

CLASSIFICATION	CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
COUNTRY	Rumania
TOPIC	1. Rumanian Troops in Brasov 2. Rumanian Troops at Various Posts 3. General Information on the Rumanian Armed Forces
EVALUATION	PLACE OBTAINED
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REMARKS	
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SOURCE	

Troops in Brasov,

1. The old Rumanian barracks installations in Brasov (R 35/X 37) were in the same condition that they had been in the war. No destroyed buildings were seen. No buildings were newly constructed up to July 1951. *
2. A mountain artillery unit was located in the barracks installation in the northern sector of Brasov on the west side of Boulevard Woroschilow, formerly strada Lunga or Langgasse. Elements of the unit were frequently observed marching through the streets of the city. They were equipped with machine guns on pack animals and small guns on two-wheeled carts. The men marched with slung rifles. No motor vehicles were seen.
3. Billets quartering a mountain infantry unit were located on both sides of Lenin Street, formerly calea Victoriei or Brunnengasse, leading from the center of the city in the direction of the railroad station. The section south of the street included a small barracks building and large stables and the big Partisanul Rosu cloth factory. Strada St. Petru ran into Lenin Street opposite this installation which quartered one or two companies and an unidentified number of horses. The opposite section on the north side of the street was far more extensive and included one three-story building, 40 to 50 meters long, and other buildings of the same construction at the rear of the street frontage. This section also quartered mountain infantrymen. The units located in the these two barracks installations were frequently observed marching through the streets of the city. They consisted of six to eight 50-man to 100-man detachments with vehicles and single horsemen. No motor vehicles were seen at these units. The men wore blouses, ski trousers, mountain boots and visor-type service caps and carried rifles and submachine guns.
4. Other billets were located west of the railroad station on the west side of the road to Sanpetrul (R 45/X 38), north of the railroad line. According to source's acquaintances, the billets quartered mountain infantrymen and an officer candidate school.
5. The barracks installation on Balcescu Street, formerly Schwarzgasse, also quartered mountain infantrymen. It consisted of a three-story building, 40 to 50 meters long, fronting Balcescu Street. The two side-wings of the

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building and the stables in the rear section partially enclosed a large rectangular courtyard. The rear of the installation was on Pavlar Street, formerly Burggasse.

6. [REDACTED], an agency whose staff included Rumanian generals was also located in the city.
7. The main seat of the militia in Brasov was a large building compound on Piata Eminescu (or Enescu) and 7 November Street near the market place (23 August Square). Two companies were frequently observed marching from the market place through the gateway to the administration building on 7 November Street. The militia personnel, who made a good impression on source, were estimated to be from 21 to 25 years old. They wore gray-blue uniforms, long trousers or breeches, and visor-type service caps with red bands. Occasionally, militia troops wearing the green uniform of the rural militia were also observed. The men carried rifles. They were assigned general checking and other police missions.
8. The security (Securitate) office was located on Strada Prundului in a mansion near the so-called Saguna-Lyceum. The garden of the office was enclosed by an iron lattice coated with boards. One Iszaah or Calauszek, (fnu), was in charge of the so-called Securitate office, where individuals wearing army or militia uniforms were observed.

Miscellaneous Posts with Rumanian Troops.

9. [REDACTED] Rumanian troops in old barracks installations in Cristian (Neustadt, R 35/X 27) and heard from acquaintances that Rumanian troops were also located in other old barracks installations in Rasnow (Rosenau, R 35/X 27) and Codlea (Zeiden, R 35/X 28). Mountain units were located in these installations prior to the war. The actual occupation of the installations was not identified. A Rumanian air force unit was located in Medias (R 36/R 43).
10. During a visit to Petresti (R 26/Q 71) in the summer of 1950, [REDACTED] an ammunition depot about 500 meters west of the town. The gates at the entrances to four galleries on the eastern edge of the woods west of Petresti were distinctly discerned from the village. According to an acquaintance who had been working on the construction of these galleries, they were driven deeply into the hillside. No information on the size of the depot and the storage of ammunition was available. A smaller barracks installation including several buildings was located on the edge of the woods about 2 km south of the above mentioned galleries. According to source's relatives, the installation quartered a mountain unit. **
11. On visits to Transylvania in 1950 and 1951, [REDACTED] about Soviet troops. Moreover, no Soviet troops were seen during visits to Ploesti (R 43/44/C 69), Targoviste (R 33/34/C 19), Pitesti (R 33/34/B 79) and Ramniculvalcea (R 35/W 32).

General Information on the Rumanian Armed Forces.

12. [REDACTED] the discipline and the appearance of the Rumanian soldiers he saw recently had essentially improved. No modern equipment was observed at the Rumanian units located in Transylvania. Nor was a modernization of the armed forces noticed after the war.

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13. Residents of the city and the area around Brasov who were subject to the draft received a summons from an agency located in a former mansion on Armata Rosii Street, to report to a specified unit in the city. Those found fit for military duty were inducted two or three weeks after the examination. They allegedly had to serve for three years. Recruits were inducted once a year, in 1951 in June. The Communist Party, the labor unions, and the youth organization, called UTM, influenced the examinations and inductions. After checking the parents' political and private conditions, they almost exclusively recommended sons of workers and farmers in a weak financial situation and intellectuals for induction. Other draftees were either deferred from active duty with the remark "quota filled" or assigned to a labor battalion (batailon de munca). Most ethnic Germans came under this category. Reservists were called up for refresher courses at irregular intervals. The rate of the reservists' inductions was increased in periods of political tensions as in 1950. The refresher courses lasted three to six weeks, occasionally even three months or an indefinite period of time. Inducted were former Rumanian reserve officers and specially selected reserve officers of German origin as well as former Rumanian soldiers. Political and social viewpoints played a big part at these inductions.

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* [REDACTED] Comment. Brasov is carried as a mountain troop post.

** [REDACTED] Comment. According to a previous report, the Petresti ammunition depot includes 14 ammunition storage galleries and is designated as Depot No 85.
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