

02609/Operational Directorate of the General Staff 1951

TOP SECRET

[illegible inscriptions]

C O N T E N T S:

- 1./ Clarification of task.
- 2./ Outline of the front's objective.
- 3./ Conclusions.
- 4./ Informatory report.
  - a./ The 8<sup>th</sup> Army's objective.
  - b./ Enemy position.
  - c./ Conditions for executing the army's objective.
  - d./ Plan to push the 8<sup>th</sup> Army forward.
  - e./ Relief plan.
  - f./ Grouping and distribution of forces for attack.
  - g./ Table of relative forces.

## CLARIFICATION OF TASK

The Southern Front Headquarters launch an attack with the participation of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Armies and reinforcing units at the beginning of June against the enemy (Blue and Green forces) approaching in the central region of the country (between the rivers Danube and Tisza) in the direction of Backi Breg, Ridica, Felső-Kelebia, from the line of the Horgos to Svetozar Miletic, Telecka, Senta and Mali Idos.

Objective: to surround and destroy the enemy.

Afterwards, to march and cross the Danube and destroy the enemy in coordination with armies operating in the east, and to occupy the Belgrade area.

The 8<sup>th</sup> Army (1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> corps + reinforcements) is to break through the enemy's military defence in the direction of Madarasi-szállások, Sári-plain, 114 elevation point, and reach the Szemző-szöllők, Pacir line at the 114 elevation point by the end of the day. Next morning they are to cover the deployment of the 22<sup>nd</sup> motorised corps and, exploiting their success, spread the attack in the direction of Telecka-Mali Idos and, co-operating with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army, surround the enemy's troops in the Subotica region and destroy them by leaving a part of the army behind.

Thereafter the army's main forces will extend the attack following behind the motorised troops, and on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of the march will cross the Danube; in the Optavác, Palanka, Bánostor section they will form a bridgehead on the line of Tovarnik, Erdevik and Bánostor, and reinforce it to hold their position.

The width of the band of the army's attack is 20 km.

From the right the 6<sup>th</sup> Army attacks on a broader band, with a similar aim as the 8<sup>th</sup> Army on the left of the main direction band; co-operation must be well-organised.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Army attacks from the left, on a broad front line, executing a secondary objective. Its attack is launched a day earlier.

Its objective is to destroy the enemy surrounded in the Subotica region in co-operation with the 8<sup>th</sup> Army.

### Conclusions

1. The width of the attack band, the number of reinforcements, and the objectives to be achieved show that the 8<sup>th</sup> Army attacks in the direction of the front's main thrust.
2. Bearing the objective in mind, the order of battle must be formed in 2 echelons.
3. Extremely close co-operation must be arranged with the 6<sup>th</sup> Army.
4. The deployment of the front's fast moving troops must be ensured and co-operation must be tightly organised for the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> days of the attack.
5. The army's left wing must be well covered during the whole attack.
6. To protect the crossings, aerial superiority must be ensured.

## Informatory Report

### 1.

#### The 8<sup>th</sup> Army's objective

The Southern Front launches a frontal attack from the section between Backi Breg-Szeged with its wings, to break through with the main thrust on the right wing. The immediate objective is to enclose and destroy the Green and Blue enemy between the Danube and the Tisza, then to march and cross the Danube, and with an attack driven between the Danube and Száva – in co-operation with troops from the Eastern Front – to destroy the enemy's Belgrade formation and take possession of the Belgrade area.

Within this, the 8<sup>th</sup> Army: reinforced by an assault artillery division, a mortar brigade, an anti-aircraft artillery division, an anti-tank artillery brigade, an engineer brigade, and pontooner brigade, and supported by a fighter group, a bomber group and two combat plane groups, attacks in the direction of the thrust of the front.

#### Objective:

Immediate: co-operating with the 6<sup>th</sup> Army, to break through the enemy's main defensive band and by the end of the day of attack to take possession of the nearby Szemző-szállás-Pacir (off-limits) line, 114 elevation point.

Further: from this line, to protect the deployment of the 22<sup>nd</sup> motorised corps on the morning of D+1, then at Mali Idos, in conjunction with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army, to enclose the enemy formation at Subotica by the evening of D+1; then with its main forces, to continue to develop the attack following behind the motorised corps, and by the evening of D+3 cross the Danube, and occupy and reinforce the Tovarnik-Erdevik-Bánostor bridgehead.

Direction of main thrust: to break through the main defensive band, at Madarasi-szállások, Sári-plain, 114 elevation point.

Neighbours: from the right the 6<sup>th</sup> Army attacks, likewise in the direction of the front's main thrust. Its border section: Császártöltés-Borota, 119 elevation point-Kljajicevo-Bac-Tovarnik (on-limits to the 8<sup>th</sup> Army.)

Immediate objective: to take possession of the Bezdán-Svetozar Miletic line on the day of attack.

Further objective: to march and cross the Danube and occupy the Vukovar-Cakovci-Tovarnik (off-limits) bridgehead by the evening of D+3.

From the left: the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army launches its main thrust from the left wing of the front and starts its attack on the front on D+1.

Direction of attack: 98 elevation point-105 trig point -Senta-Mali Idos

Its objective is to surround and destroy the enemy formation at Subotica in co-operation with the 8<sup>th</sup> Army on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of operations. Its border section is Kiskunhalas-Bajorok-Mali Idos (Mali Idos off-limits to the 8<sup>th</sup> Army)

Action stations: 3 June 0400 hours.

## II. Enemy position

We are confronted by the troops of the “Green” 3<sup>rd</sup> Army.

The army has its main position in Bačka Topola.

In the attack until now, of the 4 corps of the army the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Corps have suffered losses of 28-30% in manpower and 18-20% in military equipment. From this it may be concluded that these corps will be withdrawn to operational depth; confronting the troops of the Southern Front will be the defending Green 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Corps, currently in the first echelon.

In the 8<sup>th</sup> Army's attacking band it may be concluded that there will be the following forces:

Facing our right wing may be the right wing of the “Green” 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of the 8<sup>th</sup> Division and about a battalion in the direction of our main thrust. This will be joined by a regiment (37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, ?) of the “Green” 9<sup>th</sup> Division and then by a third 9<sup>th</sup> Division regiment (37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, ?) probably at Bajmok, the division's second echelon, ready for a counter-thrust or to occupy the blocking (second) position. The Green 13<sup>th</sup> Corps's third, 11<sup>th</sup> Division is probably in the second echelon in the neighbourhood of Svetozar Miletic ready for a counter-push towards either the Danube or Bajmok.

Larger (armoured) forces may be expected to be concentrated in the Bačka Topola area, which are probably the “Blue and Green” 19<sup>th</sup> Corps advancing from operational depth or units thereof, or possibly either the 21<sup>st</sup> or 22<sup>nd</sup> Corps being withdrawn.

### Conclusions:

- a) In breaking through the main defensive band, the following must be reckoned on:  
1 regiment and 2 battalions in positions,  
a counter-push by 1 division from Svetozar Miletic, and  
a counter-thrust by 1 corps from the direction of Bačka Topola.
- b) In the Bačka Topola zone the appearance of larger armoured units (Blue armoured division or concentrated “Green” tank battalions) must be counted on.
- c) A deduction regarding the number and strength of reinforcements cannot be made. It is probable that apart from organisable units of the “Green” troops in the 8<sup>th</sup> Army's break-through band, there will be 1-2 artillery regiments.
- d) After breaking through the main defensive band, heavier resistance is to be expected along the Sivac-Kula section of the Ferenc canal.
- e) Heavy resistance is not expected in the area between the Ferenc canal and the Danube.
- f) Strong resistance is likely on the Danube line and in the bridgeheads.

### III.

#### Conditions for executing the 8<sup>th</sup> Army's objective:

##### 1./ State of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army:

The troops of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army have not yet been involved in hostilities; their morale is good and they are fully supplied and armed: in terms of military value they are competent of achieving the objective.

##### 2./ Position of the Army:

Position of the Army on 24 May 2000 hours:

1<sup>st</sup> Corps in the attack band, in the area surrounded by Jánoshalma-Kiskunhalas-Fehérhegy, trig point 129, with its direct troops.

12<sup>th</sup> Corps main body on the march in the band between the Danube/Kecskemét, Kiskunhalas. One division and direct units in the Császártöltés-Hajós-Vakmajor sector.

5<sup>th</sup> Corps on the march. In part transported by rail, motorised units on the move in N/NE direction. Disembarkation area: Kecskemét-Kiskunfélegyháza-Fülöpszállás.

Direct units In the 1<sup>st</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Corps' sector: assault brigade, heavy tank - assault gun regiment, engineer brigade.

Anti-tank artillery brigade in firing positions: Dzsida railway station - to S of Jánoshalma.

Anti-aircraft artillery division in firing positions: in the Jánoshalma- Kiskunhalas- Császártöltés sector.

Reinforcing Assault artillery division in Kiskunfélegyháza-Tiszaujfalu sector.

Units Mortar brigade in assembly in Kohári major-Lakitelek area.

Pontooneer brigade drawing materials from Budapest.

Anti-aircraft artillery division in Kecskemét-Cegléd area ensures transport.

Engineer brigade in Dunapataj area.

Command Army staff: F. Kistelek wood

Posts and 1<sup>st</sup> Corps: school

Connection 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps: Hajós

The command posts of direct units and reinforced troops in their sectors.

With these and the front HQ landline and radio connections established.

Landline connections with 6<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Armies HQs.

##### Conclusions:

a./ To achieve the objective, the troops of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army and reinforced troops must assemble in the Kalocsa-Hajós-Kiskunfélegyháza-Kiskőrös area.

The assembly must be completed on 28 May.

b./ The assembly must be done in a manner that suits the future groupings of the order of battle and relief plan.

c./ The assembly area must be secured by:  
anti-aircraft,  
artillery,  
and engineering measures.

d./ To facilitate the measures the higher staff must be moved up to the assembly area.

e./ The relief must be completed by 1 June and the grouping of the order of battle for attack must be taken up by the troops attacking in the first echelon.

### 3./ Factors favourably influencing the attack:

- a./ We are facing an enemy that has been beaten back.
- b./ Superior force in terms of manpower and materials for a break-through is guaranteed.
- c./ Forces are staggered after the break-through to ensure continued momentum.
- d./ The terrain favours a break-through for all types of unit to attack.
- e./ In the main defensive belt there are no natural obstacles.
- f./ The enemy only has 10 days to reinforce the defensive belt.
- g./ After breaking through the defensive belt, the enemy cannot deploy larger forces to prevent the forward thrust.
- h./ Eastern front forces will tie down considerable enemy forces and co-operation with them will ensure the confinement of the enemy.
- i./ The enemy does not have overwhelming air superiority.
- j./ The inhabitants will foreseeably help the operations of our troops.

### 4./ Factors unfavourably influencing the attack:

- a./ The troops of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army are not battle-hardened.
- b./ The starting area is quite exposed making concealment difficult.
- c./ There are no points of the terrain commanding a good view; visibility is 4-600 m.
- d./ There are already constructed concrete and earth fortifications in the main defensive belt. In the first position there is approx. one concrete post every km with machine guns for frontal fire. In the second position on average there is one earth fortification every 2 km and connected anti-tank ditches /7.8 m wide, 2.3 m deep/.

Before the border strip there is an anti-tank minefield and 2 or 3 lines of wire obstacles.

The value of the defensive positions in spite of being prepared in a relatively short time is greater than "improvised" and in places approaches the concept of fortified.

- e./ On the army's left wing troops of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army will in the course of the attack probably fall behind around Subotica, and the dropping back of the free wing must be counted on.
- f./ The width of the army's band of attack in the border strip is 20 km.
- g./ In achieving further objectives the Ferenc canal, the Ferenc József canal and the Danube are major obstacles that must be bridged.

h./ In the attack band fortified villages, principally Bajmok, Pacir-Stara Moravica- Telecka, which would hinder forward movement and hold up the army's left wing, must be counted on.

i./ Directions of favourable counter-thrusts for the enemy:

Bačka Topola - Stara Moravica

Svetozar Miletic-Bajmok

A line of villages are suitable as support points for bridgeheads along the Ferenc canal: Kljajicevo-Sivac-Crvenka-Kula-Vrbas.

k./ Up to the canal there are no good roads in the direction of the attack and the terrain is open for aircraft; the crossing points along the canal are exposed.

l./ In the section between the canal and the Danube, the Ferenc József canal dissects the area in a NW-SE direction.

m./ The Doroslovo, Miletic, Bácsorda bridgehead has a flanking effect in the attack direction and it may be a launch area for larger manoeuvring enemy units.

n./ In the direction of the bridgehead to be occupied on the Danube, conditions on the banks of the Danube are unfavourable; the left bank is exposed and subject to flooding.

To cross over, the Mladenovo-Tovansevo-Gajdobra-Glozan enemy bridgehead must be broken through and destroyed.

Operations here are endangered by a potential enemy manoeuvre from the bridgehead around Novi Sad.

o./ The 8<sup>th</sup> Army must reckon on a free left wing from breaking through the main defensive belt to the Danube.

p./ Between the immediate objective and the Danube the appearance of rested enemy troops must be banked on and defences prepared over 14 days and organised firing must be expected.

r./ Large-scale enemy air activity must be counted on: the open terrain with good visibility from the air will also aid the enemy.

Plan for moving higher units /troops/ of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army forward  
into sector of concentration.

1. 12<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps:

a./ 2<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Division: marches in two columns by three night marches to reach Nemesnádudvar E concentration sector by 0500 hours on 27 May.

Right column's route: Solt, Kalocsa, Hajós.

Left column's route: Kunszentmiklós, Fülöpszállás, Császártöltés.

Length of march: 90 km for both columns.

b./ 4<sup>th</sup> Rifle Division: marches in two columns by four marches by day to reach

Jánoshalma W concentration sector by 0500 hours on 28 May.

Right column's route: Pacsér-plain, Irsák, Kiskunhalas.

Left column's route: Tatárszentgyörgy, Kerekegyháza, Tázlár, Kiskunhalas.

Length of march: 116 km for both columns.

2./ 5<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps:

Troops moved forward by train assemble as trains arrive in the disembarkation area, then daily (by regiment) after nightfall are moved forward to the concentration sector:

a./ Corps artillery regiment:

Departs: Kiskunfélegyháza area: 0200 hours on 27 May.  
Arrives: Kiskunhalas W: 0430 hours on 27 May.  
Route: Kiskunmajsa-Kiskunhalas.

b./ 1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Division:

First stage departs: Fülöpszállás-Csengőd area: 2000 hours on 25 May.  
Last stage arrives: Keczel S: 2400 hours on 28 May.  
Route: Fülöpszállás, Csengőd, Kiskörös.

c./ 3<sup>rd</sup> Rifle Division:

First stage departs: Kecskemét S area: 2200 hours on 25 May.  
Last stage arrives: F. Mistelek wood: 0300 hours on 29 May.  
Route: Kecskemét SW, Izsók, Sóltyvadkert (by 2 night marches).

d./ 9<sup>th</sup> Rifle Division:

First stage departs: Jászszentlászló W area: 2000 hours on 25 May.  
Last stage arrives: Kiskunhalas NW: 2400 hours on 28 May.

e./ The corps and divisional direct units arriving by truck transfer from their arrival area to the concentration sector according to instructions by the staff of the corps by 0400 hours on 26 May.

f./ The staff of the corps and divisions arrive by the first train and immediately transfer to the concentration sector to direct the forward movement of troops.

Reinforcing units:

From their current resting areas, they move forward by night on 25 and 26 May to the concentration area as follows:

a./ 10<sup>th</sup> Assault Artillery Division:

Departs: Kiskunfélegyháza area: 2000 hours on 25 May.  
Arrives: Jánoshalma S, SE: 2400 hours on 25 May.  
Route: Kiskunfélegyháza, Kiskunmajsa, Kiskunhalas, Jánoshalma.

b./ 13<sup>th</sup> Mortar Brigade:

Departs: Lakitelek area: 2300 hours on 25 May.  
Arrives: Jánoshalma E: 0300 hours on 26 May.  
Route: Kiskunfélegyháza, Kiskunmajsa, Kiskunhalas, Jánoshalma.

c./ 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division:

From current emplacements in the Cegléd, Nagyörös area on the night of 25-26 May transfers to new positions in Kecskemét-Csengőd-Jászszentlászló area to ensure disembarkation.



- d./ 5<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade:  
Departs: Dunapataj area: 2000 hours on 25 May.  
Arrives: Jánoshalma NW: 0030 hours on 26 May.  
Route: Kalocsa, Hajós, Jánoshalma.
- e./ 9<sup>th</sup> Pontooneer Brigade:  
Departs: Budapest S: 2000 hours on 28 May.  
Arrives: Kiskunhalas: 0500 hours on 29 May.  
Route: Kecskemét, Kiskunfélegyháza, Kiskunmajsa.

4./ The concentration is secured by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Anti-craft Artillery Divisions: the 8<sup>th</sup> Anti-craft Artillery Division in the Kiskőrös, Jánoshalma, Kiskunhalas area of the concentration sector and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division secures disembarkation in the Fülöpszállás, Jászszentlászló, Kecskemét area.

- a./ To secure the concentration, the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Anti-tank Artillery Brigades are emplaced in the Jánoshalma S and Bácsalmás SW areas.
- b./ Engineering tasks in the concentration area will be performed by the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigades.
- c./ Marches will only be by night. Daytime movement will be restricted to clearing disembarkation stations.

### Relief plan.

- 1./ In the band allocated to the 8<sup>th</sup> Army the following must be relieved:
- a./ the left wing regiment of the 21<sup>st</sup> Rifle Division subordinate to the 15<sup>th</sup> Corps.
- b./ the 48<sup>th</sup> Rifle Division and the right wing regiment of the 18<sup>th</sup> Rifle Division subordinate to the 11<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps.
- c./ the 15<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Rifle Divisions in the second echelon, their reserves and artillery units.
- 2./ Implementing the relief:  
The relief will be implemented in two stages:
- a./ on the night of 30-31 May the troops move forward to the Mélykut-Bácsalmás area. The army and corps artillery troops move to emplacements in the Madaras NE - Bácsalmás SE area.
- b./ on the night of 31 May-1 June the corps's units relieve units of the 6<sup>th</sup> Army and occupy starting positions.

### In detail:

#### 12<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps:

On the night of 30-31 May they move forward to the Bácsalmás-Mátételke area.

Band of march: from the right: Nemesnádudvar, Felsőszentiván (on-limits)  
from the left: Jánoshalma (off-limits) Bácsalmás (on-limits)

On the night of 31 May-1 June from the area above they relieve the troops of the 21<sup>st</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> Rifle Divisions in the band.

The relief must be completed by 0400 hours on 1 June.

1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Corps:

On the night of 30-31 May they move forward to the Mélykut SE area.

Band of march: from the right: Jánoshalma (on-limits), Bácsalmás (off-limits)  
from the left: Kiskunhalas (off-limits), Csikéria (off-limits)

On the night of 31 May-1 June from the area above they relieve the units of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> Rifle Divisions in the band.

The relief must be completed by 0400 hours on 1 June.

5<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps:

On the night of 30-31 May they move forward to the Mélykut N area on the routes Kiskunhalas-Jánoshalma and Kiskunhalas-Kisszállás.

On the night of 31 May-1 June they occupy their starting position in the Bácsalmás NE area from the above area.

8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade:

As the army's artillery group, on the night of 30-31 May, they move to their emplacements in the Madaras NE area and secure the relief.

The corps's artillery groups – from the subordinate artillery regiments according to the distribution of forces – move to their emplacements on the night of 30-31 May to secure the relief.

7<sup>th</sup> Anti-tank Artillery Brigade (5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> regiments):

On the night of 30-31 May they occupy their emplacements on the Madaras E-Kunbaja line to secure the relief.

The anti-tank artillery regiments subordinate to the corps and the corps move forward and occupy their launch position.

8<sup>th</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division:

On the night of 30-31 May they transfer from the Keczel-Hajós-Jánoshalma-Kiskunhalas area to their new emplacement in the Tataháza-Bácsalmás-Mélykut area.

After the 5<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps has finished disembarkation, the regiments of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division according to the grouping of the order of battle transfer from their emplacements in the Fülöpszállás, Csengőd, Jászszentlászló area to the Bácsalmás S, Csikéria W, Mélykut area (according to the corps commander's instructions).

Army Engineer Reserve:

The 8<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade's 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion and the 8<sup>th</sup> Chemical Warfare Battalion move forward to the Bácsalmás area on the night of 29-30 May.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Pontooner Brigade remains in the Kiskunhalas area until the launch of the attack.

The engineer battalions in the army's engineer reserve and those subordinate to the corps technically secure the routes of the movement forward and the launch position (maintenance of roads, concealment work, mine-sweeping) from 28 May.

Staff

The staff of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army transfers from the Orbán Tanya area to the Tataháza area on the night of 31 May-1 June.

Corps staff transfer to the command posts according to the launch position on the night of 30-31 May.

By 0400 on 1 June all units of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army finish the relief and the troops of the 6<sup>th</sup> army are withdrawn from the band.

Distribution of forces  
for structuring the attacking order of battle for the 8<sup>th</sup> Army

The order of battle of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army for the attack comprises two echelons.

1<sup>st</sup> echelon:

12<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps.

Reinforcements:

8<sup>th</sup> Heavy Tank - Assault Gun Regiment  
2<sup>nd</sup> Mortar, and 3<sup>rd</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Regiments of the 10<sup>th</sup> Artillery Div.  
32<sup>nd</sup> & 33<sup>rd</sup> Mortar Regiments of the 13<sup>th</sup> Mortar Brigade.  
10<sup>th</sup> Artillery Regiment of the 8<sup>th</sup> Anti-tank Artillery Brigade.  
17<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division.  
2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalions of the 5<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade.

1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Corps.

Reinforcements:

4<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Artillery Regiments of the 10<sup>th</sup> Artillery Division.  
31<sup>st</sup> Mortar Regiment of the 13<sup>th</sup> Mortar Brigade.

18<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division.  
11<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Regiments of the 8<sup>th</sup> Anti-tank Artillery Brigade.  
4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Battalions of the 5<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade.

2<sup>nd</sup> Echelon:

5<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps.

Reinforcements:

26<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division.  
8<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 7<sup>th</sup> Anti-tank Artillery Brigade.  
4<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the 8<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade.

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Artillery troops:               | 8 <sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade.  |
| Anti-tank artillery reserve:    | 7 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Anti-tank Artillery Brigade.  |
| Anti-aircraft artillery troops: | 8 <sup>th</sup> Anti-aircraft Artillery Division.   |
| Engineer reserve:               | 9 <sup>th</sup> Pontooneer Brigade, 5 <sup>th</sup> & 7 <sup>th</sup> Battalions of the 8 <sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade, 8 <sup>th</sup> Chemical Warfare Battalion. |
| Other engineers:                | 7 <sup>th</sup> Battalion of the 8 <sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade.  |
| “D” reserves:                   | One regiment of the second echelon.   |

*[Translated by Christopher Claris, Budapest]*