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0200/ General Staff -Operations Department
12.

General report for the Minister of Defence Comrade

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Chief of General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army
Operational Department
[illegible]
Budapest, 31.12. 19 [illegible]2
No. 04156

1./ Hungary's military policy and strategic position.

Our country is bordered by Czechoslovakia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north-east, Romania to the south-east, Yugoslavia to the south and south-west, and Austria to the west. Of these countries we have treaties of amity and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, the Republic of Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Romania. In case of a potential armed enemy attack on our country we can thus count on the support and assistance of these friendly countries.

The great powers have since the end of the Second World War still not concluded a peace treaty with our western neighbour Austria. Austria is occupied by the armed forces of the four great powers. The part of Austria on our western border is a Soviet occupation zone thus, in spite of the fact that the Austrian government is in the pay of the imperialists, there is no threat of a direct attack on Hungary from this direction. The fact, however, that to the west of the frontier of the Soviet zone in Austria (in places 20 – 30 km from the western border of our country) there are imperialist occupying troops cautions us that in the event of war attention will inevitably have to be paid to this direction.

Tito's Yugoslavia is Hungary's neighbour to the south and south-west. The fascist Tito is in the pay of the Anglo-American imperialists. He detests the Soviet Union and countries with a people's democracy, and has instigated a series of provocations against the neighbouring people's democracies. Tito's clique maintains a large army under arms and on alert to correspondingly execute the orders of its imperialist masters.

Because of this we must concentrate our main attention in the organisation of the defence of our country on this direction. It is from this direction that a direct attack at any time threatens us.

Thus on the basis of the above, from the west, from Austrian territory we must reckon exclusively on an attack by a coalition of Anglo-American imperialists and their Western stooges.

We do not consider it probable that our southern neighbour Yugoslavia would wage war against us on its own. The imperialists know that the Soviet Union and the other states with people's democracies would offer help to the country attacked on the basis of mutual assistance pacts of people's democracies. Moreover, Yugoslavia, considering its strategic position and power relations, would not be able to wage war against the Soviet Union and the alliance of the people's democracies.

We believe it is possible, however, that Yugoslavia, if there was an imperialist attack from the west, would attack us from the south perhaps on its own without the support of other imperialist troops, or perhaps together with the Italians.

We also believe it is possible that the imperialists will use Yugoslavia as their tool in the outbreak of a new world war as it may be presumed that the imperialists will use the Tito clique to provoke a war against us and under the pretext of assisting Yugoslavia they may seek to broaden the war. In such circumstances Anglo-American intervention can be counted on within a short time as the imperialists know that Yugoslavia alone is unable to wage war against the bloc of people's democracies led by the Soviet Union.

Our country's strategic position is of vital importance. Hungary is the state on the south-western edge of the bloc of people's democracies led by the Soviet Union. The general strategic objective of the imperialists in the event of an attack on our country may primarily be to use Hungarian territory as a launch pad for a direct strike against the Soviet Union.

A successful attack against Hungary from the south/south-west would afford the imperialists with the opportunity of cutting off the lines of transport to Austria and of coming round the back of the Soviet troops occupying Austria.

Through the capture of Hungary the imperialists could drive wedges between the people's democratic states, and cut off the lines of transport between Czechoslovakia and Romania, and it would also offer them the opportunity of attacking Czechoslovakia from the south.

Summary:

In organising the defence of our country we must direct our attention principally to the south and south-west, but we also have to count on a possible attack from the west.

2./ Appraisal of operational directions.

In appraising probable enemy attacks against our country three main operational directions have to be borne in mind:

- a./ western,
- b./ south-western,
- c./ and southern operational directions.

a./ Western operational direction.

The borders of the zone: from the north the course of the Danube to Bratislava – Nicholsburg – Munich,
from the south Várpalota – Zalaegerszeg – Radkensburg – Willach.

It is characteristic of the western operational direction that the attacks launched from the west are squeezed between the borders of the course of the Danube from the north and Lake Balaton and Lake Velence from the south, and these borders narrow on the approach to Budapest.

The main enemy attack can be expected from this direction in the Danube valley in the Vienna – Budapest direction. There is no natural obstacle in the immediate vicinity of the border for the attack. The first, although not significant, obstacle is the course of the River Rába. After reaching the course of the Rába, however, the attacker encounters serious natural obstacles which comprise the Bakony, Vértes and Gerecse, and then the Buda and Pilis Hills, and finally, the Danube. That is to say that while at the start of the attack the geographical conditions undoubtedly favour the attacking party, it becomes more difficult for them after reaching the line of the Rába, and after reaching the line of the Bakony the defender gains an advantage over the attacker.

b./ South-western operational direction.

The borders of the zone: from the north Várpalota – Zalaegerszeg – Radkensburg – Willach,
from the east Káloz – Szigetvár – Banja-Luka.

Its chief characteristic is that this is the shortest route to the Adriatic sea thus an attack by Anglo-American troops making a beach landing in Yugoslavian territory can primarily be expected from this quarter. This

operational direction is also of great importance because the Lipse oil country lies here, in the immediate vicinity of the border, which supplies the people's economy and the army with fuel.

An enemy attack launched from this direction could directly join an attack from the direction of Austria. After reaching the level of Lake Balaton, the lake divides the attacking enemy here from the units attacking from the west. Although there is no significant natural obstacle in the path of an enemy attack launched from here, the hilly countryside of Transdanubia offers good possibilities for defence.

c./ South-western operational direction.

The borders of the zone: from the west Káloz – Szigetvár – Banja-Luka
from the east Békescsaba – Vršac – Zaječar.

The enemy has two favourable operational routes within this operational direction. One is from the territory of the Baranya triangle in the direction of Budapest, and the other is between the Danube and the Tisza.

The probable objective of an enemy attack launched from a southerly direction would be to assist an enemy attack from Austrian territory in the west.

The objective of an attack from the territory of the Baranya triangle would primarily be the occupation of Transdanubia, while the objective of an attack between the Danube and the Tisza would be to cut the country in two, to encircle Budapest, and to assist an attack launched from the west get across the Danube. In the event of an attack launched from the Baranya triangle the enemy's right wing can be buttressed by the Danube and thereby guarded against the probable counterattack from the east. A counterattack from Romanian territory to neutralise an attack launched from here would not threaten this attack at the start. Just as with the western operational direction, this direction of attack is also typified by being squeezed between the confines of the Danube from the east and Lake Balaton then Lake Velence from the west. The confines become increasingly narrow on the approach to Budapest. There are several natural obstacles which offer the possibility of organising defence. Such are the Siklós Hill, the Mecsek mountain range, and the course of the Sió.

In the southern operational direction geographical conditions between the Danube and the Tisza are the most favourable for an enemy attack. This is the shortest route to Budapest. There is no natural obstacle in the path of the attacker in this area. This area is particularly suitable for the deployment of all types of troops. Despite this, however, an enemy attack launched from here is exposed to the risk that it can easily be attacked from the rear from Romanian territory. Thus we must count on the enemy simultaneously initiating action towards Romania if it chooses to direct its main thrust between the Danube and the Tisza.

3./ Balance of forces

A./ Own forces

The Hungarian People's Army in the first phase of mobilisation will comprise the following combat forces:

- One infantry army /: three rifle corps and army units: /
- Two rifle corps /: three divisions in each corps: /
- One motorised corps /: two motorised and one armoured divisions: /
- One heavy tank assault gun regiment

One mounted division
Three mobile air defence divisions
Eight national air defence divisions
Two assault artillery divisions
Two anti-tank brigades
One multi-barrel mortar brigade
One ordnance brigade
One mortar brigade
Two engineer brigades
One pontoon brigade
One signals regiment
One river guard brigade
One chemical warfare defence battalion
One mixed flying corps /: two fighter aviation groups, one bomber aviation group, one ground attack aviation group, one reconnaissance wing, one artillery aviation squadron: /
Two national air defence fighter groups

Total strength: approximately 450,000 persons.

From this mobilisation organisation in peace time there will be the following units:

a. Type "A" forces /:deployable without mobilisation:/

One rifle corps /:three divisions:/
One rifle corps /: two divisions:/
One motorised corps /: one motorised and one armoured division:/
Two heavy tank assault gun regiments
One assault artillery division
Two anti-tank brigades
One field air defence division
One engineer brigade
One chemical warfare defence battalion
One river guard brigade
One signals regiment
Four national air defence divisions
One fighter aviation group
Two independent fighter wings
One ground attack aviation group
One bomber wing
One reconnaissance wing

b. Type "B" forces /:deployable only after mobilisation:/

One rifle corps /:three divisions:/
One rifle division
One ordnance brigade
One mortar brigade
One engineer brigade

One pontoon brigade
One signals regiment

If necessary Type “A” forces can be deployed immediately without mobilisation.

4-5 days are required to bring Type “B” forces up to full strength in terms of personnel and materials, and 8-10 days for the organisation of forces not available in peace time.

B./ Enemy forces

1./ Components of the Yugoslav armed forces.

The Yugoslav armed forces consist of three main components:

- a. Army
- b. Air Force
- c. Navy

The total number of persons serving in these at present accounts for approx. 600,000 people. Besides this the 100,000 strong KNOJ /: National Defence Corps:/ represents a significant military force which fulfils border guarding duties and participates in the maintenance of internal security.

The Yugoslav Army at present consists of the following units:

Four military regional headquarters

Four army headquarters

Thirty to thirty-three infantry and mountain divisions

/: one division 8-10,000 men: /

One combined guard corps

One motorised corps

Two armoured corps

as well as a few army artillery, air defence artillery and engineer brigades and regiments.

The Yugoslav Air Force at present consists of five or six groups and a parachute division.

The groups comprise 3 fighter, 1 assault and 1 or 2 bomber aviation units. Each group at present has an aircraft stock of 100 /: one hundred:/ planes.

The KNOJ comprises seven or eight divisions and a special naval coast guard regiment. The organisation of the divisions varies /: 3-5 corps :/

Organisation of the units of the Yugoslav armed forces:

After the war, the Yugoslav armed forces began to develop on the principles of Soviet organisation. Thus the organisation of each military unit strongly resembles ours with the important difference that in the Yugoslav Armed Forces the infantry divisions are directly subordinate to the army headquarters, that is there is no corps organisation.

Since Tito's treachery American influence in the Yugoslav Armed Forces has grown increasingly strong and the reorganisation of the army on American principles has begun. This reorganisation is currently in progress and its influence can be expected at an increasing rate.

Military material of the Yugoslav armed forces:

The military equipment currently used by the Yugoslav Armed Forces is of the most diverse types and origin. The artillery equipment in particular is most varied, but so too are the tanks and aircraft. This fact not only makes supplies of ammunition very complicated but in addition excludes the possibility of unified training. Recently, however, the USA has supplied Tito with more and more military equipment. In parallel with the reorganisation along American lines, we can bank on the Yugoslav Armed Forces having modern military material of American origin.

The operational position of the Yugoslav Armed forces:

- a./ In the Transdanubian Hungarian relation: ten infantry and three KNOJ divisions and one motorised corps.
- b./ In the Hungarian and Romanian relation between the Danube and the Tisza: eleven infantry and three KNOJ divisions, the guard corps and an armoured division.
- c./ In the Bulgarian relation: three infantry divisions, a KNOJ and an armoured division.
- d./ In the Albanian relation: Three infantry divisions.

The mobilisation capacity of the Yugoslav Armed Forces:

At present Yugoslavia can deploy in the first phase: 30-35 rifle divisions, approx. 500 tanks and 7-800 aircraft.

Considering the population of Yugoslavia it would be able in the second phase in the event of Anglo-American supplies to deploy a further 20 rifle and 3-4 motorised or armoured divisions.

4./ Main resolutions according to operational directions and measures to strengthen borders resultant therefrom.

To defend our country from attacks from the south and south-west we have to be prepared:

- A. for a surprise enemy attack and
- B. to detect in time the enemy's preparations for attack.

A. Repelling a surprise enemy attack.

The border guard units will first take up the fight with the enemy. After being informed of an unexpected assault by the enemy, all types of "A" units, including air units, will be alerted according to "A" classification military alert measures.

Army and police units in towns along the border may be deployed to reinforce the border guard units. (Nagykanizsa, Szigetvár, Kaposvár, Pécs, Baja, Kiskunhalas, Szeged.)

After bringing forward the alerted “A” type rifle divisions, they will take up prepared positions designated in advance along the border in accordance with the following:

1./ If the main enemy thrust is between the Danube and the Tisza (variant “A”)

One rifle corps takes a defensive position between the Danube and the Tisza, one division closes the Baranya triangle and one division the direction from Nagykanizsa.

2./ If the main enemy thrust is from the Baranya triangle (variant “B”)

If the main enemy thrust is from the territory of the Baranya triangle to the west of the Danube and at the same time there is no particular activity between the Danube and the Tisza, the groupings according to variant “A” are modified in a way that one or perhaps two divisions of the corps stationed between the Danube and the Tisza crosses by special order to the right bank of the Danube and engages in repelling the main enemy thrust.

3./ If the main enemy thrust is directed towards Nagykanizsa /variant “C”/

If the main enemy thrust is directed towards Nagykanizsa, the groupings according to variant “A” are modified in a way that one division of the corps stationed between the Danube and the Tisza (two if there is no special enemy action in this sector) crosses over to this area and engages in repelling the main enemy thrust.

The motorised corps will be concentrated to the south of Kecskemét in the event of variant “A” and to the south of Székesfehérvár in the event of variants “B” and “C” and will be used as the reserve of the general headquarters against the main enemy force. Intervention can be reckoned on two and half days after ordering the alert.

Simultaneously with the alerting of “A” type forces mobilisation of the forces to be organised in the first mobilisation phase will be ordered. After this has been completed:

in case of variant “A”: two corps and the majority of the general headquarters forces will be concentrated in the area to the south of Kecskemét, and one corps and a part of the general headquarters forces in the Pécs area.

in case of variant “B”: two corps and the majority of the general headquarters forces will be concentrated in the area to the south of Kaposvár, and one corps and a part of the general headquarters forces in the Kiskunfélegyháza area.

in case of variant “C”: two corps and the majority of the general headquarters forces will be concentrated in the area of Marcali, and one corps and a part of the general headquarters forces in the Kiskunhalas area.

After drawing up the concentrations we will mount counterattacks as appropriate to the situation that develops to repel the assaulting enemy.

B. Detecting the enemy's attack in time.

In the event of detecting the enemy's preparations to attack in time, type "A" divisions will be pushed forward to the border and they will take up prepared positions designated in advance according to "A" classification military alert measures. The motorised corps will be concentrated to the south of Kecskemét in the event of variant "A" and to the south of Székesfehérvár in the event of variants "B" and "C". Simultaneously the mobilisation of the forces to be organised in the first mobilisation phase will be ordered. After this has been completed, in accordance with an enemy attack conforming to variant "A", "B" or "C", they will be concentrated in the areas in clause A. They will be used according to the operational situation that has developed.

Strength and organisation of the Hungarian People's Army on 15th Dec. 1950.

One rifle corps "A"/: three rifle divisions and army units:/
One rifle corps "B" /: three rifle divisions:/
One independent rifle division "B"
One motorised corps /: one motorised "A" and one armoured "B" division:/
Two heavy tank - assault gun regiments
One assault artillery division "B"
One ordnance brigade "B"
One mortar brigade "B"
One anti-tank brigade "A"
One field air defence division "A"
One engineer brigade "B"
One pontoon brigade "B"
One mine-sweeper battalion "A"
One signals regiment "A"
One signals regiment "B"
Two line engineer battalions "B"
Two radiation reconnaissance battalions "A"
One independent signals company /:GS:/
One independent chemical warfare company "A"
One river guard regiment "A"
One national air defence division "A"
One radiation engineer department "A"
One anti-aircraft signals battalion "A"
One national air defence centre
Five air defence centres "A"
One fighter aviation division "A"
One ground attack aviation regiment "A"
One mixed aviation group "A"
One mixed aviation company "A"
One reconnaissance aviation company "A"
One signals aviation battalion "A"
Four aviation engineer battalions "A"
One airport construction engineer company "A"
One air traffic controller centre "A"
Seven air traffic controller centre platoons "A"

Officers' Schools
Training Schools
Regional organs
Institutes storehouses, etc.
Guard corps

Peace-establishment:

Officers: 18,729
Non-commissioned officers: 36,602
Rank and file: 69,324 /: Students: 13,484: /
Military total: 124,655
Civilians: 11,126
Total strength: 135,781

Strength and organisation of the Hungarian People's Army on 1st Oct. 1951.

One rifle corps "A" /: three rifle divisions:/
One rifle corps /: two "A" and one "B" rifle divisions:/
One rifle corps "B" /: three rifle divisions:/
One motorised corps "A" /: one motorised "A" and one armoured "A" division:/
Two heavy tank - assault gun regiments "A"
One assault artillery division "A"
One army direct ordnance brigade "B"
One mortar brigade "B"
Two anti-tank brigades "A"
One field air defence division "A"
One engineer brigade "B"
One pontoon brigade "B"
One mine-sweeper battalion "A"
One chemical warfare battalion "A"
One heavy bridging battalion "A"
One river guard regiment "A"
One signals regiment "A"
One signals regiment "B"
Two independent line engineer battalions "B"
One independent signals company /:GS:/
Two radiation reconnaissance battalions "A"
Four national air defence divisions "A"
One searchlight battalion "A"
One radiation engineer department "A"
One anti-aircraft signals battalion "A"
One national air defence centre
Eight air defence centres "A"
One fighter aviation division "A" /: Four regiments: /
One assault aviation regiment "A" /: Two regiments:/
Two independent fighter aviation regiments "A"
One independent bomber aviation regiment "A"

One reconnaissance aviation regiment "A"
One transport aviation company "A"
One mixed aviation company "A"
One photo reconnaissance aviation company "A"
Two signals aviation battalions "A"
Ten aviation engineer battalions "A"
One airport construction engineer company "A"
One air traffic controller centre "A"
Ten air traffic controller centre platoons "A"
Officers' Schools
Training Schools
Regional organs
Institutes storehouses, etc.
Guard corps

Peace-establishment:

Officers: 25,146
Non-commissioned officers: 54,077
Rank and file: 105,044 /: Student 13,484: /
Military total: 184,267
Civilians: 12,063
Total strength: 196,330

Organisation of the Hungarian People's Army after first phase mobilisation

I. Infantry Army

- 1./ One army command and staff
- 2./ One independent direct signals regiment
- 3./ One independent signals line engineer battalion
- 4./ Four independent cable engineer companies
- 5./ One army signals aviation squad
- 6./ One army field post base
- 7./ Two field post stations

II. Army direct corps

- 1./ One army direct anti-tank artillery brigade
- 2./ One army direct artillery brigade
- 3./ One army direct air defence division
- 4./ One army direct heavy tank - assault gun regiment
- 5./ One army direct engineer regiment

III. Army direct supplier corps and institutes

- 1./ One army supplier base /with the following storehouses/
 - a./ One independent artillery storehouse

- b./ One independent victualling storehouse
- c./ One independent uniform storehouse
- d./ One independent fuel storage tank
- e./ One independent tank and motorcar storehouse
- f./ One independent technical storehouse
- 2./ One field bakery
- 3./ One field hospital base /with the following hospitals/
 - a./ Three wound hospitals
 - b./ One evacuating hospital
 - c./ One epidemic hospital
 - d./ One horse hospital
- 4./ Two road engineer battalions
- 5./ One traffic controller battalion
- 6./ One motorcar battalion
- 7./ One guard battalion
- 8./ One auxiliary regiment
- 9./ One prosecutor's office
- 10./ One court
- 11./ One counter-espionage organ

IV. Higher units and corps in the formation of the Infantry Army

- 1./ Three rifle corps commands
- 2./ Corps direct units
 - a./ Three corps artillery regiments
 - b./ Three corps anti-tank departments
 - c./ Three corps air defence artillery departments
 - d./ Three corps signals battalions
 - e./ Three corps engineer battalions
- 3./ Rifle divisions
 - a./ Nine division commands
 - b./ Twenty seven rifle regiments
 - c./ Nine division artillery regiments
 - d./ Nine division anti-tank artillery departments
 - e./ Nine division air defence artillery divisions
 - f./ Nine division tank-assault battalions
 - g./ Nine division signals battalions
 - h./ Nine division engineer battalions
 - i./ Nine division motorcar transport companies
 - j./ Nine division medical battalions

V. Higher units and institutes under the High Command

- 1./ Two rifle corps commands
- 2./ Corps direct units
 - a./ Two corps artillery regiments
 - b./ Two corps anti-tank artillery divisions
 - c./ Two corps air defence artillery divisions

- d./ Two corps signals battalions
- e./ Two corps engineer battalions
- 3./ Rifle division
 - a./ Six division commands
 - b./ Eighteen rifle regiments
 - c./ Six division artillery regiments
 - d./ Six division anti-tank artillery divisions
 - e./ Six division tank-assault battalions
 - f./ Six division air defence artillery departments
 - g./ Six division signals battalions
 - h./ Six division engineer battalions
 - i./ Six division medical battalions
 - j./ Six division motorcar transport companies
 - k./ Six division rotation station
- 4./ Motorised corps

Motorised corps direct units

 - a./ One corps command
 - b./ One corps artillery regiment
 - c./ One corps air defence artillery regiment
 - d./ One corps anti-tank artillery department
 - e./ One corps reconnaissance battalion
 - f./ One corps signals battalion
 - g./ One corps engineer battalion
 - h./ One corps assault artillery department
- 5./ Motorised divisions:
 - a./ Two division commands
 - b./ Six motorised rifle regiments
 - c./ Two tank regiments
 - d./ Two heavy tank-assault gun regiments
 - e./ Two artillery regiments
 - f./ Two air defence artillery regiments
 - g./ Two engineer battalions
 - h./ Two signals battalions
 - i./ Two reconnaissance battalions
 - j./ Two division medical battalions
 - k./ Two division motorcar transport companies
- 6./ Armoured division:
 - a./ One division command
 - b./ One motorised rifle regiment
 - c./ Three tank regiments
 - d./ One heavy assault gun regiment
 - e./ One artillery regiment
 - f./ One air defence regiment
 - g./ One engineer battalion
 - h./ One signals battalion
 - i./ One reconnaissance battalion
 - j./ One medical battalion
 - k./ One motorised rifle battalion

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- 7./ One army type tank-assault gun regiment
 - 8./ Three field air defence division
 - a./ Two field air defence observer and signal companies
 - 9./ National air defence
 - a./ Eight home air defence divisions
 - b./ Three home air defence signals battalions
 - c./ Eight signals companies
 - d./ One searchlight regiment
 - e./ Eight air defence centres
 - 10./ Main command direct artillery
 - a./ Two assault artillery divisions
 - b./ Two anti-tank artillery corps
 - c./ One multi-barrel corps
 - d./ One ordnance artillery regiment
 - e./ One mortar regiment
 - 11./ Engineering units
 - a./ Two assault artillery divisions
 - b./ Two pontoon brigades
 - c./ One mine-sweeper battalion
 - 12./ Signals units
 - a./ One GS signals regiment
 - b./ Three independent signals line engineer battalions
 - c./ Three independent signals cable engineer battalion
 - d./ Two independent signals telegraph engineer companies
 - e./ Two independent telegraph service companies
 - f./ One independent radio company
 - g./ One field post distributive station
 - h./ Two field post stations
 - i./ Two radio reconnaissance battalions
 - j./ One independent signals aviation company
 - k./ Two radio engineering battalions
 - 13./ One river guard brigade
 - 14./ One mounted division
 - 15./ One supreme command battalion
 - 16./ Three chemical warfare battalions
 - 17./ Service units institutes
 - a./ Motorcar units
 - 1./ Two motorcar transport battalions
 - 2./ Three fuel transport companies
 - 3./ Two traffic controlling battalions
 - b./ Road units
 - 1./ Three road commands
 - 2./ Two road bridge engineer commands
 - 3./ Three road engineer battalions
 - c./ Railway and river transport units

- 1./ Six railway engineer battalions
- 2./ Two railway bridge engineer battalions
- 3./ Six railway line commands
- 4./ Thirty five railway controlling stations
- 5./ Two river line commands
- 6./ Six river guard stations

d./ Guard units

- 1./ Six personnel controlling commands
- 2./ Four guard battalions
- 3./ One cargo guarding battalion
- 4./ Six labour companies

e./ Service storehouses and institutes:

- 1./ One central motorcar base
- 2./ One army type motorcar base
- 3./ Two army motorcar repairing workshops
- 4./ One motorcar school
- 5./ One central armoured and motorcar base
- 6./ One army armoured storehouse
- 7./ One army armoured workshop
- 8./ One central engineer base
- 9./ One army engineer material repair workshop
- 10./ One army engineer corps
- 11./ One river guard base
- 12./ One chemical warfare base
- 13./ One army warfare brigade
- 14./ One central signals base
- 15./ One signals workshop
- 16./ One army service signals storehouse
- 17./ One central food storehouse
- 18./ One army food storehouse
- 19./ Two bakeries
- 20./ One central uniform base
- 21./ One army uniform storehouse
- 22./ One central railway material base
- 23./ Two army railway material storehouses
- 24./ One furnishing storehouse
- 25./ One training storehouse
- 26./ Three fuel storage tanks
- 27./ One political training storehouse

f./ Medical institutes:

- 1./ Ten permanent hospitals
- 2./ Ten field hospitals
- 3./ One central medical institute
- 4./ One central medical material base
- 5./ Two army medical material bases

- 6./ Seventeen ambulance car companies
- 7./ Six hospital trains
- 8./ Two horse hospitals
- 9./ Two veterinary institutes
- 10./ Two bath and laundry trains
- 11./ Three bath and laundry units

g./ Educational and Scientific Institutes:

- 1./ One public medical institute
- 2./ One medical institute
- 3./ One cartography institute
- 4./ One military technology institute
- 5./ Eleven officers' schools
- 6./ One academy
- 7./ One political officers' school

h./ Regional organs

- 1./ Three regional commands
- 2./ Fifteen draft boards

i./ Reserve units:

- 1./ One aviation regiment
- 2./ Three reserve rifle brigades
- 3./ One army reserve training regiment
- 4./ One reserve armoured and training brigade
- 5./ One reserve artillery brigade
- 6./ One reserve engineering regiment
- 7./ One reserve signals regiment
- 8./ One reserve chemical warfare battalion
- 9./ One reserve river guard department
- 10./ One reserve motorcar regiment
- 11./ Two reserve radio engineering battalions
- 12./ One reserve air defence artillery regiment

18./ Air force:

- 1./ One mixed aviation corps command

2./ Fighting units

- a./ Two fighter aviation divisions
- b./ One bomber aviation division
- c./ Two ground attack divisions
- d./ One independent reconnaissance aviation regiment
- e./ One artillery aviation company
- f./ One signals aviation company
- g./ Sixteen aviation engineer battalions
- h./ Ten independent air traffic controlling platoons
- i./ Five field aviation workshops-4
- j./ One signals battalion

k./ One motorcar battalion

3./ Service units

- a./ One transport aviation regiment
- b./ One reserve aviation regiment
- c./ One signals aviation company
- d./ One aviation engineering battalion
- e./ Five independent airport commands
- f./ One fighter and ground attack aviation school
- g./ One navigator and gunner school
- h./ One aviation engineer school
- i./ One aviation service and engineer school
- j./ One rank and file aviation school
- k./ One ground air traffic controller centre
- l./ One ground air traffic controller centre
- n./ One field aviation repair-workshop
- m./ Three fuel storage tanks
- o./ One signals battalion
- p./ One signals battalion
- r./ One air base
- s./ One aviation medical institute
- t./ One aviation weather centre
- u./ One scientific research institute
- v./ Two airport engineering battalions
- z./ One air force hospital
- x./ One aviation holiday home
- y./ One bomb and ammunition storehouse
- q./ One photographer company

4./ National air defence fighters

- a./ Two home fighter aviation divisions
- b./ Four aviation engineering battalions
- c./ One field repair-workshop –4
- d./ Four independent air traffic controlling platoons

Strength and organisation of the Hungarian People's Army on 1st Oct. 1952.

One army command
Two rifle corps "A" /:three divisions:/
One rifle corps "B" /: three divisions:/
One motorised corps "A" /:two "A" motorised and one "A" armoured division:/
One assault artillery division "A"
Two heavy tank-howitzer regiments "A"
One assault artillery division "B"
One artillery brigade "A"
One ordnance brigade "A"
One mortar brigade "A"
One multi-barrel brigade "B"

One ordnance brigade "B"
Two anti-tank artillery brigades "A"
One field air defence artillery division "A"
Two engineering corps "A"
One engineering corps "B"
One pontoon brigade "A"
One pontoon regiment "A"
One mine-sweeper battalion "A"
One line guard brigade "B"
One mounted regiment "A"
One railway bridge battalion "A"
One river guard corps "A"
Three line engineering battalions "A"
One independent signals battalion "A" /:GS:/
Two radio reconnaissance battalions "A"
Seven national air defence divisions "A"
One searchlight regiment "A"
One radio engineering department "A"
One air defence signals battalion "A"
One national air defence centre
Eight air defence centres "A"
Three fighter aviation divisions "A"
One ground attack aviation division "A"

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18
[signed:] illegible

Executed in one copy of 25 sheets
Executed by Lieutenant-colonel Miklós Szűcs
Typed by Mrs. Varga

5 January 1951

[signed:] Miklós Szűcs

[Translated by László Ritter, Budapest]