

SECRET

ANNEXES:

1. Strengths
2. Dispositions
3. Organization/Compositions
4. New Identifications
5. Training
6. New Weapons and Equipment
7. Paramilitary Forces
8. Air Forces
9. Armored Units
10. Artillery
11. Engineer
12. Infantry
13. Airborne Forces
14. Guided Missiles
15. CBR
16. Atomic Energy
17. Electronic
18. Combat Effectiveness/Reliability
19. Reinforcement Reserves
20. Logistics
21. Economics
22. National Policies and Trends
23. Resistance Potential
24. Counterintelligence

SECRET

STRENGTHS

1. (SECRET) Number of line ground divisions and estimated personnel strengths of Soviet Armed Forces outside the USSR:

	<u>Line Divisions</u>	<u>Ground Forces</u>	<u>Air Forces</u>	<u>Security Forces</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
GSFG (Germany)	20	328, 000	28, 500	10, 000	366, 500
NGF (Poland)	2 (1)	42, 000	7, 500	2, 000	51, 500
SFH (Hungary)	4	79, 000 (2)	10, 000 (3)	5, 000 (4)	94, 000
SFR (Rumania) (5)					
TOTALS	*26	*449, 000	*46, 000	*17, 000	*512, 000

Soviet Mission in Albania 300

Soviet Mission in Czechoslovakia 60

2. (SECRET) Number of line ground divisions and estimated personnel strengths of Satellite Armed Forces:

	<u>Line Divisions</u>	<u>Ground Forces</u>	<u>Air Forces</u>	<u>Security Forces</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
East German	7	73, 500	7, 000	*71, 300 (6)	*151, 800
Polish	14	256, 000 (7)	23, 500	52, 000 (8)	331, 500 (9)
Czechoslovakia	14	*143, 500 (10)	20, 000	44, 000	*207, 500
Hungarian	6 (11)	67, 000	3, 000	30, 000 (13)	100, 000
Rumanian	14	215, 000	13, 500	78, 000	306, 500 (13)
Bulgarian	9	110, 000	16, 000	30, 000	156, 000 (14)
Albanian (5 Brigades)	0	30, 000	1, 500	10, 000	41, 500 (15)
TOTALS	64	*895, 000	84, 500	*315, 300	*1, 294, 800

3. (SECRET) Number of line divisions and estimated personnel strengths of Soviet Armed Forces within the USSR located in the fourteen military districts west of the Ural-Caspian line:

	<u>Line Divisions</u>	<u>Ground Forces</u>	<u>Air Forces</u>	<u>Security Forces</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
USSR	108 (16)	1, 441, 000	704, 000	295, 000	2, 440, 000

- (1) Does not include three unidentified separate regiments, two of which are mechanized.
- (2) Shows an estimated decrease of 15, 000 as result of July withdrawal of one motorized rifle division, plus miscellaneous support and service troops.
- (3) USAFE strength estimates have been increased by 3, 400.
- (4) Concurrently with the withdrawal of 15, 000 ground force troops, an estimated 2, 500 Soviet uniformed Security Forces are believed to have been withdrawn from Hungary.

13

SECRET

ANNEX 1
Page 2

- (5) All Soviet Forces withdrawn (44, 100) during July - August 1958.
- (6) BSP - 35, 000; SGP - 3, 000; SAP - 15, 000; DAP - 9, 800; RSP - 8, 500.
- (7) Includes 30, 000 labor troops and 25, 000 rear services.
- (8) Includes 32, 000 Internal Security Forces (KBW) and 20, 000 Border Security Forces (WOP).
- (9) Does not include 12, 450 Naval Forces.
- (10) Includes 7, 500 labor troops; this represents a 2, 500 man reduction in the 55th Labor Group.
- (11) Three divisions at 50 percent strength, three at 25 percent strength.
- (12) Includes 20, 000 Border Guard and 10, 000 Security Guard troops.
- (13) Does not include 9, 200 Naval Forces.
- (14) Does not include 6, 200 Naval Forces.
- (15) Does not include 800 Naval Forces, 200 of which are infantry.
- (16) This includes estimated and unlocated divisions.

* Indicates change from Periodic Intelligence Report, 1 July 1958.

14

DISPOSITIONS

GSFG

There has been no change in the disposition of major units of GSFG during the period.

Northern Group of Forces, Poland

No change in dispositions during the period.

Soviet Forces Hungary

The unidentified motorized rifle division at Esztergom has departed Hungary. (See Figure No. 1)

USSR

Divisions recently withdrawn from Hungary and Rumania have returned to the USSR. A non-US source reports that one division from Hungary is now located in the Uzhgorod-Mukachevo area. Equipment leaving Rumania was sighted during July at several points between Yassy and Kiev.

EGA

There has been no change in the disposition of major units of the East German Army during the period.

East German Border Security Police

6 - 9 (See Figure No. 2)

There has been no change in the disposition of the East German District Alert Police, Security Alert Police, Railroad Security Police, or Security Guard Police during the period.

Polish Ground Forces

The 19 Mechanized Division, Gubin, has been redesignated 5 Tank Division. The 16 Antiaircraft Artillery Division is now located in Koszalin. The 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Division, Brzeg, and the unidentified artillery brigade, Boleslawiec, have been dropped from OB holdings. The 13th Antiaircraft Artillery Division has been identified in Bytom, and the 31 (?) Artillery Brigade in Glogow. (See Figure No. 3)

Polish Inter.a. Security Forces (KBW)

No change in dispositions during the period.

Polish Frontier Guards (WOP)

The 15th WOP Brigade has been identified in Koszalin and the 1st WOP Brigade in Gora Kalwaria has been dropped. (See Figure No. 4)

Czechoslovakian Army

No change in dispositions during the period.

Czechoslovak Security Forces

No significant change in dispositions during the period.

Hungarian People's Army

No changes in dispositions during the period.

Hungarian Security Forces

No change in dispositions during the period.

Rumanian Army

Some movement of Rumanian units into areas evacuated by Soviet Forces has been indicated, but there has been no confirmed change in the disposition of the Rumanian Army.

Bulgarian Army

No change in dispositions during period.

Albanian Army

No change in dispositions during period.

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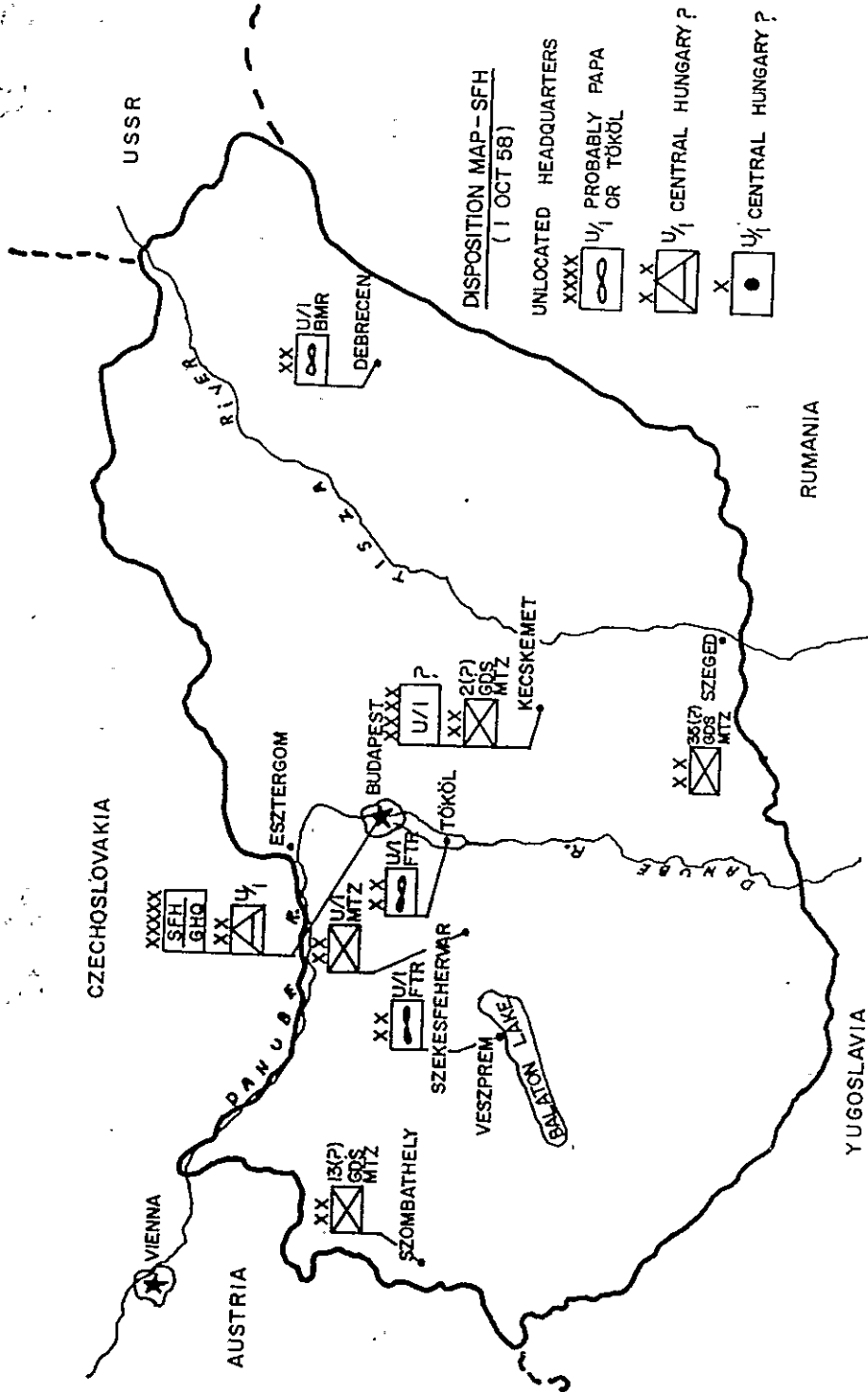


Figure No. 1

SECRET

17

BORDER SECURITY POLICE

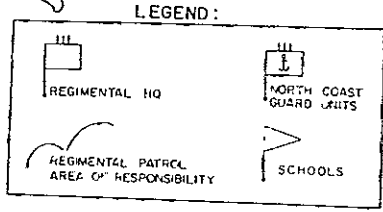
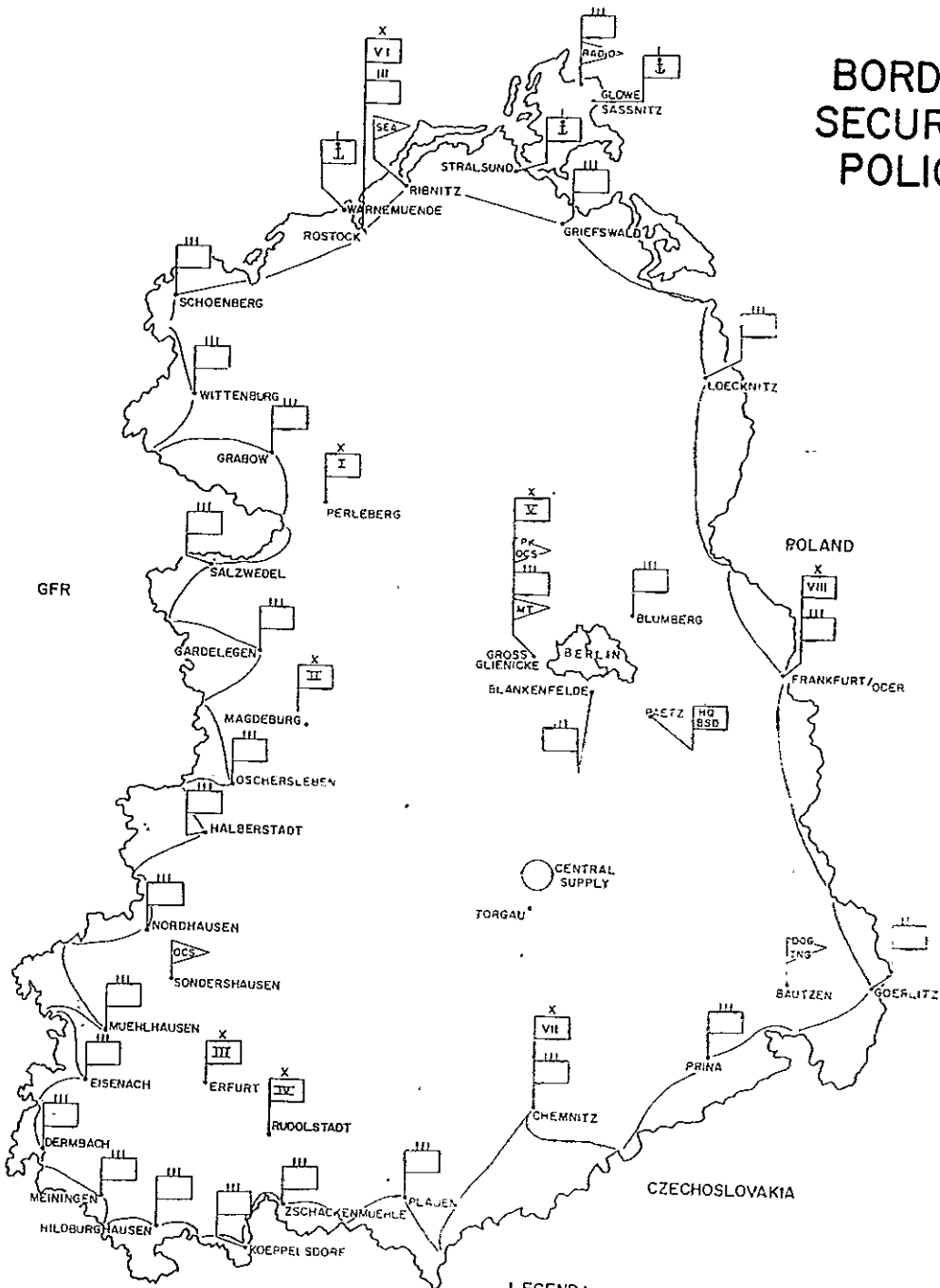
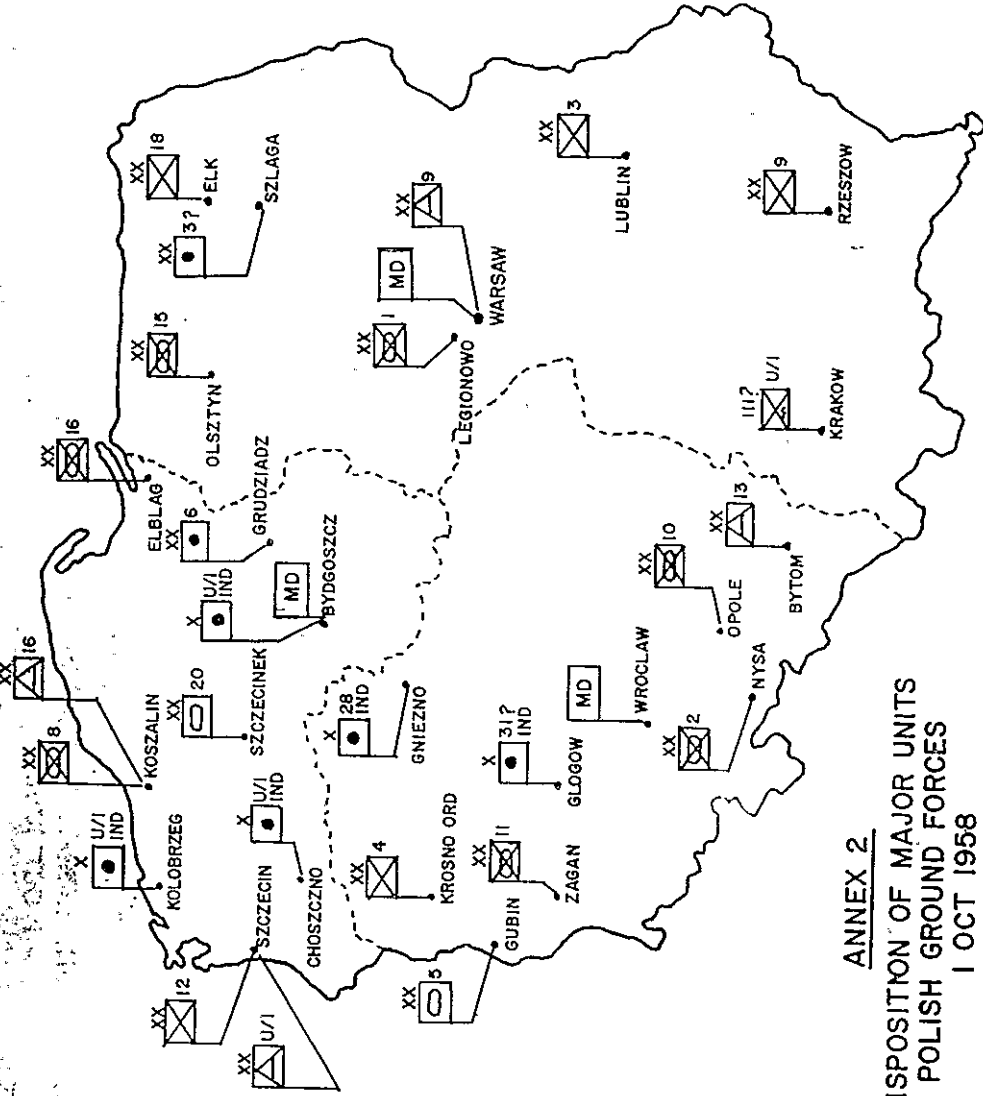


Figure No. 2

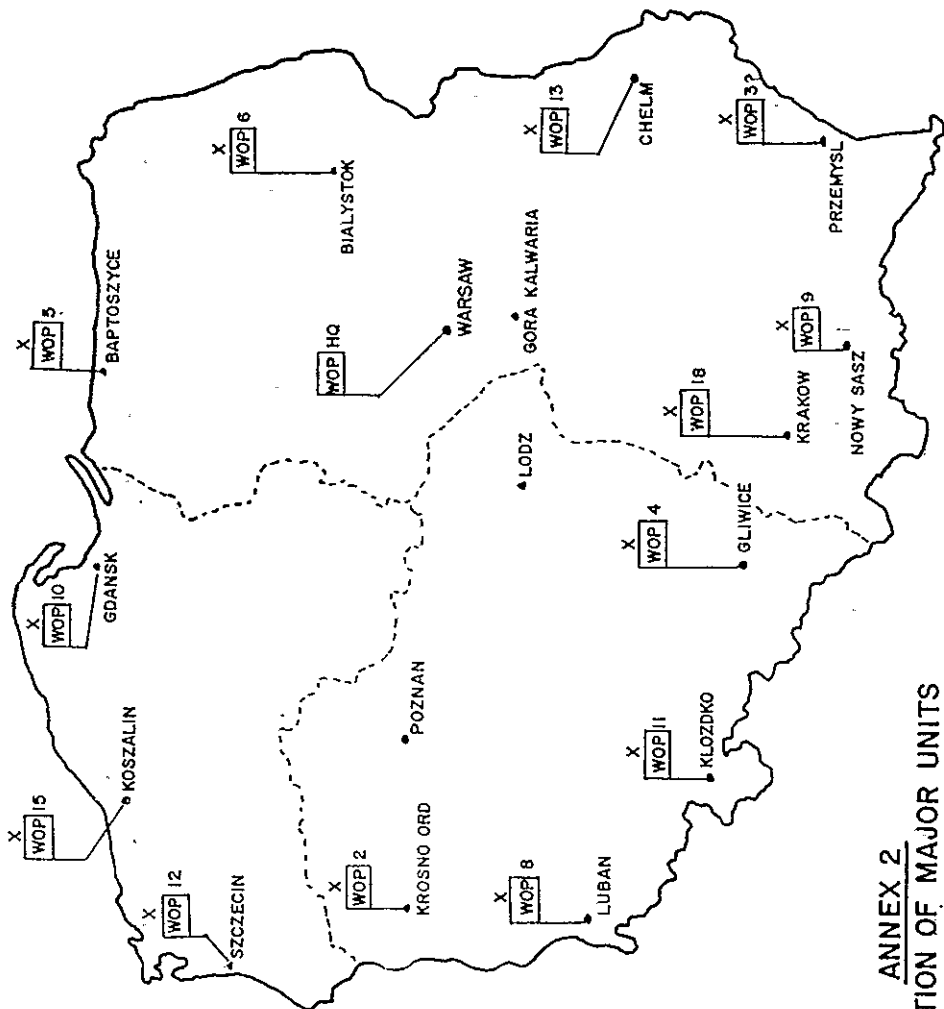
18



ANNEX 2
 DISPOSITION OF MAJOR UNITS
 POLISH GROUND FORCES
 1 OCT 1958

Figure No. 3

19



ANNEX 2
DISPOSITION OF MAJOR UNITS
OF POLISH FRONTIER GUARDS FORCES
1 OCT 1958

20

ORGANIZATION / COMPOSITION

1. Soviet Forcesa. Group of Soviet Forces, Germany (GSFG)

No change during the period.

b. Northern Group of Forces (Poland)

Col Gen Khetagurov assumed command of this force replacing Gen Stognii, who commanded the NGF for only a brief period after the departure of Gen Galitskii in February, 1958.

c. Soviet Forces Hungary (SFH)

SFH has been reduced by one motorized rifle division and probably a proportionate number of service troops, an estimated total of 15,000 personnel.

d. USSR

Heavy and medium tanks have been sighted at several points in the Baltic Military District. These sightings suggest that some divisions formerly identified as rifle units may have been converted to motorized rifle divisions and that one mechanized division may have been changed to a tank unit. The South Ural Military District has probably been dissolved and a portion of it may now be a part of the Volga Military District.

Satellite Forcese. East German Army (EGA)

No change during the period.

f. Polish National Army (PNA)

The Polish Army is now composed of 14 line divisions; 7 mechanized, 5 infantry, 2 tank; there are also 2 artillery and 4 antiaircraft artillery divisions and 1 separate airborne regiment. An increase of one tank division and a reduction of one mechanized division has resulted from the conversion of the 19th Mechanized Division at Gubin to the 5th "Saska" Tank Division. The possible reorganization of mechanized and infantry divisions into motorized rifle divisions of the Soviet pattern, is supported by lack of recent sightings of heavy tanks in the mechanized divisions, but other organizational features are not clear.

The airborne regiment (?) at Krakow is believed to be organized for special operations rather than as a normal regimental combat team; such an organization would be commensurate with the size of the Polish Army and more appropriate to the limited type and extent of airlift capability of the Polish Air Force.

All antiaircraft artillery divisions are now considered as OPL (home defense) type, subordinate to the Air Force.

WOP mountain troops appeared for the first time in the National Day Parade in Lodz on 22 July. Their organization is not known but employment of such troops in the mountainous regions along Poland's southern border is indicated. Formerly only KBW units were known to have mountain trained elements.

g. Czechoslovakian Army

The increased number of tank sightings in the 1st, 2nd and 9th Motorized Rifle Division areas during this period indicates that these former rifle divisions have received most, if not all, of the tanks required by the new TOE.

The 1st VS (Interior Guard) Brigade in Prague has been reorganized into a motor mechanized alert brigade. The extent of mechanization is not known at this time although T-34 tanks and wheeled vehicles were seen in the 1st VS Brigade kaserne. This mechanization will increase the capability of the VS to suppress riots, improve its effectiveness as a security force for the Communist regime, and eventually enable the force to be employed in conjunction with a tactical military unit in ground operations.

h. Hungarian People's Army (HPA)

No change during the period.

i. Rumanian Army

No change during the period.

j. Bulgarian Army

There are indications that the VIII Coastal Defense Corps at Dolni Chieflik may no longer exist. If this corps has been inactivated, the units formerly subordinate to it will probably come under the command of the Second Army at Sliven.

Expansion of Bulgarian Army tank brigades to divisions has been reported, and at least one brigade has increased its strength by 100 percent. The expanded brigade, or division, appears to conform to the organization of the Soviet tank division.

k. Albanian Army

No change during the period.

2. Following is a recapitulation of Soviet and Satellite Forces that have undergone organizational changes during the period.

a. Soviet Forces Hungary (SFH)

- 4 Motorized Rifle Divisions
- 2 Antiaircraft Artillery Divisions
- 1 Artillery Brigade

b. Polish National Army (PNA)

3 Military Districts comprising 14 line divisions including:

- 7 Mechanized Divisions
- 5 Infantry Divisions
- 2 Tank Divisions
- 2 Artillery Divisions
- 4 OPL Antiaircraft Divisions (Home Defense)

1 Separate Airborne Regiment

Internal Security Forces

- 4 Brigades
- 13 Regiments

Frontier Guards (WOP)

13 Brigades

23

NATIONAL POLICIES

The overall posture of the Soviet Bloc remained essentially unchanged during the past quarter despite such events as the Middle East and Taiwan Straits crises. Internally, the Soviet Union continued to press forward with the program of long range economic rationalization and growth sponsored by Khrushchev, whose predominant position within the Soviet hierarchy remained unchallenged. Intra-Bloc economic integration continued to be pushed but with little prospect that any fruitful outcome can be realized in the near future. With the Yugoslav heresy successfully condemned, intra-Bloc relations have become more stable; pressure against Poland appears to have subsided as expected. Externally, the Soviets and their European Satellites have maintained, in Europe, the pressure for "coexistence" which has characterized past Soviet efforts to split the Western Alliance, create optimum conditions for the exercise of Soviet conventional arms, and shift the balance of power in the Soviet favor.

In the individual Satellites, developments bearing on external policy reflected almost slavishly the Soviet lead, with no indication that any independent line may be adopted. Thus Albanian and Bulgarian protests to Italy that "measures" would have to be taken if US rocket launching sites were established in Italy were clearly made in support of the more general Soviet campaign of "coexistence." East German proposals for a German peace treaty, and Czechoslovak offers to normalize relations with West Germany were part of the same Soviet scheme. Internal policies differed to a greater extent although, except in the Polish case, it was clear that the differing policies adopted had full Soviet support. Generally, these internal policies were directed at controlling or reducing the discontent which remains the Bloc's major vulnerability and at establishing conditions for long range economic growth. Both Bulgaria and Rumania instituted considerably harsher controls over their respective populations in order to insulate them from the unorthodox Yugoslav policies condemned by Moscow. The mid-July Party Congress in East Germany adopted a hard line policy of communitization which, by September, had to be softened somewhat to appease growing popular resentment. Czechoslovakia maintained its program of industrialization in Slovakia and continued to press for a greater degree of socialization and a more efficient exploitation of manpower and resources in the country as a whole. In Poland, Gomulka has continued to pursue his "Polish road to socialism" policies without major change. Soviet pressure on Gomulka, which was apparent at the end of June, relaxed during the past quarter.

The events which have marked the principal trends of development noted above were the following:

1 July - East-West technical experts conference on detection of nuclear testing begins in Geneva.

2 July - Yugoslav official newspaper Borba, in a moderate tone not used against other Bloc members, criticises the 28 June Gomulka speech as "illogical."

Czechoslovak President and Party First Secretary Antonin Novotny goes to Moscow for an "official, friendly visit" marked by effusive declarations of Soviet - Czechoslovak cooperation and Soviet Bloc "unity."

606