

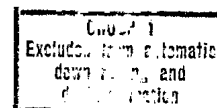
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4. The third and fourth battalions consisted of the following:
- a. A headquarters battery (bateria comanda), which included the commanding officer of the battalion (usually a captain), the chief of staff (usually a captain), a deputy commander (political), a signals section with four telephone operators and four telegraphists (commanded by a sergeant), and a reconnaissance section (grupa de cercetasi), consisting of eight men and a sergeant. Each component of this battery had a two-and-one-half-ton truck (four by four) at its disposal.
  - b. Three firing batteries (undesignated), each of which had a headquarters company and three companies of one rocket launcher each. Each headquarters company consisted of the battery commanding officer, a deputy commander (political), a commanding officer of the headquarters company, which was a noncommissioned officer (NCO) who served as aide to the battery commanding officer, a sergeant in charge of all administrative matters in the battery, a reconnaissance unit of three or four soldiers, and a signals unit of four telephone operators. Each component of the company headquarters had a two-and-one-half-ton truck at its disposal.
5. The team of an R-2 rocket launcher consisted of a team commander, who was a sergeant or corporal, a driver, and four men whose functions included loading, aiming, and firing the launcher. Each

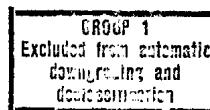
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team travelled in the vehicle used for transporting the launcher, and each moving battery included four trucks.

6. The rocket launchers were of Czech manufacture and were mounted on Soviet Zis-151 (six by six) trucks. Each launcher had thirty-two 132-millimeter tubes, which had an effective range of 8,200 meters and a minimum range of about 500 meters. The angle of traverse was about 240 degrees, thus protecting the truck's cabin from the rockets' backflash. Each launcher carried 32 rockets in its tubes as well as 64 additional tubes in boxes attached to the sides of the truck. No ammunition was carried in the trucks proper.
7. Two types of rockets were used: HE and incendiary. Although painted different colors, both were the same size and weighed about 24 kilograms. Each rocket was packed separately in a wooden box, and the fuses and propellant charges were packed in boxes of five.
8. Before firing, the rocket launcher battery spread out in a line parallel to and about 5,000 to 6,000 meters behind the front line, with each launcher about 50-100 meters apart, depending on the terrain. The commanding officer of the battery then directed the fire from a point where the target could be observed. A field telephone connected the firing position (OP) with the command post. Radios were also used, but this had to be done through the battalion since the batteries had no radio transmitter equipment. The commanding officer of the headquarters company remained at the command post beside the firing positions and maintained contact with

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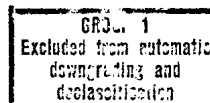
the battalion command post by means of a second field telephone.

Before and during fire, the commanding officer of the battery served as the forward observation officer and directed the battery's fire.

9. If the battery were deployed in such a way that the commanding officer of the headquarters was unable to direct the fire by shouting commands or by giving visible signals, he directed the fire to each rocket launcher by means of a field telephone. Thus the commanding officer of the headquarters company had at his side a small field telephone exchange connecting him with the forward observation post, the various rocket launcher teams, and the battalion headquarters. This exchange was operated by one or two signallers, and the field telephones of each launching team were used by the commanding officers of the teams.
10. The rocket launchers were fired from a position about two meters deep in the earth and tilted to one side. The trucks entered the firing positions in forward gear so that the rockets could be fired over the cab. The dimensions of the position were sufficient to withstand the flash of the rockets. Members of the launcher teams dug pits around the position, about five or six meters away. The launcher was operated from a distance by pulling a wire.
11. Because the position of the launcher became known after the first salvo had been fired, it had to be moved to a new position. Thus

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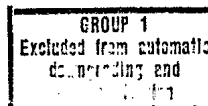
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the commanding officer of the battery had to make sure the first salvo effectively destroyed the target. The area of dispersal of the rockets fired by the launchers was usually fairly great, so this was an effective means of harassing field targets and of supplying overhead support fire.

12. The fastest rate of fire achieved with these rocket launchers was 32 rockets within 16 seconds. However, the normal rate of fire achieved only half that speed. Only on very rare occasions were all 32 rockets fired, and then not simultaneously.
13. An instrument attached on the upper right side of the tubes made it possible to fire only some of the rockets. However, it was then necessary to reload some of the tubes, an operation requiring great caution. In the event of a launching failure, the electrical connection to the tube was disconnected, the rocket removed, and its propellant charge changed. The rocket was then used for the following salvo.
14. The 120-millimeter mortar battalions were organized like the rocket launcher battalions and were equal to them in number. However, whereas the rocket launcher units had only one truck for each team, each mortar battery in the battalion had an extra truck at its disposal for transporting ammunition.
15. The brigade's ammunition dump was situated near Dealul Tiglinei, not far from Galati.
16. In January 1957 and November 1958, the brigade held maneuvers in

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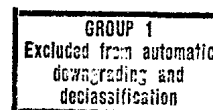
the Galati area. The brigade's division headquarters also participated in these maneuvers.

17.  personalities:

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- a. Colonel Nicolae Codrea, deputy commander (political) of the 175th Artillery Brigade of the 43rd Artillery Division. He had previously served in the Tudor Vladimirescu Division.
- b. General Leftea (fnu), commanding officer of the 43rd Artillery Division.
- c. Colonel Nicolae Negulescu, commanding officer of the 175th Artillery Brigade of the 43rd Division after 1958. He had previously served in the Tudor Vladimirescu Division.
- d. Captain Puia (fnu), chief military prosecutor for the Galati district.
- e. General Marcu Stan, commanding officer of the Second Military District (Regiunea II Militara).
- f. Colonel Joan Trofim, commanding officer of the 175th Artillery Brigade of the 43rd Division until 1958. He was a graduate of a Soviet military academy. His brother, Virgil, was First Secretary of the Union of Working Youth (UTM).

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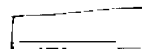




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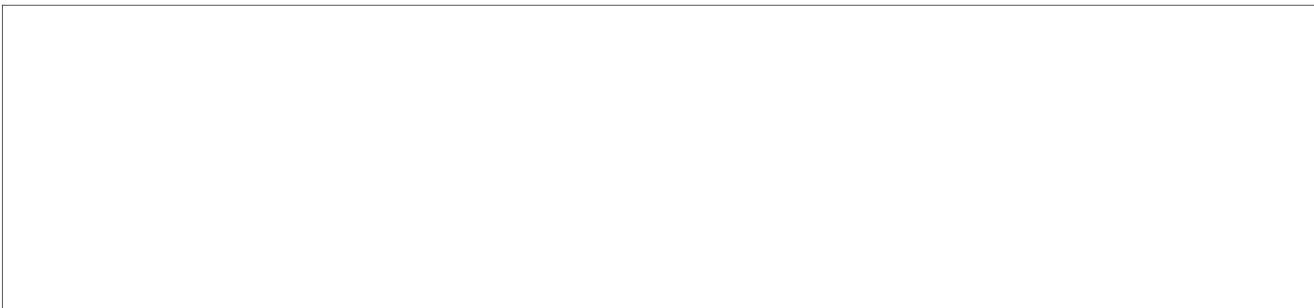
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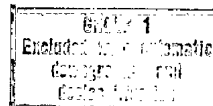
SUBJECT : The 48th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, 50X1-HUM  
Previously the 168th Antiaircraft Artillery  
Regiment, in Ploesti



1. In 1959, the 48th Antiaircraft Artillery (AAA) Battalion (divizionul de artilerie antiaeriana)  was stationed in the Tarsori 50X1-HUM  
quarter of Ploesti (N 44-57, E 26-01) near the railroad station where  
the 32nd Calvary Regiment (mircea) had been previously stationed.  
Before its reduction to 600 men in mid-1958, the 48th battalion had  
been the 168th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment  which was 50X1-HUM  
subordinate to the Ministry of the Armed Forces (MFA).<sup>1</sup>
2. The 168th AAA Regiment consisted of regimental headquarters (statul major), two gun batteries (baterie de foc), a services battery (bateria parc), five batteries stationed outside the barracks, a guard unit (corpul de garda), and food, clothing, and equipment stores in the barracks' yard. The regimental headquarters included the following:

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a major who was regimental commanding officer; a regimental deputy commander (loctiitor); a regimental deputy political commander (loctiitor politi); a captain who was chief of staff (seful statului major); a lieutenant who was commanding officer of a reconnaissance unit (cercetasi); a lieutenant who was chemical warfare officer; a lieutenant in charge of educational, cultural, and sports activities; an administrative officer for recruitment and supplies, and a field security officer (ofiter de contra informatie), who was subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior (MAI) rather than the MFA.

3. Of the two gun batteries, one served as a training battery (baterie scoala) for the regiment's training school for sergeants and the other relieved the crews of the regiment's gun batteries outside the barracks when the latter were off duty. The guns of both batteries were kept on a square at the edge of the barracks and were covered with tarpaulins. The crews slept in two halls. When the regiment was reduced to a battalion, only one of these batteries remained.
4. The services battery consisted of a maintenance unit, a workshop, a garage, an infirmary, a kitchen, and a mess hall. Its personnel included drivers, mechanics and armorers.
5. The five batteries stationed outside the barracks were situated in the following places: Campina (N 45-08, E 25-44); the No. 3 Refinery at Teleajen (N 45-27, E 25-56); the Muntenia Refinery at the entrance to Ploesti; and Ploesti. The latter was the command battery (bateria de comanda), and no details were available as to the location of the fifth battery. After the regiment's reduction, only the batteries at Campina

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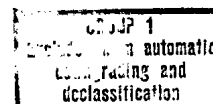
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and Teleajen remained. The personnel of each battery occupied a row of cane huts. Their gun positions were 1.5 meters deep in the earth and were uncovered, so that only the ends of the barrels protruded. The guns, which were drawn by ZIS-151 trucks, formed a circle with a distance of about 20 meters between each position.

6. Each battery consisted of two gun platoons (pluton de foc), a headquarters platoon (pluton de comanda), and a radar unit (radiolocatie). Each headquarters platoon was composed of reconnaissance personnel and signallers, such as radio-telephone operators, radio-telegraphists, telephone operators, and two or three maintenance men. Each radar unit had a central station (stati centrala) SOT, operated by a team of three, and a Puazo 6 predictor (aparatul central). Each platoon was equipped with an A 7 B radio set and other standard signals equipment, such as field telephones. The guns used by the batteries were German "Rheinmetall" 37-millimeter pieces (  no details), and the ammunition for these guns was highly sensitive. Each soldier in the units was armed with a Mauser rifle, and each gun crew commander had a P.P.Sh. submachine gun.
7. The two gun platoons, which were commanded by a lieutenant or a senior lieutenant, consisted of four sections (grupa), each of which was equipped with one gun and was commanded by a sergeant or a corporal. Although the number of men ranged from six to nine, each section usually had the following seven men:

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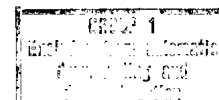


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- a. One who adjusted the gun for height and fired the weapon (servant ochitor inaltare).
  - b. A gun layer (servant ochitor directie).
  - c. A registrar of the rate of fire (inregistrator de viteza).
  - d. A registrar of the zone and angle of flight of the target aircraft (inregistrator de distanta si unghiu de zbor).
  - e. A loader (incarcator).
  - f. Two assistant loaders.
8. There was no criterion for recruits for the AAA units, who were accepted indiscriminately in order to achieve the predetermined quota of new men. The only time attention was paid to their personal qualifications was when the trainees had to be chosen for various regimental schools. Soldiers in permanent territorial units (antiaeriana teritoriala), the function of which was to protect a certain city or area, served three years. However, soldiers in operational units (antiaeriana operativa), which were attached to various other units with the function of remaining with them in time of war, served only two years. After 1959, members of all the Armed Forces, except for the Navy and the Frontier Guards, were required to serve only two years.
9. Service in the AAA units included the following stages:
- a. Orientation, which new recruits underwent for two weeks. After swearing to the required oath of allegiance, they were posted to their respective batteries. Some of the men were chosen

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during the initial stages of recruitment for various regimental schools, such as training schools for drivers, armorers, medical orderlies, and noncommissioned officers (NCO).

- b. Basic training, which lasted nine months, during which time and after, the soldiers assisted the peasants part-time in agricultural work. Basic training included physical training, instruction on antiaircraft (AA) guns, and gun drill. After this period, the men engaged only in routine activities of barracks' life, such as physical training in the morning, guard duties, training, and various odd jobs. Gun drills on the AA pieces were held regularly, and members of the regiment also participated in target practice, twice with regular infantry rifles.
- c. Each course held a firing practice for one month at the firing range at Capul Midia (N 44-21, E 28-41), 60 kilometers south of Constanta (N 44-11, E 28-39). During this time, the soldiers spent a considerable amount of time doing agricultural work, so they were able to participate in firing exercises only a few times. The batteries were deployed in a single line in front of a row of cane huts. At night, the gunners were called out to aim their guns at an approaching aircraft. After the section leader received the relevant data on the target by telephone, he passed it on to the gunners, who then fired their weapons. The batteries also practiced shooting at a sleeve target towed by an

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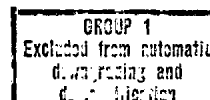
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aircraft. Although preparations were made for target practice against tanks, no such practice was executed.

10. A training school for sergeants, which lasted about one year, was included within the regiment. The morning schedule included the following: individual training (instructia personala); field exercises (instructia de front); gun and weapons drill; chemical warfare defense, such as gas masks and entering a gas chamber; political instruction for two hours three times a week; and sport and physical training instruction. The afternoon schedule included: handling and care of infantry weapons and of AAA, once a week; homework, a review of the morning's studies; cultural or sports activities; free time; evening meal; and lights out. At the end of the course, the trainees underwent graduation examinations. Successful trainees received the rank of corporal and, after three or four months of participation in firing exercises, they were automatically promoted to the rank of sergeant.

11. The following three units shared the barracks of the 168th Regiment: a signals battalion (batalion de transmisioni)  the 50X1-HUM  
212th AAA Regiment (regimentul de artilerie antiaeriana No. 212);  
and a third AAA regiment. ( no details of these 50X1-HUM  
three units). All three units belonged to the 16th Armored Corps in Floesti (corpul 16 de Floesti), which also included such other units as the Strasnic (sic) AAA Regiment. In 1959, the latter was the only unit of the 16th Armored Corps equipped with Soviet

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120-millimeter AA guns.

12.  personalities with the 168th

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AAA Regiment:

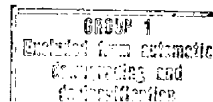
- a. Captain Chelaro (fnu), chief of staff of the regiment.
- b. Major Emil Sirbu, commanding officer of the regiment.

1.  Comment: It was rumored that the 48th AAA Battalion was completely disbanded around 1960. However, there was no information on the subsequent use of its equipment or gun emplacements.

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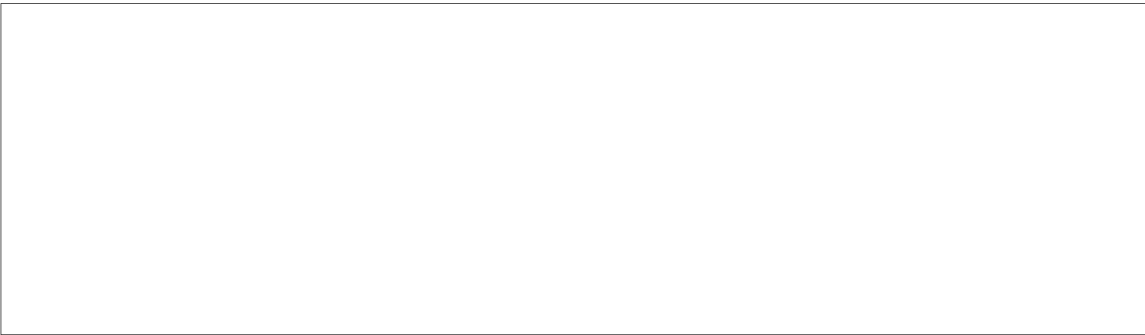


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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : The Academic Reserve of the Engineers Corps



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1. From 1955-1958, students at the Bucharest Politechnic Institute fulfilled their compulsory military service in the Academic Reserve of the Engineers Corps. (EC), devoting six hours, or one day, a week to theoretical study. During the summers after the second and fourth years at the institute, members of the Academic Reserve participated in field training. They spent about 45 days each summer in field training, first at the EC base at Alba Iulia (N 46-04, E 23-35) and later at the EC base at Timnicu Vilcea (N 45-06, E 24-22). Upon completion of their military training, members of the Academic Reserve were slated for work as reserve officers in EC units attached

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- to other branches of the Armed Forces.
2. The students' theoretical training had two stages: general military subjects and subjects directly concerned with the EC. The general military subjects included the following:
    - a. Study of military rules and regulations.
    - b. Military tactics and shooting.
    - c. Weapons (infantry only).
    - d. Chemical warfare (defense measures).
  3. The subjects directly related to the EC included the following:
    - a. Levelling and bridging.
    - b. Special tactics for engineers troops.
    - c. Fortifications.
    - d. Obstacles.
    - e. Minelaying.
  4. In addition to oral instruction, the trainees had at their disposal a library containing publications on all aspects of military engineering. The students were required on a number of occasions to do various exercises, such as planning bridges. Minelaying and engineering operations were also demonstrated to them at various bridges near Bucharest. However, the trainees did not show much interest in their military training, despite the fact that the professional side of this was of a high standard.
  5. The students underwent their first stage of field training in barracks at The Citadel (Cetatea), which was on a hill near Alba Iulia and was the base for an EC unit and a school for EC officers. The personnel

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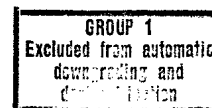
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of the unit and school were absent while the trainees were stationed at the Citadel, and it was said that they were elsewhere assisting the farmers. During this stage, the trainees underwent regular infantry training within a platoon (pluton) framework.<sup>1</sup>

6. The second of the students' field training took place at barracks in Rimnicu Vilcea, which also served as a base for an EC unit and an EC training school for noncommissioned officers (NCOs).
7. In 1958, the Academic Reserve battalion consisted of 400 students, some from the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute and others from the Faculty of Engineering at Iasi University. They underwent training in EC special tactics and engineering ( [ ] no details).
8. The trainees were given the following explanation of the structure of an EC regiment:
  - a. Regiment (regiment): three battalions (batalion).
  - b. Battalion: three companies (companie).
  - c. Company: three platoons (pluton).
  - d. Platoon: three sections (grupa), each with eight men.
  - e. Headquarters: the commanding officer and three officers (not commanding officers of companies).
  - f. Section: the EC section was like its counterpart in the infantry. The section leader was armed with a Miorita automatic rifle made in Rumania, and each section had one BZ submachine gun. Each soldier was armed with a rifle, a bayonet, a gas mask and an entrenching tool.

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- g. Equipment in a battalion: self-propelled scrapers; bulldozers; graders; trenchers; KD and Kirovet tractors, made by the Soviets; and prefabricated wooden bridges.

- 1.  Comment: At the time, a platoon of pontoon troops (pontonieri) was stationed in some huts near Alba Iulia on the banks of the Mures River, where it was engaged in exercises for building bridges.

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