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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND (C)

Introduction

This report presents	information	on the 15th	Tank Training	Regiment 50X1-HUM

The report reflects the unit's subordination, missions during peace and war, location and description, and organization and strength. The training missions and functions of subordinate units are depicted down to platoon level, and regimental staff individual and section responsibilities are shown. Also presented is the type of training conducted during a training cycle, the subjects taught and the number of hours devoted to each category of subject, and a typical lesson plan used during the instruction.

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With respect to equipment, did not observe that contained in all training areas used by the regiment; could not estimate that totals on hand.

In the organizational and personnel tables of the report, there is reference to a 1st, 5th, or 9th Company. _______ these companies did not 50X1-HUM exist, but ______ if there was a sudden demand for an increase in the number of personnel to be trained by the regiment, one or all of them would be activated.

Listed below are the names and geographic and UTM coordinates of locations used throughout this report. Coordinates are not shown for well-known locations.

LOCATION	<u>GEOGRAPHIC</u>	<u>utm</u>
BYTOM	50 21N 18 55E	CA 5279
LABEDY (LABAND)	50 20N 18 37E	CA 3180
NYSA (NEISSE)	50 29N 17 20E	XR 6594
ROKITNICA	50 22N 18 47E	CA 4381
ZARY (SORAU)	51 38N 15 09E	WT 1021

Listed below are the abbreviations, English translations, and names in the original language of organizations mentioned throughout this report.

ABBREVIATION	ENGLISH	POLISH
CUSzZ	Central Administration of Trade Education	Centralny Urzad Szkolenia Zawodowego
CZBMC	Central Administration of Heavy Machine Construction	Centralny Zarzad Budowy Maszyn Ciezkich
GWCzS	Gliwice Automobile Parts Factory	Gliwicka Wytwornia Czesci Samochodowych
KMW	Military Youth Organization	Kolo Mlodziezy Wojskowej
MPi H	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Ministerstwo Przemyslu i Handlu

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Wojskowa Sluzba Wewnetrzna

ENGLISH POLISH **ABBREVIATION** Carbine-Machine Pistol .PMK Pistolet Maszynowy Karabinowy Basic Party Organization Podstawowa Organizacja POP Partyjna Bureau of Plans for Metal Biuro Projektowania Zakladow Prozamet and Electrical Industry Przemyslu Metalowego i Plants Elektrotechnicznego Wojskowa Komenda Rejonowa WKR District Military Headquarters

1. Subordination

WSW

The 15th Tank Training Regiment was an organic element of the 10th Armored Division in OPOLE, Poland. It forwarded to the division its daily personnel and equipment status reports, received its Class II supplies from the division supply point, 2 and was inspected by officers from the staff of the division. It was commanded by Colonel HARLAMOW, (fnu), 50X1-HUM

2. Mission

a. Peace

During peace the regiment's mission was to train noncommissioned officers for assignment to armored units as tank commanders, drivers, gunners, and repairmen, and to the regiment and other armored units as instructors.

Military Police

b. War

In the event of mobilization, the regiment was to reorganize into a tactical unit during a 24-hour period, still retaining its subordination to the 10th Armored Division. During the reorganization it was to release sufficient personnel to the division to form a cadre which would organize a training regiment with a mission similar to that ordinarily assigned to it. Reservists holding mobilization cards designating assignment to the 15th Tank Training Regiment were to replace the officers and men transferred. The newly-formed training regiment was to be organized along the lines of the current 15th Tank Training Regiment, and was to have no battalion organization. Companies were to be directly subordinate to the regimental headquarters, which in turn was to be subordinate to the division; and were to supply it with trained personnel to replace losses suffered during combat. Most of the equipment was to be retained by the current 15th Tank Training Regiment, but a portion, percentage unknown, was to be transferred to the new organization.

Following the general lines of envisaged wartime organization of Polish 50X1-HUM the following would apply to the wartime organitank units. zation of the 15th Tank Training Regiment:

There were to be a headquarters and supply company, guard company, nine tank companies, and three support companies, including a mortar company, an antiaircraft battery, and a heavy machinegun company.

The aggregate regimental strength was to consist of 200 officers and 1600 men, even though in tank units the officer-enlisted ratio was usually 1:7.

the number of tanks the regiment was to have,

were to be about 150 in all, types T-34 and T-54, number of each unknown.

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3. Location and Description

The regiment was situated in a casern on the western side of GLIWICE. (For pinpoint location see Item 1, Annex A.) It had a driver training area about 1.5 km southwest of the casern area (see Item 2, Annex A), and another area, its main training area, about 6 km to the northeast (see Annex B).

The buildings in the regimental area were all similar in appearance, were well laid out and presented a neat appearance (as did the entire area) and were situated at an elevation so that they overlooked the city of GLIWICE. The streets were about 7 m wide, of small cobblestones, with flagstone sidewalks about 1.5 m wide along both sides. (For a layout sketch of the area and a detailed description of the buildings see Annex C and legend.)

The buildings were erected about 1936 by the Germans, who called the casern Keith-Kasern. From 1945, after being taken over by the Poles, the casern was occupied by the Bureau of Plans for Metal and Electrical Industry Plants (Prozamet), the Central Administration of Heavy Machine Construction (CZBMC), the Gliwice Automobile Parts Factory (GWCzS), and the former Central Administration of Trade Education (CUSzZ), which was subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MPiH). About 1953 the casern reverted to the military, and a tank regiment from NYSA moved into it;

4. Organization and Strength

The organization of the 15th Tank Training Regiment and its staff was as shown in Annexes D and E. There were three training battalions organic to the regiment (see Annexes F, G, and H); a headquarters and supply company (see Annex I); a guard company (see Annex J); repair shops; and an officers' club. There were also two attached enlisted reserve companies (see Annex K), and an officer reserve company (see Annex L); all furnished year-round refresher training to reservists.

The aggregate regimental strength was 1931, of whom 119 were officers, 324 enlisted cadre, 1490 trainees, and 48 civilians. Not included in the aggregate figure but on hand throughout the year were an additional 60 officer reservists, 180 enlisted reservists, and 180 medical students. (For details see paragraphs 5d and 5e below.)

the strength figures given for the officers, enlisted permonent, and civilians were accurate to within one or two spaces. The figure for trainees, while accurate in July 1960, could vary 5 to 10 percent because of loss of inept students, which could not be made up because of the status of training of the remaining students within the training cycle, even though there was always a large reserve of prospective trainees available.

The officer-enlisted ratio during time of war was considered to be 1:7, while during time of peace it was 1:12. Within the regiment, to meet the peacetime ratio, 30 officer reservists were assigned to TOE slots, thus bringing the operating officer strength to about 150. (For ________ space alloca- 50X1-HUM tions and ranks of individuals filling the respective slots on the regimental staff and in the battalions, see Annex M.)

Unit Missions and Functions

a. Battalions

The missions of the three battalions were similar, in that each was to train conscripts as specialists in specific areas and graduate them as noncommissioned officers. Each battalion consisted of a commander, chief of staff, deputy for political matters, and clerk. The number of companies subordinate to a battalion depended on the type of training to be furnished by the battalion and the number of specialists required to be trained, but, generally, the organization remained as shown in Annexes D, F, G, and H. The following is a breakdown

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of the types of specialists for which the respective companies and platoons subordinate to each of the three battalions were responsible.

1st Battalion

2nd Company

21st Platoon Drivers for T-54 tanks

22nd Platoon Tank commanders

23rd Platoon Crews for T-34 and T-54 tanks

24th Platoon Drivers for armored artillery vehicles

3rd Company

31st Platoon Crews of T-34 tanks, except for the commander

32nd Platoon Drivers for T-34 tanks

33rd Platoon Drivers for T-54 tanks

34th Platoon Commanders and drivers of amphibious tank, PT-76. The platoon was divided into two groups: Group A consisted of drivers,

and Group B of commanders.

4th Company

41st Platoon T-34 and T-54 tank crews

42nd Platoon Same as 41st platoon

43rd Platoon General T-34, T-44, and T-54 tank crew training, with stress

on radio communications

2nd Battalion

6th Company

61st Platoon T-34 drivers

62nd Platoon T-54 drivers

63rd Platoon Commanders for T-34, T-44, and T-54 tanks

64th Platoon T-34 tank crews

7th Company

71st Platoon T-34 tank crews, except for the tank commander

72nd Platoon Same as 71st platoon

73rd Platoon T-54 tank crews, except for the tank commander

74th Platoon Drivers of armored artillery vehicles

8th Company

81st Platoon T-54 drivers

82nd Platoon T-34 drivers. The platoon was divided into two groups: Group A consisted of drivers for the T-34(85) and Group B for the T-34(76).

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83rd Platoon T-34, T-44, and T-54 tank commanders

84th Platoon Same as 34

85th Platoon Drivers of armored artillery vehicles

3rd Battalion

10th Company

101st, 102nd, and 103rd Platoons Artillerymen for armored artillery and tanks

11th Company

111th, 112th, and 113th Platoons Field repairmen for combat armored vehicles of all types

In regular tank units the T-34 and T-44 tank commanders were noncommissioned officers, but T-54 tank commanders were in most cases officers. At the school non-commissioned officers were taught to command T-54s in the event officers were not available.

b. Headquarters and Supply Company (See Annex I)

The headquarters of the company consisted of the commander, a first lieutenant (nu), a sergeant who acted as first sergeant, and a master sergeant who was the regimental armorer. Subordinate elements were a supply platoon (gospodarczy) commanded by a master sergeant, and a transportation platoon commanded by a second lieutenant.

The supply platoon contained about 58 EM, organized into four squads: medical, clerical, cooks and cooks' helpers, and miscellaneous. Members of the medical squad were in grades of sergeant or corporal; they worked in the medical dispensary (see Item 15a, Annex C), and occasionally had a tour in the 10th Armored Division hospital. A second squad consisted of clerks who worked in the regimental and battalion headquarters, and musicians who played during the weekly regimental parade, at other parades on occasion, and Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday in the officers' casino. Some of the musicians also performed a clerical function. The cooks and cooks' helpers squad worked in the regimental aenlisted men's messhalls (see Items 15a, b, and c). The remaining squad, annotated miscellaneous services, was composed of enlisted men who were swineherds and maintained the long regimental garden which furnished vegetables to the messhalls; tailors; bootmakers; and laundrymen.

The transportation platoon was composed of a driver squad and a squad of mechanics. The driver squad supported the regimental headquarters staff, and furnished drivers for supply and administrative vehicles. The mechanics composing the other squad usually worked in the motor shed (see Item 13, Annex C), where they performed organizational maintenance on all soft-skin vehicles assigned to the regiment.

The transportation platoon was the least disciplined in the entire regiment because the officers took advantage of its members by using them for various personal services, such as repairing private vehicles, and using military transportation to assist civilian friends requiring occasional transportation.

c. Guard Company

The commander of the guard company was a first lieutenant, and the two platoon leaders were second lieutenants. Additional members of the permanent cadre were a sergeant who acted as first sergeant, and six corporal squad leaders, three per platoon. There were 60 men in the company, assigned guard duty in three locations: the regimental area; the driver training area (see Item 2, Annex A); and the tank training area near LABEDY (see Annex B).

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Guards in the company were usually on a day and off one. Their number was supplemented by individuals designated as guards, furnished by the three battalions on a rotational basis. The assignment of guard duty on a continuing basis resulted in low morale among the permanently assigned guards, and they made every effort to be reassigned to other types of duties. All grades, whether permanently assigned to the company or drawn from the battalions, were armed with a PPSh or PMK submachinegum. (For descriptions of these weapons see Annex N.)

d. Enlisted Reserve Companies (See Annex K)

There were two companies of reserve enlisted men, each numbering about 90 men. The two companies were commanded by a first lieutenant, assisted by two officers and a first sergeant who was a master sergeant. The estimated 180 reservists were on hand during most of the year; they worked primarily in the tank repair shop and in the tank park, but some received training in various specialties along with active duty trainees.

During the summer months, the number of reservists decreased to about 120, and from 1 July to 15 August about 180 students were assigned from the Medical Academy i/m Ludwik Warynski (Akademia Medyczna imienia Ludwika Warynskiego), ulica Karola Marksa 20 in the Rokitnica District of ZABRZE, generally referred to as ZABRZE 8. After this 6-week period the group returned to the academy and was replaced by another group of 180 students, who trained to about 31 August.

The medical students received basic and general military training, but stress was placed on medical subjects, taught by officers assigned to the medical academy. Upon graduating from the medical school, it was expected they would be 50X1-HUM assigned to armored units to complete the mandatory period of reserve field training required in meeting reserve obligations.

beginning in 1960 persons attending the Reserve Officers Training Course (studium wojskowe) would be required to serve with a unit for 3 to 4 months following graduation from the medical school.

Organizationally, the two enlisted reserve companies existed throughout the year, but during summer months the medical students constituted one of them.

The only permanent personnel assigned to the two companies were one first lieutenant who commanded the two companies, two officer platoon leaders (one a first lieutenant and the other a second lieutenant) and a master sergeant who acted as first sergeant for both companies. To assist in managing the other platoons, two lieutenants from the guard company were attached. The 3rd Battalion furnished officers during the period when the assigned and attached officers took leave. Each platoon leader assigned one of the reservist EM as assistant platoon leader.

e. Reserve Officer Company (See Annex L)

The reserve officer company was commanded by a Captain MICHALAK, (fnu). The only other permanently—assigned individual was a master sergeant who acted as first sergeant. About 60 reserve officers were assigned to the company, formed into two platoons of 30 officers each, each platoon commanded by an officer selected from among the reservists.

There were two categories of reservists assigned to the company; one was composed of officers undergoing a 6-week training course, and the other a 3-month course. Those in the 6-week group were reserve officers who had previously undergone a 3-month course of instruction. They were given classroom instruction for 2 weeks, then 50 percent were retained for practical work in the 15th Tank Training Regiment, while the remaining 50 percent were assigned for practical work elsewhere in the 10th Armored Division. The members of the 3-month group, numbering about the same as the 6-week group, pursued a continual course of instruction, which encompassed classroom and field training. None were assigned to positions where they received practical work over a specified period.

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After finishing their required training, members of both groups returned to civilian life, and after a 2- or 3-day break, two new similar groups of reserve officers were brought in for similar training. This procedure continued throughout the year.

6. Staff Individual and Section Responsibilities (See Annex E)

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Personnel spaces for are shown in Annex M.		imental	staff	, and he	adquarte	rs of	subord	inate	units
the annex, grades they held	shows	the numb	er of	persons	filling	the a	olots a	nd the	actual
	the i	ndi vi dua	ls en	i sectio	ns liste	i beld	W COMP	osed ti	ne regi-

mental staff and had the responsibilities shown.

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a. Regimental Commander

Morale and political education of troops; training and combat readiness of cadre and students; combat serviceability of equipment; cooperation with the Party Committee and city national council of the area in which the regiment was situated; economical use of funds; and ammunition control and allocation.

b. Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff

Coordination of administrative matters of the staff sections and subordinate units; conservation and storage of provisions and clothing items, and maintenance of warehouses and facilities in which they were stored; work of the battalion chiefs of staff; economical use of funds; approval of the weekly master menu; ammunition control and allocation; and repair and classification of small arms. The deputy chief of staff was Capt STRACZYNSKI, (fnu).

c. Technical Section

Technical status of vehicles and technical equipment; assisting the training section in the classification of students; storage, accounting, and proper use of spare parts and equipment; technical inspections and classification of vehicles into tactical, training, conservation, and repair categories; compliance of units in maintaining vehicles in the categories to which they were assigned; supervision of technical personnel in subordinate units; operation of the tank repair and radio shops, and the foundry; evaluation of the efficiency of equipment; control of POL; and semiannual inspections.

d. Training Section

Training programs; instruction; instructor training; supervision of instruction; classification of students and maintenance of records on progress; student examinations; reassignment of students; preparation and use of training aids; and physical education. The chief of the training section was also the garrison commandant.

e. Political Section

Awakening in the soldier a basis of patriotism and ideology in support of national and international aims; current events; political programs and instruction; organization and activities of the Military Youth Organization (KMW); visual and aural propaganda; extracurricular activities; historical lectures; dayrooms; officers' casino; Party organization and functioning throughout the regiment; and cooperation with the local Party Committee and the city national council.

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f. Personnel Section

Personnel records; officer efficiency reports; leaves and passes for officers and EM; recommendations for officer promotions; civilian employment; determining time and place of family visits to soldiers; authorization of off-post quarters for officers and career noncommissioned officers; preparation of daily strength and sick reports and forwarding them to the 10th Armored Division; supervision over the classified and unclassified message centers and the typist pool; and preparation of travel orders. The personnel officer was also the assistant to the garrison commandant.

g. Quartermaster Section

Requisition, storage and issue of foodstuffs, uniforms, kitchen equipment, and items of individual equipment; control of billets; maintenance of Class I warehouses; laundry; central heating system; shower room; requisition of vehicles; control and operation of kitchens and kitchen personnel, commissary, buffets, and magazine stands; preparation of weekly master menu; control of uniform allowances for both officers and career noncommissioned officers; control of purchases of certain clothing items (gloves, windbreakers, poplin summer jackets, and shirts); supervision over cultivation of gardens raising foodstuff for the regiment; maintenance of pigpens; and the daily issue of one-half liter of milk for workers in the foundry.

h. Medical Section

Operation of the dispensary; health status of personnel assigned to the regiment; weekly training of the medical squad; daily health status reports; yearly shots against stomach typhus; vaccination of recruits; physical examination of recruits upon assignment to the regiment; and sanitation of kitchens, barracks, and latrines.

i. Finance Section

Operation of the cashier's cage; maintenance of pay records; control of fund expenditures; and preparation of the yearly budget.

j. Message Center

Registration of incoming and outgoing unclassified correspondence; supervision over switchboard operation; supervision over the typist pool; preparation and issue of daily bulletias, one concerning officers and career noncommissioned officers and the other all remaining enlisted personnel; and control over families of enlisted personnel, when required.

k. Classified Message Center

Registration of incoming and outgoing classified correspondence; preparation of instructions for control of classified material; storage, control, and use of instructors' folders; storage and issue of all maps; and storage and control of classified material concerning the regimental mission and status of personnel and equipment. The officer in charge of the classified message center had frequent contact with the Military Police (WSW)

The classified message center officer was also the regimental cryptological officer.

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1. Typist Pool

All correspondence for the staff, battalions, and Party organizations in the regiment. The chief of the message center determined the priority for correspondence to be typed.

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m. Special Services Section

Maintenance of mobilization records on officers to be assigned to the regiment in case of war; and investigation of losses of classified correspondence.

7. Training

Trainees undergoing training in the regiment were draftees selected by the District Military Headquarters (WKR) on the basis of education and technical background, and assigned directly to the regiment.

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Upon reporting to the regiment, recruits were given a brief medical inspection, consisting primarily of questions about personal health; they then took a shower, packed their civilian clothing, and were issued items of individual equipment consisting of a dress uniform, a work uniform, a pair of ankle-high boots, two pairs of foot wrappings, one pair of drawers, two undershirts, two handkerchiefs, a pair of woolen gloves, an overcoat, a garrison cap, a knapsack, two pairs of leggings, poncho, fork, spoon, canteen, gas mask, I-l anti-gas suit, two notebooks and a pencil, bed tick, two blankets, pillow, two bed sheets, two towels, a can of shoe polish, shoebrush, and an inoperative rifle which was used for drill only.

The basic training period lasted about 10 weeks and encompassed five primary areas: foot and weapons drill; physical training; political education; military regulations and garrison duties, including guard mount; and small arms firing. During the period each recruit received two typhus shots 14 days apart and a vaccination. Not until a recruit was sworn in, at the end of the 10-week period, could be obtain a leave or pass for any reason, nor was be subject to court martial.

After the end of the 10-week period, recruits were sworn in and segregated on the basis of civilian background and aptitudes evinced during initial training.

They were assigned to school platoons for specialist instruction in the classroom and in the field for the next 8 or 9 months, following which the majority was assigned to units subordinate to the 10th Armored Division.

a 50X1-HUM small percentage of graduates was made available to the Silesian Military District for assignment to other units in the district

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Instruction, depending on the type of potential specialists assigned, was conducted by plateons numbering from 40 to 80 students. Irrespective of the type of instruction, however, the students generally followed an identical daily schedule. For an example of a typical weekly schedule, see Annex 0; for a typical lesson plan see Annex P; and for subjects taught during a cycle and the number of hours devoted to each subject see Annex Q.

The field training received by the trainees after the 10-week basic training period was dependent on the area of their specialty. Generally, about 40 percent of the training received during the cycle was in the field. The area southwest of the casern (see Item 2, Annex A) was used for individual instruction of tank drivers, members of the crew, and mechanics; the area to the northeast (see Item 1, Annex B) was used to train amphibious tank drivers and crews, armored artillery vehicle drivers, and for small unit tactical training which included firing live ammunition.

Within the perimeter of the latter area there were tank parks and an ammunition 50×1-HUM dump;

In addition to the training received in these two areas, three times during the training cycle groups were sent to a tank training area near ZARY for maneuvers which included live firing. During the first week of July 1960, saw a convoy depart from the regiment for the maneuvers near ZARY; it included about 40 tanks (24 T-34, 10 T-54, and 6 PT-76); 2 tank recovery vehicles (T-34 chassis 50X1-HUM

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without boom); 2 GAZ-67B; 10 GAZ-51; 8 ZIS-150 or -151; 3 M-72 motorcycle 51 kitchen truck; and 2 field kitchen trailers. The only other major ite taken were a generator, switchboard, and radio, type	AS
	50X1-HUM
The maneuvers at ZARY in July 1960 lasted 14 days. Two additional days spent going to the area, and two for the return trip. The movement order during the afternoon of the day preceding departure. Following physical the day of departure, designated personnel had breakfast and loaded the eand the convoy departed between 0915 and 0930 hours. this loading and convoy formation time was exceptions were required before the convoy was ready to depart.	ys were was issued training on quipment,
were required before the convoy was ready to depart.	30X1-110W
8. Equipment	2
For information on equipment of the regiment see Annex N. I shown do not reflect the total in the regiment, because it was distribute three areas: the barracks area, the driver training area, and the traininear LABEDY. (See Items 1 and 2, Annex A; and Item 1, Annex B).	d within
There were no other types of amphibious vehicles regiment. the equipment in the lation on the equipment pertains only to that in the barracks area and the training area.	atter area, informa-
Estimates reflecting the amounts of the equipment maintained in a constatus in the barracks area are also shown; there was no equipment in a constatus in the driver training area. All figures shown were estimated to be about 95 percent correct.	50X1-HUM
an assault gun (Item 8, Annex N) between cal	ibers 85
and 1)2 existed,	
All 7.62 Tokarev M 1933 (TT) pistols (Item 14, Annex N) were maintain small arms room. (See Item 9, Annex C.) They were issued to reserve off used by regimental members for firing practice.	ed in the icers and
The $7.62~M$ 52 pistol (Item 15, Annex N) was issued on the basis of on officer and career noncommissioned officer.	e per
The PPSh (Item 18, Annex N), was issued only to reservists. It was n item of issue to active duty troops.	ot an
The PMK (Item 19, Annex N), was similar in appearance to the 7.62-mm Submachinegun M 1943 (PPS). Differences were that the a Czech-manufactured weapon; had a selector, located on the right side fo the trigger guard, to permit firing single rounds; fired at an effective over 300 m had a straight magazine with a ca 42 to 46 rounds, which slanted forward when inserted; and had an adjustab sight.	PMK was 50X1-HUM rward of range of pacity of 50X1-HUM
The PMK was issued to the 15th Tank Training Regiment in June 1960 in ment of the KBK 43 shown as Item 16, Annex N.	replace-
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The heavy machingums listed as Item 20, Annex N, were used for subcaliber firing on the range shown in Item 19, Annex C.

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The DP machinegum (Item 21, Annex N) was used for live firing by trainees two times per cycle.

The F-1 grenade (Item 22, Annex N) was issued on the basis of 25 per company.

The RG-42 grenade (shown as Item 23, Annex N) was issued on the basis of 50 per company.

The sports rifle, Item 24, same annex, (krotki karabinek sportowy) was commonly referred to as the KBKS. This rifle and the sports pistol, (Item 25, Annex N) were of the same caliber (unknown) which was less than 7.62 mm. Before firing the 7.62-mm submachinegum, rifle, or pistol, all trainees had to fire the sports rifle or pistol.

The Junak (Item 28, Annex N) had a 2-cylinder 350-cc motor, was produced in SZCZECIN, and was issued without sidecar. 50X1-HUM the production of the Lublin 51, (shown as Item 30, Annex N) ceased in December 1960. 50X1-HUM described the trailer (Item 36, Annex N) as flat with six wheels on each side, three toward the front and three toward the rear. The bed was about .5 m thick, 8 m long on its upper surface, 7 m long on the underside, and of unknown 50X1-HUM width. At one end there was a step .5 m high, thickness unknown. Although there were three ambulances (see Item 39, Annex N) in the regimental area, two might have belonged to the 10th Armored Division. Four of the eight ZIS-151 (shown as Item 41, Annex N) were shop trucks, each equipped with two lathes, a drill, and a table vise; two contained a milling machine, drill, and table vise each; and two were each equipped with a planer and 50X1-HUM Two of the GAZ-51 shop trucks (indicated in Item 42, Annex N) contained grinding wheels and two were used by fitters. The prime mover for field forge (Item 42, Annex N) had a small crane mounted on the rear.

9. Effectiveness

The 15th Tank Training Regiment effectively performed its assigned mission to graduate noncommissioned officers for the armored forces. Officers were better trained and disciplined than in most armored units and were well qualified to instruct in their areas of specialization.

The officer-enlisted man relationship was not satisfactory. The rights of an individual were not respected, and soldiers felt their treatment was similar to that a prisoner might expect. There was no esprit-de-corps among the EM, and, almost without exception, they would not wait until training ended and they were released from the service, or transferred to another unit, as appropriate. The low merale was not based, in essence, on particular conditions existing in the regiment, but rather on the general conditions existing in the military as a whole. Factors contributing to the feeling were propaganda instruction during political training, which presented false tenets regarding Polish religion, industry, patriotism, and history; poor choice and preparation of food; limited personal freedom; and small pay, particularly in the light of continually rising prices.

Although sufficient numbers of noncommissioned officers were graduated to meet quotas, the training furnished during the course was not considered satisfactory. Reasons for this were that the instruction was based on too much theory and

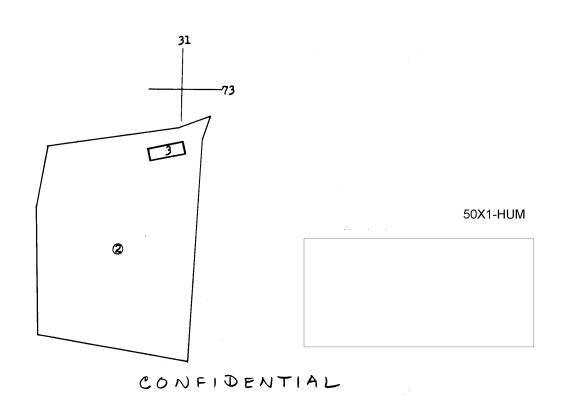
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not enough practical work, and it was too limited in scope; and the stinterest because of low morale, which was based on the reasons previous	tudents lacked 18ly stated. 50X1-HUM
in time of war the 15th Tank Training Regiment would be an effective in reasons were that the unit had a good officer corpwell organized and equipped.	fighting unit. ps, and it was 50X1-HUM
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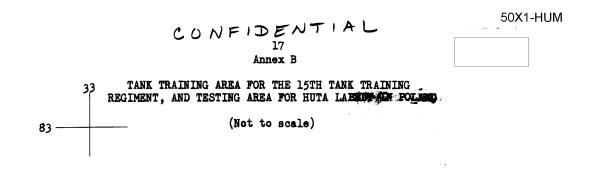
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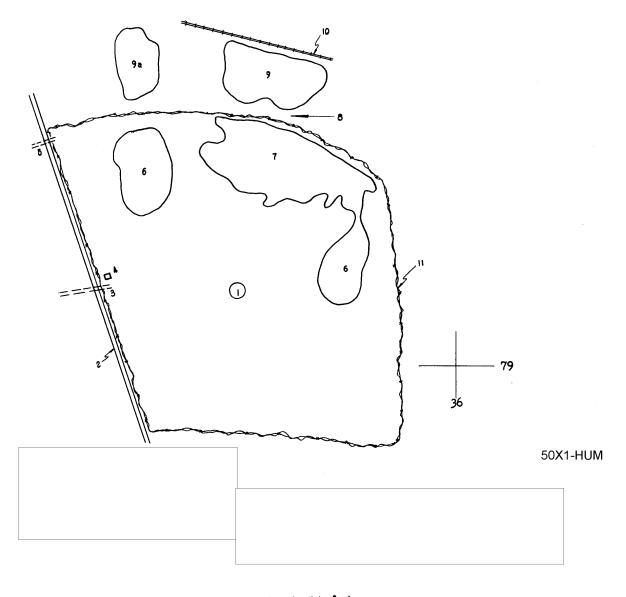
Legend:

- 15th Tank Training Regiment
 Driver Training Area
 Small Arms Range









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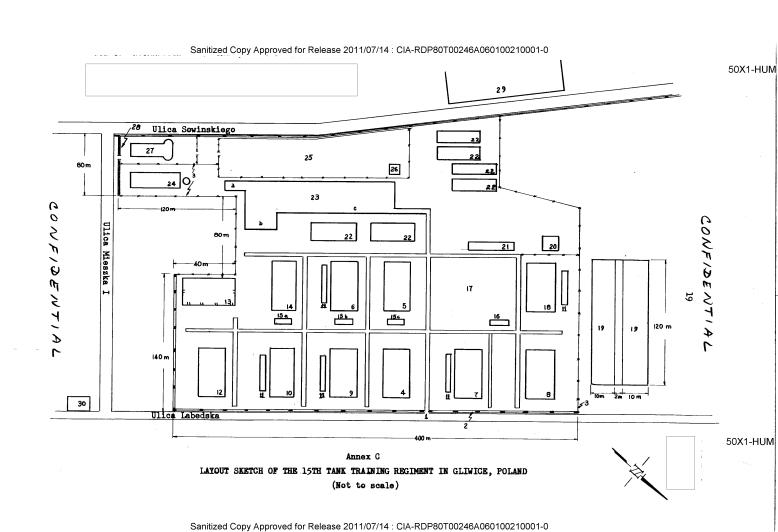
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Legend to Annex B

- 1. Tank and testing area, about 2.5 x 2 km.
- 2. Ulica Toszecka, 8 m wide and had a concrete surface
- 3. Entrance to the training area, used by tanks from the 15th Tank Training Regiment and tanks from Huta Labedy. The gate was made of wire mesh on a wooden frame; it was 10 m wide, 2 m high, and opened inward from the center. Beside the gate there was an armed guard on duty around the clock.
- 4. Guard house, a wooden building, 10 x 6 x 3 m, with a black tar paper shed roof. It housed the commander of the guard when he was not inspecting the guards (number unknown) posted around the perimeter of the training area 24 hours a day. The guard commander used a GAZ-67B vehicle to transport the guards to their posts.
- 5. Entrance to the training area, used only by tanks for Huta Labedy. The gate was identical to the one described in Item 3.
- 6. Two newly-formed ponds. Both ponds were about 30 m deep, 400 m long, and 100 m wide; they were formed from old gravel pits between 1950 and 1953. Several small islands could be seen in both of them.
- 7. Lake. It was about 1200 m long and 400 m wide, and had an average depth of 30 m. It existed before World War II.
- 8. Neck of land about 150 m wide.
- Lake, about 500 m long, 300 m wide, and 30 m deep. It was used for bathing by civilians and did not serve the military.
- 10. Railroad, three tracks for freight and passenger trains. It connected the cities of BYTOM and OPOLE. One track was used for transporting sand, and slate from nearby coal mines.

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- 11. Fence, 2 m high, of wire mesh mounted on concrete posts 18 cm square, topped by 3 or 4 strands of barbed wire slanted outward.

 not electrified because children played along its northern span had seen insulators on the concrete posts and, consequently, electricity could be easily introduced.



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Legend to Annex C

- 1. Entrance for pedestrians and vehicles, each part with a separate gate or iron pickets, pointed at the top. The gate for pedestrians was about 2 m wide and 1.8 m high; it was divided and swung outward from the center. This was the only entrance used by tanks of the regiment.
- Iron Picket Fence. It had pointed iron pickets about 2.2 m high set in a red brick wall about 50 cm high. They were separated by a 50-cm square red brick post every 5 m.
- Mesh Fence, steel, about 2.5 m high with three strands on top which angled outward.
- 4. Regimental Headquarters, in a 3-story building of red brick, about 40 x 12 x 12 m, with a hipped roof of gray tile with four protruding chimneys. There was an attic under the roof large enough to store equipment. The building was heated by a central heating system in the building described in Item 10 below. For a layout sketch of the interior of the building see Annex C-1.
- 5. Ist Tank Battalion Building, occupied by the battalion headquarters and the 2nd Tank Company. Its exterior was identical to the building described in Item 4. For a layout sketch of the interior see Annex C-2.
- 6. Ist Tank Battalion Building, occupied by the 3rd and 4th Tank Companies. Its exterior was identical to the one described in Item 4. The interior was similar to that described in Item 5 except for the following: Instead of training aids workshops on the first floor, the space was used by the 3rd Tank Company, the platoon commanders, and the company first sergeant. In place of the deputy for political affairs (Item 8, Second Floor, Annex C-2) there was a company workshop; and in place of the battalion commander (Item 9, Second Floor, Annex C-2) was the platoon commanders quarters.
- 7. 2nd Tank Battalion Building, occupied by the battalion headquarters and the 6th Tank Company. Its exterior was identical to the building described in Item 4, and its interior was similar to that of the building described in Item 5.
- 8. 2nd Tank Battalion Building, occupied by the 7th and 8th Tank Companies. Externally, it was identical to the one described in Item 4. Its interior was similar to that described in Item 6.
- 9. 3rd Tank Battalion Building, occupied by the battalion staff and the 10th Tank
 Company. Its exterior was identical to that described in Item 4.

 the interior was similar to that described 50X1-HUM in Item 5, except that in the cellar there were a small arms room and repair shop operated by a master sergeant, who repaired and classified weapons; he was assisted by a detail of four or five men from the headquarters and supply company.
- 10. 3rd Tank Battalion and Utility Building. The exterior of the building was identical to that described in Item 4. In the cellar there were six or eight 2-burner coal ovens, which furnished hot water and steam heat to all the buildings in the area. Half of the first floor was converted to a 24-head shower room and the other half to a laundry, both serving the regiment. The second and third floors were similar to those of the building described in Item 6; they quartered personnel of the 11th Tank Company.

gave access to the main part of the shelter.

11. Air Raid Shelter, about 30 m long and built of concrete. It was underground except for the curved roof, which was covered with earth, rising about 1.2 m above the ground level along the entire length of the shelter.

there were combination brick and concrete stairs leading into the shelter, at the bottom of which was a door, followed by a 1.2 x 1.5 x 1.85 m chamber and another door, made of steel, which

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Legend to Annex C (cont'd)

12. WSW and Reserve Officers! Hotel. A company of WSW, commanded by a major (nu), consisting of about 15 officers and 125 EM, occupied the three floors and the northern end of the building. Its section was composed of sleeping quarters, detention cells, administrative offices, a small arms room, and a dayroom. The company was responsible for maintaining order among the military in the city of GLIWICE.

The southern part of the building was used for accommodating about 60 reserve officers who were attached to the regiment for limited periods of training. It was used only for that purpose; officers inspecting the regiment who had to remain overnight were quartered at a hotel maintained by the regiment at ulica Studzienna 4 in GLIWICE, about 20 minutes' walking distance.

The exterior of the building was identical to that described in Item 4.

- 13. Motor shed, measuring about 40 x 15 x 4.5 m, with a concrete floor, creosoted wooden walls, and a black tar paper gable roof. There were six doors through which vehicles could drive. Inside there was a long pit which permitted work on the underside of the vehicles. The building was used to wash vehicles and conduct first-echelon maintenance.
- 14. Reserve Company building, 3-story, similar in outer appearance to the other buildings in the area. It quartered about 180 enlisted reservists formed into two companies. During the summer medical students were quartered in the building in place of some of the reservists. For further information see paragraph 5d. Also in the building were the headquarters for the two reserve EM companies and the headquarters for the officer reserve company. For details on the latter company see paragraph 5e.
- 15a. Messhall and Dispensary. The building had 2 stories, measured about 25 x 7 x 7 m, and was similar in outer appearance to that described in Item 4. The first floor contained a kitchen and a messhall which could seat about 240 EM. 3rd Battalion personnel, and enlisted reservists and medical students ate there, at long tables, each of which could accommodate 24 persons. The second floor consisted of a waiting room for sick personnel, a dental office, duty doctor's office, nurse's office, and a ward with about 25 beds where soldiers could convalesce no longer than a week. There were three of four aidmen assisting.
- 15b. Messhall and KMW meeting room. The building and messhall were identical to that described in Item 15a. The second floor was used by members of the KMW. The messhall fed the personnel of the 2nd Battalion.
- 15c. Messhall and Military Sports Club. The building and messhall were identical to those described in Item 15a. The second floor was used by the Pancerniak Military Sports Club (Wojskowy Klub Sportowy), which had about 250 members. The physical education officer also had an office on the second floor.
- 16. Officers' messhall and dayroom. The exterior of the building was identical to that described in Item 4. The messhall contained 4-man tables and could feed about 130 persons at a sitting. In addition to officers, career non-commissioned officers ate there. There was also a snack bar, open from 0800 to 1500 hours daily, which sold sandwiches, beer, wine, cigarettes, and candy.
 - On the second floor there was also a room, which was used for meetings of the Basic Party Organization (Podstawowa Organizacja Partyjna POP) and officer meetings. In addition, there were a poolroom, a ping-pong room, and two offices assigned to the mess supervisor, one for himself and one for his secretary.
- 17. Parade ground, measuring about 130 x 100 m. It was used for regimental formations, parades, guard mount, and drill, and as an assembly area during alerts.

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Legend to Annex C (cont'd)

- 18. Classroom Building. Externally, the building was identical to that described in Item 4. It contained about 35 to 40 classrooms, each equipped with appropriate training aids.
- 19. Subcaliber range, with two separate firing lanes. At one end of each lane there was a T-54 tank, dug in so that its turret was at ground level. Each tank had a subcaliber weapon (caliber unknown) mounted on it which fired at a fixed target. Both lanes had lateral butts of earth about 3 m above ground level. The targets were situated about 3 m below ground level; the butt behind them was earth, supported by a brick wall, which rose to 5 m above ground level.
- 20. POL storage and refueling point. POL items, including auxiliary gas drums for tanks, were stored in a brick, gray-plastered building about 20 x 10 x 6 m, with a flat tar-papered roof. There were several gas pumps (number unknown) near the building, and arrangements to fuel two tanks simultaneously. POL items (specific types unknown) were also stored in the cellar of the building.

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- 21. Gymnasium, gray 1-story building, 30 x 15 x 10 m, with a black tar-papered roof. It contained a basketball court and boxing ring, and was well provided with sports equipment such as horses, ladders, weights, and parallel bars.
- 22. Tank park storage buildings. Each building measured about 30 x 12 x 6 m and was large enough to store five or six tanks. The end walls were brick; each side wall consisted of three sets of folding doors. The buildings were used for tanks maintained in a conservation status.
- 23. Tank and vehicle repair shop. The building was about 120 m long, of red brick with a tar-papered roof. It contained excellent equipment, consisting of various types of lathes, milling machines, shapers, tool grinders and drilling machines used in reconditioning tanks. Section a of the building was about 12 m wide and 7 m high; it contained an office for the officer in charge of the repair shop, a tool issue room, and a separate section used as a radio repair shop. Section b was about 12 x 30 x 10 m; it had a 10-ton crane running across the width of the building, lathes, welding equipment, and a metal press. Section c was about 15 m wide, and 7 m high; it had a 3-ton crane running along its length and contained the machines mentioned above.

The permanent work force consisted of about 3 officers, 40 EM, and 10 civilians. In addition, there were about 100 reservists especially selected on the basis of their civilian employment, who were assigned to operate the machines and assist where possible. The reserve force was kept continually throughout the year despite the periodical turnover and the stress on medical student training between 1 July and 15 August. (See paragraph 5d.)

- 24. Foundry, a red-brick building measuring about 18 x 8 x 6 m, type of roof unrecalled. At one end there was a smokestack about 20 m high. Light tank parts such as pistons were prefabricated by about 20 civilians supervised by an officer. Special molds were made when required, and stored with the many already on hand.
- 25. Athletic Field, about 150 x 90 m, girded by a fence. There was a gravel track around its perimeter, and at the northern end a volleyball court and a basket-ball court.
- 26. Dressing Room for athletes participating in scheduled sports events. The building was red brick and measured about 10 x 6 x 3 m. It contained three or four showers, a toilet, a few benches, and a small room used by the referees. Clothing was hung on hooks around the wall.

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Legend to Annex C (cont'd)

- 27. Officers' Casino, a 2-story brick building covered with gray stucco. It was about 30 x 10 x 8 m and had a glass-enclosed patio about 20 m wide. Inside there was a permanent theater with about 120 seats, that served EM as well as officers. There were also a billiard room, TV room, dance hall, library, buffet, and an office for the club officer.
- 28. Wooden Fence and Hedge. A gray-white wooden fence with pickets 1 m x 8 cm set about 8 cm apart stood in front of a hedge about 2 m high.
- 29. Chemical factory. Across ulica Sowinskiego opposite the northwest corner of the area there were two buildings similar to the barracks in the casern. They formerly belonged to the casern but sometime before 1948 were converted to a chemical factory, the Gliwice Sulfuric Acid Factory (Gliwicka Fabryka Kwasu Siarkowego), renamed the Chemical Reagent Factory (Fabryka Odczynnikow Chemicznych) about 1952. On the factory grounds there was a 5-year chemical school (technikum chemiczne) with about 300 students.

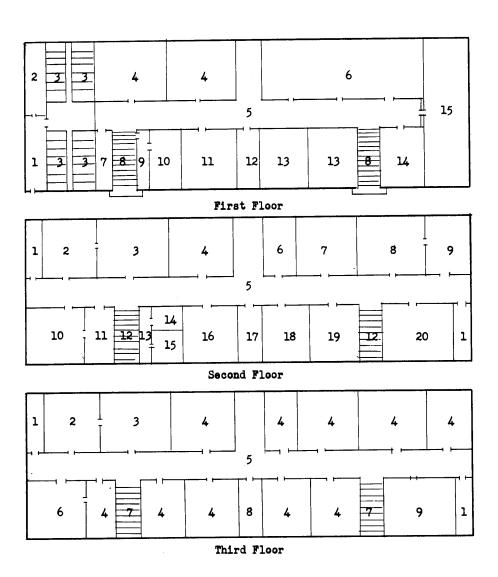
often saw officers in the area; they did not belong to the 15th Tank Train-50X1-HUM

30. Officer apartments and commissary. The apartments and commissary were in a 2-story red brick building, about 15 x 8 x 8 m, with white stucco on its front side. On the first floor there were several apartments and a commissary serving families of officers and noncommissioned officers; the second floor contained only apartments. Only officers and their families lived in the building.

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Annex C-1

LAYOUT SKETCH OF THE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING (Item 4 Annex C)



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Legend to Annex C-1

First Floor

- 1. Regimental duty officer's office. Besides the duty officer there were an officer assistant and a runner in the office, all on duty 24 hours a day.
- 2. Charge of quarters' office. A noncommissioned charge of quarters was on duty from about 2300 to 0500 hours daily. The room contained cots for the duty officer, his assistant, and the runner. All sidearms issued to the regimental officers were kept in a locked cabinet, to which the duty officer or his assistant kept the keys.
- 3. Retention cells, about 30 individual cells, each about 2 x 1 x 2 m, for soldiers placed under arrest for periods up to 20 days.
- 4. Quartermaster office.
- 5. Corridor. Twelve arms racks, each capable of holding about 12 rifles, but all empty, were built into the walls.
- 6. Lecture Hall
- 7. Switchboard. There were two operators on duty 24 hours a day.
- 8. Stairway:
- 9. Meat store.waiting room.
- 10. Meat store. Officers and career noncommissioned officers bought all types of meats from the store. Although there was a shortage of meats in the city at times, the store always had adequate stocks on hand.
- 11. Guard room, where guards not on duty could rest. There were usually about 12 soldiers in it.
- 12. Washroom. Two stone troughs ran the length of both sides of the room with about 10 faucets per trough.
- 13. Instructors' offices. The two sections were composed of about four offices used by the instructors.

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- 14. Personnel files office. First Lieutenant JUREK, (fnu), maintained files which he used for investigative purposes.
- 15. Restricted area. the mobilization records were kept there. The entrance from the hallway had a steel door, protected by iron bars, vertically spanning the hallway.

Second Floor

- 1. Latrine
- 2. Personnel director's office
- 3. Personnel Section
- 4. Chief of staff's office
- 5. Corridor. There were arms racks in the walls, similar to those described in Item 5, first floor.
- 6. Deputy for political affairs office

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Legend to Annex C-1 (cont'd)

- 7. Personnel Section
- 8. Conference room, mainly used for political lectures.
- 9. Office of the secretary of the Basic Party Organization
- 10. Regimental commander's office
- 11. Secretariat
- 12. Stairway
- 13. Charge of quarters. A soldier and a runner were on duty there during office hours; after duty hours there was an armed guard on duty.
- 14. Rest room. The charge of quarters and runner relaxed there when they had nothing to do.
- 15. Classified Message Center. In addition to logging incoming and outgoing classified correspondence, the center filed classified correspondence, and all maps.
- 16. Typing pool
- 17. Washroom
- 18. Office of the deputy for technical matters
- 19. Office of the deputy for training matters
- 20. Office of the transportation officer

Third Floor

- 1. Latrine
- 2. Cashier's cage
- 3. Finance office
- 4. Unrecalled offices, occupied by technical officers and instructors
- 5. Corridor. Arms racks in the walls were the same as those described in Item 5, first floor.
- 6. Drafting room
- 7. Stairway
- 8. Washroom

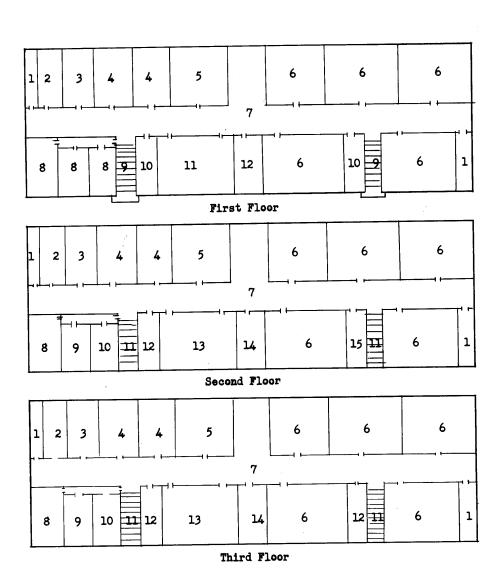
Communications center.				
which had speakers in	the battalion da	ay rooms and on	posts throughout	the regi-
mental area.				50X1-HUN

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Annex G-2

LAYOUT SKETCH OF 1ST BATTALION (ITEM 5 ANNEX C) BUILDING



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Legend to Annex C-2

First Floor

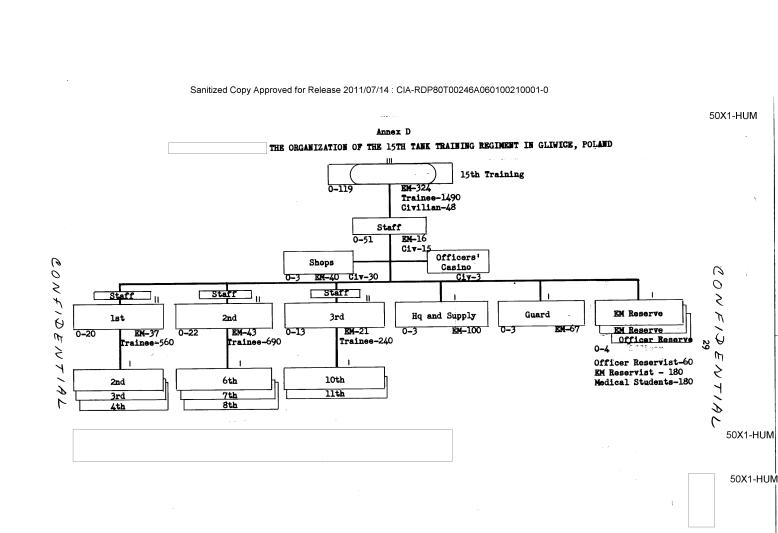
- 1. Latrine
- 2. Company supply room
- 3. Storage room, containing winter overcoats belonging to the EM.
- 4. Weapons cleaning room
- 5. Arms room. All small arms issued to EM in the battalion, small arms alert ammunition and F-1 and RG-42 hand grenades were stored there. did not 50X1-HUM know how much alert ammunition was kept on hand or when it was actually issued. The room was locked; the key was in the possession of the duty nencommissioned officer.
- 6. EM sleeping quarters
- 7. Corridor
- 8. Training aids workshops
- 9. Stairway
- 10. Squad leaders' quarters
- 11. Company dayroom
- 12. Washroom

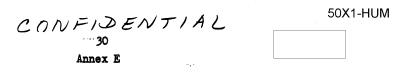
Second Floor

- 1. to 7. Same as the first floor.
- 8. Office of the deputy for political affairs
- 9. Office of the battalion commander
- 10. Office of the chief of staff
- 11. Stairway
- 12. Duty officer's sleeping quarters
- 13. Battalion dayroom
- 14. Washroom
- 15. Senior noncommissioned officers' quarters

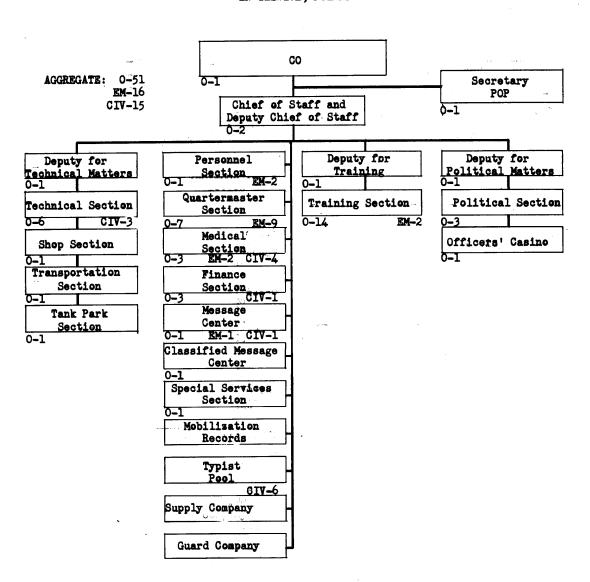
Third Floor

- 1. to 7. Same as for the first floor.
- 12. Squad leaders' quarters
- 8. First sergeant's quarters
- 13. Company dayroom
- 9. Platoon commanders' quarters
- 14. Washroom
- 10. Company commander's quarters
- 11. Stairway





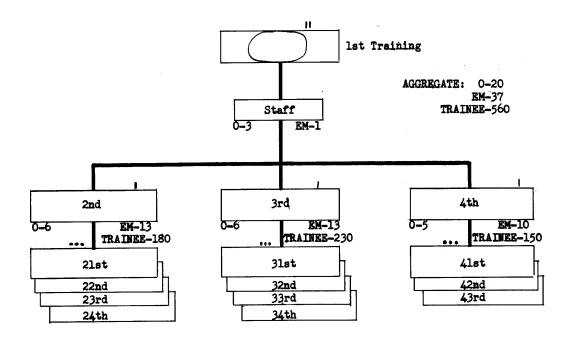
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF OF THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT
IN GLIWICE, POLAND
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Annex F

ORGANIZATION OF THE 1ST BATTALION OF THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND



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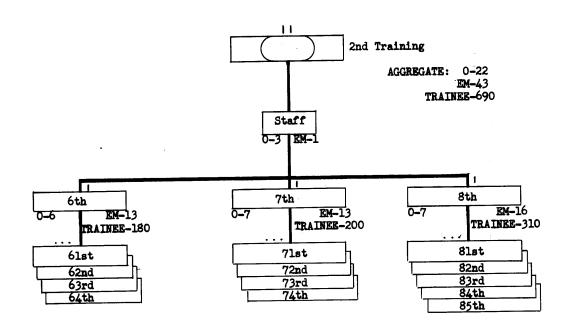
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Annex G

ORGANIZATION OF THE 2ND BATTALION OF THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND

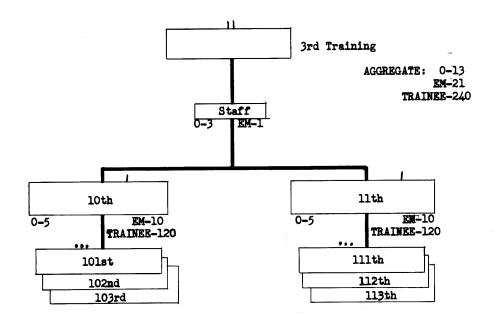


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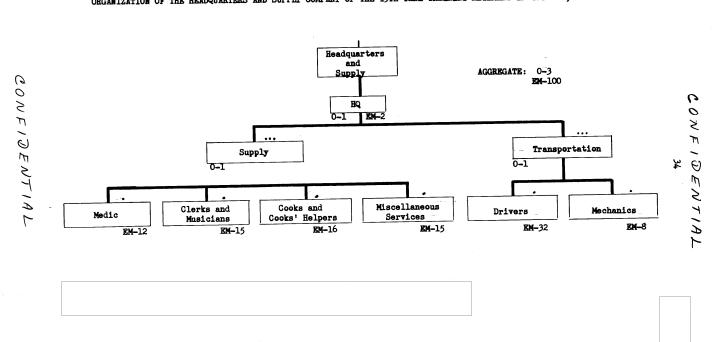
Annex H

ORGANIZATION OF THE 3RD BATTALION OF THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND



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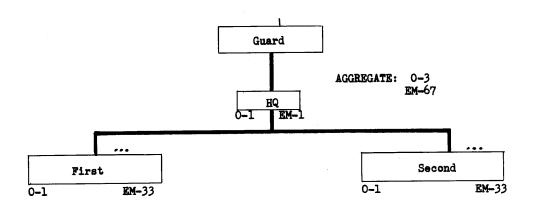
Annex I
ORGANIZATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPLY COMPANY OF THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND



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Annex J

ORGANIZATION OF THE GUARD COMPANY OF THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND

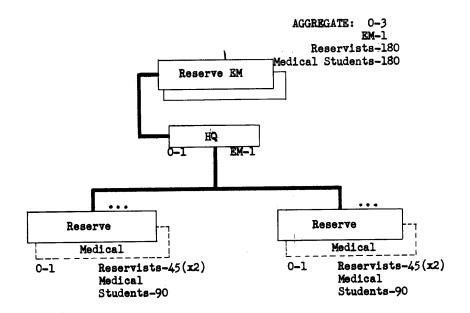


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Annex K

ORGANIZATION OF THE TWO RESERVE COMPANIES SUBORDINATE TO THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND

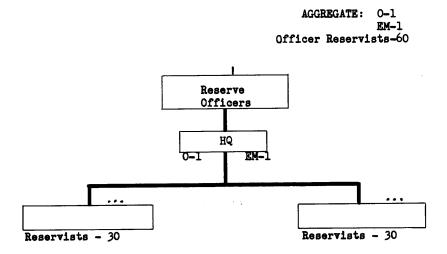


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Annex L

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICER RESERVE COMPANY SUBORDINATE TO THE 15TH TANK TRAILING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND



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Annex M

PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF THE STAFF AND SUBORDINATE UNITS IN THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIVICE, POLAND

Title	Actual Strength	Actual Grades
Regiment	al Staff	
Command Group		
Commander	1	Colonel
Chief of Staff	ī	Major
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	Captain
Deputy for Technical Matters	1	Lt Colonel
Deputy for Training Matters	ï	Lt Colonel
Deputy for Political Matters	_ 1	Lt Colonel
Training Section		
Senior Instructor	2	Captain
Instructor	2	l Captain, l Lieutenant
Signal Training Officer	2	1 Captain, 1 2nd Lt
Chemical Training Officer	2	1 Major, 1 M/Sergeant
Artillery Training Officer	3	2: Gaptains,
Engineer Training Officer	3	2 Captains, 1 M/Sergeant
Physical Training Officer	1	Captain
Antiaircraft Defense Training Officer	i	1st Lieutenant
Technical Section		
Senior Instructor	1	Major
Instructor	2	2 First Lieu- tenants
Supply Officer	1	First Lieutenant
Draftsman	4	l Captain, 3 divilians
Transportation Officer	1	First Lieutenant
POL Officer	1	Second Lieu- tenant

50X1-HUM CONFIDENTIAL Annex M (cont'd) 1 Shop Director Major (or Captain) 1 Captain Tank Park Director Political Section Senior Instructor 1 Captain Major Lecturer (Lektor) 1 1 First Lieu-Instructor tenant First Lieu-1 Casino Director tenant First Lieu-Secretary of the Basic Party Organization 1 tenant Personnel Section 1 Captain Personnel Director 1 Sergeant Records Clerk 1 Private Clerk Quartermaster Section Chief Quartermaster (Kwatermistrz) Unrecalled Supply Officer First Lieu-2 tenants 1 Clothing Supply Officer Captain 2 (or 3) 1 M/Sergeant, Warehouseman 2 Sergeants Planning Officer 1 First Lieutenants 1 Captain Food Service Officer Noncommissioned Mess Chief 3 Officers 2 (or 3) Privates Clerk Bandmaster First Lieu-**∵tenant** Medical Section Doctor Captains Dentist First Lieutenant 1 Staff Sergeant, Feldsher 1 Sergeant CONFIDENTIAL

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Annex M (cont'd)

	Annex M (cont.d)	· -
Aidman	Unknown	Unknown
Nurse	4	Civilians
Finance Section		
Chief	1	Captain
Finance Officer	2	1 First Lieu- tenant, 1 Second Lieu- tenant
Cashier (female)	1	Civilian
Message Center		
Chief	1	First Lieu- tenant
Runner	1	Private
Secretary (female)	1	Civilian
Classified Message Center		
Chief	1	First Lieu- tenant
Special Services Section		
Special Services Officer	1	First Lieu- tenant
Typist Pool		
Chief (female)	1	Civilian
Typist (female)	5	Civilians
	Subordinate Units	
1st Battalion		
Steff		
Commander	1	Major
Chief of Staff	1	Captain
Deputy for Political Matter	s 1	Major
Clerk	1	Private First Class
2nd Company		
Gompany Headquarters		
Commander	1	Captain

CO	NFIDENTIAL 41	50X1-HUM - ·
Ar	nex M (cont'd)	
Technician	1	Captain
First Sergeant	1	Unrecalled
Platoons		
Commander	. 4	First or Second Lieu- tenants
Squad Leader	12	All Corporals
Trainee		
21st Platoon	50	Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates
22nd Plateon	40	n
23rd Platoon	40	11
24th Platoon	50	
3rd Company		
Company Headquarters		
Commander	1	Captain
Technician	1	First Lieu- tenant
First Sergeant	1	Unrecalled
Platoons		
Commander	1	First or Second Lieutenant:
Squad Leader	12	All Corporals
Trainee		
31st Platoon	50	Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates
32nd Platoon	80	11
33rd Platoon	50	
34th Platoon	50	n

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Annex M (cont'd)

	Annex M (cont'd)	
4th Company		
Company Headquarters		
Commander	1	Captain
Technician	1	First Lieutenant
First Sergeant	1	Unrecalled
<u>Platoons</u>		
Commander	3	First of Second Lieutenants
Squad Leader	9	All Corporals
Trainee		
41st Platoon	50	Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates
42nd Platoon	50	Ħ
43rd Platoon	50	, 11
2nd Battalion		
Staff		
Commander	1	Major
Chief of Staff	1	Captain
Deputy for Political Matter	s 1	Major
Clerk	1	Private First Class
6th Company		
Company Headquarters		
${\tt Commander}$	1	Captain
Technician	1	First Lieutenant
First Sergeant	1	Unrecalled
<u>Platoons</u>		
Commander	4	First or Second Lieu- tenant
Squad Leader	12	All Corporals

50X1-HUM CONFIDENTIAL Annex M (cont'd) Trainee 61st Platoon 40 Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates 62nd Platoon 40 63rd Platoon 50 64th Platoon 50 7th Company Company Headquarters Captain 1 Commander Technician 1 Second Lieutenant First Sergeant 1 Master Sergeant **Platoons** Commander First or Second 4 Lieutenants Squad Leader 12 All Corporals Trainee 71st Platoon 40 Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates 80 72nd Platoon 73rd Platoon 40 74th Platoon 40 8th Company Company Headquarters 1 Captain Commander Second Lieu-Technician 1 tenant First Sergeant 1 Unrecalled **Platoons** Commander 5 First or Second Lieutenants CONFIDENTIAL

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	44	
Annex M	(cont'd)	
Squad Leader	15	All Corporals
Trainee		
81st Platoon	40	Five Percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates
82nd Platoon	85	н
83rd Platoon	50	. п
84th Platoon	85	п
85th Platoon	50	п
3rd Battalion		
<u>Staff</u>		
Commander	1	Major
Chief of Staff	1	Captain
Deputy for Political Matters	1	Captain
Clerk	1	Private First Class
10th Company		
Company Headquarters		
Commander	1	First Lieu- tenant
Technician	1	Second Lieutenant
First Sergeant	1	Unrecalled
<u>Platoons</u>		
Commander	3	First or Second Lieutenants
Squad Leader	9	All Corporals
Trainee		
101st Platoon	40	Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates
102nd Platoon	40	Ħ
103rd Platoon	40	н
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	CON	NFIDENTIAL 45	50X1-HUM
		nex M (cont'd)	
	11th Company		
	Company Headquarters		
	Commander	1	Unrecalled
	Technician	1	Second Lieu- tenant
	First Sergeant	1	Unrecalled
	Platoons		
	Commander	3	First or Second Lieutenants
	Squad Leader	9	All Corporals
	Trainee		
	lllth Platoon	40	Five percent Private First Class, the remainder Privates
	112th Platoon	40	n
	113th Platoon	40	n
NOT	E:		
1.	and four were second lieutenants.	ree battalions, four were	
	in this slot.	on carrow to: emo brado e	50X1-HUM
2.	The TOE called for the grade of mas but the actual grades ranged from s	ter sergeant in the first ergeant to master sergean	sergeant slot, tt. 50X1-HUM
3.		st or second lieutenants. The TOE called for a first	lieutement in
	this slot.		50X1-HUM
4.	Each squad numbered from 12 to 15 m leader was responsible for more that trainees showed leadership qualitie made squad leaders. The number of the number of students assigned to three cadre squad leaders.	m one squad until such ti s, in which case they wer squads in a platoon varie	me as some of the e promoted and d. depending on
			50X1-HUM

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Annex N

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EQUIPMENT ON	HAND	TN	THE	1571	TANK	TRATMITMO	RECTMENT	TM	CT TUTOR	DOT AND	
					· P TANKER		THE CATAMAT	-	CTTATOD.	PULMBU	

		Munic	Parracks area	Suring training	Numbers on	vation status	Total in	STRENT
1	. Medium Tank T-34(76)	10	10	20	0		Unk	
2	. Medium Tank T-34(85)	25	5	30	20		Unk	
3.	. Medium Tank T-44	6	4	10	6		Unk	
4.	Amphibious Tank PT-76	12	4	16	12		36	
5.	Medium Tank T-54	12	4	16	12		Unk	
6.	Assault Gun SU-85	3	1	4	3		Unk	
7.	Assault Gun JSU-152	3	1	4	3		Unk	
8.	Assault Gun (caliber between 85 and 152)	3	1	4	3		Unk	
9.	Tank Recovery Vehicle T-34 Chassis	2	2	4	0		Unk	
10.	Tank Recovery Vehicle T-34 Chassis, with boom	2	0	2	0		Unk	
11.	ZSU-57-2	3	1	4	3.5		Unk	
12.	14.5-mm Heavy Machine- gun ZPU-2	2	0	2	2		Unk	
13.	14.5-mm Heavy Machine- gun ZPU-4	2	0	2	2		Unk	
14.	7.62 Tokarev Pistol M1933 (TT)	160	0	160	0		160	
15.	7.62 Pistol M52	240	0	240	0	Tana,	240	

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	Annex N (cont'd)										
		Number in Barracks	Number in driving train	Total	Mumber on Conservation			Total in Paginent	,/		
16.	7.62 KBK 43	300	: 10	300	Unk			300			
17.	7.62 Submachine- gun M43/52	1300	0	1300	Unk			1300			
18.	7.62 Shpagin Submachine- gun M1941 (PPSh)	100	0	100	Unk			100			
19.	7.62 PMK	350	0	350	Unk			350	ļ		
20.	Heavy Machinegun, caliber unknown	2	0	2	0			2			
21.	7.62 Degtyarev	10	0	10	10			Unk			
22.	F-1 Defensive Hand Grenade	250	0	250	NA			250	ļ		
23.	RG-42 Hand Grenade	500	O.	500	NA.	-		500			
24.	Sports Rifle KBKS	10	0	10	0			10			
25.	Sports Pistol	4	0	4	0			4			
26.	Motorcycle M-72	4	0	4	0		1	4	İ		
27.	Motorcycle, M-72: with sidecar	2	0	2	0			20			
28.	Motorcycle, Junak	4	0	4	0			4			
29.	Warszawa M-20 Sedan 5 passenger	1	0	1	0			1			
30.	Truck 4 x 2, Lublin 51	10	0	10	O ,						

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				48				
		Number in barracks ar	Winder in driving the training	N (con	Rimber on	status status	Total in	tue
31.	GAZ-67B	4	1	5	0		Unkk	
32.	GAZ-69	4	0	4	4		Unk	
33.	GAZ-69A	4	0	4	44.		Unk	
34.	ZIS-150	4	0	4	0		Unk	
35.	ZIS-151	6	0	6	6		Unk	
36.	Flatbed Tank Recovery Trailer	2	0	2	0		Unk	
37.	Trailer, about 3½ ton, for ZIS-150	8	0	8	0		Unk	
38.	Trailer, about 2 ton, for GAZ-51	6	0	6	0		Unk	
39.	Ambulance, type and unknown	3	0	3	0		Unk	
40.	Gas Truck, ZIS-150 about 6500 liter	3	1	4	0		Unk	
41.	Field Shop Trucks, ZIS-151	4	4	8	4		Unk	
42.	Field Shop Truck, GAZ-51	2	2	4	2		Unk	
43.	Tool and Spare Parts Van, GAZ-51	1	1	2	1		Unk	
44.	GAZ-51 Prime Mover for field forge	1	1	2	1		Unk	
45.	GAZ-51 with a mounted generator, type unknown	1	1	2	1		Unk	

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	Annex N (cont'd)					8		
		Number in barracks	Number in driver	Total	Number on conserva-	tatus	Total in regiment	
46.	Switchboard, truck mounted	1	00	1	1		Unk	
47.	Field Kitchen	15	0	15	10		Unk	
48.	Field Forge	1	1	2	1		Unk	
49.	Air Compressor	4	0	4	2		Unk	
50.	Squad Tent, 5-pole	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk		Unk	
51.	Radiac Equipment	Туре	and amo	unt unki	nown			

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Annex 0

TYPICAL WEEKLY TRAINING SCHEDULE IN THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND

0545	Prereveille call of squad leaders
0600	Reveille
0605 - 0625	Physical exercise
0625 - 0640	Readying of quarters and personal hygiene
0640 - 0650	Morning inspection
0650 - 0725	Breakfast
0730 - 0750	Battalion formation
0805 - 0850	First training hour
0855 - 0940	Second training hour
0950 - 1035	Third training hour
1040 - 1125	Fourth training hour
1135 - 1220	Fifth training hour
1225 - 1310	Sixth training hour
1315 - 1400	Seventh training hour
1400 - 1500	Lunch
1500 - 1530	Break, at the disposition of the First Sergeant
1540 - 1625	First self-study hour
1630 - 1715	Second self-study hour
1720 - 1805	Third self-study hour
1810 - 1930	Supper
1930 - 2125	Dayroom activities
2130 - 2150	Retreat (apel wieczorny)
2200	Taps

Remarks (as shown on actual schedule)

- 1. A regimental formation will be held every Monday instead of the scheduled battalion formation.
- 2. Gas mask inspection will be held on each Thursday instead of the normal inspection. All personnel will wear the mask on this day until 1400 hours.
- Political lectures will be held during the first two school hours of Tuesday and Friday.
- 4. The first school hour of every Thursday will be devoted to current events.

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Annex 0 (cont'd)

- 5. Blankets will be shaken out each Saturday instead of having physical exercise. In place of the self-study during the afternoon, personnel will be at the disposition of the First Sergeant for police call, exchange of personal clothing and bedding, and personal hygiene.
- 6. Reveille on Sunday will be at 0700 hours and there will be no physical training. Personnel will be free for the day, but they must remain in the regimental area.

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Annex P

TYPICAL LESSON PLAN USED IN THE 15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE, POLAND

I certify:

(Signature of officer)

Command Post location and date

Typed name of certifier

Title of certifier

Conspectus

for the Gonduct of Chemical Training

Subject: Individual chemical equipment

<u>Instruction Aim</u>: To acquaint each trainee with the components of the L-1 chemical equipment.

<u>Training Aids</u>: I-l clothing, sketches of clothing components, gas mask, and lesson plan.

Duration of Lecture: 45 minutes, one school hour

 Check the presence and appearance of the trainees and ask key questions based on the last lecture.

10 minutes

- 1) What are the basic components of the gas mask?
- 2) What are the components of the face piece of the gas mask?
- 3) How is the mask carried and how is it donned at the command: Gas?

II. Lecture:

 Check to see that each trainee has a gas mask and L-1 clothing. New combat techniques - the momentary possibility of an atomic explosion.

5 minutes

2) Components of the L-1:

15 minutes

- a) gas mask
- b) protective stockings
- c) protective gloves
- d) protective cover (narzutka)

Show the equipment and using the charts show how it is put on. Put it on yourself, then have two trainees put it on in front of the class.

 Conservation of the L-l after use in training, where and how it is carried in battle including members of the armored forces. 10 minutes

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Annex P (cont'd)

Action to be taken after crossing a contaminated area in the L-1 clothing - exchange the mask at a decontamination point, and turn in the clothing for replacement items.

 Repetition of key points and summary. Answer all questions.

5 minutes

Total

45 minutes

I presented the above conspectus on the basis of MON field manual 67A/14, dated 1959.

(signature)

Printed name and grade

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Annex Q

SUBJECTS TAUGHT DURING THE 9-MONTH TRAINING CYCLE IN THE

15TH TANK TRAINING REGIMENT IN GLIWICE POLAND

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- I. Close Order Drill: Total hours: 120
 - 1) Basic formation in ranks and march column
 - 2) Forming a column of four files
 - 3) Individual close order drill with and without sidearm
 - 4) Step route, parade, in column, double time
 - 5) Basis of giving honors in place, during the march to whom, when, and how
 - 6) Squad, platoon, and company close order drill, with and without arms
 - 7) Basic means of reporting, accepting and carrying out orders
 - 8) Principles of giving commands
 - 9) Group close order drill four to ten persons

Remarks: Lesson plans may executing close order drill were based on drill regulations, and approved by the company commander. The platoon commanders, assisted by the squad leaders, conducted the close order drill.

II. Political Education

- Military service in the Polish People's Army (Ludowe Wojsko Polskie) (LWP) an honor for every young citizen
- 2) The LWP protected the interests of the working class, cities, and villages.
- 3) Armed forces the pride of the army
- 4) The oath and its substance
- 5) Brotherhood with the Red Army
- 6) The Warsaw Pact and its significance
- 7) The USSR its economic and military significance
- 8) Democratic republics
- 9) NATO and other military pacts sponsored by the USA
- 10) The United States, the main imperialistic country
- 11) Other Western countries
- 12) Retaliatory movement in the NRF, the battle with spies
- 13) The freedom movement in colonial countries
- 14) The meaning of India and the United Arab Republic
- 15) Great China

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Annex Q (cont'd)

- 16) Racial discrimination in South Africa, the United States, and other countries
- 17) The problem of Algeria and France
- 18) The origin of Poland Mieszko I
- 19) The war between Boleslaw Chrobry and the Germans
- 20) The battle at Psie Pole in 1241
- 21) Boleslaw Krzywousty, Wladyslaw Lokietko
- 22) Kazimieszywielki 🍇 the establishment of Jagiellonski University
- 23) Battles with the Order of the Cross up to the battle at Grunwald in 1410
- 24) The period of regeneration in Poland and Europe Copernicus (Kopernik), Columbus, Magellan, Gutenberg, da Vinci, and others
- 25) The times of Zymmunt August and Stefan Batory
- 26) Polish partitions
- 27) The insurrection in 1769; Kosciuszko
- 28) Napoleonic era
- 29) The insurrection in 1830 role played by Mickiewicz
- 30) The great French revolution in 1789
- 31) Spring of nations in 1848 Poland's participation under the motto: For Your and Our Freedom
- 32) The origin of the First International, Marx and Engels
- 33) The origin of the proletariat and the Social-Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland and of Lithuania (Socjal-Demokracja Krolestwa Polskiego i Litwy)(SDKPiL) in Poland
- 34) The origin of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in the USSR in 1905
- 35) The First World War, 1914-1918, and Poland's participation in it the Great October Revolution
- 36) The period between wars, 1918-1939; the origin of the Communist Party of Poland (Komunistyczna Partia Polski) (KPP).
- 37) Erroneous Polish political concepts with respect to the USSR
- 38) The battle of the KPP in the liberation of the Polish classes
- 39) Hitler's invasion of Poland only the USSR gave aid. Western alliances existed without action.
- 40) Hitler's invasion of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia, and Greece
- 41) 1941 the German war with the USSR, early German successes up to the battle for MOSCOW

50 Annex Q (contid)

50)	(1-l	ΗU	M

- 42) The battle fer STALINGRAD turning point of World War II
- 43) The origin of the Union of Polish Patriots (Zwiazek Patriatow Polskich) (ZPP) in the USSR
- 44) The origin of the Polish Workers' Party (Polska Partia Robotnicza) (PPR) in occupied Poland, which immediately organized and conducted warfare against the army of occupation
- 45) The origin of the 1st Infantry Division i/m Tadeusz Kosciuszko in SIEICE NAD OKA
- 46) Baptism in battle of the 1st Infantry Division at LENINO in October 1943
- 47) The origin of the 2nd Infantry Division i/n J. Dabrowski, the 3rd Division i/n R. Traugut, an artillery unit i/n J. Bem, an armored unit i/n Bohaterow Westerplatte, and a battalion of women i/n Emilii Plater, and others
- 48) The origin of the 1st Army of the reborn Polish forces under the command of Lieutenant General BERLING
- 49) General Karol SWIERCZEWSKI, organizer of the 2nd Army
- 50) The great assistance of the USSR in organizing, training, and equipping Polish units
- 51) Battles conducted by the 1st and 2nd Armies of the LWP
- 52) The origin of partisans on Polish terrain, origin of the People's Guard (Gwardia Ludowa) (GL) battles conducted by the partisans against the army of occupation
- 53) Origin of the People's Council in Poland (Krajowej Rady Narodowej) (KRN) and its first decrees
- 54) Origin of the Polish Committee of National Liberation (Polski Komitet Wyzwolenia Narodowowege) (PKWN) and the issuance of the July Manifesto on 22 July 1944
- 55) Further victories of the Red Army and the reborn Polish Army liberation of Poland and the fall of BERLIN
- 56) Participation of Polish soldiers in other battle areas Tobruk, Monte Cassino, London, and others
- 57) Perfidious role of the Home (underground) Army (Armia Krajowa) (AK) in the battle with the army of occupation
- 58) Conferences at Potsdam and Yalta. Nonadherence by the United States, England, and France to agreements made at the conferences
- 59) Increase in the worker-peasant power in the country, the 3-year plan
- 60) Soldiers' battles with organized Western groups, the death of General SWIERCZEWSKI
- 61) First Party Congress origin of the Polish United Workers! (Communist)
 Party (Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza) (PZPR) in 1948
- 62) Praise of the new constitution its meaning for Poland
- 63) The 6-year plan and its results

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Annex Q (cont'd)

- 64) Second PZPR Congress and its decrees
- 65) Third PZPR Congress and its decrees
- 66) PZPR idealistic directorate of the entire nation
- 67) Current geographical location of Poland, more profitable; and historically substantiated western territories
- 68) Other subjects in addition to those listed above, presenting realistic problems, were always interjected: for example, the plenary sittings of the Central Committee of the PZPR and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the more important occurrences in the international arena, and once a week a discussion of actual current events.

Total hours: 240

Remarks:

- Lesson plans for conducting the lectures were based on manuals issued by the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces (Glowny Zarzad Polityczny Wojska Polskiego) (GZPWP) as well as political literature.
- Lesson plans were checked by the deputy for political matters of the battalion and the senior instructor of the regiment's political section.
- The lectures were primarily given by the company and platoon commanders.
- 4) For soldiers in their second year of service there was a separate program.

III. Small Arms Firing

- 1) History of firearms, from the bow to the rifle
- 2) Relation of the soldier to the weapon entrusted him
- 3) Description of wooden and metal parts and functions of the rifle
- 4) Timed disassembly and assembly of the rifle
- 5) Construction and component parts of the rifle
- 6) Rifle technical data
- 7) Construction of the 7.62-mm cartridge
- 8) Principles of aiming trajectory
- 9) Firing positions prone, kneeling, and standing; triangulation siting; firing the sports rifle
- 10) Practice firing No. 1 using live ammunition
- 11) Description, technical data, and functioning of the submachinegun
- 12) Assembly and disassembly of the submachinegun

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Annex Q (cont'd)

- 13) Cleaning and maintaining the piece after training and firing
- 14) Practice submachinegum firing with live ammunition using short and continuous bursts
- 15) Description, technical data, functioning, disassembly, and assembly of the pistol
- 16) Description and technical data of the F-1 and RG-42 hand grenades and others. Construction of the fuse.
- 17) Training in the field with dummy grenades
- 18) Orientation on small arms used by Western armies
- 19) Construction, functioning, and technical data of recoilless antitank rocket launchers
- 20) Practice firing No. 2 and No. 3 with live ammunition for the rifle and submachinegun

Total hours: 80

Remarks:

- Lesson plans were prepared on the basis of MON training manuals and other appropriate literature.
- 2) Training was conducted by the company and platoon commanders.
- Lesson plans for dry firing were checked by the company commanders, for live firing by the battalion chiefs of staff.

IV. Chemical Training

- 1) First World War, an example in use of gases for conducting inhuman warfare
- 2) Types of gases, their uses, and burn, choking, and lacrimating characteristics
- Basic means of protection against gas (wet handkerchief, earth's surface);
 going through the gas chamber
- 4) Gas mask types, components, effective duration, proper packing
- 5) Action after a gas attack, first aid after exposure to the various types of gases
- 6) Bacteriological warfare means, results, effectiveness
- 7) Means of mass extermination, thermonuclear weapons
- 8) History of the origin of the atom bomb and its initial use
- Types of atom bombs yields, blast, radiation, overpressures, effects of dazzle
- 10) Ground zero area and amount of damage
- 11) Means of protection from atomic attack; the best shelter is a tank.
- 12) L-1 clothing, the equipment possessed by the individual soldier

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Annex Q (cont'd)

- 13) Construction of atomic shelters for soldiers and tanks
- 14) Dosimeters and their functioning
- 15) Decontamination of equipment, supplies, and soldiers
- 16) Alarm for an atomic attack; means of designating contaminated areas
- 17) Best means for circumventing an atomic attack (continuous contact with the enemy)
- 18) The USSR is the greatest atomic power on earth.

Total hours: 40

Remarks:

- Lesson plans were prepared on the basis of MON training manuals and other instructional material; some were checked by the company commander, others by the training section.
- Lectures were conducted by the plateon commanders and officers from the regimental training section.

V. Engineer Training

- 1) Engineer equipment and its uses
- 2) Types of mines, their construction, means of laying, mine barriers, and mine detection
- Gonstruction of prone, kneeling, and standing foxholes and communication trenches
- 4) Digging in a tank to establish a firing point and in preparation for the attack
- 5) Camouflage materials for personnel and vehicles and their uses
- 6) Coordination in the use of armor with engineer units
- 7) Means of constructing tank barriers and traps
- 8) Means of constructing march routes for tanks taking advantage of trees, straw, and other materials in boggy areas
- 9) Use of hand grenades as a means of immobilizing tanks
- Description of special equipment such as the flame-thrower and shaped charge
- 11) Bridge construction, including a practical demonstration of crossing with tanks
- 12) Armored vehicles in the engineer service

Total hours: 40

Remarks:

1) Lesson plans were prepared on the basis of MON training manuals

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Annex Q (cont'd)

and instructional material; they were checked by the company commanders and, in some cases, by the regimental training section.

 Instruction was conducted by platoon commanders and officers from the regimental training section.

VI. Regulations

- Regulation for internal service understanding an order; accepting and carrying out an order; appearance of the soldier; the soldier's relationship with the inventory entrusted to him; the soldier's relationship with superiors, friends, and civilians; the relationship of the soldier toward military and civilian powers; his behavior in and outside the barracks; and officer ranks and enlisted grades
- 2) Garrison service regulations preparing for guard duty, importance of guard duty; guard mount; behavior during guard tour; guard orders; duties of the guard, corporal of the guard (rozprowadzajacego), commander of the guard, runner, charge of quarters, duty officer, and bugler (including his responsibility during alerts)
- 3) Disciplinary regulations who has the right to award and decorate, types of awards and decorations, types of punishments and duration of associated sentences, who has the right to punish, and who is subject to punishment

Total hours: 120

Remarks:

Lectures based on regulations were conducted without lesson plans by the platoon commanders and squad leaders.

VII. Physical Training

- Loosening gymnastics (used during morning calisthenics), forming for calisthenics, exercise commands, and calisthenics in 16 counts
- Leaping over horses and boxes, and the four basic figures on parallel bars and other gymnastic equipment
- 3) Timed rope climbing
- 4) Weight lifting
- 5) Timed running of the obstacle course
- 6) Passing of the physical fitness course to establish physical proficiency to include: 100-m run, broad jump, grenade toss or shotput toss, and swimming 50 m
- 7) Swimming instruction
- 8) Timed 3- and 10-km crosscountry march with full field equipment
- 9) Principles of certain games volleyball, basketball, soccer, and others

Total hours: 180

Remarks:

1) Lesson plans were prepared on the basis of the physical training plan;

Annex Q (cont'd)

they were checked by the company commander or the regimental physical training officer.

2) Physical exercises were conducted by the company and platoon commanders and the regimental physical training officer.

VIII. Terrain Recognition

- 1) Map understanding types and definition
- 2) Scales types and their uses
- 3) Description and use of the compass
- 4) Use of the protractor and rule
- 5) Determining direction by the sun; how to orient oneself by use of the sun and a watch, the stars, and certain trees in a forest
- 6) Memorization of topographic symbols
- 7) Map problems preparation of terrain sketches, map sections, and march
- 8) Azimuth definition and marches by azimuth during the day and at night, singly and in groups
- 9) Map problems in the field

Total hours: 60

Remarks:

- 1) Lesson plans were prepared on the basis of MON training manuals; they were checked by the company commander.
- 2) Instruction was conducted by the company and platoon commanders.

IX. Armored Tactics

- 1) The mission of each gunner during war
- 2) Types of combat action attack, defense, contact
- 3) Tanker's mission during the attack, the tank as fire power in support of the infantry, the tank as a means of transporting the infantry
- 4) Mission when supporting other arms; cooperation with them
- 5) Mission while in armor grouping
- 6) Mission during combat various maneuvers
- 7) Preparation for carrying out an order; studying the order
- 8) The tank as a means of reconnaissance
- 9) The various branches of service; cooperation with them
- 10) Field training in company, battalion, and regimental level maneuvers, each trainee performing the function he had been taught

Total hours: 120

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Annex Q (cont'd)

Remarks:

- The lectures were conducted by platoon commanders, most of them in the classroom, and by company commanders, battalion commanders and their staffs, and officers assigned to the regimental training section.
- 22) The operations order for maneuver-type training was checked by the regimental commander or his deputy for training matters.

I. Construction of Armored Vehicles

- 1) Background on the origin of the tank
- Types of tanks and armored vehicles on the TOE of the 15th Tank Training Regiment
- 3) Tank characteristics, their technical data and basic components
- 4) Engine functioning, its defects and most frequent failures
- 5) Tank electrical circuit components, functioning, failures
- 6) Types of fuel and greases used in armored vehicles
- 7) Fuel system, usage rates of fuel
- 8) Tank armament types, calibers, rates of fire
- 9) Tank communications system
- 10) Short discourse on armor characteristics and the metals used in tanks
- 11) Construction of the clutch, its functioning and components, and tools required for adjustment and repair
- 12) Description of all the remaining components used in tanks and armored vehicles

Total hours: 220

Remarks:

Training was conducted by the platoon commanders and company technicians.

XI. Repair and Maintenance of Armored Vehicles

- 1) Maintenance of tank after training
- Maintenance of tank after trial tests and its inclusion in combat-ready equipment or retention in a conservation status
- 3) Preparing a tank for inspection
- 4) Most frequently found operational faults in tanks and action to be taken for rectifying them
- 5) Repair equipment and its proper use
- 6) Types of repairs and inspections

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Annex Q (cont'd)

- 7) Practical work in the tank repair shop and the foundry
- 8) Organization and use of field repair shops components and tools
- 9) Tank recovery
- 10) Disassembly and assembly of undercarriage components

Total hours: 120

Remarks:

Training was conducted by company technicians, officers from the regimental technical section, and certain platoon commanders.

XII. Driver Training

- 1) Steering system in armored vehicles
- 2) Dry driver training in classroom using a mechanical steering apparatus
- 3) Actual driving on flat and uneven ground and on city street
- 4) Night driving
- 5) Driving under battlefield conditions
- 6) Convoy driving
- 7) Driving during river-orossing operation
- 8) Rail carrier equipment for tank column transportation

Total hours: 150

Remarks:

- Lesson plans for driver training were prepared on the basis of the selection of the regimental instructional plan pertaining to driver training, and on MON instructional material pertaining to armored vehicle operation.
- 2) Training was conducted by company and platoon commanders, company technicians, and officers of the regimental technical section.

XIII. KCommunications

- 1) Communications theory and principles
- 2) Morse code
- 3) Types of radios on the TOE of the 15th Tank Training Regiment
- 4) Radio components
- 5) Practical training in classroom, barracks, field, and in vehicles

Total hours: 50

Remarks:

1) Lesson plans were checked by the communications officer.

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Annex Q (cont'd)

2) Training was conducted by platoon commanders, the communications officer, and officers from the regimental training section.

XIV. Artillery Training

- 1) Artillery types of weapons in the 15th Tank Training Regiment
- Operation and construction of artillery and grenades on the TOE; principles of aiming, loading, and firing; characteristics of artillery; and artillery geometry
- 3) Firing from a tank tank group firing, and subcaliber firing
- 4) Range firing and firing during maneuvers in place and while in motion toward standing and moving targets

Total hours: 120

Remarks:

Theoretical instruction was conducted by platoon commanders and officers from the regimental training section. Practical work was under the direct supervision of the battalion commanders and their staffs, assisted by the officers from the training section.