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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT [Redacted]

SUBJECT [Redacted] Kossuth
Lajos Artillery Officers' School,
Budapest

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] report concerning the Kossuth Lajos artillery officers' school in Budapest. The report names the commanding officer and his deputy as of 1955 and gives the organization of the school, the subjects taught, and the equipment of the school and the weapons with which the students were equipped. The report also states that this school and the Petoefi officers' school and the Gabor Aron officers' school were combined into one on 26 September 1956.

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Hungary

Artillery Officer's School,
"Kossuth Lajos" in Budapest

1955

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12 April 1957

1. The Kossuth Lajos Artillery Officers' School in Budapest was headed by Colonel Vilmos KOLTAI, artillery, in 1955. His deputy was Lieutenant Colonel (fmu) BARANCY, anti-aircraft artillery. The School also had a political advisor, a lieutenant colonel, in charge of the political section. The political advisor had the final say in defense matters.

2. The School had two divisions, field artillery and anti-aircraft artillery. The field artillery included anti-tank weapons. The School also had eight training companies, each company consisting of four platoons. The field artillery division had five companies while the anti-aircraft division had only three. Each platoon had 22 to 24 students, and each had a specialty, such as anti-tank, (with 57 and 76 mm guns), mine thrower, surveyor, field canon, communications. Each company had as officers one company commander (captain), four platoon leaders (first lieutenants), one political advisor (first lieutenant) and one service officer (second lieutenant).

3. The officer candidates were required to take examinations in the following six fields, the most important of which was the first:

- a. Marxism-Leninism
- b. Artillery Gunnanship
- c. Artillery Material
- d. Service Regulations
- e. Tactics
- f. Physical Training.

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4. In addition to the above, the candidates were taught:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Mathematics | g. Technical Knowledge |
| b. Russian | h. Terrain Evaluation |
| c. Communications | i. Anti-aircraft Marksmanship |
| d. Chemical Defense | j. Health and Sanitation |
| e. Infantry Weapon Marksmanship | k. First Aid |
| f. Drill Formations | l. Vehicle Driving. |

5. The Kossuth/

5. The Kossuth School was equipped with the following weapons:

- a. 18 anti-tank guns (57 and 76 mm guns)
- b. Eight 122 mm field canons
- c. Four 122 mm Division canons
- d. Four 152 mm field canons
- e. 16 mine throwers
- f. Ten 37 mm anti-aircraft guns
- g. Five 85 mm anti-aircraft guns.

6. The School had about 150 vehicles for transportation and for drawing the guns.

7. The officer candidates were equipped with pistols, rifles and automatic pistols. The platoon weapons included four anti-tank guns (two each of the 57 mm and 76 mm guns), two machine guns, one bazooka and two Gatling guns.

8. On 20 September 1956, just prior to the Revolution, the Kossuth Artillery Officers' School, the Petreffi Political Officers' School and the Gabor Aron Technical Artillery Officers' School were amalgamated into one school.