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- (d) One excellent marksman, whose task is to protect the commander of the troop. This man was armed with a rifle;
  - (e) Submachine gun marksmen ("samcpalnici"), armed with submachine guns;
  - (f) A soldier armed with a Panzerfaust and a pistol;
  - (g) Four shock soldiers ("udernik"), armed with pistols.
7. The total number of men in a troop was 11 soldiers; a platoon had thus 33 soldiers and a commander in the grade of a sergeant officer candidate or second lieutenant. The total number of men in a company is 110, plus administrative and kitchen personnel. The commander of the company is an officer in the grade of first lieutenant.
8. The 2nd Company (the machine gun company) was composed as follows: three platoons, each platoon of three troops, each of them armed with a heavy machine gun. A machine gun troop has only six soldiers; the total number of soldiers in the machine gun company was 60 men, armed with nine heavy machine guns. In addition, the soldiers were armed with pistols and rifles.
9. The 3rd Company (the artillery company) was composed as follows: three platoons; each platoon was divided into three troops; each troop had 11 men. The company had three guns, one gun for each troop. The guns are of Soviet make, 57 mm, on wheels with tires and can be hung on a truck. The company commander was a captain; platoon leaders were officer candidates ("cetar"); commanders of the troops were junior officers. The artillery company had 110 men.
10. [REDACTED]
11. The 2nd Infantry Regiment was subordinated to the 12th Division command in Karlovy Vary. That division was subordinated to the command of the 1st Military Region in Prague.

Arms and Equipment

12. The 2nd Infantry Regiment had the following arms and other equipment;
- (a) Pistols, 7.65 mm caliber, made by the Czechoslovak Armament Works (CZ); pistols [REDACTED] 9 mm caliber, made in 1943-44
  - (b) Rifles, model N 98, 7.92 caliber, made in 1940, 42, 44. Approximately 50 percent of these arms were in bad condition.
  - (c) Light machine guns were of Czech make, type 26, 7.92 caliber, made in 1936, 39, with magazine. These machine guns were in very bad shape; when used on the rifle range about two thirds of these machine guns went out of order.
  - (d) Submachine guns, model 23, 9 mm caliber, made in 1947, 48, in good condition. Other submachine guns were model 25, Czech make, 9 mm caliber, made in 1947, 48, same details as the type 23 with the exception that type 25 has a metal handle and type 23 has a wooden handle.
  - (e) "Pancerovka" (Panzerfaust): This weapon is a new one in the Czech Army and has not yet been in use. It is of Czech make and the weapons were stored in the munitions depot. The weapon is rather similar to the Panzerfaust but has, however, some advantages. For instance, it can be used again after the shot has been fired [REDACTED] translation is "it can shoot automatically." This probably means that the weapon is automatically reloaded. The "Pancerovka" is serviced by two soldiers - one marksman and one loader. The weight of the weapon is five kilograms. Our platoon commander described this weapon to the soldiers and explained that it will be used in the event of war. Each troop will receive one such weapon. The commander further explained that a shot from the "Pancerovka" will destroy a tank with armor up to 20 cm thick. A drawing of the "Pancerovka" is enclosed with this report. (See: Enclosure (A): [REDACTED] Sketch of the "Pancerovka", [REDACTED])
  - (f) Anti-tank guns: These guns were of Soviet make, 57 mm caliber, have two wheels with tires (diameter approximately 60 cm) and they can be trailed behind trucks. The 1st Battalion had only three such guns.
  - (g) "Samochodky" (automatic guns): The 2nd Battalion had four "samochodky". These guns are fixed on armored caterpillar cars. The barrel can be moved up and down. The guns called "samochodky" are similar to those on the armored cars described in the booklet "Russian Armored Cars", page 32, SU 100 (sic).

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- (h) Heavy machine guns: These heavy machine guns are antiaircraft weapons fixed on a pedestal, which can be removed after use. These weapons can shoot in all directions. 50X1-HUM
- (i) Mortars: there were only four mortars of Soviet make in the whole garrison. They were 120 mm caliber. The mortars are transported on rubber wheels trailed by trucks.
- (j) Motor vehicles: The 2nd Regiment had approximately 50 trucks of 3.5 tons, type RN and RND, production year 1948, made by the CKD in Prague. The trucks RN have two axles and six wheels; four of them are on the rear axle, two on the front axle. The trucks are driven by gasoline. All these cars were in good condition. RND trucks have the same number of axles and wheels and are oil driven. The condition of the trucks was very good.
- (k) Trucks: The Second Regiment has further approximately 30 Aero trucks, production year 1948-1949, made by the Aero Works in Prague Vysocany. The capacity of these trucks is 1.5 tons. They have four wheels on two axles, are driven by gasoline. These cars were also in very good condition. There are also Skoda-Tudor passenger cars in the regiment. Their total number was 12; they were made in 1948-1949 by the Skoda Works, National Corporation in Mlada Boleslav. These cars are battle cars made like Jeeps, have four seats, two axles, four wheels, gasoline driven. These cars were also in very good condition. 50X1-HUM
- (l) Radio: The regiment has its own radiotelegraphers and telephone operators.
- (m) Miscellaneous Equipment: The regiment has 60 horses, 18 shepherd dogs trained by dog leaders. There were no homing pigeons with the regiment. 50X1-HUM

13.

Storage and Depots

14. The ammunition depot of the 2nd Regiment is located in the park of the former monastery. It is a ground-floor wooden barrack guarded day and night by two men armed with submachine guns and one rocket pistol. The zone of 200 meters from the depot is a forbidden zone into which no one is admitted. The soldiers have orders to shoot at anyone in the zone. The depot has connections with a telephone line.

Another ammunition depot is in the forest near Marianske Lasne. The depot is guarded by a sentry and eight men.

The quartermaster's supply storehouse is located in the monastery building in Tepla.

Motor vehicles are garaged in the garrison garages in Marianske Lasne and in the Tepla Monastery. In the garages were also automobile repair workshops.

Medical Service

15. The medical dispensary of the 2nd Regiment is located in the Barracks in Marianske Lasne, where also the regimental surgeon is on duty. In the monastery of Tepla is a surgeon in the grade of second lieutenant. If any of the soldiers is ill, he is sent to the medical dispensary in Marianske Lasne. No soldier is permitted to stay in his quarters if he is ill.

Instructions and the Arms

16.

received rifles, gas masks and the full infantry equipment. These arms were received in a special ceremony. In the yard of the barracks was erected a stand; the soldiers entered the yard with music played by a military band. The deputy commander Captain Kalamie delivered an address in which he said: "Soldiers: This is a solemn moment for you and a great honor. The toiling masses are giving you arms and thus their confidence."

After the speech, the soldiers received arms and training with them began the next day. The soldiers were taught how to recognise parts of a rifle, the nomenclature of the rifle, how to assemble it, how to recognise defects. Then was shown the rifle in marching, use of the rifle while standing etc; also

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loading, unloading and aiming of the rifle. This training lasted until 2 Dec 51

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17.

[redacted] the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Regiment in the monastery of Tepla. /See Point #1 of Enclosure (D): [redacted] Sketch of Mesto Tepla, [redacted] In the Tepla monastery, the training in use of arms continued. During the two months training, the soldiers took part in sharpshooting on the rifle range. They were taught the use of submachine guns and light machine guns. The first stage involved examination of these weapons, their parts, and the use of these arms. The next stage included shooting on the rifle range. In the meantime, the soldiers received lessons in the use of the gas mask and hand grenades. The training was on a high level and quite hard. The soldiers took part in exercises such as battle for a locality, street fights, trench fights etc. The latter exercise was carried out as follows. In a trench were four soldiers who represented the enemy, armed with submachine guns. This ditch was attacked by a platoon of soldiers who used blank cartridges. The final stage was an attack with bayonets.

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[redacted] Within the framework of the exercise, a 70 km march (and back) was carried out. The main part of the exercises was the trench fight. In the games members of the administrative staff and the kitchen personnel also participated. For the night, the soldiers were accommodated in the evacuated buildings [redacted] During the five months of service, four such exercises were carried out in the area of Tepla, not far from the state highway.

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#### Complement and Classes Called to Service

19.

The total number of men in the 2nd Regiment was 1,200 (of the draft years 1950, 51). On 1 Apr 52, 300 men of the 1952 year enlisted. The soldiers of the 1950 draft are expected to be released in October 1952; the soldiers of 1951 will be released in October 1953 and the men of 1952 will be released in October 1954.

#### Morale

20.

Approximately 80% of the men of the 2nd Regiment showed serious dissatisfaction; they were careless, carried out orders negligently, did only what they had to, complained about the military service etc. The same percentage of soldiers were against the present regime; about 10% of the men were dedicated to Communism. The rest were either disinterested or did not show their attitudes. It was apparent that the officers were also dissatisfied; they were, of course, much more careful and did not exhibit their attitudes in the presence of the men. The discipline in the units was extremely severe. Nevertheless, the soldiers did not care, made jokes about practically everything and were not afraid of punishment or cancellation of leaves. The men were dissatisfied mainly for the following reasons. Many were married; they were permitted to see their families only twice a year and under the condition that they have a clean record without any disciplinary punishments. The men were also dissatisfied because of the bad and insufficient food; they also resented political training, interest circles etc.

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21.

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[REDACTED]

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Political Indoctrination

24. Classes in political indoctrination took place twice a week, every Tuesday and Friday from eight to ten pm. [REDACTED]

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25.

- (a) Colonel (fnu) Basicek, 12th Division Command in Karlovy Vary, [REDACTED] In February 1952 he was promoted to general and was killed in an auto accident on his way to Karlovy Vary.

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- (b) Lieutenant Colonel (fnu) Fixta, Deputy Commander of the 12th Division, [REDACTED]

- (c) Major Adolf Husak, Commander of the 2nd Regiment, [REDACTED]

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- (d) Lieutenant (fnu) Vodicka, Deputy Commander of the Regiment, [REDACTED]

- (e) Captain Nikola Kybaric, Deputy Commander for army training, [REDACTED]

- (f) Lieutenant Jaroslav Broz, Deputy Political Officer, [REDACTED]

26. The following were officers of the 1st Battalion:

- (a) 1st Lieutenant (fnu), Drobny, Commander of the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, [REDACTED]

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- (b) Lieutenant Frantisek Nedbalak, Battalion Deputy Commander for political affairs, [REDACTED]

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- (c) 1st Lieutenant (fnu) Burget, Battalion Deputy Commander for garrison training matters, [REDACTED]

- (d) Lieutenant Jan Kosnarik, Commander of the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion, [REDACTED]

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- (e) 2nd Lieutenant (fnu) Miracky, Commander of the machine gun company of the 1st Battalion, [REDACTED]

- (f) 1st Lieutenant Jan Gryzl, Commander of the 3rd Company (artillery) of the 1st Battalion, [REDACTED]

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- (g) 2nd Lieutenant Andrej Chovanec, a Slovak, Commander of the 1st Infantry Platoon, [REDACTED]

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- (h) Lieutenant Jindrich Hyzda, a Slovak, Commander of the 2nd Platoon of the 1st Company, [REDACTED]

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- (i) 2nd Lieutenant Jiri Prihoda, Commander of the 3rd Platoon of the 1st Infantry Company, [REDACTED]

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- (j) Platoon leader (fnu) Kavarik, Commander of one troop of the 1st Platoon, [REDACTED]

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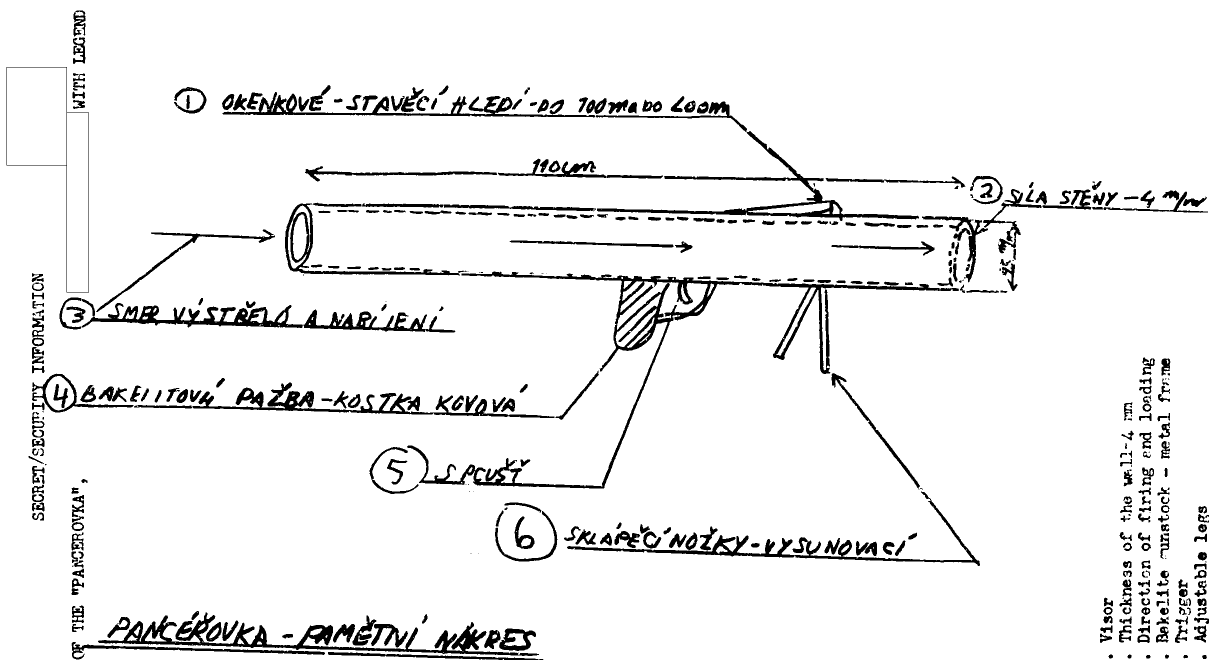
- (k) Corporal (fnu) Erucha (note: name not very legible), Commander of the 1st Troop of 1st Platoon, [REDACTED]

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ENCLOSURE (A): [REDACTED] Sketch of "Pancevsky"  
 (B): [REDACTED] Sketch of [REDACTED]  
 (C): [REDACTED] Sketch of [REDACTED]  
 (D): [REDACTED] Sketch of [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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- Legend
- 1..... Visor
  - 2..... Thickness of the wall-4 mm
  - 3..... Direction of firing and loading
  - 4..... Bakelite gunstock - metal frame
  - 5..... Trigger
  - 6..... Adjustable legs

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5000 1-10000

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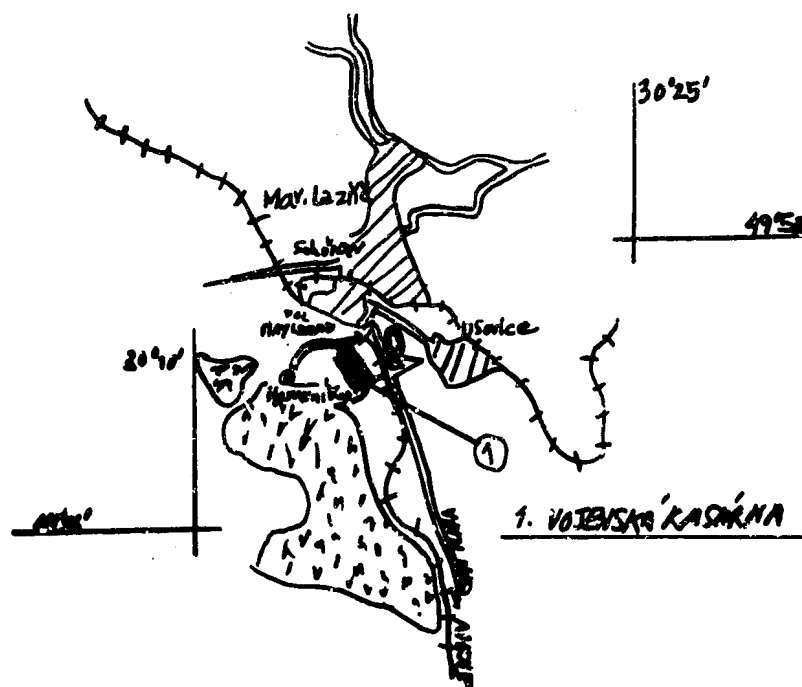
**ENCLOSURE (B)**

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SKETCH OF MARIANSKE LAZNE,  WITH LEGEND)

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MARIÁNSKÉ LAZNĚ 4049



### Legend

1..... Military barracks.

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ENCLOSURE (C)

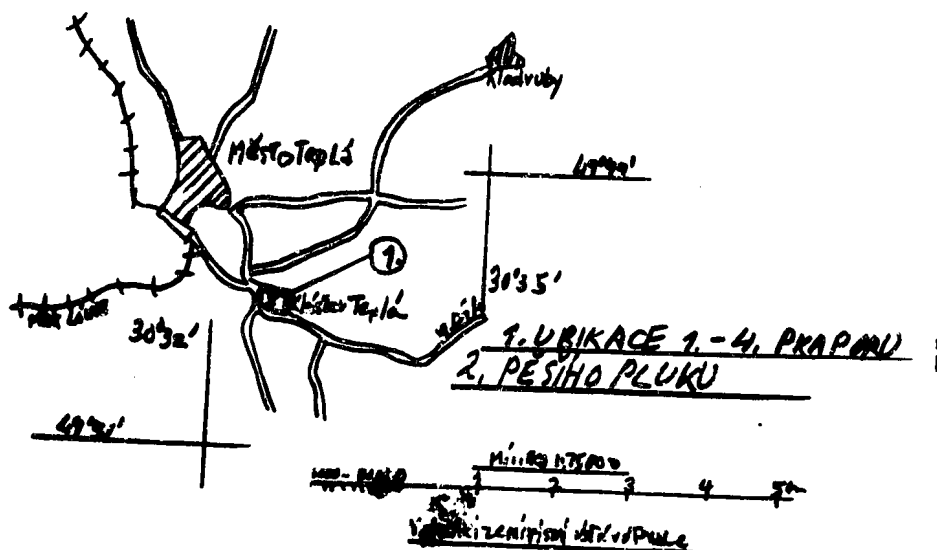
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SKETCH OF MESTO TEPLA, WITH LEGEND

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## MĚSTO TEPLÁ



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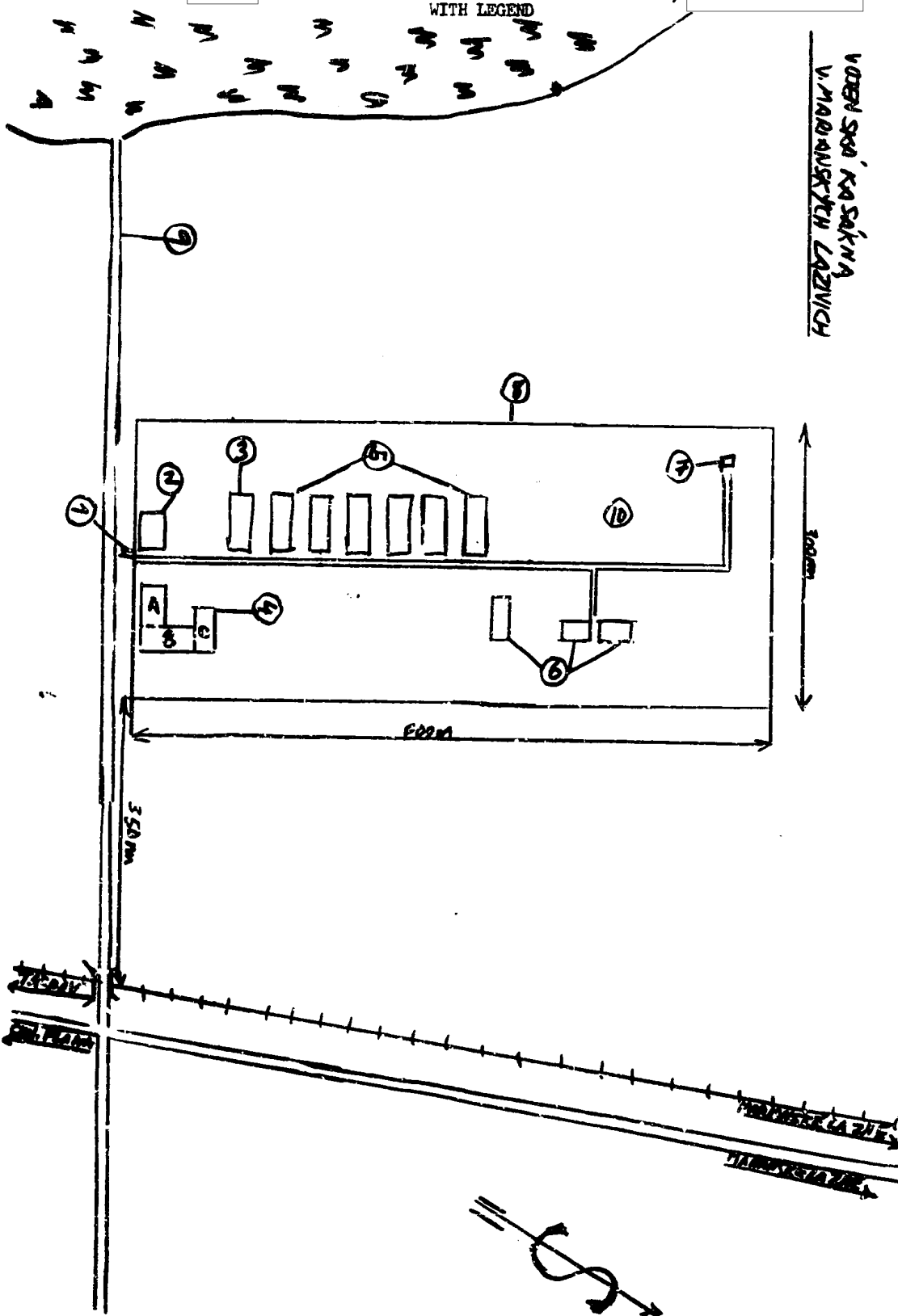
ENCLOSURE (D)  
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SKETCH OF BARRACKS AREA IN MARIANSKE LAZNE,  
WITH LEGEND

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VODEN SKO'KA SAKNA  
V MARIANSKÝCH LAZNÍCH



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ENCLOSURE (D)  
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Legend

- 1.....Guards' room, a wooden hut. The bar which closed the road was also here.
- 2.....A ground floor brick building covered with a tile roof, 30 x 20 m. In this building were the administrative offices, guards and a telephone central.
- 3.... Regimental medical dispensary, a ground floor brick building covered with an eternite (sic) roof, 40 x 20 m.
- 4.... A ground floor brick building, covered with an eternite roof, 30 x 30 m; the length of wings is 15 m, their width 10 m. The building was U-shaped, with: A - offices, B - dining room for the soldiers, C - kitchen.
- 5.....Six ground floor buildings covered with eternite roofs, 40 x 20 m. The building serves as soldiers' quarters.
- 6.....Garages for automobiles. Three ground floor brick buildings, each 25 x 15 m, covered with eternite roofs.
- 7.... A concrete fortification beneath the surface, 2 x 2 m. This is the entrance to an underground ammunition depot. The depot was guarded day and night.
- 8.... Flank fence enclosing the area of the barracks. The fence is 2.5 m high with barbed wire on top.
- 9.... Village road from the forest, steam rolled.
- 10.... A concrete road going between the barracks.