

COUNTRY

Rumania

REPORT NO.

TOPIC

Rumanian Troops and Military Installations in Stalin

25X1

25X1 EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT summer of 1951 to early October 1951

25X1

25X1 DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED

17 April 1952

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

25X1

25X1

1. Prior to August 1951, the former artillery barracks in Stalin (R 35/X 37), in the northern sector of the city, was occupied by Rumanian mountain infantrymen. Source saw soldiers wearing olive drab uniforms and berets of the same color with the emblem of the people's republic. Small horses were seen with the troops. No details of motor-vehicle equipment were recollected. (1) The barracks installation is located on the west side of Blvd Voroshilov, formerly Langgasse, about 500 meters south of the Bartolemeu railroad station. Two large billets fronted the street. Source knew of no more billeting compounds. Another smaller barracks installation adjoined the former artillery barracks to the west. Prior to August 1951, it quartered security troops, referred to by source as militia. Patrol missions were preferably assigned to these troops, who wore blue gray uniforms with red cap bands and red-bordered epaulets. The soldiers wore a red, cornered device, bearing the emblem of the Rumanian people's republic, at the front of their caps. No details of the device were specified. Source noticed that relatively large militia units, quartered in billets, were stationed at the post. Prior to World War II, the militia barracks quartered a unit of the former 6th Cavalry Regiment. After the war, the installation constantly served as billets for police and security troops.

25X1

2. [redacted] that the former mountain infantry barracks in the northern sector of the city was used, prior to the summer of 1951, by Rumanian recruiting offices for the induction and assignment of individuals subject to the draft. A headquarters and a supply installation, details of which were not specified, were allegedly located in the same barracks installation. (2) The barracks installation, which consists of about four barracks compounds, is located south of the railroad line connecting the Bartolemeu railroad station with the Suburbu stop, and on the east side of Hintere Gasse. Another barracks installation in the eastern sector of the city, on the south side of Blvd Lenin, formerly Brunnengasse, which was referred to as the Mountain Infantry Barracks, and the former Infantry Barracks as well, was occupied by mountain infantrymen, [redacted] in the summer of 1951. (3)

25X1

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Document No. 2

No Change in Class. ☒☐ Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S C

Auth.: HR 70-2

Date: 22 09 77

By: [redacted]

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

3. Prior to August 1951, not less than three searchlights were observed in the former AAA Barracks, in the northern sector of the city, on the west side of the road to Sarnpetru (R 45/X 30), in the night-time. Besides, source observed Iatra and ZIS trucks, which apparently served as prime movers, in this installation. He saw no guns. (4) In August 1951, the installation still was generally referred to as the AAA and Searchlight Barracks. The airfield was located opposite the installation, on the southeast side of the road to Sarnpetru. Soldiers wearing olive drab uniforms and light-blue cap bands were observed near the billets. Prior to the summer of 1951, source also observed a training ground, about 1,500 x 600 meters, where mountain rifle units up to the size of a company were trained, on the southeast side of the Sarnpetru road and south of the area of the Sovron tractor factory.
4. On Zinne hill south of the city, the summit topped by a destroyed castle, was cordoned off by military sentries. In the summer of 1951, a gun and its crew were observed on the hill. A telephone line led to this emplacement. The arrangement of the plants on the Zinne was modified so that they formed the name Stalin.
5. In the summer of 1951, the barracks installation of the former 89th Infantry Regiment, which was also known as the Black Barracks, was occupied by mountain infantrymen. Source saw units wearing olive drab berets and equipped with little mountain horses. The installation, which includes one large billeting compound, is located on the east side of Strada Nicolae Balcescu, formerly Schwarzgasse. It is bounded by the bus yard in the north and the building of the German anti-Fascist committee in the south.
6. Prior to August 1951, a military building referred to as the officers' mess was located in the western sector of the city, on the north side of the Postweise (Mail Road) and opposite the prefecture situated south of the building. Almost daily, mountain infantry units of a size of up to three companies, and, occasionally, also militia units, were observed marching toward this building. The inhabitants believed that these units received instruction there.
7. Militia obliged to live in barracks were located in a medium-size multi-story building on the north side of the Kornzeile, which bounds one side of Freiheitsplatz, now 23 August Square. (5) An office of the Securitate (security service) was located in the southern sector of the city, in a small building, on the west side of Schuetzenhausgasse, about 200 meters north of the Rumanian Burckirche.
8. A fuel depot was located in the northwestern sector of the city, between the single-track railroad line to Sibiu (R 35/R 20) and the northeastern slope of the Gesprenberg hill, situated southwest of the Bartolemeu railroad station. One horizontal tank and two more fuel tanks, projecting about 3 meters from the ground, were observed there. The tanks were equipped with a colored camouflage paint. (5) Another fuel depot of four or five dug-in tanks was located on the northeastern perimeter of the city, on the south side of the road to Frejner (R 45/X 58), southeast of the freight station, and directly east of a refinery. This depot, a part of which was destroyed during World War II, had been reconstructed and reactivated. (5)
9. In the spring of 1951, individuals subject to the draft were inducted in Stalin. They allegedly were members of the 1927 to 1930 classes. The inductees did not stay at the post. Rumanians unreliable in a political respect, Germans, Hungarians, Gypsies and so-called capitalists were usually assigned to labor battalions for active military service. In 1951, members of the 1926 to 1928 classes and a limited number of members of the 1929 and 1930 classes were assigned to such labor battalions. In winter, the members of these labor battalions were discharged again and allowed to return to their residences. However, they had to fulfill a total period of two service years. According to soldiers registered for the draft, a regiment with the number 11 was located in or near Constanta (R 53/54/E 71). No positive troop designations were known at the Stalin post.

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

25X1

10. Prior to the first half of September 1951, source observed Rumanian soldiers wearing red, black, and blue cap bands in Stalin. Members of the Securitate wore olive drab uniforms with blue service colors. An old former cavalry barracks occupied by Rumanian troops was located on Blvd Voroshilov, north of the railroad line to the Bartolomeu railroad station. Soldiers referred to as airmen by source were observed in new billets located directly northwest of the airfield on the Sanpetru road. A truck towing a two-wheeled, long-barreled gun was seen leaving the former Artillery Barracks. (1) Source knew that the Pinne hill was cordoned off by military sentries.
11. Late in September 1951, source observed a unit, equipped with horse-drawn guns, moving from the direction of the former artillery barracks, through Blvd Voroshilov, formerly Lengasse. The guns had two wheels, were equipped with limbers and were drawn by four-horse teams. Such convoys frequently proceeded from the direction of the barracks installation toward the market place. (1)
12. During the summer months and prior to October 1951, mountain infantry units, which came from the direction of the former mountain infantry barracks in the northern sector of the city, proceeded, with little horses, through the city, in a western direction, toward the Schulerou Mountains. It was common knowledge in the city that the mountain infantry practiced there. The columns observed had an average size of 100 to 200 men. The little horses were present in the march column in twos. An unidentified number of the horses carried pack machine guns. (2)

25X1

Comments.

- (1) On the basis of previous reports it was believed that the former artillery barracks was occupied by an artillery unit. The barracks installation may quarter horse-drawn and motorized artillery units.
- (2) The occupation, mentioned in previous reports, of the former mountain infantry barracks by mountain troops a recruiting office and an unspecified headquarters is confirmed.
- (3) The occupation of this installation, the former infantry barracks, by mountain troops is confirmed.
- (4) Previous reports mentioned the occupation of this installation by AAA troops.

25X1