



1. Erich BUCHINGER, from Graz, <sup>AUSTRIA</sup> and his brother, Ernst BUCHINGER, who lives in Salzburg, attended the monthly meeting of the Association of Rumanians in Austria which took place on 8 October 1955 at the Gasthaus Zipferbraeu.

2. Erich BUCHINGER related that at the end of September 1955, Mrs. PINCHER, from Vienna, visited Graz with the aim of arranging the opening of a Rumanian Center in that city. In this respect, she contacted BUCHINGER, VACARESCU and Victor SIKANDAN.

3. BUCHINGER revealed that a week beforehand he had gone to Vienna to take care of certain personal affairs. At this time, he had gone to the Rumanian Legation, introduced himself as an Austrian peasant, claiming to have been requested by VACARESCU in Graz to obtain information about repatriation. He gave the Rumanian employee of the Legation a letter received from Paris by VACARESCU. The letter was signed by the "Rumanian Popular Republic Committee for Refugees" and extended him an invitation to repatriate. (Although carrying the emblem of the RPR as well as the signature noted above, the letter was a fake. Mimeographed, it had been sent to many Rumanians in Austria. While inviting them to return, the letter actually constituted a counter-propaganda action.) BUCHINGER told the employee that VACARESCU wanted to know if the letter actually came from an RPR office. After reading the letter, the employee said that he must obtain information from the Consul; he took the letter and disappeared into another office. After a quarter of an hour, he returned and, with no further comment, simply declared that the letter had not been sent by any RPR office.

4. Petre GEORGESCU, who was to leave on 27 September 1955 for Sweden, was prevented from doing so by the Swedish Consul, approximately a half-hour before his train was to leave. Three days earlier, GEORGESCU had stolen a pair of gold cuff links from Professor RUSU, a Volksdeutsche from Rumania. The latter reported the event to the police and GEORGESCU was arrested. However, when the police learned that he was to emigrate in several days, they released him and suppressed the entire affair. Due to some indiscretion or perhaps even a denunciation, the Swedish Consul learned of the matter and immediately struck GEORGESCU's name from the list of eligible emigres, thereby annulling his visa. Subject is currently living in Salzburg with no permanent residence; he manages to stay with various friends who provide him shelter.

5. Eugen BORA, who came from Trieste to Salzburg in May 1955 and remained there, staying at the Rumanian Center at 38 Elizabethstrasse, returned to Trieste at the end of September 1955. He stated he was returning because his father was in Trieste and he was unsuccessful in obtaining authorization for him to live in Austria.

6. A certain Rafael ZOLTAN, of Hungarian origin, arrived in Salzburg about 20 September 1955, coming from Trieste. He stayed at the Rumanian Center for about 10 days, at which time the Center suggested he return to Trieste since it did not have sufficient means to maintain him. A collection was taken up from among the Center's inhabitants to pay ZOLTAN's transportation expenses. On 10 October, he left Salzburg; however, instead of returning to Trieste, ZOLTAN crossed the frontier clandestinely into Yugoslavia.

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7. Victor SIANDAN, living in Graz, made a short visit to Salzburg. He arrived at 1300 hours on 6 October and returned to Graz at 1600 the same day. In the meantime, he visited the Rumanian Center at 38 Elizabethstrasse and also had a short talk with Viorel POPA.

8. Around 16 November 1955, Gheorghe FLORSCU returned to Salzburg after a long trip to Germany and France, where he had gone to try to find a job. He especially tried in Paris since he had been promised help by friends there during his last trip to that city during the summer of 1954. He had no success in locating work but did manage to sell some furniture which he had stored with a certain SILLON, 48 rue Ramoneau, Paris. He obtained a note from the latter in the amount of 50,000 FF, which he is to receive through the intermediary of a bank.

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9. VACARSCU arrived in Salzburg on 25 November 1955 to participate in a UNREF session. He visited the Rumanian Center where he saw Traian PIIU, visited Titi CONSTANTINESCU, spent the night at Vasile PADEA's house and also had several conversations with Adrian BRATEANU and Ion STANESCU. The latter came from Strobl to see him.

10. Nicolae BOGDAN came with an offer of military information concerning the port of CONSTANTA and of the Danube ports as well as diagrams of Rumanian and Soviet military installations. PAMBLE recognized several of them as coming from Titi CONSTANTINESCU and dating from 1955. I refused to discuss the matter and professed no interest. (Date of Info: Early December 1955)

11. Gheorghe STOESSEL, alias MAYER, a native of CERNAUTI, was with Ion CONSTANTINESCU in the Grossglockner Restaurant. He also frequents the Dietmann Restaurant on Ignatz Harrerstrasse where he meets Tascu CUNEA each time the latter comes to Salzburg. This restaurant is also frequented by Gheorghe FLORSCU. STOESSEL, who owns a home in Salzburg, was mixed up in the illegal alcohol traffic in which several American soldiers were arrested in Vienna. He is supposed to have been the one who denounced the affair. He owns a large textile store in Vienna as well as a Mercedes 220 automobile. (Date of Info: Early December 1955)

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