

**A TYPOLOGY OF DOCUMENTS AND FILES CREATED
BY SECURITATE* BETWEEN 1948 – 1964**

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Rezumat: Tipologia documentelor și dosarelor create de Securitate în anii 1948-1964

Lucrarea analizează modul în care s-a constituit arhiva și evidențele centrale și locale de securitate, odată cu clasarea primelor dosare. Sunt descrise fondurile (operativ, rețea, anchetă, corespondență, neoperativ și documentar) ce formau arhiva Securității, ce categorii de dosare îi corespundeau, precum și tipurile de documente găsite în aceste forme de evidență.

Abstract: *The paper analyses the way archive and central and local records of Securitate were established, along with the classification of the first files. There are described the funds (operative, network, inquiry, correspondence, inoperative and documentary) that formed the Securitate's archive, which categories of files were corresponding to it, and also the types of documents found in these forms of records.*

Résumé: Typologie des documents et des fichiers créés par la Sécurité pendant les années 1948-1964.

Cet article examine comment les archives et les registres centraux et locaux de la Securitate ont été constitués avec la classification des premiers cas. Ils sont décrit les fonds (opérationnel, le réseau, enquête, messagerie, inopérante et documentaire) qui ont formés les Archives de la Securitate, quels types de fichiers ils correspondent et les types de documents trouvés dans ces formes de registres.

Keywords. *Securitate, secret agency, informer, record files, archive.*

Introduction

This paper aims to bring to the reader's attention the tracking system that

* The Securitate (Romanian for Security), was the popular term for the Department of State Security, the secret police agency of Communist Romania, which founded on August 30, 1948.

was available to the Securitate and how the archive of this institution was founded. We brought to light the categories of documents found in different type of files, prepared by the communist political police, as well as the funds (operational, network, investigation, mail, inoperative and documentary) that formed the Archive of Securitate. The information in this paper was obtained by direct analysis of the files of the National Council Archive for Study of Securitate's Archives (A.C.N.S.A.S.), first as adviser of the Department of Investigation, and secondly, as credited researcher. This paper attempts to outline a typology of documents that formed various files produced by Securitate.

The communist regime meant, beyond the class struggle, the control over all the activities, the creation of mechanisms meant to create submissive attitudes and to guarantee that the discontent of the citizens could by no means change into organized opposition. On August 30, 1948 the text of the Decree No. 221 was published in "The Official Monitor" on the establishment and the organization, within the framework of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of the General Direction of the People's Security (D.G.P.S.).

At first, it started with the personnel and the structure of the General Direction of the State Security, but, shortly after, the leadership imposed by N.K.D.V. (Alexandru Nikolski, Gheorghe Pintilie and Vladimir Mazuru) made the reorganization and enlarged the new department. Half a year later, based on the Decree No. 25, on January 23, 1949, the General Direction of Militia was founded and on February 7, 1949, the County Police was dissolved, being replaced by troops of Securitate. Even though the Securitate suffered lots of changes in its structure since 1948 till 1989 (being reorganized in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1978), all rearrangements had in common the following functional model.¹

The Directions (as a part of the central institution) were in line with the Securitate work, each of them having a unique structure at the national level (eq.: Direction I – internal information, Direction III – counter information). Each of them applied and coordinated at the national level the specific work of Securitate, managing and controlling the similar offices of all territorial units. The central units were structured in Departments, according to the different specific aspects of the general type of work of the unit (matters, units). A special case among the central units was that of the foreign intelligence, which had the

¹ Sorin D. Ivănescu, *Terrorist Practices in the activity of the Securitate machinery 1948-1965*, in Alexandru Zub, Flavius Solomon, *Ethnic Contacts and Cultural Exchanges North and West of the Black Sea from the Middle Ages to the Present*, Iași, Trinitas Publishing House, 2005, *passim*.

following evolution: 1951-1963=Direction I; 1963-1972=EIGD or MU 0123/1; 1972-1973=EIGD or MU 0626; 1973-1978=EID or MU 0920; 1978-1989=EIC or MU 0544.²

The territorial units were made up according to the existing administrative-territorial structures. Each territorial unit was, in fact, a small Securitate. Thus, if the Securitate has Directions coordinating a line of work, a territorial unit is made up of Departments, coordinating in their territory a line of work (e.g. Dept. I – internal information, Dept. III – counter information etc.). Every department of the territorial unit has a double relationship, of subordination to the leadership of that unit, and of cooperation with the specific Direction. To the specific Direction there is an indirect subordination too, controlling the activity of the specific departments of all the territorial units (but according to the organization chart, such departments are subordinated to the specific territorial unit). In the case of the territorial units too, the foreign intelligence departments were a special case. Until 1963 they belonged to the Department I of each territorial unit, afterwards that department was renamed after the specific central unit. Thus, there was in every territorial unit a department (MU) 920 (or (MU) 0544, in other periods of time) subjected to the same criteria of subordination like the other departments (among the territorial units there can be included the municipality of Bucharest too, being mentioned in documents in the course of time as: The Securitate of the Capital, the Dept. of Securitate Bucharest, the Securitate of the municipality of Bucharest, the Inspectorate of Securitate of the municipality of Bucharest etc.).³

Out of the aforementioned periods, the Securitate was a military structure, being made up of military units (MU***), and that is why on the documents in the archives most of the units of Securitate are found with two equivalent descriptors: MU***, with the explicit name (eq. Direction III, DIS Iassi, etc.). The Securitate made files both for the people who belonged to the secret service (the informative spy network), namely the personal Files, but also for the tailed ones (Files of verification, General Informative Surveillance, File of informative tailing, Files of matters, or personal files).

1. THE PERSONAL FILE

Having as a model the Soviet record system, for all categories in the spying

² *Idem, Securitatea în perioada 1948-1958. Organizare, metode, obiective* [Securitatea during the period 1948-1958. Organization, methods, objectives], Iași, Junimea Publishing House, 2009, p. 64.

³ *Ibidem*, p. 65.

network, the Securitate officers prepared personal files and records. The personal file included, on distinct chapters, all previous documents related to the recruiting of an informer, and also those obtained about him during his activity. The informer was shaped in time, starting with his scoring and adding new pieces meant to sustain his utility and qualities, including the result of his tests.

Such a file included:

- Acquainting materials (the biography of the candidate when recruited, information on his close relatives, friends and connections);
- Checking materials (informer notes about the candidate, the results of checking in the central records, home and job investigations, correspondence tapping, wire tapping);
- The records of acquaintance, which could be done either directly, or under cover by the Securitate officer (they mostly used to be introduced as working in the Militia or in the Passport Office), and which outlines the qualities of the proposed candidate;
- The records on the recruiting proposal, approved by the leader of the person who prepared the document, mentioning the data about the identification of the proposed recruited and the proposed alias, the qualities of the informative work, the target, and the recruiting grounds (patriotic feelings, compromising material etc.);
- The account on the manner of recruiting, mentioning the event that led to it, the established way of contacting, the manner and the place of meeting the officer having him in his informative network;
- The pledge (one of the basic pieces of the personal file). During the 50's it contained the mention that, in case of betrayal, the person was to bear the consequences of the written and unwritten laws of the Popular Republic of Romania; and during the 80's the more neutral formula that "he will strictly keep the confidentiality of the relations established with the state organizations". The document contained the data identifying the informer, information on the "patriotism and sincerity" of the delivered data, and in most cases the alias of the one providing the informative notes;
- Copies of the informative notes (the genuine informative notes, that is the ones with holograph writing, were organized in most cases into an extra folder with a classified destination). Copies of the informative notes delivered by the informer come up in the tapping file of the informer;
- Accounts of periodic analysis, at least annual, about the informative contribution of the recruited, mentioning the methods used and the means to verify the loyalty of the informer, his efficiency etc.;

- The chart containing the officers (page 1) having the informer in contact with, and those who checked the file (in this case, the date, the whole name and signature, and in some cases the indicative of the officer, made up of three figures);

- Record files “type I”. Just after recruitment, the Securitate officers were compelled to make that type of file in double copies, one for the record files of the district it belonged to, and the other one for the card index of the general record (Service “C”). The files “Model I” include the following headings: on the front page, surname, name, name of the father, name of the mother, place and date of birth, nationality, citizenship, political adherence, studies, profession, foreign languages, the place and the rank at his job, address, and alias, the date and the rank of the recruiter, the category, personal file No..., archive No... (the last two were filled in when the file was sent to the archive for filing), approved, different mentions;

- The last item of the file was the report about ceasing activity, approved by the higher ranked officer of the one who approved network recruitment, and which had to contain the motif of the decision (the person was no longer of interest with the delivered information, died or had been disclosed).⁴

The file cover was filled in containing mention on the recruiting section, the record number and the date. The personal files were kept locked by operative officers for as long as the connection was active, being afterwards classified in the network archive. It was considered important to also keep the personal files of the people who were asked to become informers but refused (the fact that there is a personal file with the name of a person does not practically mean that they collaborated with the political police).

The annex file included all the informative notes in holograph writing given by the informer. They were recorded in a register in chronological order, dated, whom they were about, and where they came from. On the initial informative note the officer mentioned: top on the left, the date, the meeting place (with the alias), the linking officer, his indicative, top on the right, the alias of the informer (quality-source, informative collaborator), and at the bottom there were notes about the files of the Securitate on the mentioned people in the material (in front of these lines the initials N.B appear – the note of the bureau). After the classification in the archive, the annex file had a special regime, it could not be consulted, and after 5 years it was destroyed based on a report. That order was not always put into practice, the archives of the new Secret police

⁴ Arhiva Consiliului Național pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securității (A.C.N.S.A.S.) [the National Council Archive for Study of Securitate’s Archives], file 80, book IV, file 81, book I, book II.

keeping such files as well.⁵

The informative network (the secret agency) was the main system by which the Securitate collected and verified information. The work with the agency consisted in recruiting, instructing, organizing and directing the informative network by the Securitate officers. Between 1948-1964 the main object of activity was the repression, a thing proved by the way it was used by the secret agency.

The network was made up of:

a. *collaborators*, who were people occasionally used, mainly to verify some information. The contacts with the liaison officers were scarce, linked with the cases in work. For that there were recruited those employees who could offer data to the Securitate, and those from post and phone offices, receptionists in hotels and waiters (the last ones were used to plant the operative technique on the tables), and those who worked in the personnel offices of the enterprises. They were rewarded with money or objects and had a special training.⁶

b. *unqualified informers*, used occasionally by the Securitate; their training being more reduced, in their cases they had no written pledge. Those who acquired meaning results of interest could be later moved to the qualified informers' category.⁷

c. *qualified informers*, people recruited especially for special problems and who had a minute training, were more often contacted by the liaison officers, being counselled on conduct with the target and dialogue technique. When recruited, the qualified informers received the alias, they were trained about cover stories, signed the pledge, were fixed the passwords to contact the officers of liaison (who recommended themselves by their alias too). Depending on the case, the qualified informers could be given to other officers of the informative structures, if it was needed.⁸

d. *residents*, recruited from the qualified informers who proved their qualities in the work with the Securitate organisms and to whom the officers allotted a group of 4 to 8 unqualified informers or collaborators.⁹

e. *the host of the appointment house* was that person who, consciously and secretly gave to the Securitate some rooms or dwellings to assure the appointments with the agency (to be sure of the total discretion of the contact officer-informer, the appointments did not take place at the headquarters of

⁵ *Ibidem*.

⁶ Sorin D. Ivănescu, *Securitatea în perioada...*, p. 138.

⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 136.

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 137.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 138.

the informative organisms or in public). The host of the appointment houses was recruited by respecting the rule of studying and checking him, then the host and the officer agreed to establish the covering (the justification, especially to the neighbours, of the visits when the host was absent). There were especially recruited people without families or who, because of their jobs, were longer absent from homes. The appointments with the agency were previously announced to the host. No more than five-six informers were brought to the appointment houses, and in case of somebody's betrayal, the place was abandoned.¹⁰

The host had a personal file, including the pledge, the plan of the house, neighbours, cover story, the evidence of the rewards given and of the introduced agents.

The recruiting of agents (informers, collaborators, and hosts) is a process considered very important for a secret service, they could not be replaced by the other means of collecting information, that is the technical ones. The Securitate tried to create a mass agency, taking into account its role of political police. Having in view the aim, recruiting started with choosing and studying more candidates, later they studied the archive materials and continued with intercepting correspondence and phone calls, surveillance and investigations. Personal acquaint of the recruiting officer with the potential candidate was considered probative, thus complementing the information coming from the previous survey and providing data on the strengths and weaknesses of the candidate, leading to the conclusions that allowed the gradual transition of the candidate to the next stage of collaboration (at this stage the candidate would receive some easy tasks). If recruiting failed, the officer had to have prepared the option of retreating, which should have let to the candidate the impression that the reasons of the discussions were not of recruiting him as an agent. If recruiting was successful, after having the pledge there started the activity of instructing. The informer was verified always during collaboration.¹¹

The rewarding of the agents was used for stimulating the informers and was differently done, varying with the personality, motivation and the possible risk. It was done either in money, presents, or support in solving personal problems. Money was given with a receipt, signed by the agent with his alias in order to be deducted by the officer.

¹⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 141.

¹¹ *Ibidem*, p. 139.

2. MATTERS (AREA) AND UNIT FILES

They were opened only by approval of the highest official of the Securitate and were organized by special criteria, in order to include as many people as possible, who, by their activity, could jeopardize the interests of the communist regime. Specialized tapping was used in matters of the former members of the legionary movement, of the historical parties, the discharged officers from police and Security, of the former convicts for “counter-revolution activities”. There existed files of matters in fields like education-youth, religion, foreign students, media etc., too. In the 80’s there appeared the so-called file of environment, which included the general surveillance of the groups with similar education, no matter whether they had political records or not. The people tailed like that had files of informative verification, which were filed in the archive when it was considered that their activity was not dangerous for the regime. The information found in their files came from the file of matters. If it was established that the person had “hostile activities”, was recorded into a more complex way, that is, informative surveillance (directing of informers, recruiting others in his environment, surveillance, tapping).

Paper case of informative surveillance were worked out in matters related to former political convicts after being released, in order to know their behaviour.

The unit files included the general surveillance of all the people inside an enterprise or institution. They were grouped into groups of officers, depending on the structure (for example, Chemical industry, foreign trade, heavy industry plant etc.).

Varying with the situation, somebody could become the object of surveillance in such a file, if it was of interest for the Securitate.

The files of matters and unit files both included some distinct chapters:

- The decision to open such a file;
- The list of the existing informers;
- The list of people with political records (before and after August 23rd, 1944) or criminal ones;
- The list with people to be protected for different reasons;
- The vulnerable points of the target;
- The list of people in contact with foreigners or having relatives abroad;
- Officials able to be contacted (leadership of the institution, members of the Communist Party);
- The address of the headquarters, of the departments and branches;

- Synthesis-notes of periodical analysis on the evolution of the informative-operative situation;
- The plan of actions to improve knowledge;
- Plans of searching for information.

Depending on the contents of the accumulated information, further information was ordered to be gathered, and the files were transmitted to a higher level (ex. File of Informative Surveillance – F.I.S.).

The files of matters and unit files were included in the category of general basic work (practically, a general record). The people who were to become the object of a qualified type of surveillance inside G.I.S. were selected among the people mentioned in these files (General Informative Surveillance), V.F. (Verifying File) or F.I.S. (File of Informative Surveillance).¹²

3. GENERAL INFORMATIVE SURVEILLANCE (G.I.S.)

An inferior type of activity of the Securitate included those people of higher rank or importance in the historical parties, or who had been imprisoned (for “counter-revolutionary activities”), and also those who criticized the regime. They were subject to area or unit agents. Varying with the contents of the accumulated materials, some people could be passed to a higher type of verification.

4. THE FILE OF VERIFICATION (F.V.)

There was an organized type of surveillance of the people who, by their activities or political record, meant a danger for the communist regime. That type of activity was limited to a period of six months, during which, by the means undertaken, the existing suspicions were revealed. They were put under surveillance using the file of existing verified persons or who were formerly subject of a verification made by G.I.S. The file of verification included the plan of means to be used and the terms of achieving it, the names of the designated officers, the way the secret agency was directed, and the specific technical means (tapping, surveillance etc.).

The closing of the file of verification could be done either as a result of the denying of the initial existing materials, as “positive influence” (a method used by secret services to make a person act the way they intended, the Securitate using the family members of the one surveyed, his friends, chiefs, in order to change his attitude), or the *warning* (a method by which it was drawn attention

¹² A.C.N.S.A.S., fond Informativ [Information fund], file 31. 400, *passim*.

to a person that, if he continues to maintain a certain attitude, he will suffer tougher consequences). That mostly happened at the Securitate headquarters, after approving a report synthesizing the existing information about the pursued person. The warning ended with an official report stating that the person should restrain from doing comments or activities “which could jeopardize the socialist society”). There was also the *unravelling* (it was done on an approved plan, starting by weakening the leader’s influence. They used the influence through the agency or family, compromising by creating suspicions about a possible collaboration of the person with the Securitate, blackmailing, intimidating or even dislocation from the home town).¹³

Varying with the result, at the end of the term the surveillance could continue at a higher level, from F.I.S. respectively.

5. FILE OF INFORMATIVE SURVEILLANCE (F.I.S.)

It was the highest type of activity made by the Securitate. The ground of starting surveillance could be the political record of a person, but mainly his activities, which could endanger the security of the communist regime. It is important that, in order to make such files, the chronological principle was not important, starting with the premise that they had to respond mainly to the informative-operative activity, being grouped on the principle of adherence (informative notes, investigation reports, surveillance etc.), so that investigation of such a file became very difficult. A file of informative surveillance included items like:

- A report with the officer’s suggestion of a case to make an F.I.S., approved by the higher chief;
- Informative materials which made the ground of starting the activity (informative notes);
 - The biography of the pursued, close relatives, people around;
 - A plan of action including the means and methods to be used, final terms, officers responsible;
 - Reports of periodical analysis, made by the responsible officers together with their superiors, elaborated ways of solving the case (when analysed, they could be corrected from the initial plan).
- Informative notes given by the person who was the object of the informative pursuit;
- Investigation reports;

¹³ *Idem*, fond Documentar [Documentary fund], file 12.560 *passim*.

- Surveillance reports (with mentions about when it started, when he was questioned), radio news;
- Reports resulted from the informative pursuit (a means by which different persons were investigated, without involving the legal organisms);
- Reports in regard with the result of the secret house searches (for that the officer made a report where he presented the reason, the way it would happen, the plan of the flat, the neighbours and their programme, the alternative of a withdrawal in case of failure and the story used). The approvals were of the competence of the commanding officers;
- Reports resulted from the use of the operative technique (it was a matter of G.D.O.T. – The General Direction of Operative Technique, including in it Department T – responsible with the insertion of listening technique and rendering the interceptions; Department S – interception or restraint of letters, getting samples of handwriting; Department R – listening and intercepting of radio transmissions);
- Official reports of interrogation;
- A report suggesting the end of the activity of informative pursuit (the document was approved by the higher ranked to the one who approved its starting). In this document there were briefly exposed the reasons of starting the proceedings, the specific activities and the final results. At the end of the report it was mentioned whether the pursued person remained or not in the view of the Securitate. The operative decision of ending the pursuit was taken when it was concluded that the mentioned person was “taken into account” by mistake, when his deeds were not important for the security of the state or when he died. In the case that the decision was to keep in view (in most cases), the workers of the Department “C” made notes on the file of recording, where beside the biographical data there were mentioned the date of starting and closing the file, the indicative of the centre and the officer, the resume of the information and then the possible altering (changing of the job, of the address of the pursued etc.) and mention was made on the number of the operative stock in the archive where the file could be found.¹⁴

6. THE FILE OF INVESTIGATION

It was done on central plan, firstly by the Direction V, and later, based on a Decision of the Council of Ministers, No 1361 on July 11, 1956, by the Direction

¹⁴ *Ibidem.*

VII investigations, and in the territory by the corresponding Services, for the cases of offence against the state, stated like that in the criminal law.¹⁵

7. THE MAKING OF THE ARCHIVE OF THE SECURITATE

The archive, the central and the local records of the Securitate, was made at the beginning of the 50's, starting with the classification of the first files (Decree No 50 on March 30, 1951 which reorganized the General Direction of the Securitate of the people and made up six new services, among them appearing the Service of investigation).

The archive was organized on the record system, to each of them corresponding a certain type of files.

a. *The operative records.* Here the files of informative activities were classified (unit files, files of matters, the files of verification, of informative surveillance), materials which constituted the base of work in the general record of the general evidence, and the materials brought from the processing of the archives initially found in the former organisms of investigation and security (The Service of Intelligence of the Army, Section II of the State Headquarters of the Army, the Special Service of Investigation, the Police Force, the operative services from the General Direction of Security Police, the Council of Ministers, the Special Service of the Romanian Railroads). There were separately classified materials coming from O.T. (operational technique), which had the same code with the file of informative action.¹⁶

b. *The network stock* includes the personal files of the former agents (informers, residents, the hosts of appointment houses) and of those who refused collaboration with the Securitate.¹⁷

c. *The stock of criminal inquiry* was made up of the completed files of pursuit and criminal inquiry, the files of criminal investigation of the people publicly unmasked (files of the military tribunals), penitentiary files, colonies of working, dislocation and obligatory residence, paper cases of records of the prisoners' goods (having the same code with the map of criminal investigation).¹⁸

d. *The non-operative stock* was made up of the files of officers, non-commissioned officers in reserve, civilian employees, the correspondence between the units of Securitate, payrolls, documents of the administrative departments and secretary's offices.¹⁹

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, file 3.718, book I, *passim*.

¹⁶ Sorin D. Ivănescu, *Securitatea în perioada...*, p. 288.

¹⁷ *Ibidem*.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*.

¹⁹ *Ibidem*.

e. *At the documentary stock* there were materials obtained by the processing of the archives taken over by the former organisms of intelligence, which were not of operative interest, but had a historical documentary value (they were organized on types, generally comprising problems the Romanian intelligence services were confronted with between the Wars and during the Second World War, less those about the socialist and communist movement, which were selected and given to the Archive of the Central Committee the Romanian Communist Party).²⁰

The account of the files which were kept in the archive was recorded in inventory registers for each separate stock, being controlled every three years at least.

The account of security included information about “homeland traitors”, people convicted for committing offences against the state security; the members of the legionary movement and of other fascist organizations; the members of the former “bourgeois-landlords” parties and of their youth organizations; the members of the former nationalist-chauvinist organizations, high officials, members of the Parliament, prefects and sub-prefects of the “bourgeois-landlords state”; the former industrialists, bankers, landlords and great tradesmen; the leadership and the former operative employees of the “repressive bourgeois staff”, of the secret service of intelligence and that of the military counter-intelligence, of the penitentiaries and camps of political prisoners, and those who collaborated with them, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the former bourgeois army known to have an “anti-democrat attitude”; the military of the German fascist troops; the people of the church and sects had activities against the state security; other people about whom there was information to have had activities against state security. The system of general records was organized by the Service “C”, and at the district quarters of Securitate there was organized a specific system of records for the people living in their area.

After 1968 in Romania the documents of the Securitate begin to be microfilmed, the activity being continued by the present Secret Service until 1997, when it was stated to be finished (on the cover of the file it had to appear the number of the Military Unit which made the microfilms and the date). After 1990 the Romanian Intelligence Service gave the documents of the Securitate, after protocols, to the Ministry of Justice (Government Decision No 1134/1990), about 400,000 volumes of criminal stock, and 80,000 volumes of the same stock to the Public Ministry. During 1992/1993 there were given to the Ministry of Internal Affairs 2,000 meters of archive of the non-operative stock (protocol No 167 on June 18, 1992) and 1,500 meters of materials of historical documentary interest to the National Archives. Starting with 2001, the Romanian Service of Intelligence started to give files to the National Council of Study of the Archives of the Securitate (N.C.S.A.S.).

²⁰ *Ibidem.*

The taking-over of the archive of the Securitate, in all, by the specialized institutions of the state (N.C.S.A.S.), would offer to the historians, but not only to them, a rich documentary material about the Romanian communist society.

Conclusions

All those data obtained by the Securitate were stored in archive files kept in the political police Archives. The registration and archiving system changed considerably after 1945, when they gave up the logistics that ensured full conspiracy regarding both agents and operative employees of the secret service, and also people considered targets under tracking or monitoring surveillance. It was for that reason that the records of the Securitate can be more easily traced than those belonging to the inter-war secret service intelligence.

From 1948 until 1971, recording, folding and keeping documents became the responsibility of the Service "C", which coordinated the activities of the central registration and archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the corresponding sections of the regional directorates. The archives and the central records of the Securitate were founded in the first years of the 5th decade, once with the classification of the first files. The archives were organized based on funds system: operative system (later renamed information system, it comprised tracking and surveillance records), network (filling the ex-agents files, and of those who refused to cooperate or those who did not receive the approval to be recruited, being considered improper), inquest (comprising the prosecution and criminal investigation files, those of military tribunals, the prison portfolios and labour colonies), mail (comprising letters between the units of Securitate or between them and other institutions outside the Ministry of Internal Affairs), inoperative (filling the personnel records of officers, NCOs, military supervisors and civil personnel after they were put in reserve or retired, as well as the documents drawn up by the administrative services and secretariats), documentary (comprising the materials provided by processing the records from the former informative organs and security police in which they were not interested from the operative point of view).