

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	[Redacted]
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Military Information	DATE DISTR.	7 December 1964 50X1-HUM
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DATE OF INFO.	[Redacted]		
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[Redacted]

[Redacted] three [Redacted] reports containing information on the following:

- a. **Organization and Personalities of the Rumanian Militia.**
[Redacted]
An 11-page report on the training, organization and activities of the Militia. 50X1-HUM
- b. **Regimental School at Arad for Noncommissioned Officers of the Engineers' Corps.** [Redacted] 50X1-HUM
A four-page report on training.
- c. **The Rumanian River Fleet.** [Redacted] 50X1-HUM
three-page report containing miscellaneous information.

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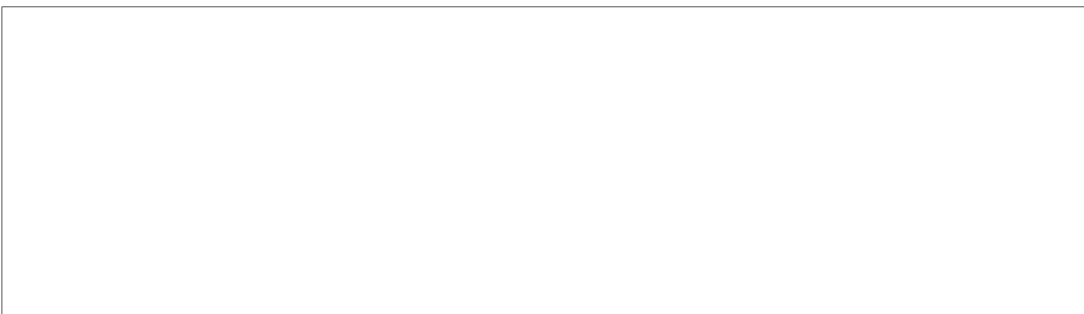
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COUNTRY : Rumania
SUBJECT : Miscellaneous Information on the
Rumanian River Fleet



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1. From late 1957 until late 1958, the two naval training bases in Rumania were situated at Mangalia (N 43-48, E 28-35) and Tulcea (N 45-10, E 28-48). The Tulcea base was used for training non-commissioned officers (NCOs) (sergenti and cartnici), and at times, absorbed as many as 11 companies of trainees. The duration of instruction at the Tulcea base varied from two months for basic training to one year for various professional courses, which were attended by personnel of the Black Sea and the River Fleets.
2. In late 1958, all men and equipment of this base were transferred to barracks in the northeastern suburbs of Braila (N 45-16,

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E 27-59), where a Soviet armored unit had been stationed until its withdrawal from Rumania in mid-1958.

3. From early 1959 until mid-1960, an ammunition depot of the River Fleet, which was used for storing small arms ammunition and particularly artillery shells, was situated at Galati (N 45-27, E 28-03), near Dealul Tiglina. A unit composed only of an administrative platoon and a guard platoon, commanded by a captain, was in charge of this depot. In mid-1960, the General Staff ordered the liquidation of this depot, and its men were transferred to other units or discharged. The general disbandment of the River Fleet was begun at this time.
4. In mid-1960, the following units were stationed at the River Fleet base in Giurgiu (N 45-53, E 25-58):
 - a. Headquarters of the River Fleet.
 - b. A flotilla of river monitors, comprising eight boats. One boat served as a floating barracks and the rest, which were numbered consecutively from 203-209 (or 303-309), were armed and ready for action.
 - c. A reconnaissance flotilla of about twelve high-speed motor boats.
 - d. A rear unit for supplying, maintaining, and guarding the harbor.
5. In mid-1960, four of the river monitors had already been dismantled and their equipment had been sold as scrap. The entire river monitor system was to have been liquidated by the end of 1960.

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Rear Admiral Simion (fnu), the commander of the fleet base at Giurgiu who actually commanded the River Fleet, was to have arrived at the fleet headquarters in Constanta (N 44-11, E 28-39) to direct the fleet's disbandment. The Danube port installations and the reconnaissance boats were to have been transferred to the Frontier Guard Troops (Graniceri Fluviali).¹

1. Comment: The men of the unit were told that this was one measure of limiting the Rumanian Armed Forces as a result of disarmament talks.

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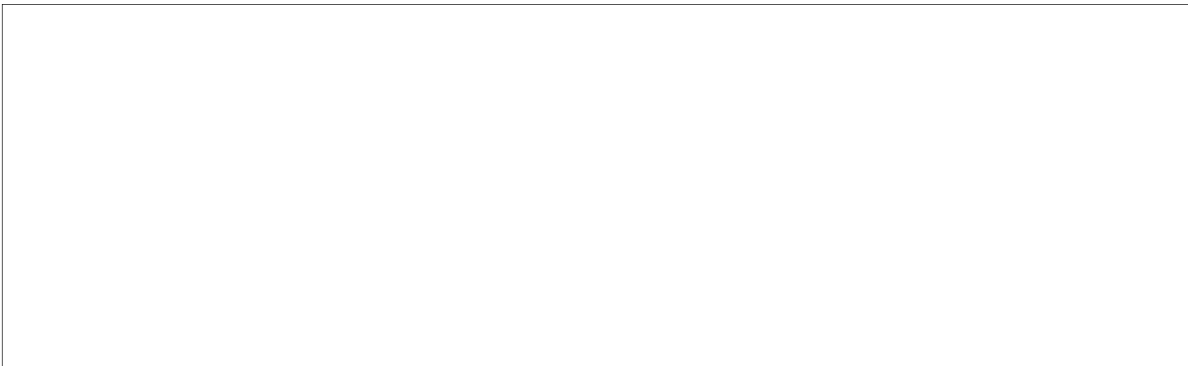


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COUNTRY : Rumania
SUBJECT : Regimental School at Arad for Non-commissioned Officers of the Engineers' Corps

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1. In late 1962, the Engineers' Corps battalion stationed at the Citadel in Arad had a regimental school for its noncommissioned officers, which served the 11th Mechanized Infantry Division with headquarters at Arad. The school's courses, which were held once a year, lasted six months, so the school functioned only six months each year. Trainees for the school's courses were drawn from the division's four regiments, including the regiment stationed at Arad and another at Oradea. About 60 trainees attended the course in 1962.
2. Trainees entered the school after completing their first five months

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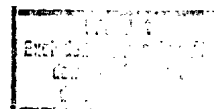
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of military service in the Engineers' Corps. About 20 percent of their time was devoted to theoretical study, while the other 80 percent was spent in practical training. The first six hours of each day, from 0700 to 1300 hours, was devoted to theoretical and practical study, and the rest of the day was spent listening to political lectures, doing homework, and participating in sports and cultural activities.

3. The first month of the course was devoted primarily to parade drill. During the first two weeks, called perioade individuola, the trainee gave commands to himself and then executed them. During the following two weeks, each trainee was given the opportunity to command a section of his colleagues, a system referred to as lectie de metodica. Trainees spent three hours a day at parade drill and used the rest of the time to learn the use of small arms, standing orders, fundamentals of demolition, and fortifications.
4. During the second, third, fourth, and fifth months, the trainees studied subjects directly concerned with the Engineers' Corps. Training was given within the section during the second month and on the platoon and company levels in the subsequent months. With only two to three hours a day devoted to parade ground drill, they spent time on the following other subjects: mine fields, four to seven hours a week; demolition, four to seven hours a week; fortifications, about seven hours a week; road-building, four to ten hours a week; pontoons and wooden bridges; topographical maps; technical instruction

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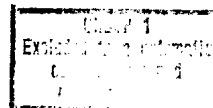


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to acquaint the trainees with the heavy equipment used by the Engineers' Corps; chemical warfare (defense), about two hours a week; and overcoming obstacles, primarily water. The last month of the course was devoted to individual study and preparation for the graduation examinations, as well as to the examinations themselves. At the end of the course, the trainees were examined by a committee headed by Lieutenant Colonel Mihailescu (fnu), the chief engineers' officer (sef serv. geniu) of the division's headquarters. Graduates were promoted to the rank of sergeant and were then posted to various bases to instruct new recruits.

5. The trainees studied the following mines: TMD-44, an antitank mine in a wooden case with a gross weight of about 12 kilograms and containing four to seven kilograms of trotyl; TM-46, an antitank mine with a metal case weighing nine kilograms; PM-6, an antipersonnel mine in a wooden case; and POMZ-2, an antipersonnel mine in a metal case. When laying the mines, the trainees were required to achieve the following speed: TMD-44, twelve minutes for one man; TM-46, eight minutes for one man; PM-6, three minutes for one man; and POMZ-2, four minutes for two men. The general width of an antitank mine field was 100 meters, with a distance of 15 meters between each mine. The length of the field depended on the number of mines at the disposal of the mine-laying unit. During one exercise, within one hour and 50 minutes, the trainees laid a field of TM-46 mines in an area of one square kilometer, which was contaminated with

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various chemicals.

6. The trainees studied techniques in the demolition of earthworks, wooden structures, metal structures, and concrete structures. Most of their time was devoted to theoretical study of the subject of demolition, and practical exercises were executed only against earthworks and wooden structures. A simulated exercise in bridge demolition was executed on the railroad trestle over the Mures River at Arad, which was 300 meters long. The entire exercise, including the laying of charges and the simulated destruction of the bridge, took about six hours.
7. The trainees also learned to construct firing positions for individual soldiers and vehicle trenches. In road-building, the trainees spent most of their time in theoretical study and only one practical exercise was carried out during the course. On this occasion, the trainees laid a road of logs through a forest, over which 12 trucks were then driven to test its quality.
8. The trainees learned to construct bridges, both pontoon and wooden, primarily for the passage of personnel. During 1962, the trainees built only one bridge for vehicles, a wooden bridge 25 meters long and four-and-one-half meters wide. A piledriver and a mobile crane were used in the bridge's construction.

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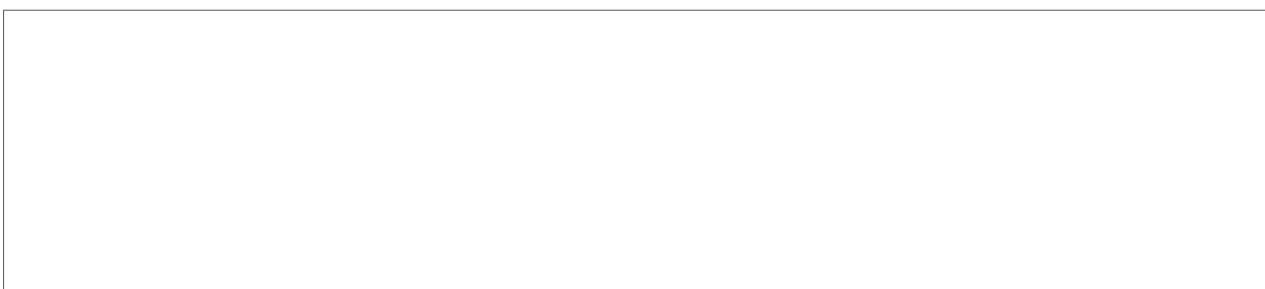
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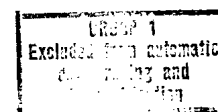
COUNTRY : Rumania
 SUBJECT : Organization and Personalities of the
 Rumanian Militia

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1. In 1956, the Rumanian Militia was organized on the basis of the administrative division of the country. Each province had a provincial headquarters to which the various district headquarters were subordinate. Each district headquarters was responsible for a group of settlements or, as in the case of Bucharest, a specific, densely populated urban area. Because of the population dispersion in rural areas, groups of four or five settlements (comuna) each had their own militia station, comprising between two and five militiamen. The number of militiamen at each station was determined by local conditions and the nature of the local population, rather than by the number of inhabitants of the place in question. At places where the people were known to be trouble-

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makers or at major traffic junctions, the number of militiamen was greater than at other places, and the commanding officers held the rank of second lieutenant, as opposed to the usual rank of sergeant major or staff sergeant.

2. The Baia Mare provincial militia headquarters, the district headquarters, and the local militia station of the province were situated in Baia Mare itself. On the other hand, only the district headquarters and the town's militia station were situated in the province capital of Satu Mare. Both offices occupied the same building, which was situated between the post office and the courthouse. The district militia headquarters, such as in Satu Mare, employed several dozen persons, while the local militia headquarters had a larger staff. In Satu Mare, about 180 persons were employed in various other militia functions in the town, and about 100 were members of the guard section. In order to insure efficient control of urban areas, all district capitals were divided into zones, usually about ten, each of which was commanded by a noncommissioned officer (NCO) who controlled the activities of those persons "responsible for the various houses", that is, who kept lists of the occupants of each house in their charge. The provincial and district headquarters included departments which controlled the activities of the various zonal urban stations and local rural stations.
3. The organization of the Satu Mare district headquarters was typical. The commanding officer, a major, was assisted by two captains, one

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a deputy commander for operations and the other a deputy political commander. The headquarters included the following sections:

- a. An economic section, which comprised industrial, commercial and agricultural branches.
- b. An investigations section, which had no subsections but worked closely with the other headquarter's sections. Its commanding officer also served as liaison officer with the Securitate.
- c. The traffic section, which had branches for licensing and traffic supervision.
- d. The criminal section, comprising sections for morals and property, and a laboratory for photography and forensic preparation.
- e. The guard and public order section, composed of beat duty personnel and patrol duty personnel. The zone commanders, who had overall command of the lists of residents, were also attached to this section.
- f. Passport and alien control section, composed of two branches, one dealing with passports and the other responsible for the surveillance of foreign visitors. This section also worked closely with the Securitate.
- g. The political section, which was responsible for the political indoctrination of cadres. Its commanding officer maintained close contact with the Securitate and fulfilled a checking function within district headquarters.
- h. The population register office (BIEP).

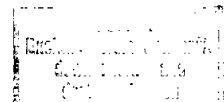
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4. The militia had no administrative divisions of its own, such as stores, transport, or financial departments. It was served by the corresponding organs of the Ministry of the Interior, which was actually controlled in each district by the Securitate.
5. The only vehicles at the disposal of the district militia headquarters were the district commanding officer's car and a patrol car. When in need of more vehicles, the headquarters borrowed them from one of the nearby industrial plants or companies. However, if no vehicles were available, the militia had to use public transport and pay for it in full.
6. The various militia units communicated over the regular telephone network run by the postal authorities. When this system was not suited to the militia's work, the courier service of the Ministry of the Interior carried out internal communications. The couriers, who also served the Securitate, travelled in pairs all over the country by train; a separate compartment in the first car of all trains was reserved for them. They received all classified mail in sealed pouches at each railroad station and also delivered classified mail to the local militia personnel in the same manner. When classified mail arrived at the district headquarters for an outlying rural militia station, the latter was telephoned and had to send someone to collect it.
7. Militia cadres were trained at a number of special schools. A school at Oradea prepared militia constables in a six months' training course.

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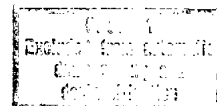
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Persons earmarked for specialized functions in the militia underwent an additional six months of training at the school. There were even more schools for officers and NCOs, as follows:

- a. NCO schools, in which the courses generally lasted one year and the trainees acquired specialized training. Graduates were appointed commanders of rural militia stations or commanders of urban zones.
 - b. Officers' schools, which lasted one year. The graduates received the rank of second lieutenant.
 - c. Schools for senior officers, which catered to officers with the rank of captain and above.
8. Completion of one of these courses did not automatically contribute to a militiaman's promotion or entitle him to a higher salary. Militiamen had to serve a minimum of five years between each promotion in rank.
9. Wages were determined by function and seniority rather than by rank. The base salary of a new recruit was about 700 lei, and that of a new second lieutenant, about 800 lei. A lieutenant's pay, depending upon his function and seniority, could reach 1,100 lei, and the maximum salary for a major was 1,800 lei. Militia sergeants were reluctant about being promoted to commissioned rank, because of the consequent decrease in pay due to their lack of seniority as commissioned officers.
10. Uniforms were distributed once every two years and, because officers could receive civilian suits instead of uniforms if their functions

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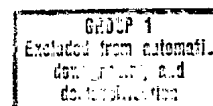


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justified this, most officers found ways to take advantage of this arrangement.

11. In school at the age of 14, all Rumanian boys and girls received an identity card on the basis of their birth certificate and the marriage certificate of their parents. The youngsters filled in forms for the population register; thus the militia could check the documents of the children's parents. The BIEP card contained all the personal details appearing on the identity card. If a citizen lost his identity card, the militia issued him a temporary certificate, valid for three months. During this time, the militia investigated the matter and, if nothing suspicious was revealed as to the circumstances in which the card was lost, the loser was fined 50 lei and issued a new card. When a person was given a new document to replace an identity card, a new card was also opened under his name in the BIEP, which mentioned the fact that a card had been lost. The old BIEP card was attached to the investigation results and together they constituted a "lost identity card" file, which was stored in a special archives at the Ministry of the Interior.
12. In 1954, employees of the Ministry of the Interior were given a wage supplement in the form of various food products, such as oil, coffee, and sugar, thus saving living expenses. These commodities were distributed in packages whose contents varied according to the number of persons in the employee's family. However, after 1954, the system was replaced by payment of a cash supplement, known as Ordin 50,

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which was paid separately from the regular paycheck. A married man with children received a supplement of 200 lei a month.

13. [redacted] personalities in the militia in 1964: 50X1-HUM

a. Lieutenant Major Aurel Burdan, who was in charge of agricultural matters and flour mills at the economic section at Baia Mare provincial militia headquarters. [redacted]

[redacted]

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b. Major Valeriu Chirculescu, commanding officer of the Satu Mare district militia since 1954. [redacted]

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c. Captain Ion Ciobanu, commanding officer of the guard section at Sabu Mare district militia headquarters since 1953. [redacted]

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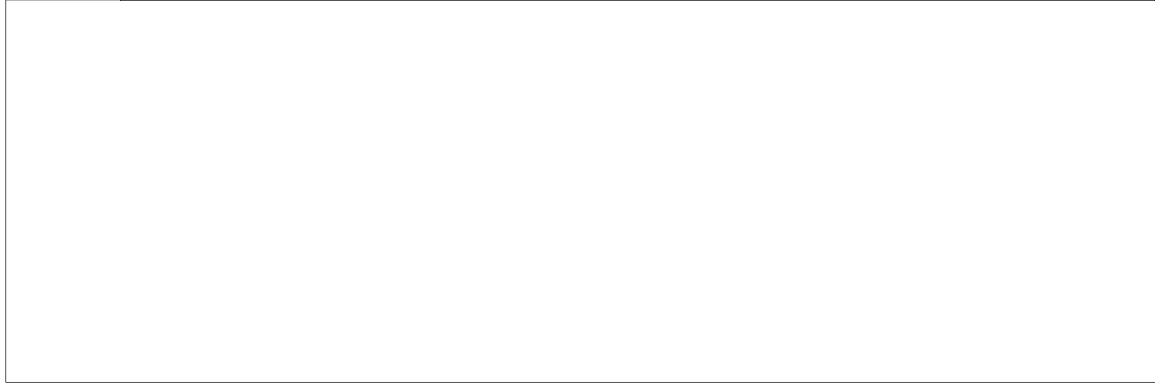
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d. Captain Darie (fnu), commanding officer of the administration section of the Satu Mare district Securitate headquarters since 1953.

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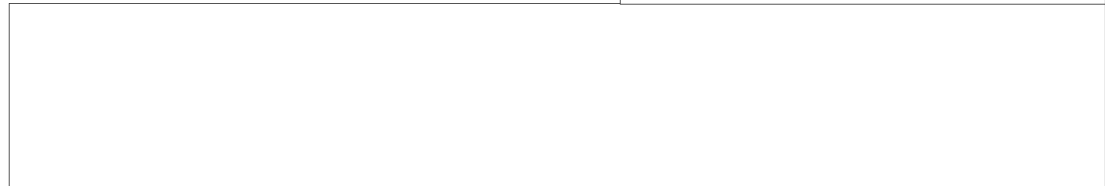
e. Lieutenant Major Debrecen (fnu), deputy commander of the cadre section of the Baia Mare provincial militia headquarters.

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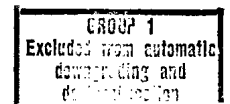
f. Captain Gheorghe Ghighulescu, deputy political commander at Satu Mare district militia headquarters since 1950 and responsible for cadre affairs for Moldova region

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[Redacted]

- g. Moise Grossfeld, commanding officer of the criminal section at Baia Mare provincial militia headquarters until 1958, when he was appointed director of the commercial department at the Provincial State Textile Trade Company (ICRTI).

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- h. Colonel Iosef Hutira, commanding officer of the Cluj Province militia for many years.

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- i. Lieutenant Augustin Justin, commanding officer of the political section of Satu Mare district militia headquarters from 1952 until 1957, when he was transferred to the Baia Mare provincial militia, where he had served before 1952.
- j. Lieutenant Major Alexandru Nagy, commanding officer of the economic section at Satu Mare district militia headquarters since 1959.

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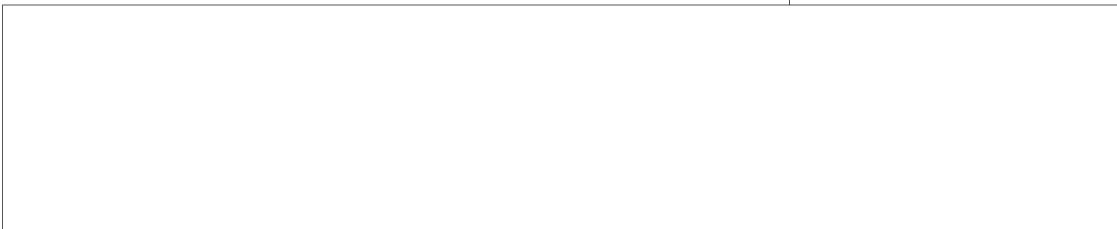
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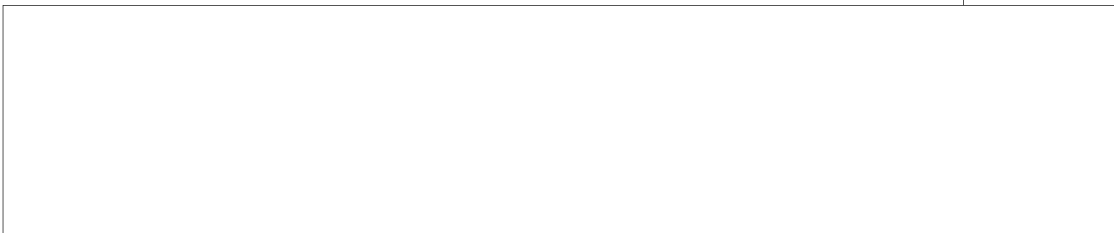
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- k. Alexandru Pop, a major and head of the Securitate in Satu Mare from 1948 until 1963, when he became director of ICTRI.



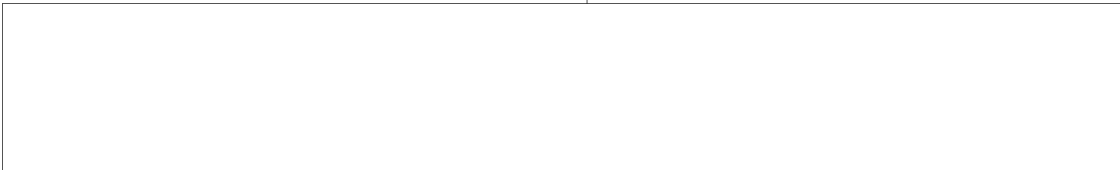
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- l. Retezat (fnu), a major and head of the Securitate for Baia Mare province from 1949 until 1960, when he was appointed director-general of ICRTI and began gathering a group of former Securitate men about him.



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- m. Lieutenant Major Valentin Robas, head of the cadre section at Baia Mare provincial militia headquarters, where he personally handled the recruiting of cadres.

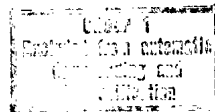


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- n. Lieutenant Major Salajan, commanding officer of the investigations section of Satu Mare district militia headquarters since 1957.

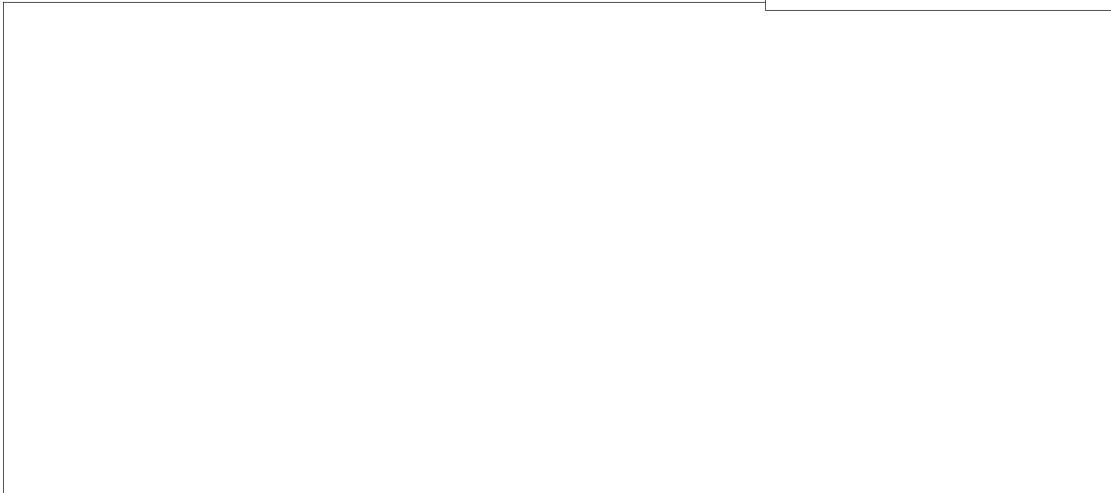
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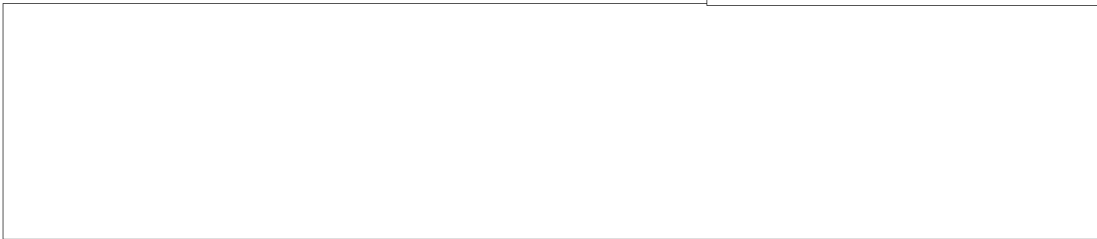


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- o. Major Ioan Sermasag, commanding officer for the Sighet district militia since 1960 and previously deputy commander at the Satu Mare district militia headquarters.



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- p. Lieutenant Major Zamfir (fnu), commanding officer of the traffic section at Satu Mare district militia headquarters until 1959.



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