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RAPPORT

Van: KA-R.A.

Aan: Hoofd C.

No. E.481.

ONDERWERP: Roemeense Inlichtingen Diensten.

1. Van Sardine ontvingen wij om te behouden bijgaand handboek over Roemeense Intelligence Services.
2. Sardine dringt aan op volledige "security requirements" met dit materiaal!

27-2-50.

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Satellite

Intelligence Services

No. 2

Roumania.

January, 1950.

SATELLITE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

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ROUMANIA

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WHO'S WHO

THE ROUMANIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.

I. Introduction.

(A) The Special Intelligence Service (SSI) and the Security Service.

1. Roumanian Intelligence activities are carried out primarily by the SSI (Serviciul Special Informatii) and the Security Service (formerly termed the Siguranta Generala, but now known as the Securitate), both of which existed before the war. Until August 1948 the SSI was charged with obtaining intelligence inside the country and abroad, while the Security Service was responsible for the internal security of the State. Their historical development is treated in greater detail in later sections of this report, but it may be remarked here that neither service was of much importance until the Germans occupied Roumania, when both were employed under the supervision of the German Intelligence Services. Under German control, both reached a degree of efficiency hitherto unattained, but it was to the development of the SSI rather than to that of the Security Service that attention was principally directed, as was to be expected in view of military requirements.

2. After the Liberation in September 1944 the Communists did not immediately secure control over the intelligence services. But in March 1945 the GROZA Government came into power, and a Communist was appointed to the Ministry of the Interior, to which the Security Service is subordinated. In the following June control of the SSI was also secured by the

appointment of Emil BODNARAS as Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers (see para. 9). Thereafter, members of both Services were systematically replaced by Communists.

3. How responsibility is apportioned between the SSI and the Security Service is not at all fully known; but there may indeed be no hard and fast division, as the existence of two services with overlapping functions is a feature of all intelligence systems devised upon the Russian model. There is good evidence that the Security Service has recently taken over from the SSI the former's responsibility for obtaining intelligence within Roumania itself, and that the majority of SSI personnel previously employed upon such duties has been transferred to it. But in August 1948 the Government announced the formation of a General Directorate of State Security, responsible for "the defence of the Republic against its enemies at home and abroad", which would suggest that the functions of the Security Service have been extended to include the surveillance of emigré and other potentially anti-regime elements outside the country and that of Roumanian nationals employed in Foreign Missions. By January 1st 1949 this new Directorate had been divided into two branches - Securitatea I and Securitatea II - the former being responsible for internal security police activities, and the latter for those normally discharged by the regular police force. According to the most recent reports, Securitatea I possesses a foreign section. There is, however, no evidence as yet that the new service has actually undertaken foreign espionage, and this activity may still be carried out by the SSI.

(B) The General Staff Intelligence Section.

4. The Intelligence Section of the Roumanian General Staff is known as the Sectiune Doua Informatii or Biuro II. At the end of 1946 the General Staff was drastically purged, and from that time onwards there would appear to have been a steady decrease in the activities of its intelligence branch. The functions of which may in a large degree have been now assumed by the SSI.

5. Russian Influence on the Roumanian Intelligence Service.

A report received in 1946 indicated that after the entry of the Russian army in 1944 the NKGB (MGB) established a large organisation in Roumania, in part through the creation of a number of societies covering every sphere of life - patriotic, cultural, scientific etc - through which it sought to exercise control. The organisation included a branch of the Foreign Section (INO), at first run by a 2nd Secretary of the Soviet Embassy and later by an official of the Soviet Railroad Commission for the Balkans, and a Counter-Espionage Section. Through a certain Mihai SIMON, it maintained liaison with the old Siguranta Generala.

Further, there was set up in 1945 a Russian-Roumanian Committee, which may still be in existence with the immediate object of assisting collaboration between the Communist Parties of the two countries. In practice, however, its main purpose appears to have been to ensure that intelligence obtained from the Roumanian Services was passed to the appropriate Russian authority. Thus its Roumanian members were:-

Emil BODNARAS	Minister of Defence
Simon OERIU	Director of Military Intelligence
General PRECUP	Head of the Military Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Section
Major IONATZIU	Head of the Military Intelligence Political Office
Stefan FURICU or FORISCH	Head of the Political Defence Guard

The Russian members are unknown, with the exception of an engineer named VINOGRADOV.

6. On present evidence it is difficult to determine to what extent the Russians may have taken over the Roumanian Intelligence Services. Many reports allege that Russian officers hold appointments in them, while some go so far as to state that these officers actually control them. Thus Sergiu NICONOV or NICOLAU (to whom further reference will be made below) who is said to be the present head of Securitatea I, is declared by some sources to be a Russian. There is also on record the case of an organised penetration operation in which a Russian officer intervened in the handling of the agent (see Appendix). On the other hand, a number of Roumanians are known to have undergone training in Russia when they were given commissions in the Russian army, and on occasions they still wear Russian uniform. These circumstances may account for the above reports, and allegations of direct Russian control should therefore be treated with reserve.

II. THE SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (Serviciul Special Informatii = SSI).

(A) Historical.

7. The SSI was established in 1932, and whatever Secret Service may have existed before that date was not of much significance. Its first Director was MORUZOV, who retained his position until 1940. Supported by King Carol, as he was in charge of the latter's private intelligence bureau, he soon became an important public figure. Yet during his tenure of office the SSI became a hot bed of nepotism and corruption: funds were insufficient; and although it was said that the organisation possessed some able members, its efficiency was extremely low. In 1940, however, MORUZOV was arrested by the Iron Guard Legionaries during their coup d'état, and was later murdered in spite of representations by the Germans to the ANTONESCU Government for his release. He was succeeded by Eugen CRISTESCU.

8. CRISTESCU was a professional policeman of drive and ability, and under his control the SSI rapidly increased both in size and efficiency. Close collaboration with the German Intelligence Service was maintained until the entry of the Russians into Roumania in 1944, and the SSI was the gainer thereby. When hostilities ended, CRISTESCU was handed over to the Russians, and it is not known who replaced him during the short-lived SANATESCU Government. When, however, in February 1945 General RADESCU formed the next administration, he appointed as Director an experienced army officer, General Gheorghe SAVOIU.

9. In March 1945, the Communist-controlled GROZA Government came into power. SAVOIU was now replaced by Nicushor STANESCU, but he was little more

than a figure-head, and the real control lay in the hands of the Secretary-General of the Presidential Council of Ministers, Emil BODNARAS. Under his direction the process of training reliable Communists to take over intelligence posts began; and thus STANESCU was succeeded in June 1945 by Lucien STUPINEANU. Communist control of the SSI was now complete.

10. In December 1947 BODNARAS was appointed to the Ministry of Defence to which it is probable that the SSI is now subordinated. A few weeks earlier, Anna PAUKER had become Foreign Minister, and a struggle for power arose between the two. In March 1948, PAUKER succeeded in bringing about the arrest of STUPINEANU for alleged traffic in visas and exit permits and it was later reported that he had been shot, though confirmation of this is lacking. Who replaced him is not definitely established, but a report of November 1949 states that his successor was Stefan POSTIEUCA, formerly employed in the Foreign Section of the SSI, but that he shortly afterwards disappeared under mysterious circumstances. By July 1948, however, the Director is thought to have been Vania DIDENKO, but it would seem that the ultimate control was in the hands of a Co-ordinating Bureau under Max SELINGER alias STROECSCU alias Alexander STROHMINGER.

11. Up to this point, however, it can be safely affirmed that the real head of the SSI was BODNARAS to whom the Director was personally responsible. But by the late summer of 1948 a new figure had emerged in the person of Sergiu NICONOV almost certainly identical with Sergiu NICOLAU, both being described as Bessarabian Jews and of roughly the same age. This man first

appears as a member of the above Co-ordinating Bureau, when it was rumoured that he rather than DIDENKO was the Director. Two reports of the autumn of 1949 show him as the Director-General of the "Roumanian Secret Service" but, as we have seen, this was re-organised in the second half of 1948, so that from January 1st 1949 two Services were in operation, the SSI with functions now limited to external intelligence, and the Securitatea which was responsible for internal security. It would seem that NICONOV or NICOLAU, who is alleged to be a Russian, is now head of the latter, or rather of that branch of it - Securitatea I - which carries out secret police work, but he may well have been the Director of the SSI prior to being given this appointment.

(B) Headquarters Organisation in July-August 1948.

12. Director: Probably Vania DIDENKO
Location - Main Office: Str. Saita 3, Bucharest.
It is also stated to have offices at Str. Saita 10, and Str. Ionescu Gion Nos. 12, 14 and 16.

13. The SSI was divided into four Sections as under:-

(I) The First (Information) Section.

Head: Prof. Ion BARBULESCU @ BARBU @ BARSAN @
Ion BACEANU

Location: Str. Ionescu Gion 16.

This Section was responsible for receiving and collating all information from abroad, secret and overt. It consisted of two Directorates

(a) Directorate West, covering Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Great Britain and the Americas.

(b) Directorate South, covering Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Yugoslavia and Egypt.

Both the above ran widespread networks of agents in the countries concerned.

14. (II) The Second (Counter-Information) Section.

Head: Mircea TZIGOIU @ SAHARA

Assistant: Bogdan HAIRHAM @ BOERU

Location: Str. Ionescu Gion 12

This Section was responsible for collecting information within Roumania and was sub-divided as follows:-

(a) Political Directorate.

Head: Martin FUNDULIANU @ FUNDU

Assistant: CRUDU @ CERNEA

This dealt with political matters affecting the safety of the regime. It had its agents in all the political parties and the various splinter groups, and reported on their activities.

(b) Nationalities Directorate.

Head: Ion BERCEANU @ I. BRAVU

This was concerned with foreigners in Roumania, and with all minority groups of non-Roumanian origin.

(c) Economic Directorate.

Head: Major GIURESCU

Assistant: "CALFA"

This dealt with economic matters generally. It was responsible for the surveillance of foreign firms, commercial representatives and attaches in Roumania, and for uncovering hostile intelligence groups working under commercial cover.

(d) Military Directorate.

Head: N. ISTRATE

This supervised the activities and political interests of all high-ranking officers of the three services - whether active or retired - the surveillance of other military personnel being the responsibility of the Counter-Intelligence Section of the General Staff.

(e) Legionnaires Directorate.

Head: "CIUREA"

This was concerned with the surveillance of former members of the Iron Guard.

(f) Local Residences Directorate.

Head: IAMANDI

This controlled a network of information centres throughout Roumania, each comprising several agencies employing large numbers of paid and unpaid agents and informers. Each centre was under a "Resident".

(g) The Secretariat.

Head: Filip FIORAVENTE @ GHIATZA

This dealt with all administrative matters.

(h) Miscellaneous Section.

This was reported to be closely connected with the Secretariat, but little is known of its functions. It has been suggested that it may have served as a pool from which officials were posted to other sub-sections as required.

(i) Agency I.

This was sub-divided into:

(a) A shadowing group.

(b) A group for searches and investigations.

15. (III) The Third (Counter-Espionage) Section.

Head: Florin BECESCU @ Florin GEORGESCU or possibly Victor NICOLAU

Assistant: Major BALTEANU

Location: Str. Ionescu Gion 14

This section was primarily responsible for the surveillance of Foreign Missions in Roumania, and was sub-divided as under:-

(a) Assistants Office

Head: Anton POPESCU @ P. ANTONESCU

Deputy: C. SAVESCU @ C. TUDOR

This checked the activities of other Counter-Espionage offices, assessed the work of agents and collated reports.

(b) Legations Office.

Head: HORINCEANU @ HARALAMB

This was responsible for the surveillance of members of foreign missions.

(c) Registration Office.

Head: Mme. G. STUPINEANU

This maintained files of all suspects.

(d) Information Service Office.

Head: ANTONESCU

This dealt with the activities of foreign intelligence services, and produced weekly bulletins on current investigations with lists of suspects.

(e) Agency II

:Head: Gheorghe UNTAREANU

This was the counterpart of Agency I in the Second Section, and was likewise divided into:

(i) A shadowing group.

(ii) A group for searches and investigations.

This Agency had a strength of about 80 persons and provided security guards.

16. (IV) The Services Section.

This was directly subordinated to the Co-ordinating Bureau and was sub-divided as under:-

(a) Administrative Service.

This was sub-divided into:-

(i) The Finance Office

(ii) The General Supply Office - the Q. branch of the SSI.

(b) Personnel Service.

This was responsible for appointments, recruiting etc. One report states that a certain ANTONESCU was its head.

(c) Maintenance Service.

This was responsible for the maintenance of all SSI establishments, installations and equipment at home and abroad.

(d) Technical Service.

This was sub-divided into:-

(i) Photographer's Office

(ii) Printing Office

(iii) Code Office

(iv) Draft Office - closely connected with the Code Office.

(v) Telephonists Office.

(e) The Medical Office.

No details known - presumably self-explanatory.

(f) The Food Supply Service.

No details known - presumably self-explanatory.

(g) The Garage Service.

Responsible for all M.T.

(h) Prison Service.

The SSI prison was in the Calea Plevnei. The officers in charge of this service were reported to be GRIGORIU and BLANA.

(i) Code Message Service.

This is reported to have dealt with the encoding and decoding of messages between Headquarters and all outstations. This may imply that the Code Office of the Technical Section (para. 16 (d) (iii) was responsible for cryptography proper.

(j) General File Office.

This maintained the central registry and filing system.

(k) Radio Service.

This was responsible for all wireless communications between Headquarters and stations abroad. It was separate from, but worked in conjunction with, the network operating between Headquarters and Residencies in Roumania. It was, however, responsible for maintaining all wireless equipment, including that used by the Residencies. All operators were trained at the Radio School in Bucharest.

(C) Developments since July-August 1948.

17. The formation in August 1948 of the General Directorate of State Security would appear to indicate that thenceforward the SSI ceased to be responsible for internal counter-espionage, and it is known that the majority of its agents who had been working in Roumania were transferred to the new Service. Its foreign intelligence role, however, appears to have remained unchanged, and it has probably taken over in addition the military intelligence functions abroad previously performed by the Second Department of the General Staff.

18. The only changes known to have taken place in the organisation of the SSI since August 1948 are the following:-

(i) Sergiu NICONOV or NICOLAU joined the Co-ordinating Bureau and possibly succeeded DIDENKO as the head of the Service until he was appointed head of Securitatea I.

(ii) In consequence of the taking over of the Residencies by the Security Service, the Local Residencies Directorate of the Second Section has been abolished.

(iii) Agency I of the Second Section, responsible for searches and shadowing, has been abolished.

(iv) The Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Bureaux of the Second Department of the General Staff and the Military Intelligence Co-ordination Office have been absorbed by the SSI.

It may be conjectured that the Second (Counter-Information) Section has either disappeared or has been absorbed by the Security Service, but evidence of this has not yet been obtained.

(D) Field Organisation.

(i) Internal.

19. It is thought that the Security Service is now responsible for all intelligence work within Roumania. Prior to its establishment, the SSI maintained throughout the country intelligence sub-centres controlled by Residents who ran networks of agents and informers. The agents were normally SSI men, but the informers did not belong to the Resident's official network and were

only attached to it.

(ii) External.

20. A foreign report of 1948 gives a detailed list of SSI Field Stations, the staff of which were working, in nearly every case, under diplomatic cover. This information has been amplified by other sources. Details of these posts are given below:-

(A) Europe.

(i) United Kingdom.

This post was believed to be unimportant, and may even have been a dependency of the Paris Station. The representatives were said to be Eugen BALAS and Gheorghe MACOVESCU, both Secretaries at the Legation, who were further alleged to have been in contact with the Communist Party of Great Britain. BALAS' activities have been independently confirmed by a well-placed source.

(ii) France.

The Paris post is one of considerable importance. The head representatives were said to be Ion MORUZI, Counsellor, and Petre SUCIU @ SCHARF @ ZIMMERMAN, 1st Secretary, the latter being reported responsible for intelligence in Britain, France and the Benelux Countries. The Press Attaché, Tudor ANDREESCU, was also said to be an SSI member.

(iii) Switzerland.

The Roumanian Legation in Berne is undoubtedly one of the most important SSI posts in Europe. In February 1949 the senior SSI representative

was Basil SERBAN who is now Chargé d'Affaires. His assistants were Aurel SANDESCO, 1st Secretary, who is intelligence trained, Dimitru DIMETRIU, a war-time SSI agent who is a Radio Operator at the Legation, and Karol TOMUTZA. The Commercial Counsellor, VITZIANU, was arrested early in 1949 on charges of economic espionage.

(iv) Italy.

Two Stations have been reported, one in Rome run by the Chargé d'Affaires, Nicolai CIORIU, and the other in Milan under Grigore HOVSEPIAN. The Milan post was said to be equipped with wireless. It was reported in June 1948 that the SSI had 20 agents and 80 informers in the country, the latter being for the most part employed in the areas of Rome, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Turin and Bolzano.

(v) Belgium.

The post at Brussels was a sub-station of the Paris post. The Counsellor of the Legation, Pericle POPOVICI, was said to be the representative.

(vi) The Netherlands.

A post was opened at The Hague in the summer of 1947, the representative being the Minister, Michel NICULEA, previously Press Attaché in Paris.

(vii) Norway. *(Niculea)*

The 1st Secretary of the Legation, Nicolas MUSETESCO was said to be the representative in Oslo.

(viii) Austria.

Until the end of 1947 the SSI was using the Roumanian Repatriation Mission as cover. The following officers were identified:-

Lt. Col. VADUZA, Head of the Vienna post.

Major SYLVESTRU, VADUZA's deputy.

Emile PAPADOPOU, who was stated to have carried out during 1947 two missions to the British Zone of Germany.

The Mission was withdrawn early in 1948, but the above officers are understood to have stayed behind to keep watch over Roumanian nationals.

The senior SSI official in Austria in 1948 was possibly M. COSAN, personal secretary to the head of the Roumanian Red Cross in Austria.

(ix) Germany.

Here again the Repatriation Mission was used as cover. The following persons were reported to be SSI officers:-

Col. NICOLAIDE

Florin MITROIU, a Russian-born Roumanian citizen.

Constantin ARDELEANU

Espionage operations against the Western Zones were later stated to have been run from the Soviet Zone, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. It is thus of interest that in 1947 Colonel IVANOVICI @ IEVANS-LOVANS, stated to be a Russian Jew, should have been appointed head of the Roumanian Mission in the Russian Zone. He is stated to have run an NKVD espionage and sabotage group in Riga until arrested by the Germans in 1942.

(B) Turkey.

In March 1948 a certain ZAMBETTI @ VASSIIESCU, stated to be of Greek origin, became Consul-General in Istanbul, and was reported to have

taken over control of the SSI in Turkey. Military Intelligence was said to be the responsibility of Mircea TRIFON, Consul in Istanbul from 1945 onwards, and from 1948 also Consul in Ankara. He is understood to have been particularly interested in defences in the Dardanelles area.

Ion MINGIURU was reported to be responsible for obtaining economic information, using as cover the Roumanian Steamship Agency of which he was the head. He was said to maintain close contact with the Russian Commercial Attaché, Sergei SERGIEV, and with the personnel of the M.V. Transylvania (see para. 23 (ii) below).

(C) The Americas.

Two Stations have been reported, the one in Washington and the other in Buenos Aires, the former being possibly a sub-station of the latter. The Washington Station was controlled by the Press Attaché, Grigore PROTEASA, who was said to be mainly interested in military intelligence. His assistant was Elizabeta SALA, who had been suspected of espionage activities when employed in the Roumanian Legation in London. It has been suggested that PROTEASA passed back some of his information through a certain MORARU, the editor of the paper "Roumanie Américaine" of Detroit. The Buenos Aires representative was BALACEANU, a member of the Legation staff who is understood to have visited Berne on at least one occasion in order to contact TOMA, Anna PAUKER's personal secretary.

21. (E) Targets.

21. The SSI targets are those of any other satellite intelligence service.

It is concerned to obtain political, military and economic information from all the Western Powers, and in particular from the United States, Great Britain and France. Apart from this, its main preoccupation is security, that is the penetration of emigré organisations hostile to the regime, and the surveillance of Roumanian nationals abroad with special reference to their political reliability.

(F) Training.

22. The SSI is believed to have two training schools. The first is understood to be in Moldavia, but no further details regarding it are available. The second is located at Bulevard Dacia 46, Bucharest. This establishment, to which some 20 Russian-trained instructors are attached, gives six-month courses in espionage and counter-espionage and the first batch of 90 students graduated from it in October 1947. It may be identical with a school reported by another source to have been founded in May 1948 under the auspices of the Communist Party to train selected Party members who already belonged to the SSI or to the Security Service. It too was stated to give six-month courses in espionage and counter-espionage, at the conclusion of which the students were subjected to an examination, those who qualified being then sent on to Russia for specialist training, after which they were given responsible posts in one Service or the other.

(G) Communications.

23. (i) Couriers.

In early 1948 four courier services were known to be operating:-

Bucharest - Warsaw - Moscow

Bucharest - Warsaw - Scandinavia

Bucharest - Budapest - Paris

Bucharest - Belgrade - Sofia - Istanbul

The frequency of these services was unknown.

In addition to the above, Victor NICOLAU, referred to above as possibly head of the Third Section, was reported to cover the route Rome - Paris - London - Brussels - The Hague - Berne. An official of the Roumanian Consulate in Istanbul was also stated to travel periodically to Sofia, where he met a courier from Bucharest and exchanged the Bucharest- Ankara mail. According to other reports, however, regular couriers are not always employed, persons required to act as such being specially selected and briefed before departure by the SSI, or even on occasions, by Anna PAUKER herself. But, as with the Russian Intelligence Services, all Roumanian couriers should be regarded as either intelligence officers or agents; and it was doubtless in this capacity that NICOLAU attended the royal wedding in London, whither he was apparently sent to keep a watch over King Michael.

(ii) The M.V. Transylvania.

This vessel, run by the Sovromtransport (SRT) Society of Bucharest, operates mainly in the Mediterranean, and is reported to be regularly used to carry intelligence personnel and documents. A second vessel of the same Company, the M.V. Ardeal, has also come to notice, but no details regarding her are available.

(iii) Wireless.

It was reported in 1946 that Roumanian diplomats posted abroad were frequently accompanied by SSI radio operators with portable wireless sets whose function was to maintain communications with Bucharest.

III. THE STATE SECURITY SERVICE.

(A) Historical.

24. We have already seen that, under German direction, the Security Service, then known as the Siguranta Generala, grew during the war years from a small and ineffective body into one of some importance, and that the Communists secured control of it when the GROZA Government was formed. Since that time its power has steadily increased, as has that of its counterparts in other satellite countries, and today it exercises great authority. It is probable that its wartime structure was not essentially changed until April 1948 when it was reported that a considerable reorganisation was taking place. At that time General Constantin POPESCU was Director-General both of the Siguranta and of the Criminal Police, being responsible to the Secretary-General for Police and Security, Avram BUNACIU, who was in turn responsible to the Minister of the Interior, Teohari GEORGESCU.

25. In August 1948 the Government announced the formation of a General Directorate of State Security (the Securitatea) directly subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior. As has been stated above, this Directorate was charged with the defence of the Republic against enemies both at home and abroad. It thus became completely responsible for internal state security,

taking over from the SSI such functions as the latter had previously exercised in this regard and consequently transferring to its staff a number of SSI officers and agents hitherto employed within the country.

25. On January 1st 1949 a further reorganisation took place, as a result of which the Directorate became divided into two branches, both under the Ministry of the Interior:-

(i) Securitatea I, which carried out the duties of the old Siguranta and, in addition, those internal functions hitherto discharged by the SSI.

(ii) Securitatea II, the General Directorate of Militia, which included:-

(a) The Traffic Police

(b) The Criminal Police

(c) The Granicieri (Frontier Guards)

Head: Gen. P. COMISEL

Formerly part of the Army, they were transferred to the Ministry of the Interior at the end of 1945.

(d) The Jandarmerie

Head: Gen. ALISTAR

A force which carried out certain normal police duties, but dealt mainly with offences of a political nature.

(e) The Patriotic Defence Guard

A former Communist Party para-military organisation.

(f) The Corps of Military Firemen

Head: Col. M. ANASTASIU

As in Bulgaria, the above form collectively the Militia (Militie Nationala) under a single command. In April 1949 its head was reported to be General BURGA, a Moscow-trained Communist who had fought in the Spanish Civil War and had his offices in the Ministry of the Interior. While, however, the effect of the reorganisation of January 1949 was greatly to strengthen the Securitatea by incorporating within it all the police and para-military formations in the country, it must be pointed out once again that the functions of Securitatea II are overt, so that in what follows we shall deal only with Securitatea I.

26. (B) Headquarters Organisation of the Siguranta in 1947.

Director-General: Gen. Constantin POPESCU

Location: In Calea Victoriei, Bulevard Carol (80?) and the Malmaison Barracks, Calea Plevnei (now used as a prison).

Under POPESCU there was a "cabinet" of staff officers representing the various Sub-Directorates and Services. These were the following:-

(1) Sub-Directorate-General of Administrative Police.

This was sub-divided as under:-

(a) Administrative Police Bureau

Head: BRATUCU (personnel, discipline and training).

(b) Passport and Frontier Control Bureau.

Head: WEISS

(c) Police Archives

(2) Sub-Directorate-General of Security.

This was sub-divided as under:-

(a) Criminal Police

Head: ROXAN

Under this were the technical services (registration, finger-prints etc), a laboratory, a police school and a bureau which maintained liaison with foreign criminal investigations departments.

(b) Security Police (the Siguranta proper)

Head: Laurian ZAMFIR (now head of the Aliens Control Bureau)

This was sub-divided as under:-

(i) Security Service

This was in turn divided into four sections respectively responsible for subversive political and social movements, subversive activities, political trends and social trends, though how these functions were apportioned is not stated.

(c) Aliens Control Bureau

Probable head: Juliu DAR

This was divided into four sections with the following functions:-

- (i) Exit and Entry Permits
- (ii) Naturalisation
- (iii) Registration and Expulsion
- (iv) Correspondence

(d) Co-ordination and Data. This was divided into three

sections dealing respectively with:-

(i) Correspondence

(ii) Cyphers

(iii) Registry and Archives

(e) Radio Service. This controlled:-

(i) The Central Radio Station

(ii) Outstations in the Police Inspectorates

(3) Service for Labour Camps and Internment Camps.

(4) Inspectorate of the Public Guards.

(5) Corps of Detectives.

(C) Organisation of the Securitate.

27. (1) The organisation of Securitatea I, the branch with which we are primarily concerned in this report as Securitatea II is an overt police force, is described in two reports, the first giving its layout at the beginning of 1949 and the second that in September 1949. There is also a report of November 1949, but this confirms that of September in practically every detail.

(2) Organisation in early 1949.

The Director was Colonel N.I. POPESCU who was responsible to the Secretary-General for Police and Security, Avram BUNACIU. POPESCU had previously been the head of the Counter-Intelligence Section of the General Staff.

28. Securitatea I was divided into two Sub-Directorates:-

(I) The Home Sub-Directorate.

Head: Alexander NIKOISCHI

This was probably divided into five sections:-

(a) Corps of Detectives

Head: Inspector FIRA

It is not certain whether this forms part of Securitatea I, but it works in close collaboration with that Sub-Directorate. In particular it is reported to assist the Action Group, which appears reasonable.

(b) Passport Office

(c) Aliens Control Bureau

Head: Lt. Col. Laurian ZAMFIR

Sub-divided into:-

(i) Visa Office

(ii) Naturalisation Office

(d) Internal Security Section, sub-divided into:-

(i) Political Bureau

(ii) Social Bureau

(iii) Action Group - the executive arm of the Service.

(e) Radio Service

(II) The Foreign Sub-Directorate.

No details of the above are available, but it is of interest to note that its existence has been reported, as this may imply that foreign espionage is no longer the exclusive preserve of the SSI.

(3) Organisation in September 1949.

29. The report upon which this is based states that the layout it describes was the result of a reorganisation carried out in the course of the year by the Deputy Director-General, Stefan DIACONESCU, who had earlier held an important post in the SSI.

(i) Director-General	Sergiu NICOLAU	Str. Saita 9-10
(ii) Secretary	Victoria CARJAN	" " "
(iii) Deputy Director-General	Stefan DIACONESCU	Str. Polona 1-2
(iv) Administration (Home Affairs)	PODESCU	Str. Teilor 16
(v) Establishments	Cristea ANTONESCU	Str. Polona 2 2nd Floor.
(vi) Finance (Home Affairs)	ENACHESCU	Str. Teilor 16
(vii) Commissariat and Canteens	Victor C. SASU	Str. Ionescu Gion
(viii) Passports and Couriers	Nicolau COCOSATUL	Str. Dumbravarsic 18

(The report of November gives the name of the head of this Section as NICOLAU COCUSATUL (literally 'the hump' being his nickname).

(ix) Administration and Finance (Foreign)	ANDREI	Str. Teilor 16
(x) Legal	SANDULESCU, GRANIT, MARMORA	Str. Polona 1-2
(xi) Surveillance - Technical	"NELU"	Alea Sihleanu at the corner of Str. Ionescu Gion and the Calea Calarasi
(xii) Enquiries and Prosecutions	ALEXANDRESCU	Str. Teilor 16
(xiii) Air Squadron	Major Mihai TANASESCU Capt. Ion CALOMFIRESCU	Baneasa Airport " "
(xiv) W/T	Ing. GIURCA	Str. Saita 10 3rd Floor

30. Of the above, Nos. 1-9 are stated to be immediately subordinated to the Director-General and the remainder to the Deputy Director-General. The November report allocates these Sections somewhat differently, the Administration Section (Home Affairs), for example, being stated to be under the latter and not the former.

31. The head of the Medical Service is Dr. LAIESCU, Str. Vasila Lascar 18, 1st Floor.

32. "Safe houses" are reported at Bulevard Dacia 25, 27 and 29, at a farm at Saftica owned by a certain RADULESCU and at a second farm in the Baneasa Forest owned by a certain PREDOLEANU.

33. The Malmaison Barracks in the Calea Plevnei are used as a prison for political offenders.

34. It will be noted that some of these addresses and the above prison were formerly used by the SSI (see para. 11).

(D) Intelligence Functions of the Prefectures.

35. There are 64 Prefectures in Roumania where the administrative system is similar to that of France. Each Prefect is reported to run his own intelligence network, its agents and informers being mainly recruited from members of the Communist Party and the Patriotic Defence Guard. The connection between this system of intelligence and Securitatea I has not been definitely established,

but it has been stated that the Prefects' reports are passed to the Ministry of the Interior direct. If this be true, it would suggest that the two services work independently and that each acts as a check upon the other, which is in conformity with the normal Russian practice.

(E) Methods.

36. The Securitatea employs those methods which are common to every Police State. Thus it controls large numbers of agents and informers, selected from every walk of life. Some of these are Communists whose services are a recognised contribution to the work of their Party, though there is evidence that even upon such persons pressure has had at times to be brought. At the other end of the scale are minor criminals and inmates of concentration camps who are offered their freedom if they will turn informers, or persons who have been induced to act as such either by blackmail or by the threat of reprisals against their families. Passes and travel permits are only issued after careful investigation and are inspected at frequent intervals; while the correspondence of anyone who is in the slightest degree suspect is examined. The whole postal service is in fact very unreliable, and there is evidence that foreign letters are censored clandestinely.

(F) Targets.

37. The essential aim of the Securitatea is the maintenance of the Communist regime, and particular attention is thus paid to foreigners, to nationals who have lived abroad for any length of time and to any known or suspected to have been in contact with reactionary elements. Similar work

outside the country is probably handled by the SSI whose intelligence objectives were defined in para. 21 above.

38. The Securitatea has hitherto shown itself quite capable of protecting the internal Communist order, but when it has attempted to penetrate foreign missions, its methods have been somewhat crude, if we may judge from two cases which are described in an Appendix to this report. There is unfortunately no evidence as to the methods which the SSI may have used against targets outside the country, and it is thus impossible to say how far these have been effective.

IV. THE ROUMANIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

(A) Historical.

39. Before the war military intelligence was the sole responsibility of the General Staff Intelligence Section (Sectiune Doua Informatii) or Biuro II. This Section was carrying out offensive operations, in particular against Bulgaria, until late in 1946. Then, however, a number of its agents operating in that country were uncovered, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Simultaneously the Bulgarian Government entered a protest (allegedly direct to the Roumanian Communist Party), and a conference was called between representatives of the Bulgarian State Security and Roumanian Military Intelligence Services, at which the Roumanians promised to suppress their activities in Bulgaria. It is of interest to note that a Russian officer is said to have attended this conference. Probably as a result of this meeting, a drastic purge of the General Staff then took place; all Military Attachés were recalled; and both the espionage and counter-espionage activities of the Section sensibly decreased.

Thereafter such activities would appear to have been restricted to Roumania only. When BODNARAS was appointed Minister of Defence in December 1947, his policy was apparently to weaken the Section at the expense of the SSI, and to make the latter increasingly responsible for obtaining military intelligence. This is only to be expected, since every Communist government distrusts the Army as a potentially counter-revolutionary force, and prefers to make use of its own intelligence service for all purposes.

40. The main duties of the Military Intelligence Service today, whether carried out by the above Section or by the SSI, are the following:-

- (i) The obtaining of information on the armed forces of the Western Powers.
- (ii) The security of the Roumanian armed forces.
- (iii) The removal from the armed forces of anti-Communist elements, in which task agents of the Securitatea doubtless lend assistance.
- (iv) The political education of all ranks, this being probably carried out in collaboration with the Education, Culture and Propaganda Organisation (ECP) with which it now appears to be closely integrated.

(B) Organisation in early 1946.

41. Head: Col. Nicolae CRISTEA

The Intelligence Section then consisted of six bureaux:-

(i) The First (Intelligence) Bureau.

Head: Lt. Col. I.M. POPESCU

This was divided into three Sub-Bureaux, each of which ran agents

in the countries for which it was responsible.

(a) The First Sub-Bureau (or Western Front), covering Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States.

(b) The Second Sub-Bureau (or Southern Front), covering Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Africa and the Near East.

(c) The Third Sub-Bureau (or Eastern Front), covering Poland, Finland, Sweden, Norway and the Far East.

(ii) The Second (Counter-Intelligence) Bureau.

Head: Lt. Col. Nicolae I. POEESCU

This consisted of:

(a) The First Sub-Bureau

This was responsible for general military counter-espionage.

(b) The Second Sub-Bureau

This was responsible for cases relating to sabotage, terrorism, frontier incidents and prisoners of war. It was reported to be also responsible for counter-espionage, which may mean that it dealt with cases which were not of a strictly military character, such as would come under the First Sub-Bureau.

(c) The Third (Foreign Liaison) Sub-Bureau.

This was responsible for Roumanian Military Attachés, and for any questions affecting Foreign Military Attachés in Roumania.

(d) The Fourth (Agents) Sub-Bureau.

Head: Lt. Col. Marin PAVEIESCU

This was responsible for recruiting agents and informers.

(e) The Fifth (Allied Liaison) Sub-Bureau.

This was responsible for liaison with Allied Missions.

(f) The Sixth (Adjutants) Sub-Bureau.

Head: Major IONESCU

This was responsible for the administration of the whole Service and for all matters connected with personnel.

42. (C) Present Organisation.

Head: Dr. Simon OERIU

The present organisation of the now greatly reduced Service is not known in detail, but there are believed to be the two main sections:-

(i) The Army Information Service (Serviciul Informatii al Armatei.

Head: Lt. Col. Gheorghe EVULESCU

It is sub-divided into:-

(a) The Political Office

Head: Major IONATZIU

This is responsible for countering subversive activity in the Army and among ex-soldiers. It works in conjunction with the ECP (see para. 40 above) which has its representatives in every unit down to section level. The Office possesses an Action Section which carries out surveillance, makes arrests and conducts investigations.

(b) The Frontier Control Section

This works in liaison with Frontier Guards Headquarters on matters

connected with frontier control. It is understood that military units at present carry out certain duties in connection with the above, but that the Frontier Guards are to take these over completely. When they do so, the above Section will doubtless be abolished. That it exists at all is probably the survival from the days when the Frontier Guards were part of the Army.

(ii) The Military Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Section.

This Section, the exact status and functions of which are unknown, may now be largely subordinated to the SSI.

Head: General PRECUP

It is divided into two Bureaux.

(a) The Intelligence Bureau

Head: Col. PATRAVLEA

Assistant: Major Eugen SAVULESCU

This is said to advise the SSI Information Section on military matters, and to pass on to the General Staff any data of military interest which the SSI may provide.

(b) The Counter-Intelligence Bureau

Head: Col. BORCESCU

Assistant: Major Boris LEVISKI

This is said to advise the SSI Counter-Information Section on military matters, and to pass on information received from it either to the General Staff, or to the Political Office, or to the ECP.

Both the above Bureaux are stated to be responsible to the Co-ordinating Bureau of the SSI as well as to Dr. CERIU.

(D) Training.

43. A report of 1948 declared that there was an Intelligence Officers' School, commanded by a Colonel MANESCU and previously by a Colonel PETRESCU. It is not known whether all officers of the Military Intelligence Service attend it, but in view of the relatively small number now employed it is probable that they do so. It has been further reported that anyone appointed to this Service undergoes at some time a course of political indoctrination.

APPENDIX

Roumanian Penetration Operations.

I

In the latter half of 1948, Securitatea I used a woman to penetrate a Foreign Mission in which she was employed as a clerk. She was recruited under compulsion, and both she herself and her mother and sister, who were living in Bucharest, were threatened. For some months she handed over information about the members of the Mission and their activities, but by the spring of 1949 her controller had become dissatisfied with the results obtained and suspicious of her bona fides. One day when she was making a routine report she was therefore detained, and was subsequently interrogated by a Russian wearing Roumanian uniform, her Securitatea case officer being also present. The first four hours were spent in extorting from her a confession that she had been working as a double agent against the Roumanians, and she

made a number of admissions which were untrue. The remainder of the interrogation was devoted to eliciting information about the identities of the intelligence representatives of the country concerned, their ranks and the cover under which they worked. Finally she was told that it had been decided to send her to Russia to be put to death, but that she would be granted a reprieve to enable her to carry out certain tasks which she would later be given.

Soon afterwards the Russian officer briefed her to obtain information on the intelligence representatives of the country in whose Mission she was employed. Later she was instructed to draw up two lists of its personnel. The first, which was bogus, was to contain the names of members alleged to be susceptible to Russian influence, and this she was to show to a member of the staff to whom she would explain that she had been ordered to prepare it. The second, a genuine list which was for her controller only, was to contain the names of those members whom the Russians might actually be in a position to recruit, with such data on their background, character and social position as would facilitate an approach. Before, however, she had been able to carry out these instructions, the Mission became aware that she was an agent and took steps to ensure that she should no longer have access to any information of value. Soon afterwards she was arrested by the Roumanians and has not been heard of since.

II

Late in 1948 an attempt was made to penetrate a Foreign Mission by

suborning a non-Roumanian member of its security guard. The initial approach was made by a Roumanian who had known the man for some time. The guard was invited to dine in a restaurant with the Roumanian and a woman described as his secretary. In the course of the evening, the Roumanian explained that he belonged to the Ministry of the Interior and asked the guard to secure carbons and waste paper and to supply information on the cyphers used by the Mission, detailed reports on its members, and lists of the persons who visited it. Particular interest was shown in a typist and in a clerk who was engaged to a Roumanian girl. The guard reported the matter to his superiors and was told to maintain contact. Thereafter he attended a number of meetings held about twice a week. He would telephone a certain number between 8 and 8.30 a.m. or 2 and 2.30 p.m. and ask for the secretary by the name she had used at their first introduction. He would then be told to be at a certain street in the dock area at a given hour which was always after nightfall. Here he would be picked up by a car, which would turn off its lights, and be driven to a safe house where the meeting took place, the greater part of the time being devoted to attempting to indoctrinate him with Communism.

At the third of these meetings the guard was given 500 U.S. Dollars and 50,000 lei, and was promised an even larger sum in three week's time, to be paid in any currency he desired. At this particular meeting he was closely questioned as to the reactions of the members of his Mission to a spy trial then being conducted.

After a time the Roumanians began to express dissatisfaction with

the material the guard was providing and to hint at reprisals. They were particularly insistent that he should produce the carbons, and they provided him with plasticine with which he was to make impressions of certain keys. At this point, however, he was transferred elsewhere, and thus the case ended.

W H O ' s W H O

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WHO's WHO

(Note. The initials or abbreviations after the names of the persons listed in this Who's Who are those of the intelligence service to which they were reported at the time to belong. It should be remembered, however, that a number of Siguranta officials were transferred to the Securitatea when this was formed, and that the same is true of many who are here recorded as members of the SSI).

/ AGENOR, Romeo Aurica (SSI)
/ @ HARITON

Born 1912. SSI representative in 1945 on the Passport Commission with power of approving any visa application. Previously adviser on Russian and German problems to the Minorities Group of the C.I. Section. One report states that he was dismissed from the SSI for refusing to join the Communist Party.
Address: Str. Lucaci 110, Bucharest.

/ ALBU

See UMIAREANU, Gheorghe

X ALEXANDRESCU (Sec)

Born 1909. Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Legal Office (Enquiries and Prosecutions). Married with two children. Height c. 5ft 11ins., long, wrinkled face, fair complexion, green eyes.
Address: Str. Cutitul de Argint, Bucharest.

X ANDREI (Sec)

Born 1919. Lawyer. Reported in September 1949 to be Director of Administration and Finance (Foreign). Height 5ft 9ins., slight build, dark hair and complexion, bushy eyebrows.

/ ANDREIAN, Lucretziu (SSI)

Born 1916. Member of the Nationalities Directorate since 1942, advising on Bulgarian, Greek, Polish and Serbian problems. Joined the Communist Party immediately it achieved power, but

ANDREIAN contd.,

having been pro-Axis during the war is not regarded as reliable.
Address: Str. Valcov 14, Bucharest.

ANDRESCU, Tudor (SSI)

Born 1911. Press Attaché at the Roumanian Legation in Paris where he was reported in 1948 to be a member of the SSI post.

ANTONESCU (SSI)

Head of the Information Service Office of the Third (C.E.) Section.

ANTONESCU (SSI)

Head of the Personnel Service of the Services Section.

ANTONESCU, Cristea (Sec)

Born 1911. Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Personnel and Establishments Division (Home Affairs). Is described as an intellectual. Height 5ft 11ins., dark hair, long face, sallow complexion.

ANTONESCU, Ion (SSI)
@ ANTONIU, I

Born 1910. Head of the Legations Office. One of the oldest SSI members who worked in the Counter-Information and Counter-Sabotage Sections and was later assistant head of Agency II under UNTAREANU of whom he is an intimate friend. Probably not a Communist.
Address: Soseaua Pantelimon 116, Bucharest.

ARDELEANU, Constantin (SSI)

SSI official in Germany using the Repatriation Mission as cover.

BALACEANU (SSI)

Member of the Roumanian Legation in Buenos Aires, where he was reported to be the SSI representative. Said to have paid visits to Berne to contact Anna PAUKER's private secretary, TOMA.

BALAS, Eugen (SSI)

Born 1919. Secretary at the Roumanian Legation in London and an SSI official. Left U.K. in March 1949.

BALTEANU, Major (SSI)

Born c. 1890. Assistant Head of the Third (C.E.) Section. Speaks French, German and Hungarian. Widower. Height 5ft 6ins., heavy build, light hair, blue eyes.

BARBULESCU, Professor Ion (SSI)
@ BACEANU, Ion
@ BARBU
@ BARSAN

Born c. 1906. Head of the First (Information) Section. Was reported to be DIDENKO's deputy. Schoolmaster before the war who taught for some time in Sofia and Salonika. Old member of the Communist Party, but reported to be no longer active in it. Clever and ambitious.
Address: Hotel Riviera, Bucharest.

BECESCU, Florin (SSI)
@ GEORGESCU, Florin

Born 1906. Probably head of the Third (C.E.) Section. Member of the SSI since 1933 and said to be the most efficient member of the whole service. Was at one time MORUZOV's assistant. During 1944 published a number of anti-Russian books and staged an anti-Communist exhibition in Bucharest. Escaped trial by the Russians as a war criminal because of aid he had given to British and American Missions. A report of 1947 stated that he had been executed by the Communists, but this has not been confirmed, and other reports declare that since the establishment of the present regime he has become increasingly pro-Communist.
Address: Str. Vanatori 33, Bucharest.

BERCEANU, Ion (SSI)
@ BRAVU, Ion

Head of the Nationalities Directorate since November 1945. Journalist and Communist Party member.
Address: Hotel Riviera, Bucharest.

BLANA (SSI)

One of the two officers in charge of the Prison Service of the Services Section. A reliable Communist. May have been transferred to Securitatea I.

BORCESCU, Colonel (MI)

Head of the Counter-Intelligence Bureau of the present Military Intelligence organisation.

- BRATUCU, (Mircea?) (Sig) Probably born c. 1910. Possibly a lawyer. Head in 1947 of the Administrative Police Bureau of the Sub-Directorate-General of Administrative Police.
- "CALFA" (SSI) Assistant head of the Economic Directorate.
- CALOMFIRESCU, Capt. Ion (Sec) Born 1917. Reported in September 1949 to be second-in-command of the Air Squadron, previously in ECP. Height 5ft. 7ins., slight build, dark hair and eyes, long face with brown complexion. Married.
Address: Calea Victoriei 250, Bucharest.
- CARACOSTEA, Gheorghe (SSI) Born 1915. A political adviser. Joined the SSI in 1939 and during the war worked in the Counter-Espionage Section and as a Resident.
@ TANASESCU
- CARJA, Nicolae (Sig) Reported to be head of an Investigation (Verification) Section of the Siguranta in March 1948.
- CARJAN, Victoria (Sec) Born c. 1910. Jewess. Secretary to Sergiu NICOLAU since 1945. Is described as an intellectual. Divorced. Height 5ft. 3ins., heavy build, fair hair and complexion, round wrinkled face.
Address: Str. Intrarea Amzei 6, Bucharest.
- CIORIU, Nicolae (SSI) Chargé d'Affaires in Rome and head of the SSI Station there.
- "CIUREA" (SSI) Jew. Probably head of the Legionnaires Directorate, but has also been reported to be in the Counter-Espionage Section. Member of the Communist Party.
- COCOSATUL, Nicolau (Sec) See NICOLAU

- COSAN, M (SSI) Personal Secretary in 1948 to the head of the Roumanian Red Cross in Austria, where he was reported to be the Senior SSI official.
- CRISTEA, Col. Nicolae (MI) Born 1899. Head of Military Intelligence in 1946. A regular Army officer who passed through the Roumanian Staff College. Assistant Military Attaché in Paris in 1939/40. Chief of Staff of an Armoured Division during the Russian Campaign. Appointed Head of Military Intelligence in July 1945. Has been reported to be anti-Communist.
- CRISTESCU, Eugen (SSI) Born 1895. A professional policeman who joined the Ministry of the Interior and rose to become Director-General of the Siguranta in 1939. Was then made head of the SSI in succession to MORUZOV, and retained his position until arrested in 1944 and handed over to the Russians at the same time as Marshal ANTONESCU. His subsequent fate is uncertain but it has been reported that he is still alive and is being used by the MVD. Married.
- CRUDU (SSI) Assistant head of the Political Directorate. Graduated from Bucharest University and became a journalist. Former member of the Legionnaires movement who acted as informer for CRISTESCU on the Russian Front during the war. Joined the SSI in June 1945. Described as intelligent, but unreliable and treacherous.
@ CERNEA
Address: Str. Romulus 54, Apt 3, Bucharest.
- DAR, Juliu (Sig) Head of the Aliens Control Office of the Sub-Directorate-General of Security in 1947.
- DIACONESCU, Stefan (Sec) Born c. 1905. Reported to be Deputy Director-General, having previously held an important position in the SSI. Is stated to have been largely responsible for reorganising Securitatea I into its present form. Was formerly an engine driver. Married with two daughters. Height 5 ft 9ins., heavy build, dark hair slightly bald, dark complexion, round face. Well-dressed.

DIDENKO, Vania (Ivan) (SSI) Born 1905. Probably Director of the SSI in July 1948, and may well be its present head. Was previously a member of the Co-ordinating Bureau on which he represented NKVD interests. A Russian by origin who has acquired Roumanian citizenship. Important member of the Roumanian Communist Party pre-war, who went to Russia during the war, where he received NKVD training and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Red Army. Married.
 Address: Bulevard Domnitzei 22, Bucharest (where he and his wife live under the alias of VIDRASLOU).

DIMITRIU, Dimitru (SSI) Radio telegraphist at the Roumanian Legation in Berne and SSI official there. During the war was a Lieutenant in the Army who worked as an agent in Ankara. Said to be a dangerous man who enjoys the confidence of the heads of the Service. Married.

DOHATCU, Mircea (SSI) Born 1912. Member of the Legations Office of the Third (C.E.) Section. Joined the SSI in 1939 and worked for a short time on censorship before being transferred to his present section. His main duty is said to be contacting informants. Joined the Communist Party in order to retain his appointment. Married.
 Address: Str. Armeneasca 13, Bucharest.

DUMITRESCU, Mihai (SSI) Born 1914. Member of the Legations Office, previously in Agency II.
 Address: Str. Cantemir 76. Apt 3, Bucharest.

ENACHESCU (Sec) Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Finance Division (Home Affairs).

EVULESCU, Lt. Col. Gheorghe (MI) Head of the Army Information Service of Military Intelligence.

FIORAVENTE, Filip (SSI) Head of the Secretariat. Previously worked in Agency II and as a Political Adviser to the Assistants Office. A Communist who is said to be popular with the heads of the Service.

FIRA, Inspector (Sec) Head of the Corps of Detectives.

FUNDULIANU, Martin (SSI) Born 1906. Jewish lawyer. Head of the Political Directorate. Married.
 @ FUNDU

FURICI Stefan
 @ FORISCH
 Head of the Political Defence Guard and member of the Russian-Roumanian Committee set up in 1945.

GIURCA (Sec) Reported in September 1949 to be head of the W/T Section. Height 5ft. 5ins., greying hair, long face with brown wrinkled skin, black eyes, bad teeth. Said to speak poor Roumanian.

GIURESCU, Major (SSI) Head of the Economic Directorate, previously assistant head of the former Counter-Sabotage Section, the head of which he betrayed to the Communists when they came into power in order to save himself. Has now joined the Communist Party. Was dishonourably discharged from the Roumanian Army in 1944.
 Address: Str. Sf. Apostoli 27, Bucharest.

GLASER, Harry (Sig)
 @ CRISAN
 @ KRISCHAN, Ion
 Born 1924. Jew. Reported to be a general inspector of the Siguranta in February 1948. A Bachelor of Economics who joined the Siguranta in 1945 and was chosen by Anna PAUKER to attend the Paris Peace Conference to spy on the other delegates and on Roumanian anti-Communists in Paris. Said to have close contacts with BODNARAS.

GRANIT (Sec) Born c. 1911. Jew. Reported in September 1949 to be the assistant head of the Legal Department. Height c. 5ft. 11ins. slight build reddish light hair, long face fair complexion. Married.

GRIGORIU (SSI) One of the two officers in charge of the Prison Service of the Service Section. Reliable Communist. May now be a member of Securitatea I.

HAIRHAM, Bogdan (SSI) Born 1903. Jew. Assistant head in July 1948 of the Second (CI) Section which may now have been disbanded. Member of the Communist Party who joined the SSI when the Party came to power. Address: Str. Anton Pan 38, Bucharest.
@ BOERU

HORINCEANU (SSI) Head of the Legations Office of the Third (C.E.) Section.
@ HARALAMB

HOVSEPIAN, Grigore (SSI) Head of the Milan Station in 1948.

IAMANDI (SSI) Head in 1948 of the Local Residencies Directorate, since disbanded. SSI member of long standing, but said to have been in trouble in 1945 owing to his refusal to join the Communist Party. Whether he is still employed is unknown.

IONATZIU, Major (MI) Head of the Military Intelligence Political Office and member of the Russian-Roumanian Committee set up in 1945.

IONESCU, Major (MI) Head of the Sixth (Adjutants) Sub-Bureau of the Second Bureau of Military Intelligence in 1946.

ISTRATE, Nicolae (SSI) Reported to be Head of the Military Directorate of the Second Section. Bachelor of Law who joined the SSI in 1937 and worked under BORCESCU during the war. There is, however, a report that he was dismissed in 1945 for refusing to join the Communist Party. Address: Str. Gogu Cantacuzino 1, Bucharest.
(Possibly an alias)

IVANOVICI, Colonel Ivan (SSI) Head of the Roumanian Mission in the Russian Zone of Germany in 1947. A Russian Jew who was
@ LEVANS-LOVANS

IVANOVICI contd., an NKVD agent during the war in charge of an espionage and sabotage group in Riga until arrested in 1942.

JURIM, Alexandru (Sig) Born c. 1916. One report of early 1948 stated that he was head of a section (unspecified), and another of later in the same year that he was executive officer to ZAMPFIR. Height c. 5ft. 9ins., dark hair and complexion, semitic features.

LAIESCU, Dr (Sec) Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Medical Service.

LEVISKI, Major Boris (MI) Assistant head of the Counter-Intelligence Bureau of Military Intelligence.

LUTESCU, Mihai (SSI) Member of Agency II responsible for checking daily lists of hotel residents in Bucharest. In 1945 was reported to be responsible to the head of the Legations Office for the surveillance of aliens living in hotels.
@ LINTESH

MACOVESCU, Gheorghe (SSI) Former Legation Counsellor in London and said to have been the most important member of the Mission and an SSI representative. Prominent member of the Roumanian Communist Party. Journalist who paid several visits to Germany during the war as special envoy for the Propaganda Ministry, of which he became Secretary-General in 1945. Married to an Hungarian Jewess.

MANESCU, Colonel (MI) Reported head of a Military Intelligence Officers' School in 1948.

MARMORA (Sec) Born 1921. Reported in September 1949 to be a member of the Legal Department. Turner by trade. Married. Height c. 5ft. 5ins., brown eyes, long face, dark complexion.

✓ MARTINESCU, Gheorghe (SSI) Born 1917. Member of Agency II, responsible for editing agents' reports. Joined the SSI in 1939. Married.
Address: Str. Buzestii 97 Apt.1, Bucharest.

✓ MINGIURI, Ion (SSI) Head of the Roumanian Steamship Agency. Said to be responsible for economic intelligence in Turkey and to maintain close contact with the personnel of the M.V. Transylvania.

✓ MITROIU Florin (SSI) Reported to be an SSI official operating in Germany under cover of the Roumanian Repatriation Mission. A Russian who has been granted Roumanian citizenship.

✓ MORAVEC (Sig) Reported in 1948 to be head of an Information Bureau in the Siguranta.

X MORUZI, Ion (SSI) Counsellor of Legation in Paris, where he was reported in early 1948 to be an important member of the SSI network, and to be one of the two leading Roumanian Communists in France.

✓ MORUZOV, Atanase (SSI)
@ STEFANESCU Born 1888. Director from 1932 to 1940 when he was arrested and executed by the Iron Guard Legionaries. Joined the Service as an agent, rose rapidly and was appointed Director by King Carol who trusted him implicitly as did also Mme. LUPESCU and, according to report, strengthened his position with both by unmasking bogus attempts to assassinate them. Also ran a small private intelligence service on behalf of CAROL. Susceptible to bribery he rapidly acquired a large fortune by trafficking in ministerial appointments. A fluent Russian speaker, he undertook several intelligence missions to the USSR. Collaborated with the German Intelligence Service before the war, but their intervention in 1940 did not prevent his execution, which was probably ordered by Marshal ANTONESCU who had a personal grudge against him.

✓ MUSETESCO, Nicholas (SSI) 1st Secretary at the Roumanian Legation in Oslo in early 1948 when he was reported to be the SSI representative there.

✓ NEDELCU, Major Mihai (Sig) Reported in 1948 to be in charge of the Walachia and Dobrudja districts with the rank of General Inspector. Regular soldier who joined the Army in 1926. Appointed member of the Central Committee of the Roumanian Communist Party in 1946. During 1947 was a member of the Roumanian Repatriation Mission in Vienna where he was said to have been in close touch with the MVD.

✓ "NELU" (Sec) Born 1909. Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Surveillance-Technical Section. Height c 5ft. 9ins., strong build, dark hair, sallow complexion. Mongol type with a reserved and imposing manner. Dresses well.

✓ NICOLAIDE, Colonel (SSI) SSI official in Germany who in January 1947 was using the Roumanian Repatriation Mission as cover

X NICOLAU (Sec) Born 1911. As Nicolau COCUSATUL was reported in September 1949 to be head of the Passport and Courier Division, but a report of November declared his name to be NICOLAU, COCUSATUL (literally "the hump") being his nickname. Married with one child who is an epileptic. Height 5ft. 3ins., light hair beginning to go bald, long face, slight hump on right side of back, body permanently bent to the left.

X NICOLAU, Sergiu (Sec)
/ @ NICOLOV
/ @ NICONOV Born c. 1903. Bessarabian Jew, but stated in one report to be a Russian. Director-General of Securitatea I. Became a member of the Coordinating Bureau of the SSI sometime after August 1948, and may have been Director of that Service. Studied engineering in Brussels before the war and speaks fluent French. After returning to Roumania he was arrested in 1939 on a charge of being a Russian agent and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, but was released by the Russians in 1944.

+ NICOLAU, Victor (SSI) Courier on the route Rome-Paris-London-Brussels-The Hague-Berne. Undoubtedly an important member of the Service, a report of 1947 stating that he was head of the Third (C.E.) Section. Attended the Royal Wedding in London to keep watch over King Michael.

/ NICONOV See NICOLAU, Sergiu

X NICULEA, Michael (SSI) Roumanian Minister at The Hague, reported in May 1948 to be the SSI representative there. Previously Press Attache in Paris.

/ NIKOLSCHI, Alexander (Sec) Head of the Home Sub-Directorate of Securitatea I in January 1949. Was brought up in Russia and was at one time a NKVD officer. May be a Russian.

/ OERIU, Dr. Simon (MI)
@ SHAEFFER Born 1902. Jew. Head of Military Intelligence. One report states that he served at C.H.Q. during the war as head of the Anti-Sabotage Section, and another, that he was imprisoned during the ANTON-ESCU regime for Communist activities. Served on the Russian-Roumanian Committee set up in 1945. Said to be rather stupid.

/ PAPADOPOL, Emile (SSI) Born c. 1909. Member of the Vienna SSI Station in 1948 when he used the Roumanian Repatriation Mission as cover. Probably stayed behind after the withdrawal of the Mission early in 1948 to keep watch over Roumanian nationals in Austria. Stated to have carried out in 1947 two missions into the British Zone of Germany. Height 5ft. 7ins., slight build, grey hair going bald, narrow face with sallow complexion. Wears glasses for reading.

/ PATRAVLEA, Colonel (MI) Head of the Intelligence Bureau of Military Intelligence.

PAVEIESCU, Lt. Col. Marin (MI) Born 1902. Head of the Fourth (Agent's) Sub-Bureau of the Second Bureau of Military Intelligence in 1946. A regular Army officer who has passed through the Roumanian Staff College and has had considerable intelligence experience. Intelligent and modest, non-party but strongly nationalistic.

/ PETRESCU, Colonel (MI) Ex-head of a Military Intelligence Officers' School in which post he was succeeded by MANESCU. May be identical with a Gen. Dimitru PETRESCU, reported in early 1948 to be the member of the SSI concerned with the security of the Roumanian Armed Forces.

/ POFA, Aurel (Sig) Reported in 1948 to be the head of an operational section of the Siguranta.

/ POPESCU (Sec) Born c. 1912. Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Administration Section (Home Affairs). Height c. 5ft. lin., slight build, light hair, slightly bald, fair complexion, round face. Dresses quietly.

/ POPESCU, Anton (SSI)
@ ANTONESCU, P Born 1908. Head of the Assistant's Office of the Third (C.E.) Section. Former railway employee. A member of the Communist Party who joined the SSI after the Party came to power. BECESCU's chief assistant and deputy. Address: Str. General Anghelescu 161, Bucharest.

/ POPESCU, General Constantin (Sig) Director-General of the Siguranta and Criminal Police in April 1948.

/ POPESCU, Lt. Col. I.M. (MI) Born 1903. Head of the First (Intelligence) Bureau of Military Intelligence in 1946. A regular Army officer of considerable intelligence experience. Efficient and popular, and avoids politics as far as possible.

POPESCU, Col. Nicolae I, (Sec) Born 1905. Head of Securitatea I in early 1949 having been previously head of the Second (Counter-Intelligence) Section of Military Intelligence. A regular Army officer who passed through the Roumanian Staff College. Said to be of limited ability and to have relied largely on his assistant, BARBULESCU, when he held an intelligence appointment in 1944. Originally anti-Russian, but has rapidly ingratiated himself with the Communists since they achieved power.

POPOVICI, Pericle (SSI) Counsellor of the Roumanian Legation in Brussels in 1948, when he was said to be the SSI representative in Belgium.

POSTIEUCA, Stefan (SSI) Served in the Foreign Section and, according to a report of September 1949 succeeded STUPINEANU as Director, but "disappeared" in the spring of 1948.

PRECUP, General (MI) Head of the Military Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Section. Was a member of the organisation responsible for restoring King CAROL to the throne, but afterwards plotted against him because the King did not keep his promise to MANIU and brought back Mme. LUPESCU. One report states that he was sentenced to life imprisonment before the war for espionage on behalf of the Russians, and another that he was captured by the Russians at Stalingrad and returned to Roumania as a member of a Division formed from Roumanian prisoners of war. The latter report further states that in early 1947 he was head of a section - presumably the Southern Front - specialising in espionage in Turkey and the Middle East.

PREDOLEANU (Sec) Owner of a farm in the Baneasa Forest, used as a safe house.

PREOTEASA, Grigore (SSI)

Press Attaché in Washington in 1947, where he was head of the SSI Station and specialised in Military Intelligence. Presumably identical with Grigore M. PREOTEASA reported in 1948 to have become Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

RADULESCU (Sec)

Owner of a farm at Saftica, used as a safe house.

RASHCANU, Dimitru (SSI)

Born 1903. Employed in the Co-ordinating Bureau. A nephew of MORUZOV, he joined the SSI in 1933 and was arrested with his uncle in 1940, but was later released and re-instated in the Service. A fluent Russian speaker, he served in the Information Service as a member of Directorate East during the war. Is not a Communist, and has been reported as a possible defector if he could be assured of asylum for his wife and child.

Address: Str. Ismail 27, Bucharest.

ROXAN (Sig)

Head of the Criminal Police in the Sub-Directorate General of Security in 1947.

SALA, Elizabeta (SSI)

Born 1911. Member of the SSI post in Washington in 1948. Was suspected of espionage activities when employed in the Roumanian Legation in London. After leaving England she spent some time as secretary to STUPINEANU.

SANDESCO, Aurel (SSI)

1st Secretary at the Roumanian Legation in Berne in 1948 when he was reported to be the SSI representative there. Said to be intelligence trained.

SANDULESCO (Sec)

Born c. 1910. Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Legal Department. Tall, heavy build, brown eyes and hair, round brown face.

SASU, Victor C. (Sec)

Born 1904. Reported in September 1949 to be

SASU contd.,

head of the Commissariat and Canteens Section. Height 5ft. 5ins., slight build. light hair greying slightly, long face with fair complexion.

SAVESCU, C (SSI)
@ TUDOR, C

Born 1909. Assistant head of the Assistants Office of the Third (C.E.) Section. Has been in this Section since 1937 and BECESCU is said to repose great confidence in him. An active Communist who organises meetings and conferences and edits propaganda material for the Party. Married.
Address: Str. Povernei 16, Bucharest.

SAVOIU, General Gheorghe (SSI)

Born 1890. Director of the SSI for about two months prior to March 1945. A regular soldier who had at one time commanded the 4th Cavalry Regiment, but had never specialised in intelligence. Was succeeded as head of the SSI by STANESCU and placed on the retired list.
Address: Str. Maresal Badoglio 4, Bucharest.

SAVULESCU, Major Eugen (MI)

Assistant head of the Intelligence Bureau of Military Intelligence.

SERBAN, Basil (SSI)
@ TENNENBAUM

Born 1914. Chargé d'Affaires in Berne, and head of the SSI network in Switzerland. A Jew and active Communist who took part in the Spanish Civil War with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Fought with the French Resistance during the war when he was reported to have been promoted to his rank as above. After the war went to Russia and underwent MVD and Intelligence Officer Courses. Holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Roumanian and Russian Armies. Became Chargé d'Affaires in Rome in 1947, but got into trouble with the police for trying to force the Roumanian Minister to the Vatican to return home. Appointed to Berne in April 1948. Married to a French Jewess who is an active Communist and works as his secretary at the Legation.

SERBANESCU (Sec)

Born 1911. Reported in September 1949 to be in charge of the M.T. Garages. Height c. 5 ft. 6ins., medium hair, blue eyes round face, fair complexion. Married.
Address: Lives in a flat above the garages. (address unknown).

SELINGER, Max (SSI)

@ STROESCU
@ STROHMINGER, Alexander

Head of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the SSI. A lawyer and old member of the Communist Party who was imprisoned for some years during the ANTONESCU regime for his political views.
Address: Alea Cornelia 9, Bucharest.

SIMON, Mihai

Liaison officer between the old Siguranta and the MGB office in Bucharest.

STANESCU, Nicushor (SSI)

Born 1911. Director from March to June 1945. A University graduate who joined the SSI in 1937 and became head of the Political Group towards the end of the war. Entered commerce after he left the Service. Married.
Address: Str. Sfintzilor 8, Apt. 15, Bucharest.

STANESCU, Stefan (SSI)
@ FANICA

Born c. 1915. Probably assistant head of a Section. Carries out interrogations and is always very busy before important trials. An ex-journalist, he still maintains close contact with journalistic circles, possibly as cover. Reported to be present at all official receptions and to have stated that he might be given a diplomatic appointment abroad. Married with one child. Medium height, fair hair, broad forehead, high cheek-bones, Slav type.

STEFAN (SSI)

Communist Jewish lawyer who was assistant to TZIGOIU in 1945.

STEFANESCU Constantin (SSI)
@ STUHULETZ

Born 1912. Member of Agency II. Entered the SSI in 1939 as a shadowing agent. Joined the Communist Party in order to retain his job. Married.

Address: Str. Gilortului 29, Bucharest.

/ STEFANESCU, Ion I. (SSI) Employed in the Co-ordinating Bureau. A lawyer who is said to enjoy BODNARAS' confidence, and like him to be anti-semitic. At one time was assistant to TZIGOIU. Communist. Address: Str. Stanislas Cihoski 6, Bucharest.

/ STROESCU See SELINGER, Max

/ STROHMINGER See SELINGER, Max

/ STUHULETZ See STEFANESCU, Constantin

/ STUPINEANU, Mme. G (SSI) Head of the Registration Office of the Third (C.E.) Section in 1947. Wife of Lucien STUPINEANU. Whether she continued to work for the SSI after her husband's arrest is unknown.

/ STUPINEANU, Lucien (SSI) Born 1914. Director of the SSI from June 1945 to March 1948. Bachelor of Law. An active member of the Communist Party from 1933 onwards who took part in many disturbances inspired by the Party and was closely watched by the Siguranta. Also concerned in the printing of an illegal Communist newspaper in collaboration with PROTEASA. Arrested for trafficking in visas, and reported to have been shot. His arrest is commonly thought to have been a move in the struggle for power between BODNARAS, whose protégé he was, and Anna PAUKER, but there is no doubt that he was open to bribery. Married, his wife being at one time a member of the SSI.

X SUCIU, Petre (SSI) First Secretary at the Paris Legation and reported in early 1948 to be one of the two most important members of the SSI organisation. Said to be responsible for intelligence covering Britain, France and the Benelux countries.
X @ SCHARF
X @ ZIMMERMAN

/ SYLVESTRU, Major (SSI) Born c. 1911. Reported deputy head of the SSI Station in Vienna, using the Roumanian Repatriation Mission as cover. Probably stayed behind

SYLVESTRU contd.,

after the withdrawal of the Mission early in 1948 to keep watch over Roumanian nationals in Austria. Height 5ft. 3ins., stocky build sparse dark hair, round face, dark complexion.

X TANASESCU, Major Mihai (Sec)

Born c. 1904. Reported in September 1949 to be the Commanding Officer of the Air Squadron. A former Technical Officer in the Air Force. Height 5ft. 11ins., greying hair, dark eyes, long dark face. Bohemian appearance. Married with two children. Address: Baviera Vergului quarter, Bucharest.

TANASESCU

See CARACOSTEA, Gheorghe

TENNENBAUM

See SERBAN, Basil

TOMUTZA, Karol (SSI)
@ ITZIG

SSI official at the Roumanian Legation in Berne since 1948. Reported to be mainly interested in military intelligence. A Jew, said to be both active and dangerous.

TRIFON, Mircea (SSI)

Born c. 1900. Roumanian Consul in Istanbul from 1945 onwards, and from 1948 also Consul in Ankara. First posted to Turkey in 1941, having earlier worked for the SSI in Salonika and Athens under diplomatic cover. Whilst in Turkey was reported to receive numerous visits from the Russian Consul-General. Brother of Niculae and Trifon A. TRIFON. Married.

TRIFON, Lt.Col. Niculae (SSI)
@ DUMITRESCU

Born 1898. Head of the Southern Front until 1945, when he was dismissed from the SSI and entered the War Ministry. A fluent speaker of many Balkan languages, he was given the above post in 1939, and travelled widely in the Balkans. Brother of Mircea and Trifon A. TRIFON. Married. Address: Str. Dr. Drachicescu 9-A, Apt. 3 Bucharest.

TRIFON, Trifon A. (SSI)

Born 1908. Member of the Third (C.E.) Section who works closely with BECESCU. During the war was a member of the Southern Front and travelled widely for the purpose of recruiting agents. Joined the Communist Party immediately it came to power. Of Macedonian extraction, he speaks Bulgarian, Serbian and Macedonian. A large part of his duties is the making of outside contacts, and he is said to know many Communist leaders in Russia, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia. Brother of Mircea and Niculae TRIFON. Married.
Address: Str. Dr. Draghicescu 9-A, Apt. 2, Bucharest.

TUDOR, C

See SAVESCU, C

TZIGOIU, Mircea (SSI)

@ ZAHARIA

Born 1909. Head of the Second Section which may now have been disbanded. An old Communist who was a railway engineer before the war. Reported to be one of the most influential members of the Service and to keep watch over BECESCU. Married, his wife being an SSI member who was at one time employed in the Co-ordinating Bureau.
Addresses: Str. Atanasie Simu 4, Apt. 3, Bucharest and Str. Gogu Cantacuzino 1, Bucharest.

TZINTEA, Ion M. (Sec)

Reported in September 1949 to be head of the Transport Section. An engineer who was previously head of the technical service in the Civil Air Directorate. Intelligent, speaks several languages. Not a Communist. Height 5ft. 7ins., heavy build, greying hair, moustache, round face, swarthy complexion. Married.
Address: Teodor Speranta, Str. Leova 42, Bucharest.

UNTAREANU Gheorghe (SSI)

Born 1902. Head of Agency II of the Third (C.E.) Section. Joined the Service in 1933 and is reported to be extremely efficient. Married.
Address: Str. Spiru Gheorghiu 22, Bucharest.

VADUZA, Lt. Col. (SSI)

Head of the SSI Station in Vienna, where he used as cover the Roumanian Repatriation Mission. Probably stayed behind after the withdrawal of the Mission in early 1948 in order to keep watch over Roumanian nationals in Austria.

VANIA

See DIDENKO, Vania

VASSILESCU

See ZAMBETTI

VIDRASCU, Ion

See DIDENKO, Vania

WEISS (sig)

Head of the Passport and Frontier Control Bureau of the Sub-Directorate General of Administrative Police in 1947.

ZAHARIA

See TZIGOIU, Mircea

ZAMBETTI (SSI)

@ VASSILESCU

Roumanian Consul-General in Istanbul in 1948, reported to control the SSI organisation in Turkey. Is of Greek origin.

ZAMBETTI, Cristea (SSI)

@ ZAMFIRESCU

Born 1915. Described as a Political Adviser, his main duties being the auditing of reports and the recruiting for the Communist Party of members of the SSI. Of Macedonian origin. Has had some legal training.
Address: Str. Ilarie Chendi 38, Bucharest.

ZAMFIR, Laurian (Sec)

@ REICHLER

Born c. 1915. Jew. Head of the Siguranta in 1947. A report of 1948 stated that he was head of the Aliens Control Bureau of Securitatea I. An engineer who joined the Communist Party in 1942, he has a good reputation and is said to be very honest.

ZIMMERMAN

See SUCIU, Petre