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COUNTRY Romania REPORTTOPIC Soviet and Rumanian Units and Military Installations in BucharestEVALUATION 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1 DATE OF CONTENT 25X125X1 DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 8 December 197225X1 REFERENCES PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) REMARKS

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1. In mid-September 1951, a Soviet quartering area was located in the northern section of Bucharest between Bul. Generalismul Stalin and Piata Dorobanti. It was bordered on the north by Ing. Gh. Bals Street, on the east by Bul. Franklin Roosevelt and Piata Dorobanti, on the south by Alea Vulpache and Ankai, and on the west by Cap. Iv. Mircea Street. It was not placed off limits or specially guarded but Soviet sentries armed with submachine guns were posted at individual buildings. This quartering area was inhabited by Russians and their families. offices were also located in this area. Officers in uniform were often seen there.

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2. In mid-September 1951, a Soviet office was on the west side of Soseaua Kisselef on either side of Popovici Street which crossed this road in a west-east direction. Numerous Soviet officers and civilians were seen at the building on the south side of Popovici Street which was marked by a sign board. Numerous officers were also observed entering and leaving the well-kept villa opposite the office on the north side of Popovici Street. A sedan was parking there from time to time. The Soviet embassy was on the east side of Soseaua Kisselef, just north of Mincu Street.

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3. prior to mid-September, a Soviet export and import commercial office was in a multi-storied building on the northeast side of Piata Nat. Unite. Russian civilians were seen in or near this building which was guarded by Rumanian Police. Piata Nat. Unite, with a large monument for Stalin was on the north end of Bul. Generalismul Stalin. Source knows of no barracks installations which quartered Soviet troops in Bucharest. Air force personnel were frequently seen. Almost all members of Soviet administration offices wore plain clothes. Very dirty motor

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vehicles, carrying Soviet soldiers sometimes seen red in the town. They obviously came from the country and did not remain long in Bucharest.¹

4. Prior to mid-September 1951, a Rumanian sentry guarded the building of the headquarters of the former II Rumanian Army Corps, on the north side of Calea Grivitei about 300 meters west of Calea Victoriei. Individual Rumanian soldiers but no units in formation were observed there. [redacted] a Rumanian infantry unit was located there. The soldiers wore olive-green uniforms, long trousers and laced boots.

5. In September 1951, Rumanian infantrymen were observed near the barracks installation of the former Infantry Regiment on the south side of Aghelescu Street. No motor vehicles or heavy weapons were noticed. [redacted] the unit was an infantry unit.² [redacted] prior to September 1951, mounted or animal-drawn Rumanian units had been observed by persons passing the barracks installation of the former Horse Guards Regiment, at the intersection of Calea Eilenei and Virgilii Street.³

6. In September 1951, a Rumanian army medical depot was located in the north section of the town between Bul. Marasti and Bul. Filantropia. The area of the medical depot was bordered on the southeast by Maresal Averescu Street. Ambulances were seen at the installation. An employee stated that about 100 persons worked in the medical depot which was a distributing point and depot for military and civilian requirements. Prior to the summer of 1951, no medicines or medical items were in stock because supplies from the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany had to be issued at once.

7. In September 1951, a cartographical institute, where military maps were made, was southwest of the area of the army medical depot. There were observation towers in this area.

8. In the fall of 1951, a militia unit of 3 or 4 companies, wearing blue uniforms, was accommodated in the police barracks just east of the foreign office on the north side of Soseaua Bonaparte. This installation had been renovated after war damage. The unit had emergency vehicles carrying 18 to 20 militia men. The militia units received infantry-training. They wore a red star on their visor-type caps. Other militia units of about battalion strength were quartered in the barracks installation just west of the police headquarters which quartered a militia detail in December 1951.

9. In early 1950, [redacted] units of the T.V. Division were quartered in the former King Alexander barracks and the former Queen Elizabeth barracks. During mid-December 1951 [redacted] soldiers of the T.V. Division in the streets of Bucharest. They wore a device with the Rumanian national colors and the letters T.V. on the upper half of the left sleeve. [redacted] soldiers of the 90C Division with corresponding devices in Bucharest at that time.⁴

10. In mid-May 1950 or early 1951, the Ambassador Hotel was relinquished by the Russians. The offices quartered there were transferred to the quartering area near the Soviet Embassy.¹

11. During the period from December 1951 to late March 1952, new detached buildings resembling villas and two rows each of barracks buildings were observed from the PW camp in Ghencea on the west edge of the town. Rumanians stated that these buildings were completed in the fall of 1951 and were occupied by a Rumanian artillery school. [redacted]

The PW camp and the new buildings west of it were located on the west edge of Ghencea, south of the road to Domnesti (R 43/44/C 53) and west of an old barracks installation. During the period from December 1951 to March 1952, 6 or 8 T-34-type tanks were seen practicing with infantry in the area south of the PW camp. They arrived there 2 to 4 times a week and left the training area in the direction of the town. While the tanks practiced driving, infantry carried out rifle and machine gun firing practice. [redacted] there had been intensive training activity in the summer of 1951 and, at that time, the number of tanks was larger than in late winter 1952.²

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12. In the spring of 1951 and in March 1952, [redacted] 25X1
infantry training with tanks of unidentified nationality on the training ground near the 194 camp. The infantry unit wore olive-green uniforms and totaled about 400 to 500 men. Up to 21 tanks had been observed there in the spring of 1951 as against 4 or 5 tanks in March 1952. The infantrymen wore steel helmets, had two cartridge pouches and carried field packs. They were armed with short-barreled rifles with fixed bayonets, submachine guns and heavy Maxim-type machine guns. No nationality marking was on the grayish blue T-34-type tanks.
13. At the end of December 1951, the old ordnance depot on the east side of Uranus Street, which was heavily damaged during World War II, had not been rebuilt. Shed-like buildings which were used as a jail for political convicts were in the north section of installation, which had remained intact.
14. In December 1951, a recruiting office was in an L-shaped building opposite the jail, on the west side of Uranus Street. Young men were often seen there.
- 25X1 15. [redacted] the former Mihai Viteazul Barracks and the former Infantry Officers' School on the northern side of Calea 13 September were intact and occupied by Romanian military units. No motor vehicles were seen.
16. In mid-October 1951, a multi-storied building housing a military office was at the intersection of Bul. Anna Ipatescu, formerly Bul. Lascar Catargiu, and Gh. Maza Street. The building was guarded by Romanian sentries wearing olive-green uniforms. Its ground floor served as quarters for soldiers.
17. In October 1951, a large building site was at the bifurcation of Soseaua Mogosoaia and the road to Ploesti (R 43/44/C 69) on the north end of the town. It was known as the site of the new building of the Romanian State Printing Office. A huge building with a tower was on the premises.
18. In August 1951, a large military office was located on the south-west side of Campineanu Street, near Stirbei Voda Street, and the former Carmen Sylva Square, where numerous officers, motor vehicles and military drivers were seen. It was a 5 or 6-storied stone building which had been erected after the war. Source observed that it was occupied in the summers of 1950. Romanian soldiers guarded the entrance on Campineanu Street.⁵
19. In the fall of 1951, a military medical school for young medical officers was located southwest of the northern railroad station. Romanians stated that there were separate wards for soldiers and civilians. Residents stated that a militia school with quarters for the militia men was north of the military medical school, opposite 25X1 Bul. Dinicu Golescu. [redacted] young militia men wearing blue gray uniforms there.
20. In the fall of 1951, militia units were quartered in the building of the former Inspectorate of the Gendarmerie, on the north side of Soseaua Stefan Cel Mare. No units were seen. Training activity was conducted in the area behind the building.
21. [redacted] the Romanian press [redacted] the Ambassador Hotel was derequisitioned by the Soviets. The Cafe Bucuresti close to the hotel was also vacated by the Soviets. 25X1 Two wooden low huts, just northeast of the northern railroad station, at the intersection of Calea Grivitei and Bul. Gh. Duca, which had been used as transient 25X1 quarters for Soviet soldiers passing through Bucharest, were removed in the spring of 1951.
- 25X1 1. [redacted] Comment. It is plausible that Soviet quarters and offices are located in the north section of Bucharest which had always been occupied by Russians. No Soviet units or offices are in the city.
- 25X1 2. [redacted]

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- 25X1 3. [] Comment. In July 1951, [] a motorized unit was quartered 25X1
in the barracks installation on Calea .leonei and a gendarmerie unit in a barracks
25X1 installation on Strada Virgilii. It is believed that source observed the gendar-
merie units. []
- 25X1 4. [] Comment. The report confirms that in December 1951, the 1st Tank Division
"Tudor Vladimirescu" was in Bucharest. Previous reports also mentioned a T.V. tank
corps in Bucharest. The MCC Division or 2nd Itz or Meza Div Horia Closca si Crisan
seems still to exist, as in July 1951 another refugee knew its name.
- 25X1 5. [] Comment. These are presumably units of the T.V. Division. However, other in-
formation indicated a school for mechanized and tank units in Ghencea, and the units
participating in the training may have been detached from it.

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