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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Rumania REPORT [redacted]

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military Information DATE DISTR. 13 February 1961

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

[redacted] four reports containing information on the following: 50X1-HUM

- a. Antiaircraft Regiment in Bucharest. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. Training of Signal Corps Technical Officers in the Academic Reserves [redacted]
- c. Reserve Radio Officers Course at Buzau. This report includes a sketch of the training camp. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. Construction of Antiatomic Shelters in Bucharest. This report is a detailed account of the materials used in the construction of the shelters. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

50X1-HUM
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50X1-HUM

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR				
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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50X1-HUM

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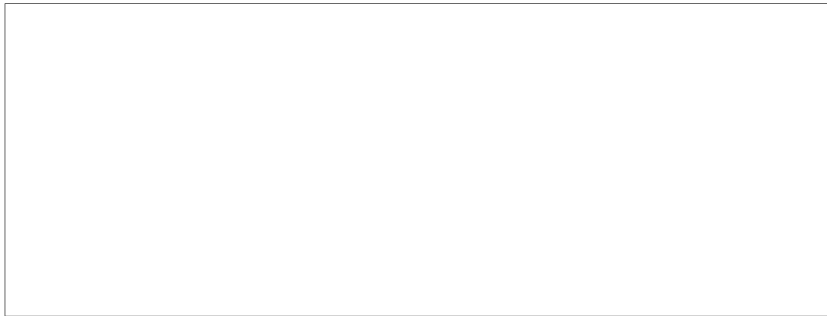
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COUNTRY: Rumania
SUBJECT: Construction of Antiatomic Shelters
in Bucharest

DATE OF INFO:
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1. In 1954, two antiatomic warfare shelters were built in Bucharest under the supervision of the Special Construction Department of the Rumanian General Staff. These shelters were apparently completely identical and were built exactly according to the plans. 

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 The plans were soviet, written in Russian, and senior Soviet officers visited the sites daily to oversee the work.

2. The shelters were designed for the use of important Party officials and their families. They were referred to as "antiatomic shelters", but this term did not appear officially on any of the plans.

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3. Both shelters were built near lakes. One was on Gorki Street near Lake Herastrau, about 300 meters past the former United States embassy building, but on the other side of the street.

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The other shelter was on Dante Street near Lake Floreasca, at a street corner about 200 to 300 meters northwest of the Floreasca Gymnasium.

4. Details of the shelters' construction were as follows:
- a. The main chamber was 6x4x2.70 (height) meters in size. The height of the floor was identical with that of the water-level of the lake.
 - b. The walls were 120cm. thick and were cast in one piece. The reinforcements consisted of two parallel vertical frames in which the rods were spaced at 20-cm. intervals. The main rods were 18mm. in diameter and the others 8 and 10mm. in diameter.
 - c. The concrete was supplied by four mixers, each with a capacity of one cubic meter, which worked without interruption. A minimum of water and only washed quarry-gravel, with particles of from 7-46mm., were used. The cast concrete was tamped with vertical-type vibrators and was able to withstand a pressure of over 450 kilograms per square centimeter. This aggregate was used throughout in all the concrete components.

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- d. An additional wall was built within the thick outer walls described above. This inner wall was 40cm. thick and was reinforced similarly to the outer wall, from which it was separated by a 20-cm- layer of some unknown insulating material.
- e. The inner ceiling was 80 cm. thick and also contained two parallel frames of reinforcements. The rods were spaced at 20-cm intervals; the diameters of the main ones were 20 and 22mm. and of the others 10mm.
- f. The inner ceiling was covered by a 60-cm layer of fine, well-tamped sand, and this in turn was covered by another concrete ceiling, identical to the first except that its reinforcement contained rods of up to 30mm. in diameter.
- g. The second ceiling was also covered by a 60-cm layer of sand, and over this was the outer ceiling, exactly identical with the inner one. This was covered with an earth fill, barely one meter deep, on which grass and trees had been planted.
- h. Each chamber could be reached through four entrances connected to long tunnels. Three of the tunnels entered the shelters at 90 degrees, while the fourth was set off the right angle. The tunnels were w meters high, 1.5 meters wide and had walls and ceilings of 60-cm thick reinforced concrete. They were hundreds of meters long and began in the vestibules of various Party leaders' houses in the Floreasca Quarter.

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- i. The entrances were equipped with hydraulically-operated, reinforced sliding doors, approximately 80cm. thick. They were controlled by push-buttons installed both within and outside the entrances.



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- j. Escalators with push-button controls were to have been installed in the tunnels. 

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- k. The shelters were to be equipped with complete sanitary facilities, sewage, airconditioning, an electric generator, a well to ensure a supply of drinking water, and closets which were to be stocked with food. They were to be lavishly furnished and decorated with thick, rubber carpeting and beautiful wall coverings.



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5. Attached are cross-sectional sketches of the antiatomic shelters in Bucharest, with legends as follows:

Figure A: Vertical Cross-Sectional Sketch of the Wall and Ceiling.

- a. Fill, approximately one meter deep.
- b. Outer ceiling, 80cm. thick.
- c. Layer of sand, 60cm. thick.
- d. Middle ceiling, 80cm. thick.
- e. Layer of sand, 60cm. thick.
- f. Inner ceiling 80cm. thick.
- g. Inner wall, 40cm. thick.
- h. Insulating material, 20cm. thick.
- i. Outer wall, 120cm. thick.

Figure B: Horizontal Cross-Sectional Sketch of the Shelter.

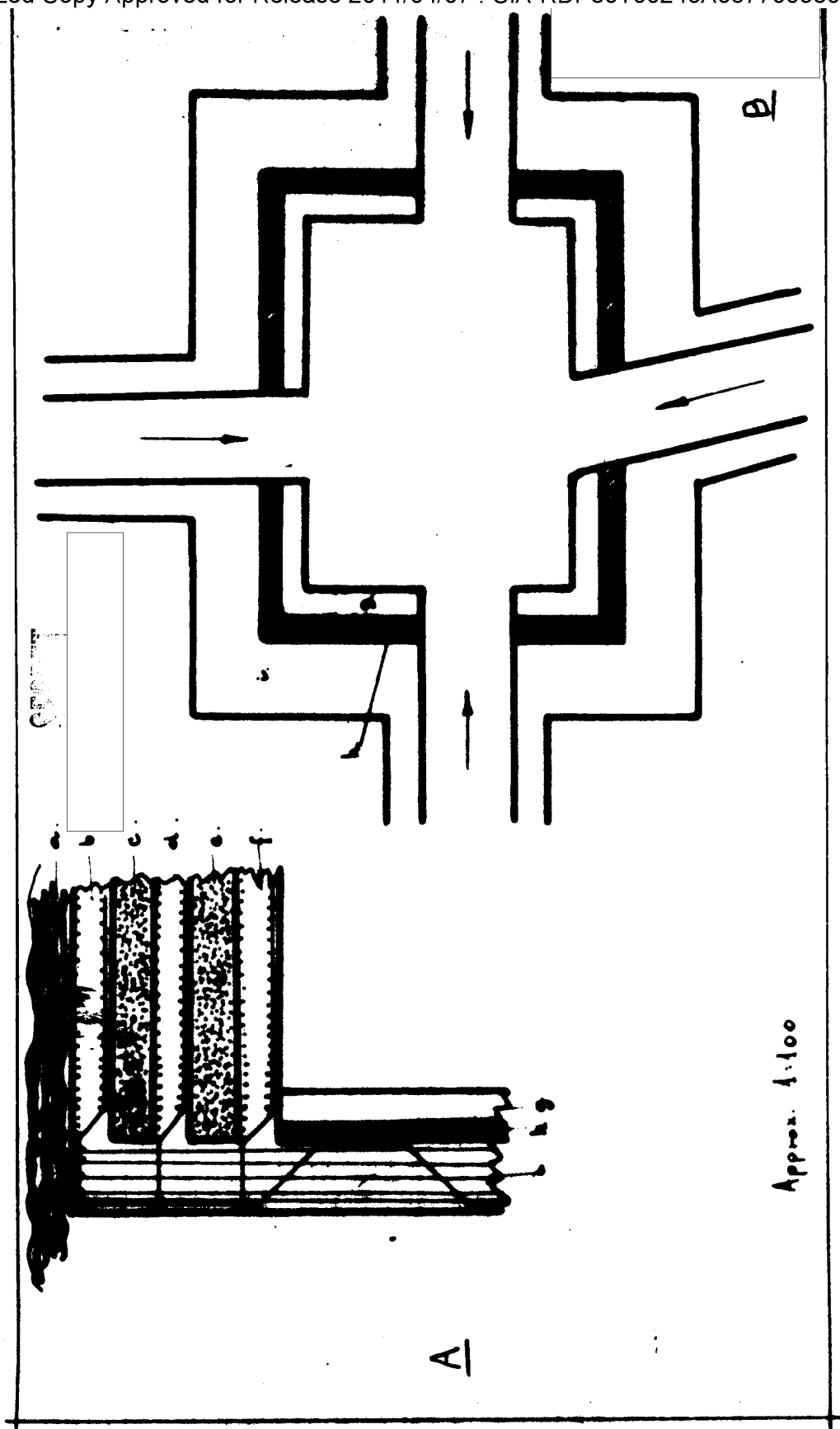
- j. Inner Wall.
- k. Insulating material.
- l. Outer wall.

Arrows mark the entrances to the shelter.

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COUNTRY : **Russia**
SUBJECT : **AAA Regiment (number unknown) in Bucharest**

DATE OF INFO

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1. The following AA guns are reported to be used by Russian AAA units:

- a. Soviet 37 mm.;
- b. Soviet 57 mm.;
- c. Soviet 76.2 mm.;
- d. Soviet 85 mm.;
- e. German 88 mm.;
- f. Soviet 100 mm.;
- g. German 20 mm. light AA gun (Rheinmetall).

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[REDACTED]

Of the 76.2 mm., the 88 mm. and the 85 mm. AA guns, only the last can be radar-controlled (type of radar unknown). The 100 mm. gun can be electronically aimed by remote-control from the predictor.

2. The AA battery (four guns) is deployed in the form of a square with 100 m. between the guns. A Puzo-4 predictor (range: 16,000 m.) is placed in the center of the square, but its power-source is placed outside the square. [REDACTED] the power-source was storage batteries.

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3. AA batteries also train in anti-tank fire. This consists of firing bursts of five rounds at two tanks at a range of 300 m.

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4. [REDACTED] firing exercise on the shores of the Black Sea which involved fire directed against sleeve-targets towed by piston-driven aircraft. Fire observation was carried out in part by jet planes. The subject regiment used optical-mechanical predictors.

5. Contact between Regiment Headquarters and the commander's Battery is maintained by radio. A telephone line connects the Commander's Battery and the predictor, but contact between the predictor and the guns consists of voice and visual signals.

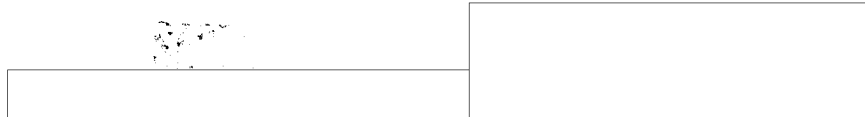
6. AAA units in land-force formations are armed with 37 mm., 75mm. and Rheinmetall (German) light AA guns.

7. The battalion level has been abolished in all AAA units, leaving the gap between the regiment and the battery unbridged.

8. The terms of service for members of the Academic Reserves were amended

[REDACTED] and now students 50X1-HUM are drafted for a full year at the completion of their studies.

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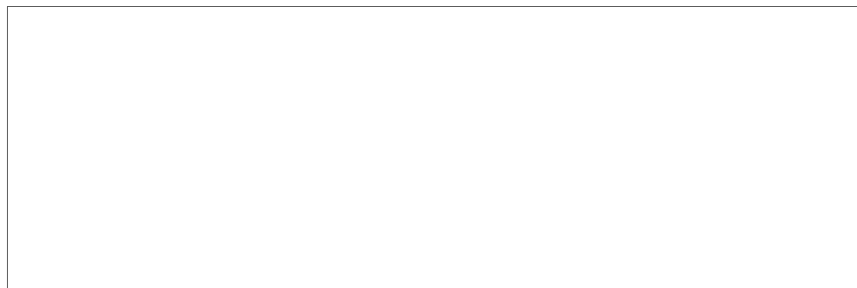


COUNTRY : Rumania
SUBJECT : Training of Signal Corps Technical Officers in the Academic Reserves

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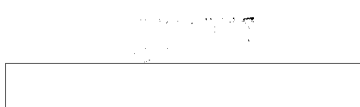
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1. During the summer of 1956, the students who had finished the second year at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Bucharest were called up for a month's course for signal corps technicians within the framework of the academic reserves. About 40 students took this course at the barracks of a Rumanian signals regiment in the southern part of Braila, on the left-hand side of the highway going to Lacul Sarat. A Soviet Army unit was camped nearby (details lacking).
2. In the summer of 1958, the graduates of the fourth year of the above-mentioned faculty were called up for a 45 day course. This time they took the course with the fourth year students of the Craiova faculty



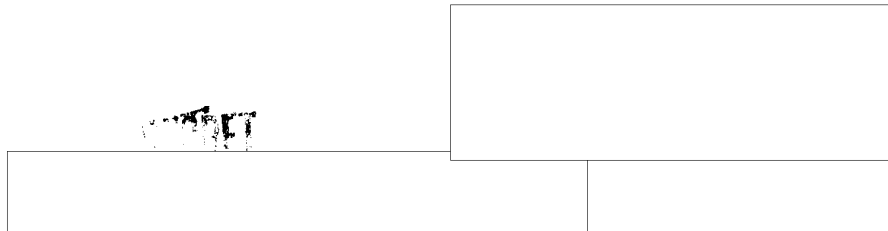
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who had taken their preliminary course separately. This course was held in Bucharest, in barracks near the Lev plant in the vicinity of Cotroceni. About 80 students took this course and those who passed the course were to be commissioned First Lieutenants in the reserves.

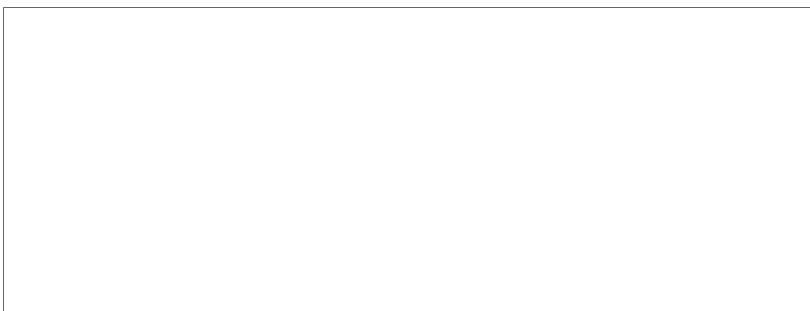
3. The subjects covered in both the above-mentioned courses were as follows:
- a. discipline and procedures;
 - b. infantry tactics up to the regimental level;
 - c. individual field training;
 - d. smallarms (rifle, pistol, Soviet LMG);
 - e. firing procedure and practice on the range;
 - f. signals training; This was designed to train signal corps technical officers (as opposed to "operational" officers who were taught transmission procedure, morse code, etc.) but was quite superficial, the students being required only to know how to replace various parts and to understand the practical operation of the equipment studied (the RBM, REB, RAF, and UFB sets, the P-115 telephone, and the RIK-300 transformer).

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COUNTRY : **Rumania**
SUBJECT : **Reserve Radio Officers Course at Buzau**

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1. In the summers of 1953 and 1956, the students of the Faculties of Electricity and Electro-technics at the Universities of Bucharest and Craiova did practical signals training within the framework of the academic reserves. The training was held at a barracks of a signals unit, near an air force barracks on the outskirts of Buzau (see sketch in paragraph 6).
2. The number of the students' unit was 03738. Each training period continued for one month and comprised two 30-man platoons. The students were eventually to serve as tactical signals officers (radio platoon commanders). At the end of their training it was registered in the students reserve books that they had graduated in military trade 076.

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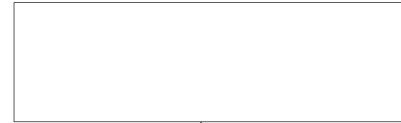
3. The training course included the following subjects:
 - a. General tactics.
 - b. Signals Corps organization in war and peace.
 - c. Discipline, behavior and standing orders.
 - d. Small arms: ZB rifle, TT pistol, FPS S.M.G. (including range practices).
 - e. Individual, section and platoon field training (attack and defense exercises only). One attacking exercise in company formation was held in order to demonstrate the role of the company signals network in combat.
 - f. Long range radio exercises.
 - g. The principles of codes (no detail).
 - h. Line signals instruments: field telephon e in a bakelite box and a 10-line K-10 field exchange.
 - i. Radio instruments: Regimental instrument, truck mounted, RAF-KV, company instrument (?) RBM-1, company instruments (?) RSB, and a platoon instrument A-7-B (slung on the operator's back). In connection with the a/m instruments, special stress was laid upon their fast operation and field repairs.
 - j. Morse transmission and reception.
4. A number of details of the organization of the Rumanian Signals Corps are as follows:
 - a. A number of independent signals units are directly subordinate to G.H.Q. (no details available).
 - b. Signals units are assigned as follows:

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- (1) Signals section to an infantry company
 - (2) Signals platoon to an infantry battalion
 - (3) Signals company to an infantry regiment
 - (4) Signals battalion to an infantry division.
- b. The standard signals platoon comprises a radio section, two line communications sections and services (batteries, generators, etc.) section. Larger signals units are similarly divided when they are attached to infantry units.
5. Details of the role of the signals unit in battle (see paragraph 7) are as follows:
- a. In an attack the line of communications operates parallel to the line of advance. The former does not spread out to the flanks and its aim is to maintain contact between the vanguard and the operational level and between the latter and the HQ. In as far as the attacking force advances and breaks through the enemy's line of defense, the line of communications advances and extends along the entire line of attack (See figure "A" in paragraph 7)
 - b. In a defensive operation the signals unit is deployed along the breadth and depth of the line. The line of communications extends in depth from the observation posts to the units and from the latter to the HQ. In breadth, it extends between the companies in the same sector, between neighboring sectors, etc. Line communications are usually maintained up to company level (including observation posts and platoon positions) and from company level onwards, morse and coded radio communications are generally employed. (See figure "B" in paragraph 7)

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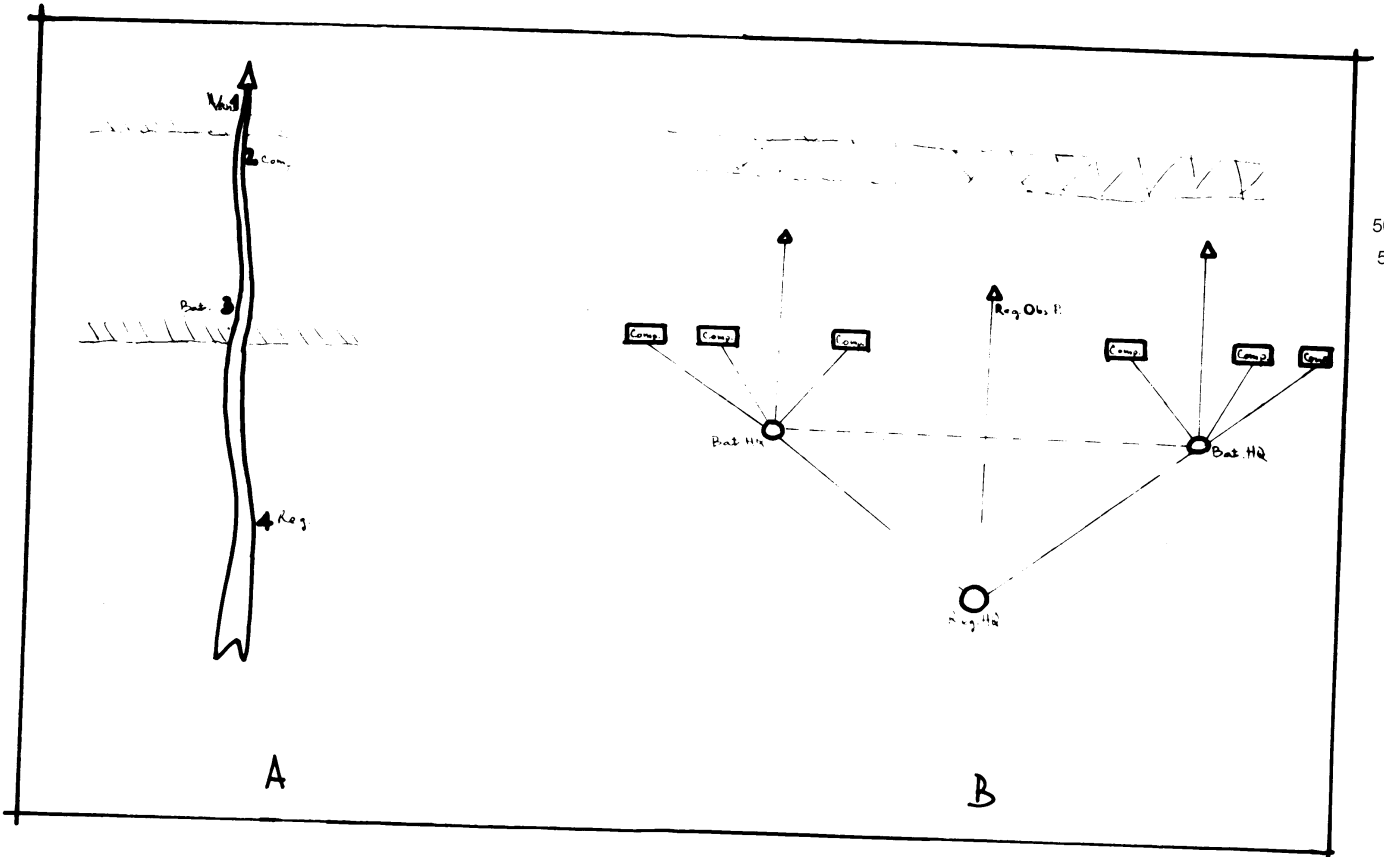


6. The legend to layout sketch of the Signals Corps Camp at Buzsu is as follows:

1. Road to the town center
2. Dirt track.
3. Entrance to the "main" camp (permanent buildings).
4. Guard room.
5. Single-story classroom buildings.
6. Hut dining hall.
7. Stores (huts).
8. Billets (huts).
9. HQ (huts).
10. Stables.
11. Unspecified huts.

7. The diagram of a signals unit in combat is as follows:

- a. Diagram.



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