

OSR Form 202a

FROM:

CONFIDENTIAL
ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No.

4P
A-58882
GR-725

Date Rec'd SA [unclear] 12-1945

Date of Report: 3 July 1945
Comments

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd.	Fwd'd.		
1.	1214	14/7	16/2	JS	disseminated
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MICROFILMED
FEB 25 1963
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

X REF FORM FILED IN: [unclear]

OSO Registry
AUG 26 1948
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INDEX 38

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
Officer Designations should be used in To column.
Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

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ANNEX A

(British Publication)

"The Weekly Review"

Number which appeared on 5 April 1945.

Rumania some time ago had a form of government composed of all democratic parties. The first government of this type under General Sanatescu signed the Armistice with the Allies on 23 August 1944.

War specialists and representatives participated in that government as well as exponents of the four principal political groups: the Liberals, National Peasants, Social Democrats and Communists. The first two groups are influential organisations which undoubtedly have the support of the great majority of the population. On the other hand, the Communists were never an important element in Rumania, and represented only a negligible fraction of the population even of the working classes. In spite of this, immediately after the formation of the government, two pro-Communist groups arose: the so-called "Ploughmen's Front" under Dr. Groza which was to carry on activity among the rural population, and the "Workers Syndicates" under Mr. Radescu. The Communist Party under Mr. Patrascanu formed together with these two small groups, the so-called Frontul National Democrat (FND) to which the socialists also adhered rather reluctantly. This Front which the Communists had a decisive majority was consolidated by experienced Communist agents sent from Moscow. Among these agents was Ann Parker, a well-known leader of the Komintern who had lived 12 years in Russia and obtained Soviet citizenship and Vasile Ilica, a Hungarian and also a Soviet citizen, as well as many other persons.

General Sanatescu resigned following pressure from the FND, and a new government was formed under General Radescu in which the FND obtained six places, the National Peasants five and the Liberals four. This was the first step towards the installation of Communist control in the country.

In January 1945, the Minister of Communications, Georgechiu-Daj, and Ann Parker left for Moscow where they received detailed instructions as to future activity. The result of these instructions was that a campaign was started against Prime Minister Radescu and Dr. Maniu, the leader of the National Peasant Party, accusing them of tolerating "fascist" elements.

riots
At the same time, were organized in the Capital and throughout the country. Those who took part in the demonstrations were paid 2,000 lei per head by the Communists. Soviet troops also took part at those riots in many places, as for example at Constantza. Cases were registered in which Soviet officers and soldiers of the Red Army made provocative speeches to the people. The voice of the public was smothered as the printing plants, frightened of the Communists, refused to print matter condemning FND methods.

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Directly after the Crimean Conference this activity reached its culminating point.

During the riot of 24 February, Prime Minister Radescu was fired at, which fact forced the government to take measures. This was the moment chosen by Moscow for a direct intervention by the Soviet government. On 26 February, the Vice Foreign Commissar, Vyshinski arrived in Bucharest and demanded an immediate audience with the King. He declared that Russia did not support the Radescu government, was in fact against it, and asked with all energy for the formation of a new government which.... The King replied that the national will could only be expressed by a free election and the government intended to bring this about without delay. Vyshinski, surprised by this affirmation, threatened the King that he would force him to abdicate.

The King gave in under pressure, and deposing General Radescu, entrusted the formation of a new government to Prince Stirbey. The latter was the first who, in 1944, began negotiations for an armistice and an approach to British representatives. But for this very reason Moscow looks askance at him. Several days later, a new cabinet was formed under Dr. Groza, the leader of the "Peasants' Front". The Communists obtained the majority of the seats in the new government and besides the Prime Ministership they hold the portfolios of Interior, War, Justice and the new Ministry of Propaganda.

Apart from the EMD which had obtained 14 of the 28 seats in the Groza government, there is another small dissident group of the Liberal Party under the leadership of the present Vice Prime Minister Tătărescu.

Tătărescu is well-known for the fact that as Prime Minister in 1940 he renounced British guarantees and chose the path of collaboration with Hitler. He and his collaborators are in a great measure responsible for the installation of a dictatorship in Rumania. After the capitulation of Rumania, his name was added to the list of those guilty for the country's disaster.

Now this same man, a collaborationist friend of Germany and a supporter of dictatorships, holds one of the key positions in the democratic government of Dr. Groza, while his fore-runner, General Radescu, who by order of the Germans spent 3 years in a concentration camp for his pro-allied sympathies, was forced to hide to save his life at the British Legation. Others such as Hannu and Bratianu, loyal and tried friends of England and France, have seen their names added to the black list.

At the present moment, the whole of Rumania is under severe Soviet military control. The Rumanian Army has either been disarmed or sent to the front and the police have also been disarmed. Some days after the arrival of Commissar Vyshinski at a Rumanian port, 3,000 NKVD agents, well equipped, also arrived. They will help Groza to "purge" the country of those who oppose the new regime and the firm installation of Communist power.

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Attachment

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Attachment

Office of Strategic Services

A-58282

GR-725

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APPENDIX A

(British Publication)

"The WEEKLY REVIEW"

Number which appeared on 5 April 1945

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