HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

TRANSLATION NO.: I-1979

ID NO.: [redacted]

REQUESTER: Eastern European Br, Eurasian Div, OACSI

CONTROL NO.:

DATE COMPLETED: SEP 14 1962

LANGUAGE: German

GEOGRAPHIC AREA (If different from place of publication): Hungary

ENGLISH TITLE OF TRANSLATION:
1. Motorized Infantry.Barracks at Debrecen
2. Munitions Depot at Etyek (Soviet use)

PAGE NUMBERS TRANSLATED FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENT:
1. 5-7
2. 1-6

FOREIGN TITLE OF TRANSLATION:
1. Mot.Infanterie. Kaserne in Debrecen
2. --------

AUTHOR(S):

FOREIGN TITLE OF DOCUMENT (Complete only if different from title of translation):

PUBLISHER:

DATE AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

50X1-HUM

TRANSLATION

PAVILON - Motorized Infantry. Barracks in Debrecen

F. served here from 3 January 1960 to 10 April 1960.

The aforementioned post existed for more than thirty years and, after 1945, was renovated and fitted up for its present purpose.

Object 1) Three-story brick building, appr. 60 X 12 meters, was fitted up as headquarters building.

Object 2) One-story brick building, appr. 20 X 12 m, served as quarters for guard detail.

Object 3) One-story brick building, appr. 40 X 10 m, was fitted up as enlisted quarters.

Object 4) Three-story brick building, appr. 50 X 40 m, served as enlisted quarters.

Object 5) One-story brick building, appr. 30 X 12 m, was fitted up as a day room.

Object 6) Three-story brick building, appr. 60 X 15 m, served as enlisted quarters.

Object 7) Two-story brick building, appr. 30 X 30 m, enlisted detention barracks and post-guard quarters.

Object 8) One-story brick building, appr. 50 X 15 m, served as enlisted quarters, clothing and material storage depot.

SECRET

Object 9) One-story concrete building, appr. 90 X 25 m, was fitted up as a gymnasium and athletic hall.

Object 10) One-story brick building, appr. 80 X 20 m, served as armory, clothing and material storage depot.

Object 11) One-story brick building, appr. 30 X 25 m, was fitted up as a hot-shower room.

Object 12) One-story brick building, appr. 80 X 50 m, served as kitchen, dining hall and canteen.

Object 13) One-story brick building, appr. 15 X 10 m, was fitted up as gas chamber for practice purposes.

The entire barracks installation is surrounded by a single row of barbed wire, 2.5 m high, and is located on the northern rim of the city of Debrecen.

A total of appr. 1,200 soldiers was stationed at the post. The designation was the IIIrd Motorized Infantry Battalion.

The post commander's name is

NAGY, Karoly, Infantry Captain, born appr. 1920, appr. 185 cm tall, longish face, brown hair, powerful build.

The battalion commander is

SZABO, Josef, Infantry Major, born appr. 1925, appr. 180 cm tall, round face, brown hair, powerful build.

The following companies belong to the battalion:

Ist Company - machine-gun company

Further details not known.

IInd Company - signal company

Further details not known.

IIIrd Company - Vth Company - infantry companies, motorized.

Further details not known.

1 Antitank platoon with two guns.

Further details not known.

2 Mortar platoons with the following platoon commanders:

NAGY, Benjamin, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1932, appr. 168 cm tall, longish face, brown hair, slender build.

CICO, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1929, appr. 165 cm tall, oval face, black hair, powerful build.

First sergeant of this unit was:

DELCEG, infantry master sergeant, born appr. 1915, appr. 170 cm tall, round face, brown hair, powerful build.

The two mortar platoons consisted of 40 soldiers; allotted to them, per platoon, were three mortars, caliber 82 mm, Hungarian-made, total weight 56.5 kg, range (zone of fire) 70 m to 3,040 m, Model 1937. As all mortars, this type, too, consisted of three parts: smooth barrel, ground plate, bipod with sighting mechanism. Additionally, there was a special device for firing illumination, smoke and propaganda (!) shells.

The mortars were carried into terrain for exercises.

Gunner 1 ..... with ground plate ..... 17 kg

Gunner 2 ..... with barrel ..... 19 kg

Gunner 3 ..... with bipod ..... 20 kg

Optical sighting mechanism carried by mortar commander ..... 0.5 kg.

Each platoon had at its disposal a K-300 personnel carrier, Hungarian-made, make: Cxepel, 3 tons, gasoline engine.

The soldiers' training covered the following fields:

DRILL.

INFANTRY and FIELD TRAINING.

POLITICAL INSTRUCTION. Twice weekly, two hours each. Following topics:

a) Collectivization of Hungarian agriculture

b) Economic policy of the future

c) 5-year plan in Hungary

d) 15-year plan of the USSR to surpass the USA

The soldiers only had a training uniform for clothing. The food is described by F. as poor and frugal.

Each platoon was separately quartered. There were double-decker iron beds, straw matresses, straw wedge-shaped cushions, 2 blankets,and two linen sheets which could be changed every two weeks.

There were no chests. Each soldier had a stool. The soldiers' items of equipment were kept in wooden stands.

Sanitary facilities were average.

There were no passes and furloughs during the training period. The pay was 40.-- Forint every month.

11 January 1962

MILITARY MATTERS

HUNGARIAN ARMY . Pf. /Field Postal No. (?)/ 7508.

Until February 1961 a Military Explosives Depot of the Hungarian Armed Forces which was then turned over to the Soviets. Established in ETYEK-BOTPUSZTA, County of FEJER.

F. worked here from 6 July 1959 to 31 January 1961 as a civilian employee (helper).

Reference is made to the attached sketch as regards the geographical location of the depot.

The depot in question has been in existence for more than 25 years and was already built under the Horthy regime. It always was and is subordinate to the Federal Ministry of Defense in Budapest.

The depot, several square kilometers in size, serves as a storage area for explosives and ammunition for all units of the Hungarian armed forces. The installations are mostly subterranean or safeguarded with strong concrete-bunker structures. The concrete bunkers were first built under the People's Democracy regime and are provided with modern access roads. The length of the access road from the locality of ETYEK to as far as the bunker installation is estimated by F. at appr. 4 km in a southwestern direction.

The entire explosives depot is surrounded by two rows of barbed wire, two meters high. The [redacted] space (8 meters, approximately) between the two wire entanglements was mined until 1956. After the revolution a patrol route was created inside the wire entanglements, and it is patrolled day and night by double sentries of a Hungarian infantry unit. This patrol activity is presently being carried out by Soviet infantry units.

At the six corners of the depot there were and still are wooden towers which are always provided with double sentries. Searchlights are switched on from these towers at night to illuminate the terrain near the barbed wire. Besides this flexible searchlight arrangement, a [redacted] chain of incandescent lights is installed in fixed location parallel to the barbed wire to make possible even clearer illumination of

the installations.

On the mounds over the underground galleries a complete trench system, with machine-gun nests, has been constructed; in case of alarm or emergency it is occupied by the guard unit, armed.

There was only one access road - already described - to the entire installation; it was secured by two gates. These two gates are constantly heavily occupied by sentries and serve to check incoming and outgoing vehicles and persons.

On the south side of the depot there is a small exit for the guard details to make possible their taking speedy action.

The explosives depot is regularly screened from view by the planting of trees and bushes, with complete screening of all newly built facilities.

The following structures were in the cited explosives depot:

1) Two-story brick building with flat roof, appr. 30 X 10 m, was fitted up as an officers' office and also harbored a stockroom for radio facilities and sets.

2) Transformer house.

3) One-story brick building, appr. 8 X 8 m, served as quarters for the gate sentry squad.

4) One-story brick building, 20 X 12 m, was fitted up as quarters for the depot fire brigade and as hot-shower room with dressing room.

5) One-story brick building, appr. 15 X 15 m, was fitted up as guard-detail quarters.

6) Four-story brick building, appr. 80 X 15 m, located outside the barbed wire, south of the depot, served as quarters for the infantry unit.

There were only explosives in the following structures:

1) One-story concrete building, appr. 16 X 8 m, was fitted up as an infantry mine storage depot. These mines were packed in ~~boxes~~ crates weighing a total of 25 kg, 18 mines to the box. Involved were contact mines which were triggered by mechanical contact.

2,3,4 and 5) Likewise involved here were concrete buildings, 16 X 8 m, which accommodated various infantry mines of all kinds. The packaging was the same as described above.

6,7,8 and 9) Four buildings, appr. 16 X 8 m, one-story, made of concrete, accommodated the explosive TROTTIL, which is produced in Hungary and was packed in 25-kg ~~boxes~~ crates. This explosive was delivered by the following factory: PEREMARTON-IPARI-ROBBANOANYAG -

GYAR.

10) One-story concrete building, appr. 16 X 8 m, served as storage for submarine mines, which were cylindrically built and had a height of appr. 80 cm. Before this depot was turned over to the Russians, these mines were delivered to a combat-engineer unit in BUDAFOK-HAROS.

11, 12, 13 and 14) Four concrete buildings, appr. 16 X 8 m, were fitted up as store rooms for igniter cord packed in crates. Each crate had a total weight of 150 kg.

15,16 and 17) Three concrete buildings, appr. 16 X 8 m, were fitted up as store rooms for blasting caps. They were stored in green wooden boxes weighing a total of 5 kg.

18, 19, 20 and 21) Four single-story concrete buildings, appr. 16 X 8 m, were fitted up as storage for antitank mines. The mines were of wood and had a folding blasting cap in the center. The mine is appr. 7 kg in weight and is difficult to discern by mine-locating equipment due to its wooden construction.

The following facilities are all subterranean, driven into the mounds in a gallery:

Object 22) Five galleries with numerous side passages, each main gallery had a width of appr. 10 m at the base and was concrete. The height of the galleries was appr. 4 to 10 m. F. does not know the length. The bottom of the galleries was concrete and the vaulting shored up with bricks. Above the galleries is appr. 15 m of bed rock and, above this, 2 m of earth with vegetation.

The installation was furnished with electric light and had central heating. The gallery ventilation had a diameter up to 2 m. Located on the side walls of the galleries were wooden stands where steel antitank mines were stored. In the galleries there were rubber-tired carts which were pushed by hand and used to transport mines and ammunition.

Object 23) Consists of only one gallery but was built in the same manner as Object 22 and also served to store steel antitank mines.

Object 24 and 25) were wooden barracks, appr. 30 X 10 m, served to store wooden stakes for the wire bracing of the infantry [antipersonnel (?)] contact mines.

There were only concrete roads inside the depot. Communication between the

galleries and bunker installations was maintained by means of truck.

The explosives depot has at its disposal five Czepel, 3-ton, gasoline-engine trucks.

In the case of major deliveries, the motorized unit in NOGRAD makes motor vehicles available for transportation.

Immediately before the depot was turned over to the Soviets, all explosives were taken to DEVECSER where a similar explosives depot has been established.

The depot commandant's name is

PATERKA, Josef, infantry lieutenant colonel, born appr. 1905, appr. 180 cm tall, round face, gray hair, powerful build.

Deputy's name is

NEMETH, Josef, infantry captain, born appr. 1922, appr. 165 cm tall, longish face, gray hair, slender build.

Supervisory officer for the civilian employees was:

NAGY, Imre, infantry captain, born appr. 1920, appr. 180 cm tall, round face, brown hair, powerful build.

Work-assignment officer was:

SARKADI, Sandor, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1932, appr. 190 cm tall, longish face, black hair, slender build.

Counterintelligence officer and personnel chief of the depot was:

TIBA, Janos, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1928, appr. 175 cm tall, longish face, brown hair, slender build.

Political officer was:

BOGNAR, Imre, infantry captain, born appr. 1915, appr. 165 cm tall, round face, black hair, Gypsy type, powerful build.

Deputy political officer was:

TANDORI, Ferenc, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1928, appr. 165 cm tall, round face, black hair, powerful build.

Quality controller for explosives was:

GEMES, Frigyes, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1922, appr. 175 cm tall, longish face, blonde hair, slender build. Was put in this job by the Ministry of National Defense.

Housekeeping officer was:

BALOGH, infantry captain, born appr. 1912, appr. 165 cm tall, round face, brown hair, powerful build.

Officer of the guard was:

CSETENYI, Laszlo, infantry first lieutenant, born appr. 1934, appr. 2 m tall, longish face, black hair, slender build.

The bookkeeper of the depot was:

SZABO, Imre, civilian employee, active-duty officer of the Hungarian armed forces until 1957, Party member, born appr. 1923, appr. 180 cm tall, round face, brown hair, powerful build.

Inside the explosives depot there were 16 civilian employees who had to work 9 hours daily, from 0730 to 1630, and 3 hours on Saturday, from 0730 to 1030.

The monthly income of these civilian employees amounted to 1,000.-- to 1,200.-- Forint. There was an additional hazard bonus of 120.-- Forint.

There was, annually, a summer and winter work suit. There were long rubber gloves for the loading of explosives.

The works kitchen provided a daily noon meal at the price of 4.80 Forint, substantial and nourishing.

Twice every week there was political instruction conducted by the political officer for the civilian personnel.

The 16 civilian employees were divided into two work groups and led by group leaders

PATAKI, Laszlo, born appr. 1920, appr. 180 cm tall, round face, blonde hair, powerful build, and

KISS, Josef, born appr. 1921, appr. 179 cm tall, round face, black hair, powerful build.

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Soldiers were called on for ~~k~~ loading operations only in exceptional cases.