

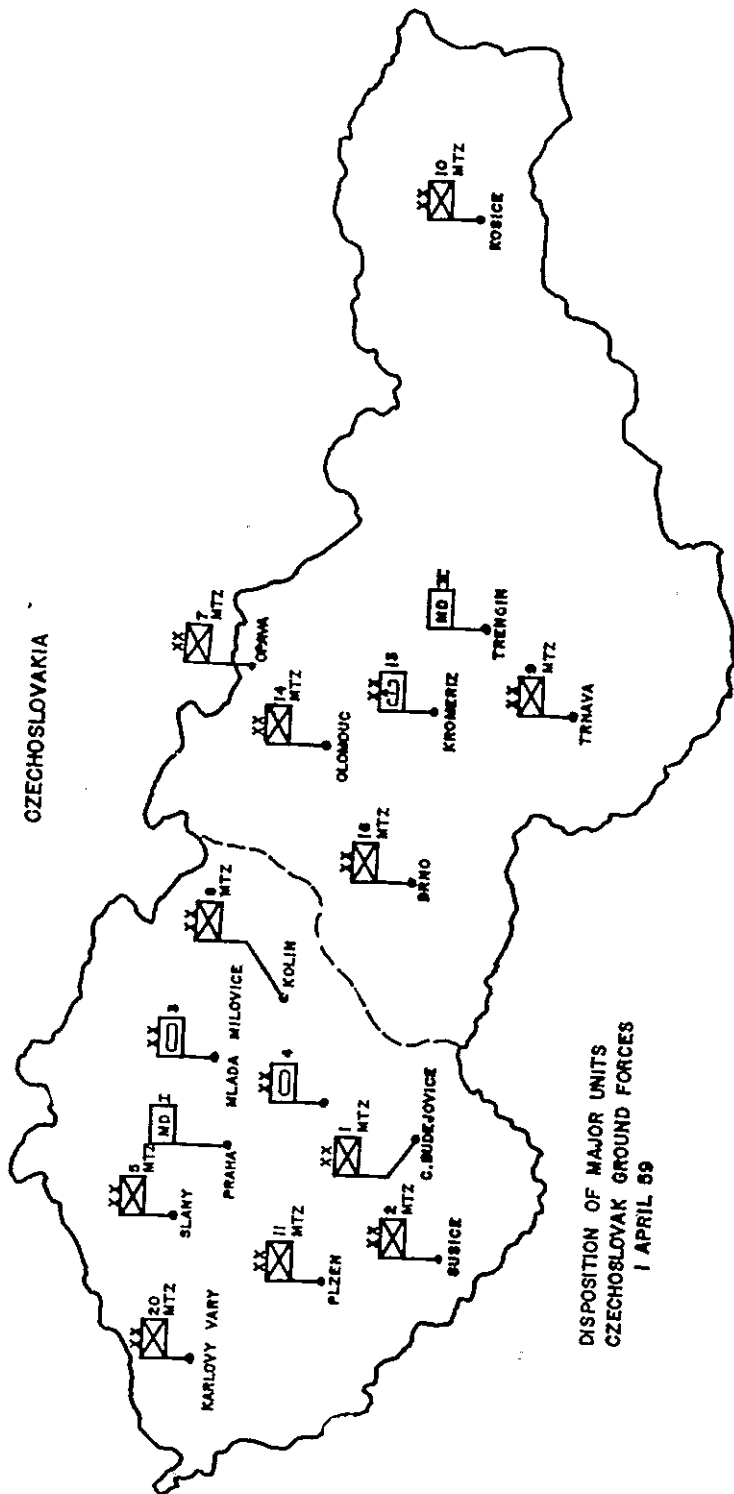
POLAND
DISPOSITION OF MAJOR UNITS
POLISH GROUND FORCES 31 MAR 59

Figure No. 3



POLAND
DISPOSITION OF POLISH
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES (KBW)
31 MAR 59

Figure No. 4



DISPOSITION OF MAJOR UNITS
CZECHOSLOVAK GROUND FORCES
1 APRIL 45

Figure No. 5

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(S) RUMANIAN ARMY - Figure No. 8

The First Military Region with headquarters at Lasi has been disbanded. The former Second Military Region at Bucharest has been redesignated the First Military Region, and the former Third Military Region at Cluj has been redesignated the Second Military Region.

The 4th Infantry Division at Calarasi, the unidentified breakthrough division at Tecuci, the 1st Heavy Artillery Brigade at Mihai Bravu, and the unlocated 16th Artillery Brigade and unidentified mountain artillery brigade have been dropped. The 5th Infantry Division at Slatina and the 2d Infantry Division at Craiova have merged into one division, an Unidentified Infantry Division in the Craiova/Slatina area.

The unidentified rocket launcher brigade has been located in Bucharest. The unidentified mechanized division in the Dej-Targul Mures area has been identified as the 57th Mechanized Division with headquarters at Dej.

(S) BULGARIAN ARMY - Figure No. 9

The unidentified corps in Sofia has been redesignated First Army, Sofia. The former First Army at Plovdiv has been redesignated Second Army, and the former Second Army at Sliven has been redesignated Third Army.

The VIII Coastal Defense Corps at Dolni Chiflik, the 10th Rifle Division at Stanke Dimitrov, the 15th Rifle Division at Pleven, and the unidentified tank brigade at Plovdiv have been dropped.

The 7th Rifle Division has moved from Yambol to Elkhovo and absorbed the unidentified independent rifle brigade located there. The 16th Mountain Rifle Brigade at Zvezdets has been absorbed by the 3d Rifle Division now located at Grudovo/Aytos.

(S) ALBANIAN ARMY

The unidentified tank battalion held at Durres subordinate to the Coastal Defense Command is now accepted as an unidentified tank regiment, subordinate to GHQ.

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MAJOR UNIT LOCATIONS OF THE ROMANIAN ARMY
1 APRIL 1959

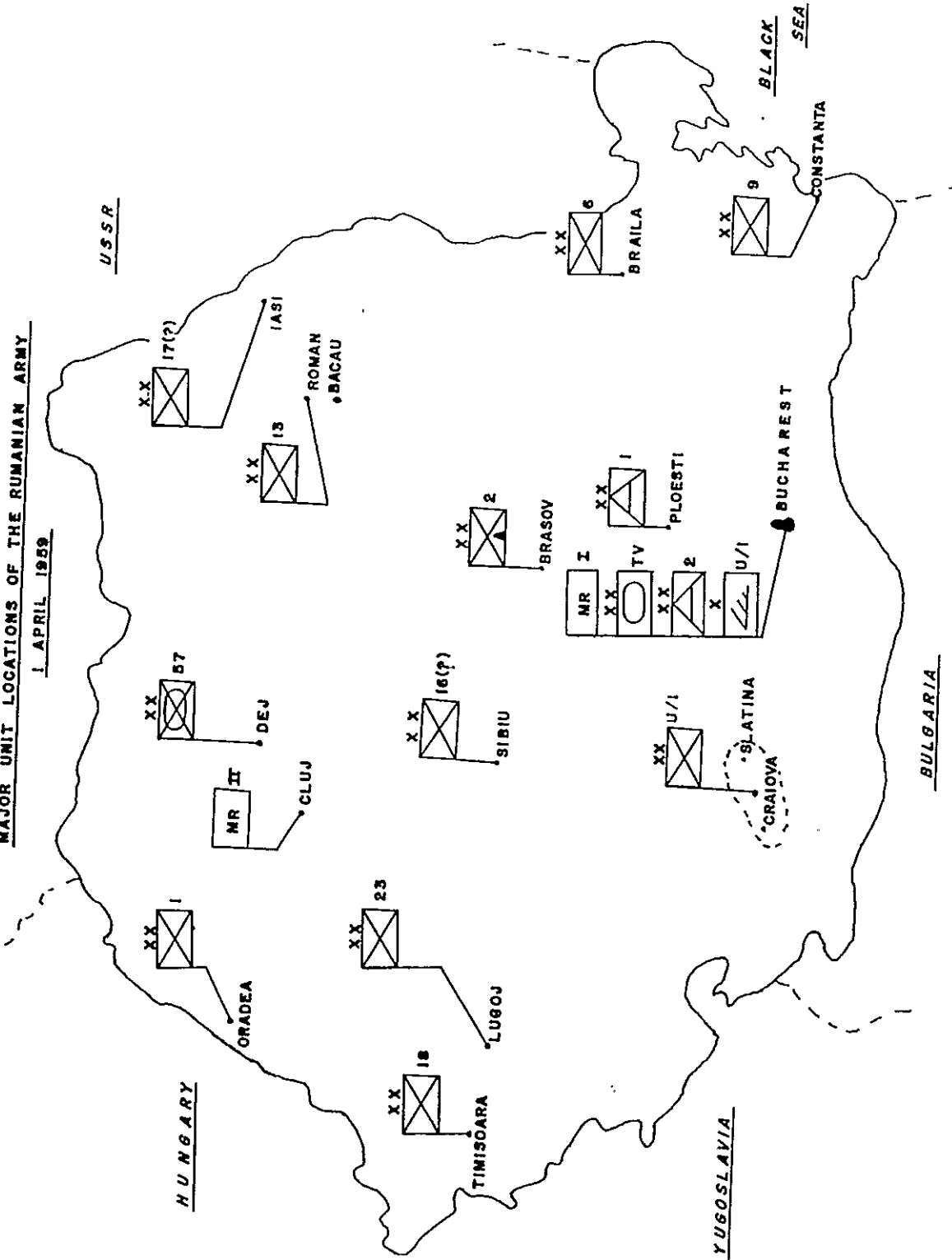


Figure No. 8

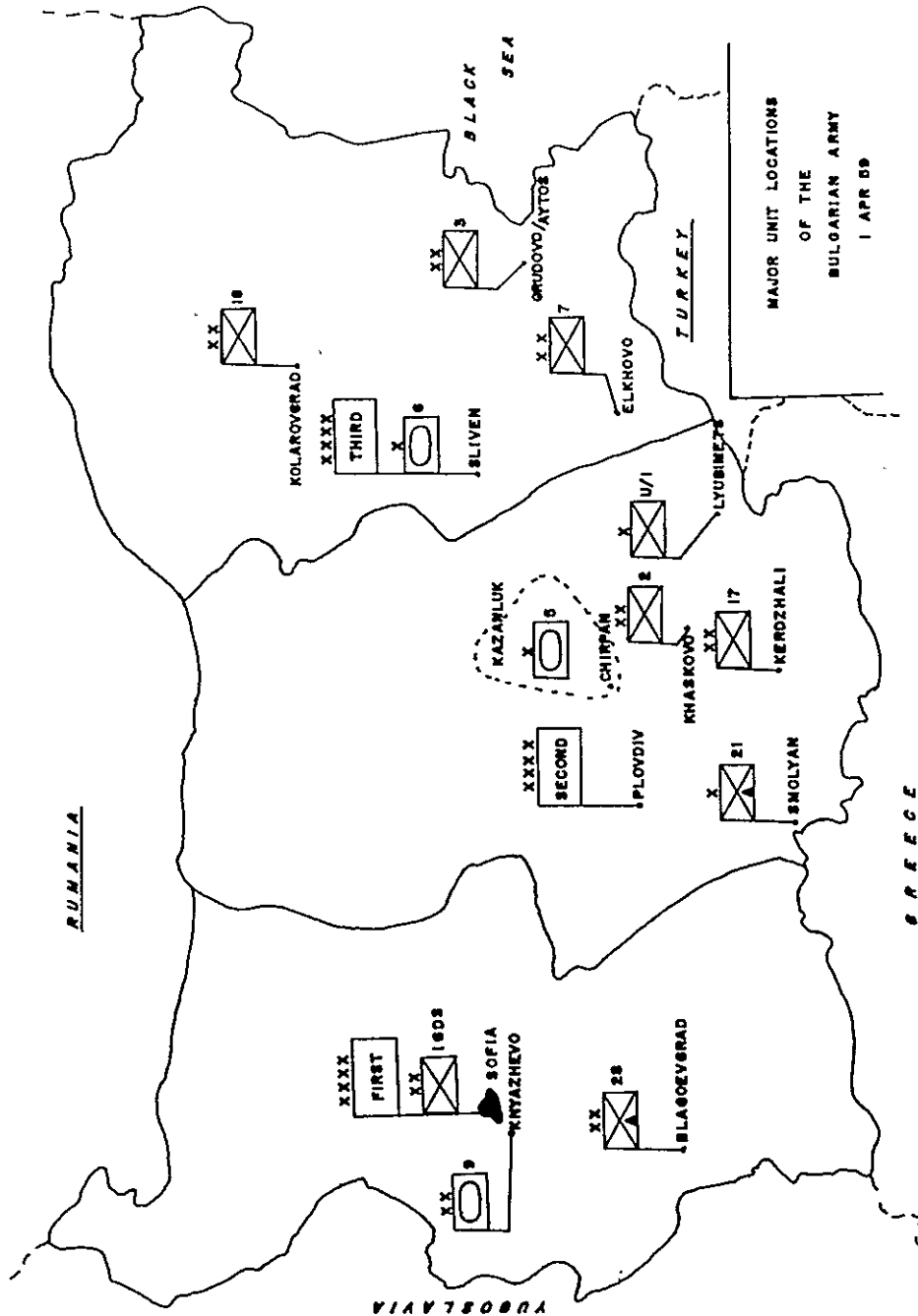


Figure No. 9

ORGANIZATION / COMPOSITION

1. (S) SOVIET FORCES

a. Group of Soviet Forces, Germany (GSFG)

Based on a reanalysis of available information, the reconnaissance elements of the motorized rifle divisions are now held to be companies instead of battalions, with a strength of 71 instead of 368. This change results in an overall decrease of 2,970 in the strength estimate of GSFG.

Also, as a result of reanalysis, each combined arms army is believed to have an amphibious battalion, rather than a regiment as previously thought. However, no material change in the estimated personnel or equipment strength is involved from that previously reported.

b. Northern Group of Forces (Poland)

No change during the period.

c. Southern Group of Forces (Hungary)

The unidentified army headquarters at Kesketmet has been dropped from current holdings. This headquarters was probably withdrawn during the 1958 reductions. All ground divisions and separate units are now believed directly subordinate to GHQ-SGF.

d. USSR

The dissolution of the South Ural Military District has been confirmed. This was accomplished with a three-way split being effected giving two segments to the Volga Military District, two to the Ural Military District, and the remaining two going to the Turkestan Military District. Conversion of line divisions to achieve greater mobility and firepower has continued. Approximately 100 of the total Soviet line divisions are now identified as Tank, Mechanized or Motorized Rifle.

Satellite Forces

e. East German Army (EGA)

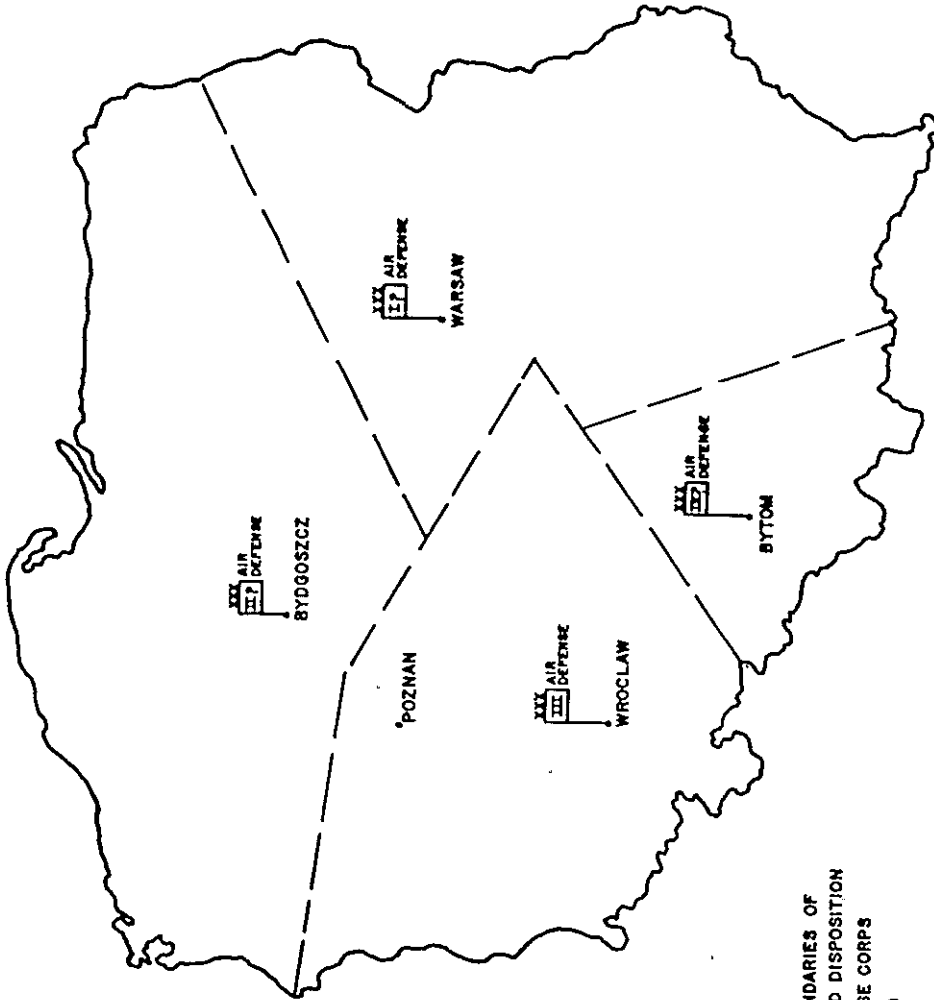
The 6th Motorized Rifle Division was inactivated in November and December 1958, with the personnel being transferred to the former training regiments of the 1st, 4th, 8th and 11th Motorized Rifle Divisions. The East German Army is now composed of six line divisions (two tank and four motorized rifle) and one anti-aircraft artillery division.

As a result of a reorganization of the Railroad Security Police (RSP) during the late summer of 1958, a precinct (Revier) type organization replaced the former company structure. This organization is comparable to the Civil Police organization, and while the RSP remains responsible for security of the railroads in their precincts, they are no longer a garrisoned police element.

f. Polish National Army (PNA)

The 18th Infantry Division has been inactivated, and the 16th Mechanized Division converted to an armored type division. The Polish Army is now composed of 13 line divisions; five mechanized, four armored type, two motorized infantry and two infantry; there are also two anti-aircraft and two artillery divisions and a separate airborne regiment or brigade. Inactivation of the cadre strength 18th Infantry Division did not significantly affect army strength. It is unlikely that the PNA intends to retain four different types of organizations and is probably evolving two types, tank and motorized rifle. (The term "armored" is used to differentiate between the present Polish divisions and the Soviet tank divisions, inasmuch as the current organization structures differ).

Four air defense corps now control territorial areas in Poland as shown in Figure No. 10 ; each commands five anti-aircraft regiments plus fighter-interceptors and air warning units. A result of this change is the elimination of the headquarters of home defense anti-aircraft divisions; the two field type anti-aircraft artillery divisions are the only anti-aircraft divisions in the Polish Army. The subordination of home defense (OPL) anti-aircraft artillery regiments directly to



POLAND
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF
RESPONSIBILITY AND DISPOSITION
POLISH AIR DEFENSE CORPS
31 MAR 59

Figure No. 10

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the air defense corps should provide greater flexibility and control, but does not significantly alter antiaircraft artillery capability.

The Internal Security Forces (KBW) and the military police (WSW) reportedly have been combined. This step would permit a reduction in the KBW, as has been indicated recently, yet retain equal if not greater overall effectiveness. It is probable that some KBW personnel will be transferred to the WSW.

g. Czechoslovakian Army

A detailed study reveals that while the Czechs are following Soviet organizational patterns, they continue, in some cases, to utilize older Soviet organizational structures. The Czech units possess considerably fewer armored vehicles than their Soviet counterparts. Indications of this status are the retention of two artillery regiments in the motorized rifle divisions, the scarcity of armored personnel carriers, and the fact that most motorized rifle divisions have a small heavy tank and/or assault gun element in their rifle regiments. The 5th, 13th, and 14th Divisions (former Mechanized) also have some heavy tanks in their medium tank regiments. This indicates that the conversion of mechanized divisions to motorized rifle divisions is not yet complete.

The picture of Czechoslovak non-divisional artillery has been clarified during the period. The identifications of some units became known, and some new units have been identified; concurrently it has become necessary to drop some units whose continued existence has been questionable. The net result of these changes is to reduce separate brigades from eight to six; however, this reduction is believed to have been effected prior to 1958 and does not indicate a current trend.

h. Hungarian Peoples Army

The Hungarian Army reportedly has activated an additional motorized rifle division and a new antiaircraft division in northeast Hungary, and an engineer brigade at Ercsi. These formations are as yet unconfirmed but their appearance would suggest that the HPA expansion has not yet reached its peak.

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i. Rumanian Army

Rumania is now divided into two military regions; the old First Military Region headquarters at Iasi has been disbanded and the remaining two renamed. The boundary between the new First Military Region, with headquarters at Bucharest, and the new Second Military Region, with headquarters at Cluj, is unknown. There is no information available as to areas which the two regions control. These military regions are responsible for the administration, logistical support, and control of all tactical units. In time of war they would take a direct part in mobilization procedures, assignments, and movement of reserves and would provide cadre staffs for the establishment of field armies and/or corps headquarters.

The strength of the Rumanian Army has been reduced from 215,000 to 200,000 concurrent with the inactivation of two line divisions; it is likely that these reductions are a result of the gradual trend toward mechanization and modernization. The Army currently includes twelve line divisions: one tank, one mechanized, one mountain and nine infantry (two of which have evidenced trends toward mechanization).

j. Bulgarian Army

As a result of the inactivation and amalgamation of a number of units, Bulgaria's three ground armies now contain one tank division, one mountain division, six rifle divisions, and two tank and two infantry brigades. Overall Army strength is unchanged, since personnel and equipment of inactivated units are considered to have been transferred to and merged with other units.

The Air-Antiair Defense Command, formerly called National Air Defense, now controls all anti-aircraft and interceptors, early warning, and civil defense. The air defense warning net is tied in to those of Rumania and the USSR.

k. Albanian Army

No change during the period.

2. (S) Following is a recapitulation of Satellite Forces that have undergone organizational changes during the period.

a. Polish National Army (PNA)

Three military districts comprising 13 line divisions including:

- 5 Mechanized Divisions
- 4 Armored Type Divisions
- 4 Infantry Divisions (2 motorized)
- 2 Artillery Divisions
- 3 Separate Artillery Brigades
- 1 Separate Airborne Brigade or Regiment
- Security Forces (KBW)
 - 3 Brigades, 13 Regiments
- Frontier Guards (WOP)
 - 13 Brigades

b. Czechoslovak Army

Army General Headquarters, including:

- 2 Tank Divisions
- 1 Tank (?) Division
- Airborne Command
- 1 Artillery Division
- 6 Artillery Brigades
- 1 Engineer Brigade
- First Military District
 - 6 Motorized Rifle Divisions
- Second Military District
 - 5 Motorized Rifle Divisions
- Border Guard (PS)
 - 10-11 Brigades
- Interior Guard (VS)
 - 6 Brigades

c. Hungarian Peoples Army (HPA)

- 6 Motorized Rifle Divisions
- 1 Artillery Division
- 2 Antiaircraft Divisions (home defense)
- 1 Engineer Brigade

RUMANIAN ARMY

2 Military Regions containing 12 line divisions including:

- 1 Tank Division
- 1 Mechanized Division
- 10 Infantry Divisions (one of which is mountain)
- 4 Artillery Brigades

BULGARIAN ARMY

3 Armies containing 8 line divisions including:

- 1 Tank Division
- 7 Infantry Divisions (one of which is mountain)
- 2 Tank Brigades
- 2 Infantry Brigades

TRAINING EXERCISES AND NEW TACTICS

(S) GROUP SOVIET FORCES, GERMANY (GSFG)

Training in GSFG through January was essentially basic in nature, with new recruits receiving drill in elementary military subjects, while the one and two-year veterans underwent refresher courses and conducted weapons and vehicle maintenance, training area repair and kaserne housekeeping. In February, line divisions and supporting units were generally at home stations with artillery and antiaircraft firing details rotating to ranges. No opposed tactical problems were observed, and only one combined arms exercise was conducted. By the end of March, however, reinforced regimental level exercises had been conducted throughout the zone. Also during March, an army level command post exercise, a two-sided divisional exercise, and a possible GSFG-EGA combined field exercise indicated a status of training equal to that of previous years. While evidence of the combined activity is circumstantial, available information supports this probability and if true, represents the first instance of combined GSFG-EGA actions this early in the training year.

A three-day combined arms, tactical river crossing exercise, conducted in mid-February by a reinforced regiment of the 1st Motorized Rifle Division started the late winter training season. During this period the division sapper battalion conducted ferrying operations transporting divisional weapons and equipment across the Havel River.

On 13-14 March, the 14th Guards Motorized Rifle Division conducted a two-sided exercise on the Elbe River between Elster and Gallin. This exercise, which comprised an attack and defense of a river line, was concluded with the apparent successful defense of the river line by two of the participating regiments.

Both local and distant antiaircraft ranges were fully utilized during the period. In general, antiaircraft divisions rotated firing details to Westrow while the antiaircraft units of line divisions fired at Altengrabow, Lieberose and other nearby ranges.

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Tank details moved out to local areas for training and firing, and training included passage of tanks and heavy equipment across rivers and lakes with the aid of ponton bridges and ferries.

Movement training was conducted in preparation for exercises and maneuvers by units up to regimental size, and was tested during the exercises noted. Following the method developed in previous years, considerable use of red and yellow signal flags was made to control movements. Traffic regulators with special armbands, and using these flags, guided convoys and road columns through congested areas, past rural intersections and into assembly areas with apparent ease.

(S) NORTHERN GROUP OF FORCES

Units were involved in normal recruit training during the early part of the year. Field training and tank firing exercises were observed in the Swietoszow training area in February. NGF training is estimated to have arrived at regimental level by the end of March.

(S) SOUTHERN GROUP OF FORCES (SGF)

In early October 1958, divisional exercises were completed and divisions returned to home stations, although some unit training and rotation of firing details continued throughout the month. Annual rotation began in mid-October and was completed in the third week of November. Basic training of recruits began in November and continued through December; individual specialist training of second and third year men was also conducted concurrently.

During January and February divisions conducted movement exercises and winter tactical training up to regimental level, while specialist training continued in local areas. Engineer battalions of two and possibly three divisions held bridging and river crossing exercises in the upper and middle Danube areas during February. This normal winter training pattern will probably progress into more intensive field training in April, primarily at battalion and regimental level.

(S) USSR

The Soviet Army conducted its third annual large-scale combined amphibious maneuver in the Gulf of Riga area late last fall. In

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observed may indicate that the scope of the exercise was too advanced for the current level of training. The field training pattern expected this year will include more intensive training for shorter periods in the field, and there have been indications that previously inactive training areas will be used.

(S) CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

After the completion of annual fall inductions and releases during the first week in November, Czech Army units conducted basic training of new recruits until the end of January. During the month of February small unit exercises and tank and artillery range firing began. A regimental sized winter movement exercise was observed on 20-24 February, in the vicinity of Liberec, indicating that the Czechoslovak Army followed the normal pattern of winter training as in previous years. Most units probably conducted such exercises at battalion and regimental level by the end of March; indications of such activity were particularly noted in the Libava and Doupov training area.

Increased attention to the Czech civil defense program is indicated by the conduct of several civil defense exercises in the Prague, Bratislava, Dvory, and Karlovy Vary areas. This increasing effort is probably explained by earlier Czech press references to lags in the civil defense program and to the need for both mass training in defense against nuclear weapons and retraining of those whose previous civil defense training had not covered this field.

(S) HUNGARIAN PEOPLES ARMY

Training in the HPA continued to show improvement during the period. In November, an atomic defense exercise probably was conducted in the Bugacsi training area by elements of the 5th Motorized Rifle Division from Kecskemet. In January, rifle regiments were observed engaged in individual and small unit training; the latter continued through February.

A combined arms Officers' School and a Central Noncommissioned Officers' School graduated their first classes in the fall of 1958; the Combined Arms Officers' School is probably comparable to the Soviet combined arms schools of the Frunze and Kirov level, which fall between the branch schools and the "higher academies" in the Red Army's military educational program.

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the middle of March, this year, maneuvers were conducted on the Karelian Isthmus between Leningrad and the Finnish border. In these maneuvers continual emphasis has been placed upon defense against nuclear and CBR warfare.

(S) EAST GERMAN ARMY (EGA)

The new training year began 5 January, and training in line units reached platoon level by the 20th of the month. Activities consisted mainly of basic recruit drills, small unit instruction, and some refresher courses for the experienced troops.

East German Army training progressed to company level in early February, and to battalion level toward the end of the month. Company level tactical exercises were conducted by several units in late February.

The first part of March was occupied by general local training at home stations, but during the latter part of the month a regimental level exercise probably was held in the Luebtheen training area and an apparent combined exercise included all line divisions and major support units of Military District III, together with the 2d Engineer, 12th Engineer Bridge, and 2d Signal Regiments, GHQ.

Artillery and antiaircraft firing details rotated to ranges on the Baltic Sea and regular training areas during the period, and no significant activities were observed to indicate special emphasis in the Berlin area.

(S) POLISH NATIONAL ARMY

Fall induction of recruits in November 1958 was followed by basic training and specialist courses in all units through January; unit training in most units began in February.

Some field training was conducted in the Drawsko, Biedrusko and Sulecin training areas in January and February, but tank and artillery firing details accounted for most of this activity. An inter-divisional exercise, probably at reinforced regimental level, was observed in the Orzysz training area 25 March. Elements of the 1st Mechanized Division and probably the 15th Mechanized Division participated, as well as non-divisional artillery and/or engineer units. The number of equipment breakdowns and the poor march discipline

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The Hungarian National Defense Sport Association (Magyar Honved Sportszovetseg or MHS) has been conducting reserve officer training, including theoretical tactical training of all arms up to company level. This organization is probably not the sole agency for reserve training, but is being used as a supplementary measure to improve the level of training of the armed forces as a whole.

(S) RUMANIAN ARMY

Training activities during the period consisted of recruit and individual training in kasernes, although there have been recent indications that specialist and small unit training is now in progress. Rumanian Army training for the period generally conforms to previous patterns.

(S) BULGARIAN ARMY

Rumors of Bulgarian troop movements along the Yugoslav-Greek borders in early March are possible indications that spring field training in the First Army area has started about one month earlier than usual.

Rapid and successful bridging exercises conducted July 1958 on the Danube indicates a high level of training in Bulgarian Army engineer units.

(S) ALBANIAN ARMY

A trial mobilization of all classes, inclusive of the class of 1918, was carried out in August 1958. The purpose of this mobilization was to estimate the time required for an actual mobilization and is believed to have taken place throughout Albania.

GUIDED MISSILES

(S) Based on previous information and recent evidence, Guideline surface-to-air missiles are accepted in the GSFG, with probable units located in the Zossen-Wuensdorf area. These weapons will provide the GSFG air defenses with a capability commensurate with the existing high degree of combat readiness of the ground units.

(S) In addition to the introduction of Soviet missiles into East Germany, numerous missile mock-ups also have been observed since July 1958. These mock-ups, in most instances are replicas of US missiles, and probably serve the general purpose of a training aid, lending realism to the training of troops assigned to special missions such as sabotage, raids and reconnaissance of US missile sites in event of hostilities.