

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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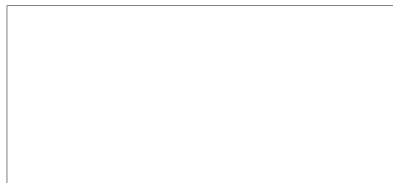
COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Comments on Soviet Proposal for Direct Visits between Parliaments	DATE DISTR.	MAR 2 1955 25X1
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	1
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BY CABLE

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The new Soviet regime will switch its emphasis from trying to divide the West to trying to divide peoples from governments and will seek direct visits between parliaments to this end. Also, Marshal Zhukov will be anxious to come to the United States.



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ARMY review completed.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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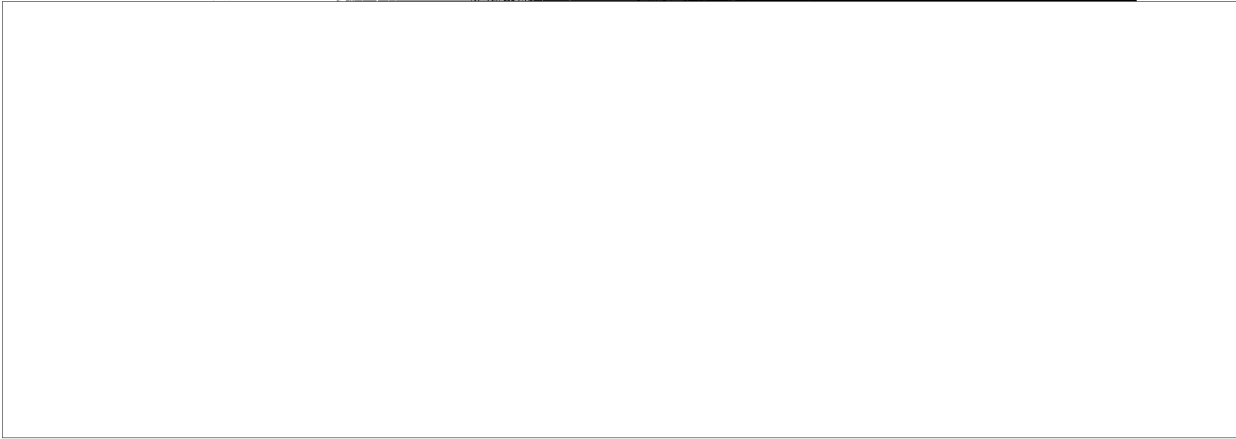
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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY	USSE/Austria (Soviet Zone)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Soviet Army Signal Service Decimetric Battalions	DATE DISTR.	19 May 1955 25X1
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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI	#	AEC		
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REPORT

25X1

COUNTRY USSR/Austria (Soviet Zone)

DATE DISTR. 27 April 1955

25X1

SUBJECT Soviet Army Signal Service Decimetric Battalions

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED

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This report was prepared by a Department of the Army interrogator with the assistance of NSA, ASA, and USAREUR Sig Div Representatives.

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RVG-400 Equipment Units

- 1. [redacted] existence of two types of mobile signal battalions in the Soviet Army equipped with decimetric equipment. One of these types [redacted] was equipped with [redacted] RVG-400 equipment. This equipment was of German manufacture.

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- 2. [redacted] there were three other battalions equipped with RVG-400 equipment. One of these was located somewhere in East Germany and two somewhere in the central part of the USSR.

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R-400 Equipment Units

- 3. [redacted] a number of other mobile decimeter battalions existed in the USSR, using Soviet manufactured equipment. It was collectively called the R-400 type of equipment.

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[redacted] all the military districts in the USSR either had, or would shortly have, one R-400 type of battalion.

4. The majority of the officer station chiefs [redacted] had completed an unidentified Soviet Signal OCS at Nivnorsk (N 54-20, E 48-24) in 1953. These lieutenants [redacted] were "trained on Soviet manufactured equipment, which was designated as R-400". In addition, all the station NCOs had also completed a one-year course at an unidentified Soviet Signal NCO school where they were trained in R-400 equipment.

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Difference Between RVG-400 and R-400 Equipment

5. [redacted] one difference between the R-400 and RVG-400 equipment. The R-400 mobile decimeter units utilized a four-paraboloid, mesh-type antenna, while the RVG-400 used a two-paraboloid, solid-type antenna.

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Mission of the RVG-400 and R-400 Battalions

6. [redacted] unit had no peacetime mission other than a training one, which it had been performing since its activation in December 1953. Members of his unit were often told by battalion officers during training sessions that its combat mission was to provide decimetric communications between the "Front" headquarters. Provision was also made for service to other units which would be lower echelon ones, along the line of relay stations between "Front" headquarters. In this regard, however, the battalion would serve no units lower than those on corps level and it was stressed that such service was a purely secondary mission.

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7. The term "Front" was used in training classes by unit officers to designate the next higher command echelon above Army level. A "Front" would be charged with responsibility for a large sector of the theoretical combat frontage in a theatre of operations.

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8. [redacted] the unidentified RVG-400 unit in Germany had a mission similar to that of his own battalion. He never heard anything concerning the mission of the other two alleged RVG-400 units. The R-400 battalions in each military district of the USSR would have the combat mission of maintaining decimetric radio communication between military districts.

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9. Basic Tactical Operating Principles

- a. Establishment of the Decimetric Unit Chain - [redacted] battalion was composed of two companies and three support platoons, the cable, service, and training platoons respectively. Each of these two companies could provide a total of two operational terminal-station units and eight operational relay-station units.
- (1) Cable platoon - The only combat mission of the cable platoon was to run wire from the "Front" headquarters to the terminal stations.
 - (2) Service platoon - The duty of the service platoon was to give logistical support to the battalion. It supplied POL, food, and other supplies.

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-3-

(3) Training platoon - [redacted] it trained replacements for the 1st and 2d Companies and the cable platoon before his defection.

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b. Utilization of Stations - [redacted]

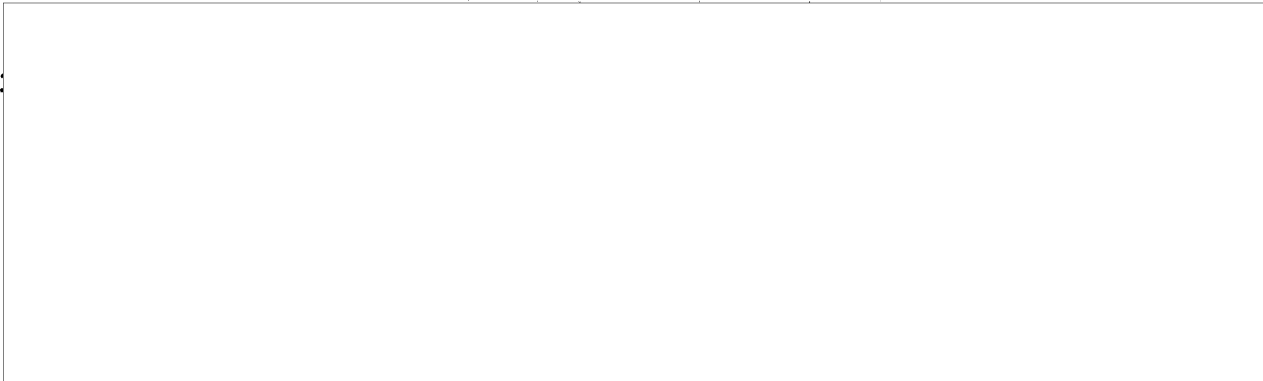
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[redacted] each of the two terminal stations would be located at or near the two subscribing "Front" headquarters, with a maximum of eight decimeter relay stations strung out in a linear chain at intervals of 50 to 60 kilometers along the communications route. Normally, however, only six relay stations would operate in the chain, with a relay station held in reserve at each end. The "50 to 60 kilometer distance" was printed in the training manuals used in his unit and repeated by battalion officers during their training periods. However, the distance between stations was dependant upon the terrain features. During the field exercises that this unit participated in during July and August 1954, the relay station [redacted] was about 100 kilometers from the closest station on either side. This was despite the classroom teaching. This distance was possible because [redacted] station was located on a hill with no barriers to impede the transmission of the signal to the next station during the field exercises.

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c. Positioning of Relay Stations to Air Subordinate Subscribers - It was pointed out during training that positioning of relay stations in the vicinity of subordinate commands would facilitate the establishment of wire communications from any lower headquarters to the nearest relay station, in cases such contact was necessary. It was also pointed out in training that maintaining the shortest possible wire lines reduced the possibility of interception by enemy wire tappers.



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