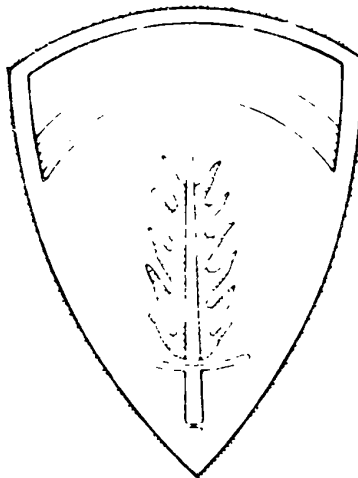


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ORBAT-CZECH

**ORDER OF BATTLE
HANDBOOK
CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY (C)**



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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
OFFICE OF A/C OF S, G2
1 AUGUST 1958

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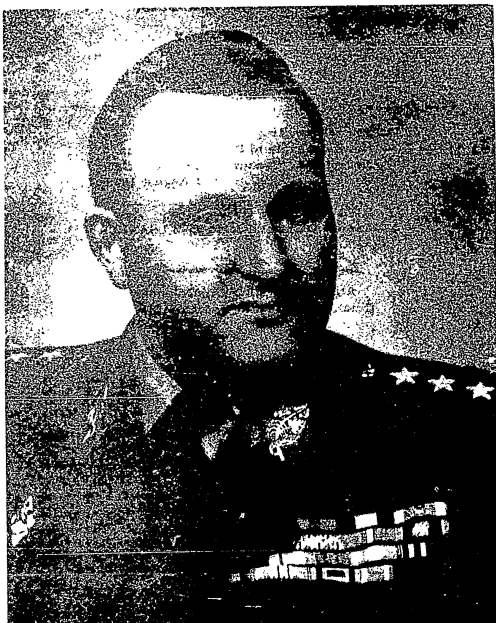


Figure No. 1
COLONEL GENERAL BOHUMIR LOMSKY
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

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FOREWORD

This Order of Battle Handbook is intended to serve as a complete reference for all those engaged in the collection and analysis of information concerning the Czechoslovak Armed Forces. With the exception of the Border Guard and the Air Force, all elements of the Armed Forces are covered herein. The Czechoslovak Border Guard is covered in a separate publication issued by this Headquarters and the Czech Air Force in appropriate USAFE publications; installations data is provided in the five volume set of handbooks entitled "Military Installations, Czechoslovak Ground Forces."

It is believed that the utilization of all these books in combination will provide as complete a picture as is now possible to present on the Czechoslovak Ground Forces.

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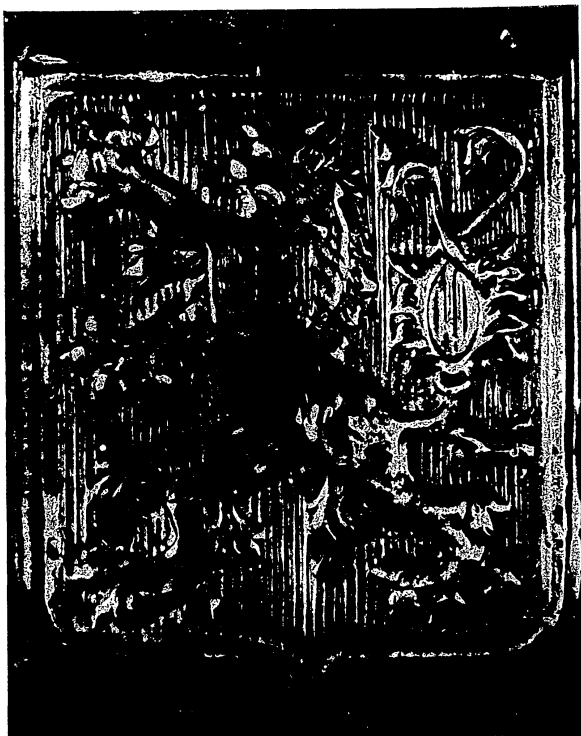


Figure No. 2

"RAMPANT" CZECH LION EMBLEM OF THE CSR

iv

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
Chapter I History of the Czechoslovak Army	6
<u>ORGANIZATION & EQUIPMENT</u>	13
Chapter II Top Control of the Czech Armed Forces	13
Chapter III Unit Organization	19
Chapter IV Non-Divisional Units	52
Chapter V Weapons and Equipment	62
Chapter VI Uniforms and Insignia	75
<u>ORDER OF BATTLE HOLDINGS</u>	104
Chapter VII Major Organizations	104
Chapter VIII Minor Organizations	144
Chapter IX Supply Installations and POL Facilities	153
<u>REFERENCE DATA</u>	161
Chapter X Index of Locations	161
Chapter XI Personalities	177
Chapter XII Personnel Actions	189
Chapter XIII Training	200
Chapter XIV Supply and Maintenance	248
Chapter XV The School System	253
Chapter XVI Manpower	262
Chapter XVII Mobilization	272
Chapter XVIII List of Known Field Manuals	281
Chapter XIX Czechoslovak Permanent Fortifications	290
Chapter XX The Interior Guard VS	299
Chapter XXI Political and Athletic Organizations	303
Chapter XXII Quasi and Para-Military Organizations	307
Chapter XXIII The Soviet Military Mission	310
Chapter XXIV Military Maps	312
Chapter XXV List of Historical Names	319
Chapter XXVI Czechoslovakia in Brief	321

v

CONFIDENTIAL

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Chapter XXVII Czechoslovak Calendar of Events	356
Chapter XXVIII Key Industrial Cities	368
Chapter XXIX Transportation and Communications	373
Chapter XXX List of Czechoslovak Abbreviations	382

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**INTRODUCTION

The Czechoslovak Armed Forces of today are not generally considered to be an effective fighting element of the Soviet Bloc military machine. Despite a reasonably high degree of military proficiency at all levels, the Czechoslovak Army remains largely untested, logistically dependent on the Soviet Union, and of questionable political reliability from the Soviet Bloc point of view. It must be looked on as an instrument of Soviet Military Power, which would undoubtedly be totally subordinate to the Soviet Army in case of a major East - West conflict. Beyond temporary diversionary maneuvers, independent action by the Czechoslovak Army is judged to be highly improbable.

The ability of the Czechs to soldier has been proven in both world wars, and twice during the short history of the Czechoslovak Republic the Armed Forces have reached a very high degree of military proficiency only to disintegrate in the wake of political events. Fully mobilized and judged one of Europe's finest forces, the Czechoslovak Army of 1938 was rendered impotent by the Munich agreement. After World War II a reborn Army had reached a marked degree of military proficiency by 1948. It was one of the few European Armies capable of conducting corps level maneuvers. But the Communist coup d'etat in February of that year again reduced the Army to a state of military ineffectiveness.

In spite of these things, however, the Czech is basically not a martial individual. The Czechoslovak Army, as such, has never been tested and consequently lacks a real military tradition. With the exception of Ziska, the men who have made Czech history have not been men of letters. "The Czechs are frugal, industrious, extraordinarily competent, home loving, possessed of inordinate personal integrity, above all reasonable in their dealings with one another and with the outer world; ... they care little for the soldier, but enormously for the prophet and the man of letters."

The Czech soldiers today only as an obligation, and not because of a desire to further the aims of the regime. He differs from the conscripts of Western Armies in that although they serve only because they are obligated to, they believe in the reasons for

¹ We shall live again, Hindus

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obligatory service. He differs from the average conscript of the Soviet Army in that he has the mental capacity to question it. He knows, however, that his service record follows him into civilian life, and that malfeasance on his part can permanently deprive him of the normal privileges of a citizen.

Often today Czechoslovakia is misconstrued as a "reliable" Satellite. Her failure to revolt in 1956, at the same time as her Polish and Hungarian neighbors, has certainly countenanced this illusion. However, some of the very reasons why the Czechoslovaks did not revolt also tend to explain why this country is not considered to be a "reliable" Soviet Satellite. In an effort to provide an understanding of the Czech soldier, as well as an appreciation of the current political and psychological climate as it exists within this nation, a brief examination of its history would be pertinent.

Basically the Czech is considered to be a realist and now, perhaps, a more opportunistic type individual not inclined to rash action -- who for years has suffered as the face of Europe changed. The Magyars, the Hapsburgs, the Nazis and now the Communists have all contributed to this philosophy. The value of such rash action as open revolt would have to be proven and obvious before the Czechs would consider it. An analogy reflecting this situation and attitude is illustrated by a prevalent, if not entirely accurate comparison, that the "Czechs are like a clever old trout swimming in a stream fished by murderers."

While the Czechs must have before them the oft repeated Komensky apostrophe: "... after the tempest of God's wrath shall have passed, the rule of this country will again return unto thee, O Czech People!" -- the inclination to follow a cautious, almost apathetic approach is stronger than the prospect of revolution and freedom from Soviet domination.

Catholicism is not synonymous with nationalism as is the case in Poland and Hungary. It would more accurately be synonymous with Hapsburg oppression. The Czech Roman Catholic might well explain that he is a Catholic but also a Hussite. By this he would imply that he believes in the Hussite traditions of democracy, freedom, and equality. Hus is not considered an enemy of the church, but rather a great liberator of his people.

Because of an already established industry, Communist forced industrialization was not necessary in Czechoslovakia. (It is

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interesting to note a few percentages of pre-1918 Austro - Hungarian industries that remained in Czechoslovakia: Sugar 92%, glass 92%, cotton 75%, jute 90%, shoes 75%, china 100%, chemicals 75%, malt products 87%, brewing 57%, wool 80%, and leather 70%.) Skoda is today synonymous with armaments, but in addition it produces highly specialized iron and steel goods for shipping needs, agricultural implements, motor cars, rolling stock and all sorts of manufacturing technical equipment. Between Skoda, Tatra, and Praga, Czechoslovakia has supplied its own soft-skinned vehicle needs and Czech developed and produced armaments today are ample evidence of Czech self sufficiency in these fields. Much Czech military equipment is exported both to the Soviet Union and other Satellites. The Soviet Union at present appears to value Czech armament research, development and production above armament standardization. There is evidence to believe that the relatively new T-54 Soviet Tank had its inception in Czech tank plants in early 1949 (see Equipment). In his book, "We Shall Live Again," Hundus wrote in 1939: "In a practical sense the Czech overshadows all his Slav brethren and can hold his own with any of his neighbors. What an asset such a people would be to a Russia which is struggling frenziedly with the modern machine! If ever there is a union between these two Slav peoples -- which is not the most fantastic dream in the world -- the Czechs will astonish Russia and the world with the contribution they will make to the country's economic development."

The irritant of Soviet occupation is not present, and the Czech enjoys a higher standard of living than any of his Satellite neighbors.

In summary, the appearance of the Czech as a reliable Satellite is more mirage than actuality. He has tasted democracy, is a discerning individual, and again awaits the day KOMENSKY promised. The difference in Czech and Slovak temperament is also worthy of mention. The independence loving Slovak favors the Magyar or Pole more than the Czech. He is not to be trusted by the regime in either Prague or the Kremlin. During the Hungarian rebellion there were reports of attempted Slovak sabotage of the Vah Valley rail lines. Following the rebellion in Hungary a new Interior Guard Brigade was organized with headquarters in Spisska Nova Ves. Its only apparent mission is the security of this rail line. In addition, Prague reportedly signed an "agreement" with Moscow to allow Soviet troops to use these lines whenever necessary -- thus, of course, furnishing a legal basis on which Soviet troops could be moved into Slovakia.

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The most important reasons for "keeping an eye" on Czechoslovakia today appear to be its location and the probability of its providing information concerning Soviet intentions. Geographically, Czechoslovakia provides the Kremlin with a salient in Western Europe. Its western borders, heavily wooded and mountainous, are natural defensive positions. Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, once stated that he who controls the borders of Bohemia also controls central Europe. To the east of these borders lies the Bohemian Plateau with its egress the traditional invasion route of the Moravian Gate. To the west lies the almost indefensible Danubian Valley. Through the Vah Valley of Slovakia runs the only land line of communication with Eastern Germany if the "unreliable" Pole were to again revolt and cut the most used rail lines between USSR and East Germany.

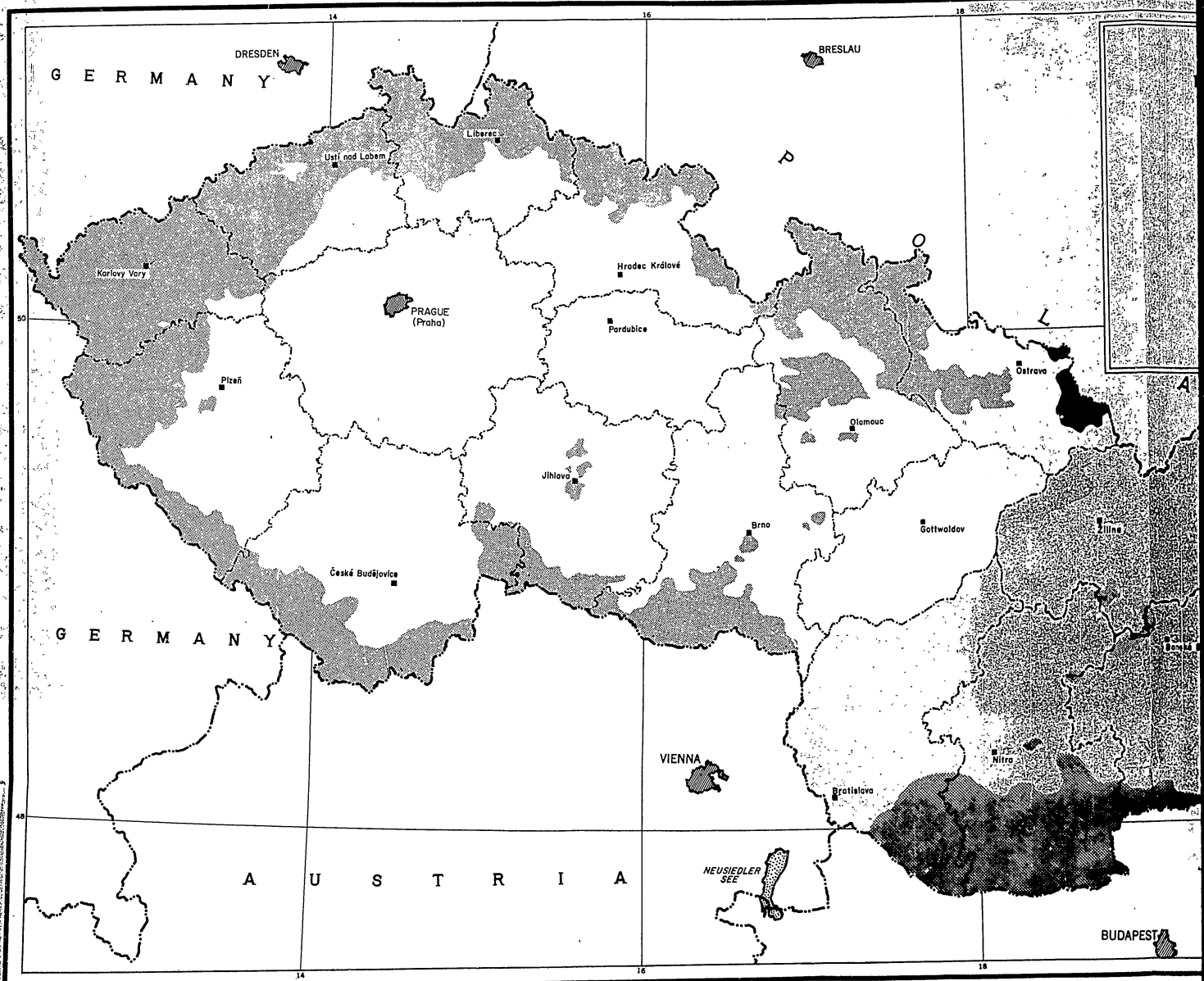
Evidence of Czechoslovakia furnishing information concerning Soviet intentions is best exemplified by recent changes in Soviet TOE in East Germany. Many of the changes effected had been already established in the Czech Army for several years. Truck mounted rocket launchers in rifle divisions, 152mm Howitzers in line division artillery, etc., were reported in Czech units as far back as 1954. This is believed to be because the Czech Army is used by the Soviets as a TOE laboratory with the Soviet Military Mission playing the part of the researcher.

If attacked, the Czech soldier of today can be expected to fight well in his own defense. In an offensive operation against the West, his performance would be half-hearted, and once the tide turned so might he. The military leaders in Czechoslovakia, like those in other Satellite countries, have limited direct influence on the developments of Bloc strategic plans. The Unified Military Command, established by the Warsaw Pact in May 1955, is organized on a representative basis, but the real headquarters is in Moscow. Details of the role assigned to the Czechoslovak Armed Forces in a future war might be worked out on Czechoslovak initiative, but it is believed that general supervision and control over all Czechoslovak military actions, including mobilization, rests ultimately with the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, it is interesting to compare the motto from the seal of Duke Vladislav (1147), "Duke Vladislav is the Custodian of the Peace of this Land assured us by Saint Vaclav," with that of the Czech Army today, "We Must Conquer for Peace."

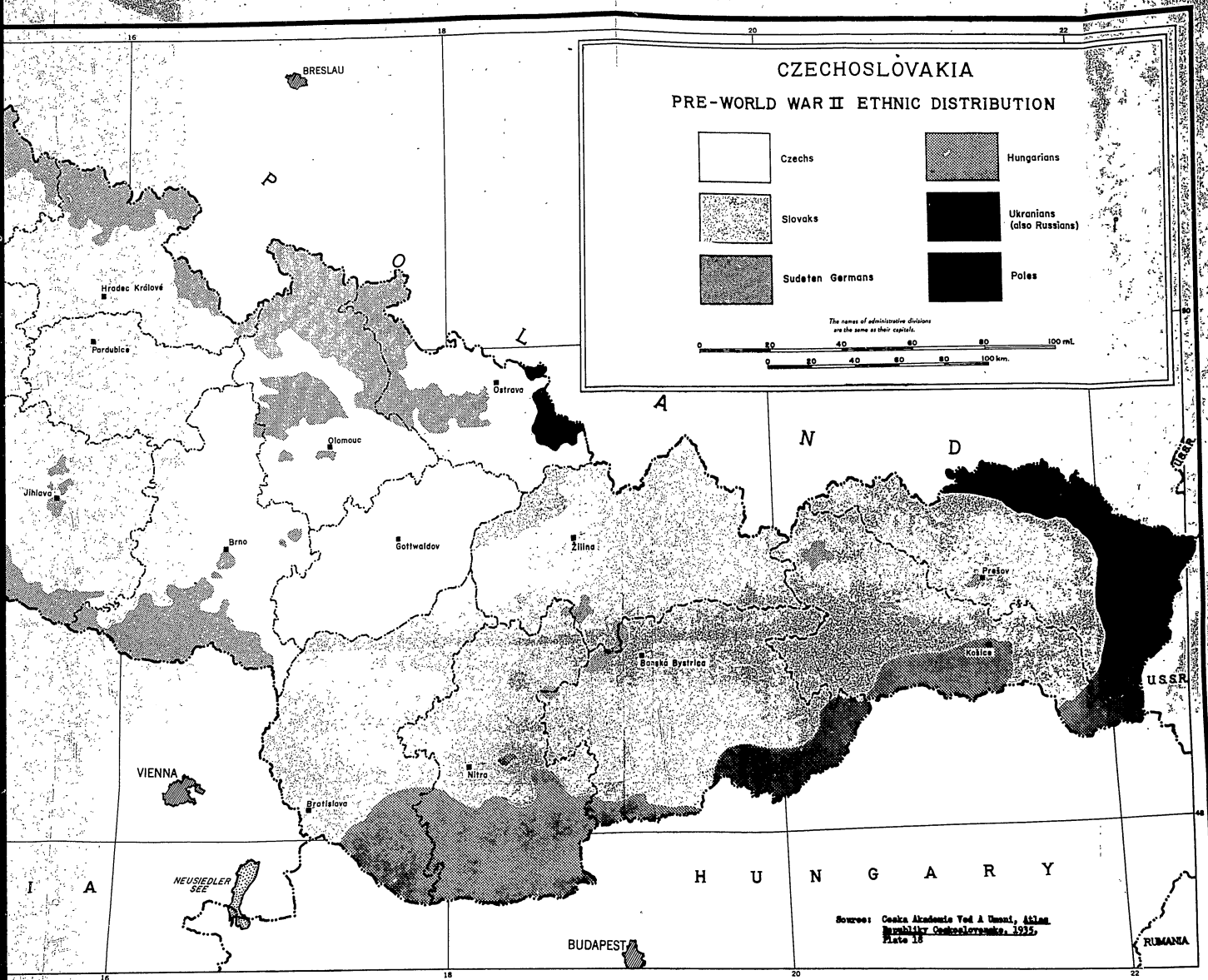
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Source: Czech Akademie Ved a Umeni, Atlas Republiky Ceskoslovenske, 1935, Plate 18

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CHAPTER I - HISTORY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

The Beginning

In reading the histories of individual Czech units one will note the frequent appearance of the names of Jan Hus and Jan Ziska. They also appear frequently as names of military installations, and it might be said that Czech military tradition has its roots in the lives of these two men. The blind Ziska, an ardent follower of the religious reformer Hus, is one of history's most brilliant generals. As the leader of the Taborites (after the city of Tabor, stronghold of the radical Hussites), Ziska time and again routed the far superior forces of Emperor Sigismund. He never lost a single military engagement, and today his name and the city of Tabor are symbols of the bravest war of liberation in Czech history.

With the defeat of the Hussites at the battle of the White Mountain near Prague in 1620, Czechoslovakia became a part of the Hapsburg Monarchy, and the Czech Army as such ceased to exist.

World War I

Perhaps the most important phase of Czech military history was the participation of Czech units in the fight against the Central Powers in World War I. This is so because it was the action of these units which was primarily responsible for the recognition of Czechoslovak independence by the West.

As part of the Austro - Hungarian Empire at the outbreak of hostilities, Czechs were called upon to fight and die for German Imperialism which they associated with oppression in its most exact sense. When mobilization was ordered on 26 July 1914 some Czechs refused to obey - others departed from Prague stations with anti-German cries and singing Slav songs. "Maria Theresa lost Silesia, Francis Joseph is going to lose everything" was often heard. On the other hand, Sudeten Germans formed some of the Austrian Army's crack regiments.

In the early days of the war the average Czech expected the Russian Army to be with them any day, but when initial German successes became known Czech soldiers began to desert to the Russians by the thousands and even by units. The most notorious of these was the 28th Prague Regiment which went to the Russians on 23 April 1915. Within

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30 minutes after entering combat the 35th Pilsen Regiment also deserted in a body. A total of 300,000 Czech and Slovak soldiers deserted, and of these Masaryk estimated 182,000 ultimately fought beside the Russian and Western Armies. Approximately 25,000 deserted on the southwest front to the Serbians. Of these about 11,000 survived a death march to Albania and 4,000 of them were taken to France as a nucleus of a Czech Army in that country.

The Czech unit formed in Russia in August of 1914 was comprised mostly of Czech residents of Russia. It took the name of Czech Legion (Ceska Druzina) and was officered mostly by Russians. It was initially commanded by Lt Col Lotocky and later by Lt Col Sozentovich with headquarters in Kiev. The unit was actually a regiment in size and its colors consisted of the Russian Tricolor on which the crown of St. Vaclav was superimposed. Members took an oath of allegiance to the Russian Czar on 28 September 1914 and the Legion was then attached to the Russian Third Army. Members of the Legion were dispatched individually to Austro-Hungarian lines to induce Czechs to desert, and by the Spring of 1915, the strength of the Legion totaled 3,000. When the Central Powers forced the retreat of the demoralized Russian forces from Galicia the Legion distinguished itself in several rearguard actions. Following this campaign it was transferred to the Army of Gen Brusilov on the Volhynian frontier.

In March of 1915, the "Federation of Czechoslovak Associations in Russia" was formed with the principle aim of the formation of a large Czechoslovak Army from the thousands of Czech and Slovak prisoners. The Russian government, however, refused to allow formation of a Czech Army which had any semblance of independence from Russian control.

Masaryk, in the belief that one must prove one's value to those from whom one asked help, went to Russia in May 1917 and was successful in organizing the Legion into a Czech Army which received its baptism of fire at the battle of ZBOROV in Galicia on July 1 - 2, 1917. Its size at this time was actually a brigade of four regiments formed on June 13, 1917. During the battle Czech personnel conducted themselves with cool courage and had eminent success in capturing 4,200 prisoners and much materiel.

The battle of ZBOROV was the last real flare of Russian military activity and foreseeing little future Russian participation, Masaryk won permission to move the Czech Army to France. By the end of 1917 it had a strength of 32,000 organized into two divisions. However, under

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the chaotic conditions in Bolshevik Russia in 1918, only about 2,500 members of the Legion reached France. The remainder of the Legion ultimately fought its way through Siberia - courageously and with perfect discipline - to return to Czechoslovakia via the United States.

In 1914 many Czechs and Slovaks living in France joined the French Foreign Legion. They were later joined by Czechs from Britain and formed a unit known as the Nazdar Company. They received their baptism of fire near Rheims on October 23, 1914. Their standard bore the historic emblem of Bohemian freedom - the Lion of the House of Luxemburg. To this unit was added the 4,000 from Albania and about 2,500 more from the United States.

In 1917 Benes went to Rome and was initially rejected in his request to form Czech military units. However, a treaty was finally concluded on 21 April 1918 which allowed the formation of an independent Czech Army in Italy to be commanded by General Andrea Graziani. It was officered by Italians, Czechs and Slovaks. Under the control of the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris, it had a strength of approximately 22,000. The Czech Army in Italy was cited for conspicuous gallantry by General Diaz on September 22, 1918. Its last engagement of importance was in the battle of the Piave in late October.

The importance of the Czech Army's participation in World War I can best be illustrated by the following statements:

August 9, 1918 from the British Foreign Office:

"Since the beginning of the war the Czecho-Slovak nation has resisted the common enemy by every means in its power. The Czecho-Slovaks have constituted a considerable Army, fighting on three different battlefields and attempting, in Russia and Siberia, to arrest the German invasion.

"In consideration of their efforts to achieve independence, Great Britain regards the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied Nation and recognizes the unity of the three Czecho-Slovak Armies as an allied and belligerent Army waging a regular warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany."

"Great Britain also recognized the right of the Czecho-Slovak National Council as the supreme organ of the Czecho-slovak national interests, and as the present trustee of the future Czecho-Slovak Government to exercise supreme authority over this allied and belligerent army."

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September 2, from the U.S. State Department:

"The Czecho-Slovak Peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and having placed in the field organized armies which were waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations, and the Czecho-Slovaks having in the prosecution of their independence in the present war confided the supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council, the Government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires."

"It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks."

"The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

1918 - 1938

Compulsory service was introduced in 1920 which was universal for all male citizens. Service liability began at age 17, although inductions were usually effected at age 20 for a two-year period of active service. All male citizens remained members of the reserve until age 60. In 1919, a French Military Mission was established to remain 10 years. This mission was primarily responsible for the high state of efficiency ultimately achieved by the Czech Army.

Under the provisions of the new constitution the President was the supreme head of the Army. The country was divided into four military districts and comprised 12 divisions and a number of separate brigades. The Army of 1920 - 1938 was considered to be a very efficient force, well disciplined, and true to the principles of the Republic. No man could enter an officers' school until he had finished his service in the ranks, and no class was favored for officers. Drills were strenuous, and obedience imperative. Sudetan Germans also served and were in no way discriminated against. Later Hitler's Sudeten followers were surprised by the flood of Sudeten Germans to the Czech colors in the critical days before Munich.

With the election of Benes in 1935 rearmament was pushed and, for the first time in Czech history, the Czech Army became popular. By 1937 the strength of the Czech Army totaled 10,059 officers and

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153,356 enlisted men. It was by this time regarded as one of the finest in Europe, both in equipment and training. The Air Force had a total of six regiments with 566 combat planes. A reserve of 2,000,000 existed in 1938 and mobilization was ordered on 21 May 1938. The mobilization was effected so quietly and efficiently that it took Hitler by surprise. In late September all men up to age 40 were called to the colors.

At this time the Army placed its faith in General Sirovy whom they likened to Ziska with a patch over one eye. On September 22 Sirovy told the people of Prague:

"I guarantee that the Army is standing and will continue to do so on our frontiers, and will defend our liberties to the very end. . . . Do not allow any internal enemies to sway you into the belief that the Army could possibly change its attitude. . . . But the attitude did change, Benes accepted the Munich Decision, and the Czech fortifications were handed over to the Germans. Not only the German Army stood poised for attack, but so did the Polish and Hungarian Armies on the North and South. The Czech Army's spirit had been contingent on Western support, but now their strength was sapped and General Sirovy announced:

"I have lived through the most difficult moment of my life because I have had to fulfill the most painful duty that could ever have befallen me, a duty which is worse than death. And because I have fought in war and know the conditions under which a war may be won, I must tell you frankly, even as the conscience of a responsible Army demands, that the force which in this hour would rise up against us compels us to recognize superiority and to act accordingly. . . . We are a fortress that is surrounded by forces stronger than ours. . . . We shall fulfill the conditions which have been imposed on us by force. . . ."

World War II

As was the case in World War I, Czech and Slovak soldiers began defecting to Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia and other Eastern European countries and eventually to France. On October 2, 1939, an agreement was signed between the French Government and the Czech Minister in France to reconstitute the Czech Army in that country. A French Military Mission was assigned to it and General Ingr became CINC. Thousands of these Czechs later escaped to England during and after Dunkirk. Czech flyers participated in the Battle of Britain, and the

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Czechs continued to serve with British Forces as a welcome addition to the Allied military effort.

Meanwhile in Slovakia a different picture was evolving. Slovakia had declared its independence of the Czech lands and became a Nazi puppet state. The Hlinka Guards and their affiliated Hlinka Youth were formed. They were created according to the pattern of Italian Black Shirts and the German SS and SA Corps, including black uniforms and the Fascist salute. They were armed with light weapons and were organized along military lines. The Hlinka Guard was the organization primarily responsible for the removal of Czechs from Slovakia, and the deportation of thousands of Jews. In addition, a Slovak Army continued to exist and on September 1, 1939, the Slovak Army participated in the German attack on Poland. Its operations were confined to Polish territory along the Slovak border and it occupied communities that had been ceded to Poland in early 1939.

In June of 1941, a Slovak Army of 50,000 participated in the attack on Russia. The size of this force soon dwindled to 16,000 because of the defection of Slovaks to the Russian forces. In 1943, this Slovak "Security Division" under the command of Jan Vesely was moved from the Soviet front to Italy. There it built bridges and fortifications as part of the Axis war machine.

Those who deserted to the Russians joined the Czech Corps which fought with the Russian Army against the Germans. In the summer of 1943, the Slovak Government offered to send 10,500 Slovak troops to Germany to form labor units. Soldiers in Trnava and Senica revolted and refused to move. On August 29, 1944, over the Banska Bystrica radio the insurgent Slovak National Council called Slovakia to rise against the German forces called into Slovakia by Tiso. Lt Col Jan Golian ordered the Slovak Army to start combat operations. From the outset they were at a definite disadvantage. The Germans entered Slovakia simultaneously from several directions with superior forces supported by the Hlinka Guards and German Ordners. The Slovaks lacked heavy arms, air support and adequate small arms ammunition. The Western Allies attempted to assist the Slovak insurgents with some arms ammunition and American and British Military Advisory Groups. The Russian contribution was half hearted at best. Although in the best position to render assistance, they time and time again failed to fulfill promises of material help such as to fly in a Czech Brigade from Russia, and to launch an attack under Marshal Koniev in the Carpathians. Instead of troops they flew in Soviet partisan officers, political

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commissars, and Czech and Slovak Communist agitators and politicians. The Czech Brigade under Col Vladimir Prikryl was flown in but much later than promised. The Soviets also launched a half hearted attack toward the Carpathian ranges in the region of Dukla Pass, but when stiff German opposition was encountered, they abandoned the project. Thus the situation deteriorated rapidly. On October 28, 1944, General R. Viest, who had succeeded Golian as Commander of the 1st Czechoslovak Army in Slovakia, issued an order to continue the fight "until the victorious end." As a result, the partisan type fighting went on until the liberation of Slovakia in April 1945. An interesting note was President Roosevelt's reference to the Slovak insurgents on October 28, 1944: "The People and Armed Forces inside Czechoslovakia have joined actively and gloriously with their countrymen abroad in the ranks of the nations against tyranny. . . . We Americans salute our Czechoslovak Comrades-in-Arms who are today so bravely contributing to the liberation of their homeland and the rest of Europe."

Post-World War II

Following World War II the Czechoslovak Army was again reorganized and by 1948 had reached a marked degree of military proficiency. It was one of the few European Armies capable of conducting corps level maneuvers. With the Communist coup of 1948 and the subsequent extensive purges of "unreliable elements" the army was once again reduced to a state of military ineffectiveness. Officers who had fought with western armies were weeded out because of pro-Western tendencies. Many of those who had fought with the Russian Army were also purged. The theme was now "like the glorious Red Army", and many of those who had fought with Russian units were eye witnesses to the contrary, rendering their retention undesirable.

In 1950, the reorganization of the Czech Army along Soviet lines commenced. The Soviet Military Mission members were assigned to all units down to regiment and to all schools. Some Soviet equipment was furnished, and initially much old German and Czech equipment was in use. Higher level exercises did not achieve any degree of proficiency until 1956.

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CONFIDENTIAL**ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT****CHAPTER II - TOP CONTROL OF THE CZECH ARMED FORCES****Administrative Organization**

The Army high command coincides with that of the Armed Forces; the "Air Force" is, in effect, part of the Army and there is no Navy. The President of the Republic is designated Supreme Commander by The Constitution of 1948. The President can, upon recommendation by the National Assembly, declare war on other state of emergency and institute mobilization. He is advised on military matters by a small Military Office of the President. The determination of ordinary military policies and the making of routine decisions affecting the military are delegated to the Council of Ministers and, specifically, to the Minister of National Defense. The Minister exercises direct control over all major tactical units, staff agencies, and other headquarters. He is assisted by a number of Deputy Ministers, each of whom heads a major element of the Armed Forces high command.

The high command includes several agencies that serve all components of the Armed Forces and are represented at lower levels of command: The General Staff, the Main Political Directorate, the Main Directorate of Personnel, the Main Directorate of the Rear, and a Military Counterintelligence (Vojenska Kontrarozvedka) agency. There is also a Military Schools Directorate that supervises all military schooling. There is a separate Air-Defense Command that coordinates all matters pertaining to the detection and interdiction of air attacks against the national territory of Czechoslovakia. Finally, there are separate commands for the air force and all the ground arms and services: artillery, armor, transportation, chemical, engineers, and signal. The commanders of these agencies exercise administrative and technical control over the troops of their respective branches.

The militarized security forces of the Interior Ministry are administered by a single Main Directorate of Frontier and Interior Guards. These troops are trained and equipped in much the same way as infantry troops. In wartime, militarized security force units would serve with the Army ground forces.

The functions of the various components of the high command are as follows:

(1) General Staff -- The Chief of General Staff is a Deputy, and possibly a First Deputy, Minister of National Defense. He does not

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exercise operational control over military headquarters or units except as expressly delegated by the National Defense Minister. The various staff sections of the General Staff include Operations, Intelligence, Mobilization and Organization, Communications, Cryptography, and Registry and Archives.

The General Staff is charged with the preparation of plans and studies concerning the operational employment, administration, and general functioning of the Army. These include strategic operational plans, intelligence on foreign armies, the classification and assignment of conscripts in peacetime and the mobilization of reserves in wartime, and the conduct and security of military communications.

(2) Main Political Directorate -- This agency heads an apparatus that extends to every part of the Army. It is charged with the political "education" or indoctrination of all members of the Army. Political officers serve at every command level down to company. They regularly lecture the troops on Communist policy and ideology. In addition, they perform some of the functions of the Chaplain and Special Services Officer in a United States Army unit. The Political officer is also responsible for insuring that all commands and procedures followed by the unit are in accord with Party doctrine. The political officer system provides its own channel of communication, exclusive of the normal command chain, directly to the Main Political Directorate. The latter agency maintains close liaison with the Party Central Committee for advice concerning the latest twist of the "Party" line and for informing Party leaders on the political health of the Army. It is very probably that this Directorate has recently been given increased importance in keeping with the U.S.S.R. and several other Bloc armies.

(3) Main Directorate of Personnel -- This agency is responsible for administering the transfer, promotion, and retirement of military personnel (Possibly officer personnel only).

(4) Main Directorate of the Rear -- This agency is responsible for the procurement, storage, and distribution of all common items of supply and equipment used in the Army. Counterpart agencies in the respective branch commands are responsible for handling items that are unique to the particular branch. Rear-Services officers are assigned at every level of command down to battalion. They, like the political officers, employ a channel of communication for supply matters that is outside of the normal command line. Rear-Services officers at higher levels can refuse the requests of commanders, based on their judgment of available supply stocks and the requirements of the overall situation.

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In combat, rear-services officers are responsible generally for all matters pertaining to the rear area. These include movement of troops and supplies and the maintenance of storage depots, hospitals, and repair shops. The medical, veterinarian, supply, and administrative services are all supervised by the rear-services agency.

(5) Military Counterintelligence -- Formerly under the General Staff, the military counterintelligence office is now directly responsible to the Ministry of Defense. It is believed to be responsible for the detection of actual or potential subversion or sabotage of the Armed Forces. It works closely with the Party Central Committee and with Party-member cells that exist throughout the Armed Forces.

The counterintelligence apparatus has small working groups at all higher echelon levels and one or a few officers and men at the lower tactical-unit level. These men operate almost completely independently of the local commander who, of course, might himself be a target of their operations. Their findings and reports are transmitted upward to other counterintelligence offices.

The military counterintelligence organization maintains close liaison with security agencies within the Ministry of Interior, and in fact may actually be supervised and controlled by that Ministry. Such a direct tie cannot be confirmed in Czechoslovakia, but it would correspond with the known system in other Soviet-Bloc countries. It is, in fact, a deliberate practice of Communist or other totalitarian states to not permit an agency to be responsible for its own security.

(6) Directorate for Military Schools -- This agency is believed responsible for coordinating and providing overall guidance for the military school system. It probably reviews curricula for adequacy and conformance to Army-wide standards, and participates in establishing standards for the acceptance of students and instructors.

(7) Air Defense Command -- This agency corresponds directly with the Soviet PVO (literally, "anti-air defense") organization. It is responsible for the centralized control of all matters pertaining to the detection and interdiction of every air attack against the Czechoslovak homeland. The Czechoslovak Air-Defense Command is, moreover, tied in with the Soviet PVO and with comparable organizations in the other European Satellites in what amounts to a Bloc-wide air-defense system.

The Air Defense Command has operational anti-aircraft artillery and fighter-interceptor units directly assigned to it. These may be called

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home-defense units as distinguished from the tactical units that will be used in connection with ground combat operations. Tactical AAA and fighter units would be subordinated to the air-defense command in time of emergency, however, to supplement the permanently assigned home-defense units.

The air-defense command is the only element of the high command that has a distinct operational command function. This is exercised through a system of air-defense regions and sub-regions. The AAA and air units subordinate to the command are subject to the administrative and technical control of their respective branch directorates.

(8) Air Force Command -- The Czechoslovak Air Force is not an independent service and the Air Force Command is not an operational headquarters. Instead, it is comparable to the branch commands (actually directorates) discussed in the next paragraph.

(9) Branch Commands -- The commands of the various branches of service are similar to the "Special staff" agencies of many of the service branches (Ordnance, Quartermaster, Engineers, etc.) of the United States Army. They are responsible for the design, procurement, and distribution of specialized branch materiel. They prepare training doctrine and deal with organizational problems peculiar to each branch. They do not exercise operational control over tactical units, but do exert administrative and technical control over all troops of their branch, wherever they are assigned.

Territorial Organization

For purposes of military administration and control, Czechoslovakia is divided into two military districts. The first Military District has its headquarters in Prague and is responsible for military developments in Bohemia. The Second, at Trenchin, administers Moravia and Slovakia.

The district commanders, both lieutenant generals, are in the line of command between general headquarters (GHQ) and the tactical units. They have a general responsibility for the combat readiness of the troops in their respective areas and participate in the direction of the troop-training program.

In addition to these operational functions, the district headquarters have a primary responsibility for various administrative and logistic matters. These include supervision of conscription and the call-up and

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training of reserves, military construction, the physical maintenance of military installations, and the movement and storage of certain military supplies.

In wartime, the military district headquarters would take a direct part in the mobilization, assignment, and movement of reserves. In addition, it would continue to function as a territorial-administrative headquarters. Meanwhile, the district staffs would provide cadres for the establishment of field-army headquarters should these be necessary in the event of mobilization.

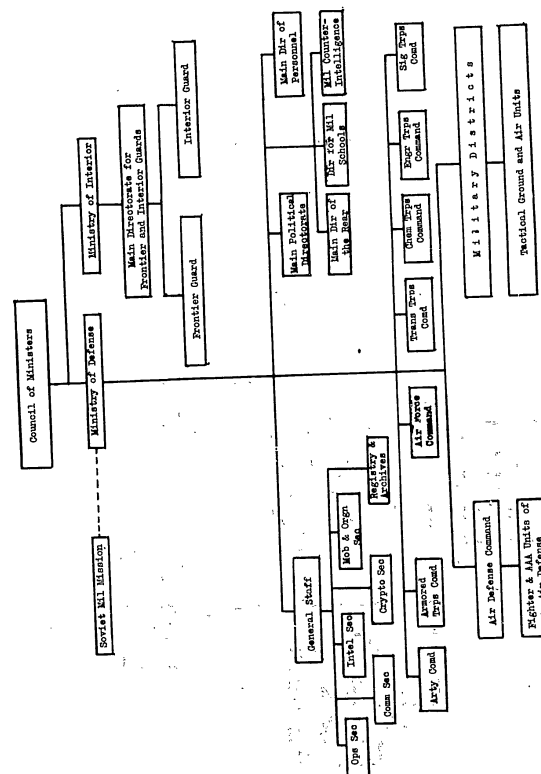
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Figure No. 4

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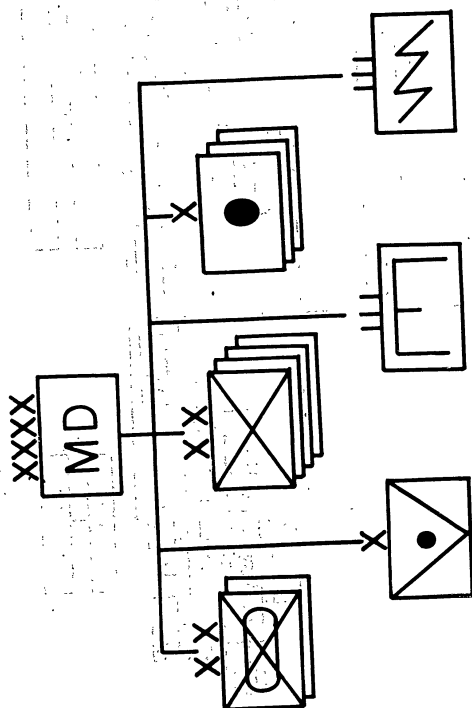
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Figure No. 5

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****CHAPTER III - UNIT ORGANIZATION****GENERAL**

When considering the Czech armament manufacturing capability, the number of years which have elapsed since the communist coup, Soviet aid, and the available accurate equipment counts in comparison to GSFG data, there is every reason to believe that most active Czech units possess their full complement of equipment. It is a well confirmed fact that units operating at a reduced personnel strength maintain the majority of their equipment in storage in the unit itself. Because it is in storage casual observers are in a position to count it only on infrequent occasions, and therefore accurate equipment counts are lacking. Moreover, it is usually the best equipment which is kept in storage for purposes of mobilization and is only used as familiarization training dictates. Occasional observations of a full complement of equipment can usually only be accomplished when a unit is preparing to move out of an installation to a training area. An example of this is the observation of 24 x 57 mm AA guns in the STRIBRO barracks in 1957. A comparison with GSFG TO&E indicates that the 11th Rifle Division in STRIBRO has its full complement of this relatively new weapon. In 1957 the Army Artillery Brigades of GSFG upgunned their flat trajectory weapons to 122 mm. In early 1958 these same weapons were observed in LESANY. LESANY is believed to house elements of the I Military District Artillery Brigade (See Artillery). The exceptions to this seem to be in T-54 tanks and heavy AA. T-54 tanks have been confirmed in Czech units, and it is probable that except for familiarization training they are most often kept in storage and are therefore only infrequently observed. Antiaircraft guns of 100 mm have been confirmed in Czechoslovakia, but home defense units (PLOS) apparently do not possess a full complement, and 122 mm AA guns have never been reported in Czech units.

For the foregoing reasons details of Czech TO&E's are badly lacking, and in order to present a probable picture it was deemed best to list Soviet TO&E's in comparison to known Czech. It will be noted that the tables contain two columns for each item of equipment -- one prefixed by an "S" and the second by a "C". The "S" represents the Soviets as they are currently believed to be in GSFG, and the "C" represents the highest and/or best count of the same item of Czech equipment for that unit. In utilizing these tables it is emphasized that cognizance must be taken of probable TO&E differences and the fact that Czech units more than likely possess their full complement of equipment.

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CONFIDENTIAL**TANK DIVISIONS**

The Czechoslovak Army is known to possess two tank divisions which have proven to be two of the most nebulous elements of the Czech Armed Forces. This is primarily because one of the two is housed entirely in a single, very secure installation, and the other has half of its major elements concentrated in one town, and the other half intermingled with other units around a field training area. Moreover, it is reported that assignment to a tank division is predicated on "political reliability" which is probably a major reason why tank division defectors are non-existent. Thus, significant information concerning Czech tank divisions is very rare.

In keeping with the basic premise that Czech TO&E's generally correspond to those of GSFG, it is presumed that this is true also in tank divisions. This is evidenced by the apparent disappearance of one of the 4th Tank Divisions artillery regiments and the concurrent transfer of its rocket launcher battalion. (See the Order of Battle Listing).

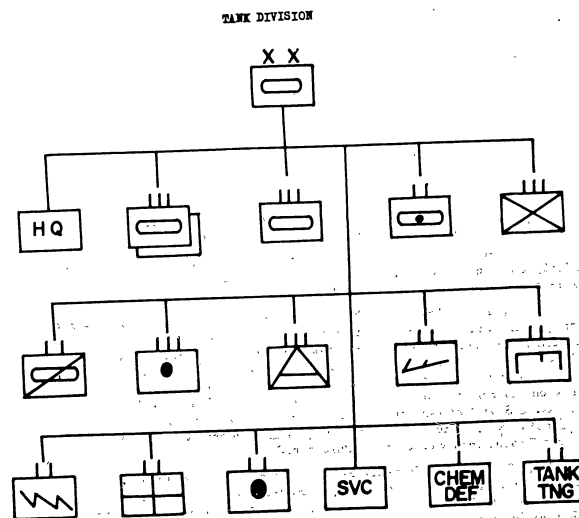
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Figure No. 6

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Figure No. 7

CONFIDENTIAL**ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES****General**

The anti-aircraft defense of Czechoslovakia has improved during the last few years but still tends to lag behind the other Soviet Satellite countries. The reason for this may be that the country does not lie astride the Soviet lines of communication in the same way as Poland. Another reason may be because the Czechs rely to a larger extent than other Satellites on their own industries to produce the necessary AA equipment.

General Organization and Strength

As in all other Soviet Satellites AA defense units can be divided into two main categories.

- a. Home Defense AA Units.
- b. Field Army AA Units.

Home defense units form part of an integrated Fighter aircraft/AA gun/Early Warning Organization known as PROTIVZDUSNE OBRANY STATU-P.V.O.S. (AA Defense of the State). The AA Artillery and Early Warning Units of P.V.O.S. are manned by the Army, while the Fighter and Ground control units are manned by the Air Force.

The estimated strength of the Army element of P.V.O.S. is 15,000.

Field Army AA units form an integral part of the army formations to which they are organic.

Organization of Home Defense AA - P.V.O.S.

The Headquarters of P.V.O.S. is located in Prague and is directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense.

So far five P.V.O.S. AA artillery divisions have been identified. Each AA division consisting of three AA Regiments. It was thought that these units were intended eventually to have a similar organization to that of Russian P.V.O.S. Regiments (i.e., 48 guns organized into six eight gun batteries). Recent observations tend to show that the guns around Prague may be organized into 6 gun batteries. This could mean that the Czechs have not followed Soviet practice blindly, but have organized their regiments into eight troops of 6 guns each, or alternatively that

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they have so far only sufficient guns to deploy six of the proposed total of eight guns on each site.

In either case it is considered that the total number of guns is 48 in each regiment.

In addition to the P.V.O.S. AA Divisions there are a number of airfield defense AA units manned by army personnel and consist of both 85 mm and 37 or 57 mm AA guns, which are thought to subordinate to P.V.O.S.

Field Army AA Artillery

It is not believed that there are any AA divisions in the Field Army. There may, however, be one or more HAA regiments consisting of 36 x 85 mm AA guns which are either GdQ or district troops. In addition each line division is thought to have an organic AA regiment.

CONFIDENTIAL

126

CONFIDENTIAL**ARTILLERY DIVISION**

This unit was originally picked up because of a few low-level report that an artillery division existed in the Czech Army, plus its relative geographical isolation and the proximity of type units which in combination formed a "Breakthru" division type pattern. In addition, all other non-divisional and divisional type artillery could be accounted for elsewhere, thus leaving in close proximity only these type units which ordinarily comprise a division of this type. Since then information confirming the existence of this unit has been received. It is believed to be directly subordinate to GHQ and in the event of war its employment would depend on the level of employment of other Czech units, i.e., if an entire Czech Army were employed as such it would be employed in a divisional role or if Czech units were not employed above division level its elements would be employed separately, and the division headquarters dissolved.

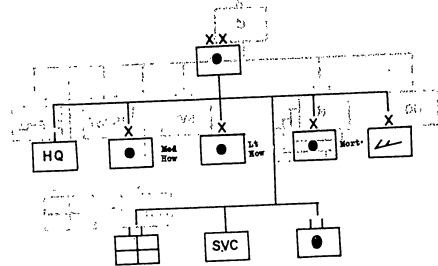
CONFIDENTIAL**ARTILLERY DIVISION**

Figure No. 8

UNIT	Officers	PM	TOTAL	S 152 How	C 152 How	S 122 How	C 122 How	S 200 RL	C 2 RL	S 240 Mort	C 2 Mort	S 160 Mort	C 160 Mort	S 240 RL	C 2 RL	S ATC	C ATC	S LMG	C LMG	S T.M	C T.M
Hq Btry	70	140	210																		17
Med How Btry	104	834	938	48												12		12		184	
1st How Btry	111	834	945		48														12		184
Mort Btry	111	834	945							48											184
RL Brigade	127	1010	1137					12						36					24		232
Medium Bn	25	71	96																		15
Svc	50	300	350																		45
MT Battalion	50	270	320											36		24		48			198
TOTAL	627	445	1072	48	48			12	48					36		24		48			606

Figure No. 9

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MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOWTIE BRIGADE, ARTILLERY DIVISION

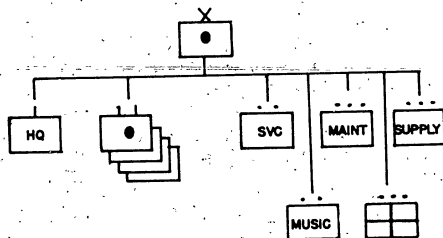


Figure No. 10

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	Primary S Wpn	Primary C Wpn	S 57/76/85 Gun	C	S Trk	C Trk	S LMG	C LMG	S G9	C	S Vans	C Vans	S
Hq Btry	29	60	89					9			4			7		
Artv Bn(4)	23	220	243	12		3		26		3		1				
Svc Sec	3	65	68					32			1					
Maint Plat		14	14					8								
Supply Plat		15	15					9								
Music Sec	1	15	16													
Medical Platoon	2	5	7					4								
TOTAL	127	105	118	48		12		166		12		9		7		

Figure No. 11

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ROCKET LAUNCHER BRIGADE ARTILLERY DIVISION

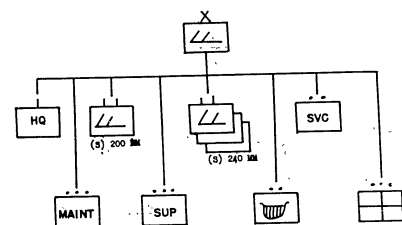


Figure No. 12

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 200 RL	C 7 RL	S 240 RL	C 7 RL	S LMG	C LMG	S ATG	C ATG	S Trks	C Trks
Hq Btry	29	60	89					4				20	
200 MM RL Bn	23	209	232	12				6				41	
240 MM RL Bn(3)	23	209	232		12			6				41	
Svc Sec	3	65	68					2				32	
Maint Sec		14	14										
Support Plat		15	15										
Music Sec	1	15	16										
Medical Platoon	2	5	7									4	
TOTAL	127	1010	1137	12		36		24				232	

Figure No. 13

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MORTAR BRIGADE ARTILLERY DIVISION

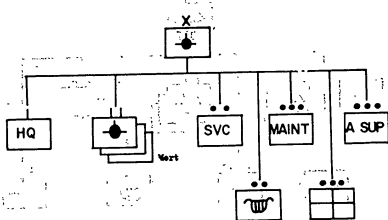


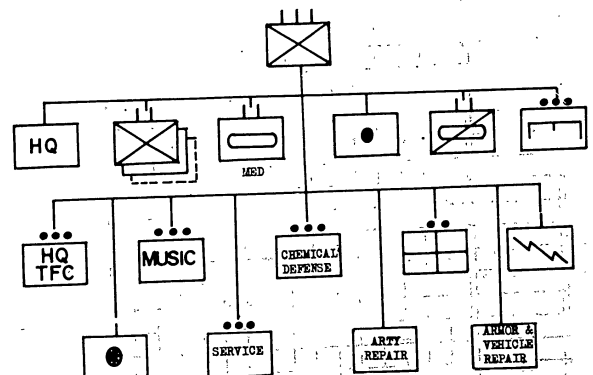
Figure No. 14

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 240 RL	C. 2 RL	S Tks	C Tks
Hq Btry	29	60	89			20	
240 MM Mort Bn(3)	26	274	300	16		40	
Bn Hq	(14)	(38)	(52)			(8)	
240MM Mort Btry(4)	(31)	(59)	(90)	(4)		(8)	
Svc Sec	3	65	68			32	
Maint Plat		14	14			3	
Supply Plat		15	15			9	
Music Sec	1	15	16				
Medical Platoon	2	5	7			4	
TOTAL	113	998	1091			188	

Figure No. 15

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MOTORIZED RIFLE REGT LINE DIVISION



Czech Rifle Regiments may not have a full complement of Med Tks, although the presence of them is fairly well confirmed.

Czech Rifle and Mech Regiments apparently are reportedly equipped with 160 Mortars rather than 120's.

Figure No. 16

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MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Med Tks	C Med Tks	S Amph Tks	C Amph Tks	S APC	C APC	S 107 RR	C 107 RR	S 82 RR	C 82 RR	S 85 Gun	C 85 Gun	S 120 Mort	C 120 Mort	S 57 AA	C 57 AA	S Tks	C Tks	S ZPU	C ZPU	S TR Rtr	C TR Rtr	S H & LMG	C H & LMG	S 82 Mort	C 82 Mort	S RPG-2	C RPG-2
Regt Headquarters	28	34	62																												
1st Rifle Bn(2)	31	388	419																												
Med Tks Bn	24	235	259	31																											
Regt Arty	26	209	235																												
Recon Co	5	83	88																												
Sapper Plat	1	14	15																												
Hq & Tlc Plat	1	29	30																												
Music Platoon	1	13	14																												
Chem Def Plat	1	16	17																												
Medical Service	7	15	22																												
Signal Company	5	57	62																												
MT Company	5	73	78																												
Svc Platoon	0	11	11																												
Arty Repair Shp	2	15	17																												
Armor & Vehicle	4	45	49																												
TOTAL	172	1554	1723	31																											

Figure No. 17

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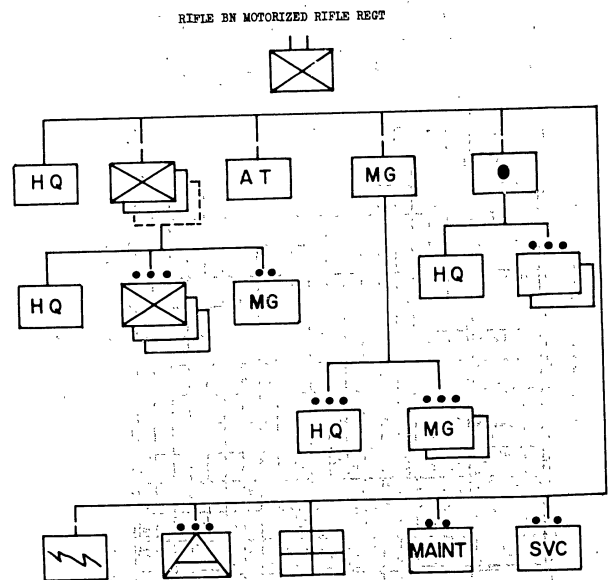


Figure No. 18

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REFILE BN MOTORIZED RIFLE REGT

UNIT	OFFICERS	EM	TOTAL	S APC	S APC	S 57 AT	S 57 AT	C 82 RR	C 82 RR	S 82 Mort	C 82 Mort	S RPD-2	C RPD-2	S HMG	C HMG	S LMG	C LMG	S Trk	C Trk	S ZPU-2	C ZPU-2
Battalion Hq	10	13	23																		
Rifle Co (2) C (3)	4	97	101																		
Co Hq	(1)	(3)	(4)																		
Rifle Platoon (3)	(1)	(20)	(21)	(3)																	
MG Sec	3	37	40	3																	
Machine Gun Co	(1)	(3)	(4)																		
Co Hq	(1)	(3)	(4)																		
MG Plt (1) C (3)	(1)	(17)	(18)	(3)																	
Artillery Battery	3	40	43																		
Battery Hq	(1)	(3)	(4)																		
82MM Mort Plt (2) C (3)	(1)	(16)	(17)																		
AT Btry	4	39	43																		
AA Btry	1	27	28	4																	
Signal Platoon	1	21	22																		
Air Station	1	2	3																		
Main Sec	1	9	10																		
Sec Sec	1	6	7																		
TOTAL	31	388	419	23																	

Soviet Note: A total of 6 x 82's or any combination thereof for a total of 6 have been variously reported.

Figure No. 19

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REGIMENTAL ARTILLERY - MOTORIZED RIFLE REGT

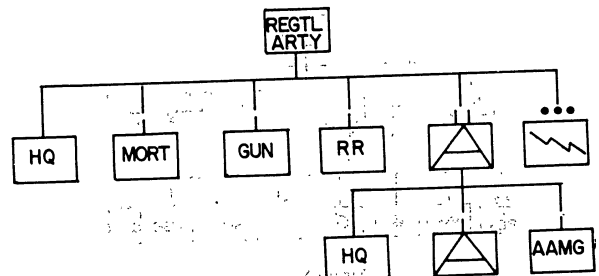


Figure No. 20

UNIT	OFFICERS	EM	TOTAL	C-120 Mort	S 82 SPAT	C 85 SPAT	S 107 RR	C 107 RR	S 220 SP-2	S 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2	C 220 SP-2
Regtl Artillery Hq	4	1	5																		
Mortar Btry	4	42	46	6																	
Gun Btry	3	39	42																		
RR Btry	3	34	37																		
AAA Bn	11	73	84																		
Bn Hq	(3)	(4)	(7)																		
AA Btry	(4)	(47)	(51)																		
AA MG Btry	(4)	(23)	(27)																		
Signal Plt	2	2	4																		
TOTAL	26	216	242	6																	

Both 85 and 100mm AT Guns have also been reported in Czech Units.

Figure No. 21

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MEDIUM TANK REGT, LINE DIVISION

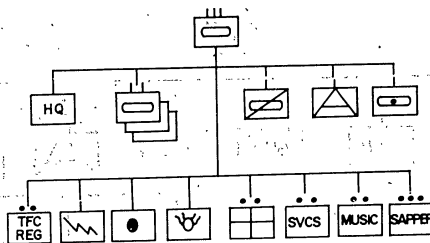


Figure No. 22

UNIT	Officer	EM	TOTAL	S Med Tk	C Med Tk	S Ammb Tk	C Ammb Tk	S APC	C APC	S Tk Retr	C Tk Retr	S ZSU 57-2	C ZSU 57-2	S ZPU 2-4	C ZPU 2-4	S Vehicles	C Vehicles
Regt Hq	35	13	48	1													
C (2)	24	139	163	11	31			2	2							4	
Tk Co (3)	15	138	153														
SU Co	3	35	38			5	5										
Reg Co	3	35	38														
AAA Btry	3	41	44														
Tk Reg Plat	1	38	39					2									
Sr Co	3	41	44														
Mt Co	4	55	59														
Artillery	1	38	39														
Reg Shop	4	60	64														
Medical Section	1	9	10														
Sigs Sec	1	14	15														
Music Sec	1	16	17														
Sapper Plat	1	14	15														
TOTAL	132	799	931	94	62	5	14	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	96	

Figure No. 23

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MEDIUM TANK BATTALION, MEDIUM TANK REGIMENT

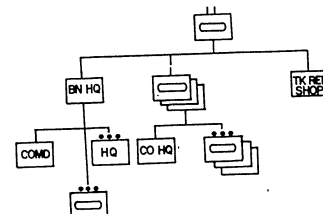


Figure No. 24

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Med Tk	C Med Tk	S Trucks	C Trucks	S Tk Retr	C Tk Retr
Bn Hq	9	16	25	1	1	1			
Comd Grp	(9)		(9)						
Hq Plat		(12)	(12)						
Hq Tk		(4)	(4)						
Tank Co (3)	6	39	45	10	10			1	
Co Hq	(2)	(3)	(5)	(1)	(1)				
Tk Plat	(1)	(11)	(12)	(3)	(3)				
Tank Repair Shop	(5)	(5)	(10)			2		2	
TOTAL	27	133	160	31	31	3		3	

Figure No. 25

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HEAVY TANK REGIMENT, TANK DIVISION

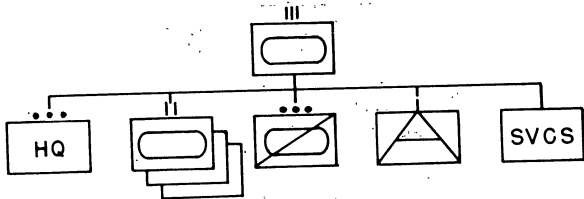
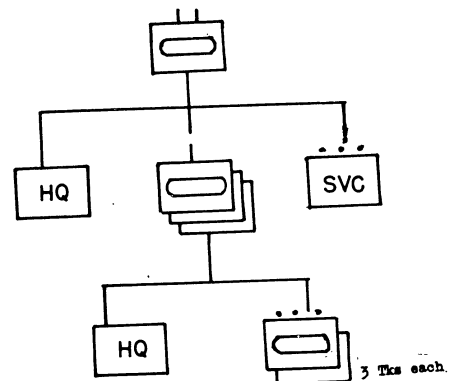


Figure No. 26

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Hv Tk	C Hv Tk	S 57 AA	C 57 AA	S APC	C APC	S Trucks
Hqs Plat	35	24	63	1				2		2
Hv TK Bn (3)	24	135	139	31						4
Recon Plat	2	22	24					5		1
AA Company	4	51	55			6				5
Services	14	268	282					2		77
TOTALS	127	774	841	94		6		9		97

Figure No. 27

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UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Hv Tks	C Hv Tks	S Trks	C Trks
Hq & Hq Plat	9	16	25	1	1	1	
Hvy TK Co (3)	5	38	43	10	10	3	
Svc Plat		34	34				
Recon Plat	2	22	24				
TOTAL	26	146	212	31	31	4	

Figure No. 29

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ARTILLERY REGT - TANK DIVISION

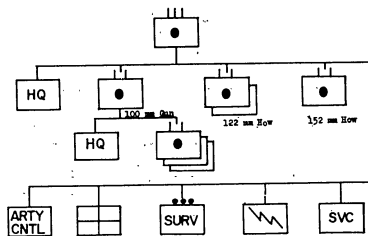


Figure No. 30

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 152 How	C 152 How	S 122 How	C 122 How	S 100 Gun	C 100 Gun	S 76 ATG	C 76 ATG	S 57 ATG	C 57 ATG	S APC	C APC	S Trk	C Trk	S LMG
Arty Regt Hq	19	44	63													6		
100 mm Gun Bn	23	232	255					18								28		3
Hq Btry	(8)	(16)	(24)													(4)		
Gun Btry (3)	(5)	(72)	(77)					(6)								(8)		(1)
122mm How Bn	23	232	255			18										28		
152mm How Bn	23	232	255	18												28		
Survey Platoon	1	23	24													3		
Signal Company	5	57	62													4		
Service C Elm	3	61	64													32		
Arty Cntl Btry	4	51	55													8		
Medical Det	2	5	7													4		
TOTAL	126	169	295	18		36		18								141		3

Figure No. 31

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MOTORIZED DIV ARTY

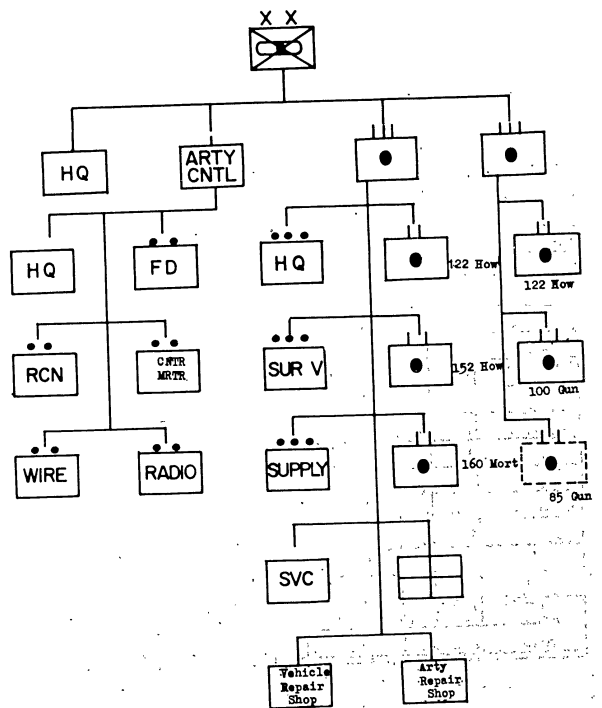


Figure No. 32

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MOTORIZED DIVISION ARTILLERY

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Arty PCS	C Arty PCS	S LMG	C LMG	S Trks	C Trks	S Radar	C Radar
Div Arty Hq	8	19	27					4			
Arty Regt (2)	96	801	897	54		9		139			
Hq&Hq Platoon	(20)	(45)	(65)					(9)			
Survey Platoon	(1)	(21)	(22)					(5)			
Supply Platoon		(14)	(14)					(9)			
Aid Station	(2)	(5)	(7)								
Vehicle Repair Shop	(2)	(18)	(20)					(17)			
Arty Repair Shop	(1)	(11)	(12)					(7)			
Svc Platoon	(1)	(15)	(16)					(8)			
Arty Bn (3)	(23)	(224)	(247)	(18)	(18)	(3)		(28)			
Arty Cntl Btry	5	62	67					9			
Btry Hqs	(1)	(4)	(5)					(1)			
Telephone Sec	(1)	(9)	(10)					(1)			
Radio Sec	(1)	(19)	(20)					(3)			
Recon Sec	(1)	(16)	(17)					(3)			
Computation Section		(3)	(3)								
Counter Mortar Section	(1)	(11)	(12)					(1)	1		
TOTAL	205	1683	1888	108		18		291	1		

Figure No. 33

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ARTILLERY BATTERY LINE DIVISION ARTILLERY

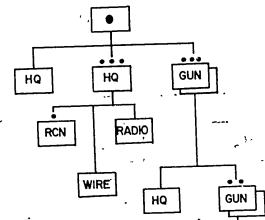


Figure No. 34

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Primary Wpn	C Primary Wpn	S Trks	C Trks
Battery Hq	2	2	4				
Hq Platoon	1	18	19			2	
GUN Platoon (2)	1	28	29	3			
Platoon Hq	(1)	(1)	(2)				
GUN Sec (3)		(9)		(1)		(1)	
TOTAL	5	72	77	6		8	

Figure No. 35

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ASSAULT GUN BN, TANK DIVISION

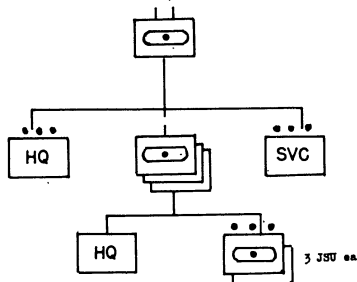


Figure No. 36

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S JSU 122	C JSU 122	S APC	C APC	S Trks	C Trks
Hq & Hq Platoon	9	16	25					1	
(3) Assault Gun pl	5	48	53	10	10			1	
Svc Platoon	1	31	32					6	
TOTAL	25	191	216	30	30			8	

This unit has been reported in the Czech 5th Motorized Rifle Division and JSU 152's have been reported as organic to it. This may indicate a conversion to a tank division as well as a difference in Czech TOE.

Figure No. 37

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT - LINE DIVISION

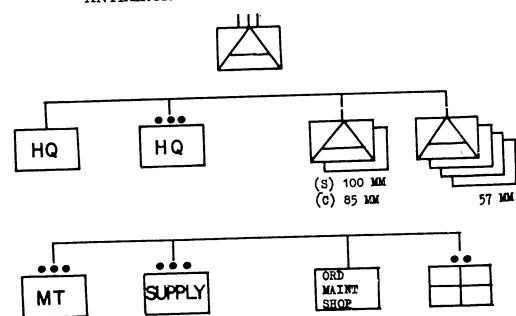


Figure No. 38

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 100 AAG	C 85 AAG	S 57 AAG	C 57 AAG	S ZPU	C ZPU	S Trks	C Trks
Regimental Hq	23	9	32								
Hq Platoon	1	35	36							7	
100mm AA Btry (2)	5	72	77	6	6			1	2	12	
57mm AA Btry (4)	5	60	65			6	6	1	2	12	
Mt Platoon	1	20	21							16	
Supply Platoon	1	17	18							3	
Ord Maint Shop	1	15	16							3	
Medical Sec	1	6	7							2	
TOTAL	58	186	244	12	12	24	24	6	12	55	

Figure No. 39

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY - LINE DIVISION AA REGIMENT

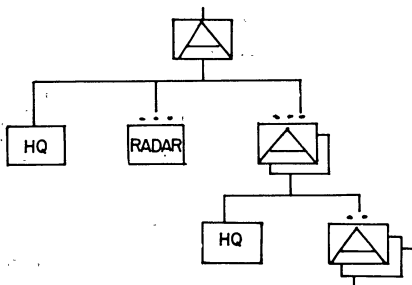


Figure No. 40

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 57 AAG	C 57 AAG	S ZPU 2	C ZPU 2	S PUZO	C PUZO	S Sen	C Sen	S Gen	C Gen	S Trk	C Trk
Battery Hq	2	3	5			1								1	
Radar Platoon	1	11	12					1		1		1		3	
Gun Plat (2)	1	23	24	3										5	
Platoon Hq	(1)	(2)	(3)											(2)	
Gun Sec (3)		(7)	(7)	(1)										(1)	
TOTAL	5	60	65	6		1		1		1		1		14	

Figure No. 41

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ROCKET LAUNCHER BN, TK DIV

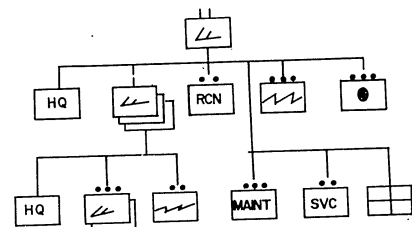


Figure No. 42

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 240 RL	C 2 RL	S Trk	C Trk	S LMG	C LMG
BN HQ	11	8	19						
Btry Hq (3)	3	36	39	4*		6		2	
Btry HQ	(1)	(4)	(5)						
Btry Plat (2)	(1)	(14)	(15)	(2)		(3)		(1)	
Sig Sec	(4)	(4)							
Gen Sec	8	8				1			
Sig Platoon	18	18				2			
MT Platoon	1	40	41			14			
Maint Platoon	1	13	14			3			
Svc Section		9	9			1			
Aid Section	1	5	6			2			
TOTAL	23	209	232	12		41		6	

* May be 3 batteries of 6 RL's each. Cannot substantiate at this time.

Figure No. 43

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ROCKET LAUNCHER BN, MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION

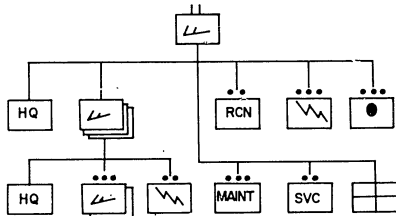


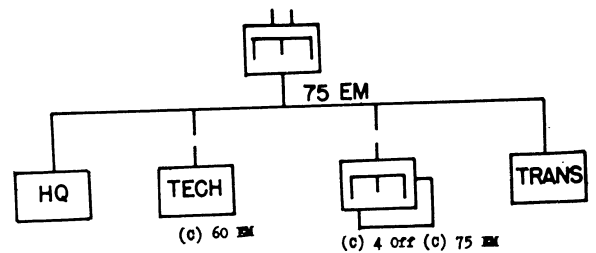
Figure No. 44

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S 140 RL	C F RL	S Trks	C Trks	S LMG	C LMG
Battalion Hq	11	8	19						
RKT Btry (3)	3	52	55	6	6	6	2		
Btry Hq	(1)	(4)	(5)						
RKT Plat (2)	(1)	(22)	(23)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)		
Signal Sec	(4)	(4)							
Rcn Sec	8	8			1				
Signal Plat	18	18			2				
Mt Platoon	1	40	41		14				
Maint Platoon	1	13	14		3				
Svc Sec	9	9			1				
Aid Sta	1	5	6		2				
TOTAL	23	257	280	18	18	41	2		

Figure No. 45

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SAPPER BATTALION, LINE DIVISION



- 48 TMP Sec (c) 60 - 70
- 1 Crane
- 1 Power Boat (c) 6
- 1 Amphibious Truck
- 6 Tracked Amphib
- 2 Ball Densers
- 9 BTR 162's
- 1 Dry Gap Bridge
- (c) 65 Trks

Figure No. 46

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RECON BATTALION -- LINE DIVISIONS

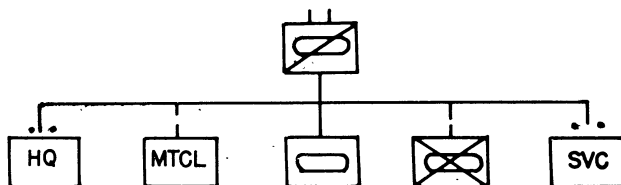


Figure No. 47

UNIT	Officers	EM	TOTAL	S Med Tks	S Amph Tks	C Amph Tks	S APC	C APC	S ZPU 2-4	C ZPU 2-4	S Trks	C Trks	S Mcls	C Mcls	S Trk Rtr	C Trk Rtr	S Amphb	C Amphb
Hq & Hq Sec	13	44	57				7				3		1					
Motorcycles Co	6	67	73				1				1		22					
Tank Company	6	59	65	11	10	5					1		1					
APC Company	6	123	129				16		3		1		1					
Svc Section	1	43	44							12					1		1	
TOTAL	32	336	368	11	5		24		3		18		25		1		1	

Figure No. 48

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CHAPTER IV - NON-DIVISIONAL UNITS

AIRBORNE COMMAND

The Airborne Command was originally organized and located in Northern Bohemia in the area of Straz Pod Ralskem. In 1953, it was moved to Eastern Slovakia where it has since remained. The unit designations and the existence of brigade headquarters still remain unconfirmed. It was once reported that this command was a 15th Airborne Division, however, all subsequent information has tended to refute this, e.g. with the exception of some light artillery, no support type equipment has been reported; it is estimated that the total strength of the command does not exceed 4000; the CAF does not possess sufficient troop carrier type aircraft to transport a division; parachuting of heavy equipment has never been reported. On the other hand, it has been reported that these units train as commando and partisan type small units; that they have a special training in demolitions, radio operation, and foreign languages. Thus, it is believed that these units are trained principally for partisan warfare, and its concomitant espionage. It is possible that units might be trained for battalion size short duration type airborne operations, but if so, only as light infantry. The morale of airborne troops is apparently higher than that of most Czech personnel, and they have been described as "tough looking individuals".

Airborne troops have not been recently observed in Kosice, or Spisska Nova Ves and, with the exception of the unit in Sabinov, it is probable that the entire airborne command is now located in Presov.

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Czechoslovak labor battalions (Pomocny Technicky Prapory-PTP), Auxiliary Technical Battalions were first activated under the Ministry of National Defense during the summer of 1950. All battalions were subordinate to the VVPJ (Velitel Vojenskych Pracovnich Jednotek, Headquarters for Military Labor Units), a special department of the Ministry of National Defense. These battalions consisted of men of all ages, including those considered politically unreliable to the Communist regime or suffering from some physical defect which made them unfit for general military service. PTP battalions were utilized primarily on projects including construction of military installations, airfields, and roads. Some units were assigned to work in mines, on farms, and in dock areas.

On 9 May 1954, it was announced by special decree that all personnel assigned to PTP units were to be considered politically reliable and that PTP units were to be redesignated as TP units (Technicky Prapory, Technical Battalions). During the same period, all personnel were issued small arms of various descriptions for the first time. Previously, only officers and senior NCO were issued weapons.

Recruits arriving at TP units in October 1955 were fully equipped with the latest-type of military equipment, including the new semiautomatic rifle. TP units were at that time reportedly redesignated TJ units (Technicky Jednotky-Technical Units) and at the same time, incorporated into the regular service. Officer strengths were increased with the transfer of Army officers into TP battalions. The first significant change noted in TP units was 9 May 1955 during the "Liberation Day Parade" when 400 TP troops were observed marching for the first time with other military units. This of course tended to confirm their integration as regular units, but the TJ redesignation has never been confirmed and is doubted.

Organization

TP units are organized into battalions subordinate to the VVPJ in Prague. Battalion strengths vary considerably depending upon the work assignment of the particular battalion. An average battalion will normally have six companies with a combined strength of approximately 900 officers and men. Companies are sometimes broken down into platoons and sometimes not, according to the work assignment. An average company, however, will have four platoons of about 40 men each.

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Officer strengths in each battalion vary considerably. Some battalions will have 13 officers on the battalion staff in addition to two officers per company, whereas other battalions will have only three officers on the battalion staff with one or two officers per company. All positions as platoon leaders in the past were held by senior NCO's. Recent reports, however, indicate that NCO's were replaced by officers and that TJ companies in the future will have a complement of six officers, thus giving the battalion an officer strength of well over 40.

A recent change in the organizational structure of TJ units indicates the creation of an intermediate headquarters between battalions and the senior headquarters in Prague. Five Technical Groups (Technicky Skupina-TS) have been reported. It appears that these Technical Group headquarters are equivalent to brigade headquarters in size and that they maintain administrative and operational control over all TJ units within a specific geographical area, thus relieving the VVPJ in Prague of various administrative problems. All information pertaining to Technical Groups so far has been sketchy and more information will be needed before firm conclusions can be made as to their exact function and organization.

Order of Battle

A total of 31 battalions have been reported. It will be noted however that most have not been recently confirmed, and it is believed that many have been inactivated. The majority of the 1955-56 strength reductions is believed to have been effected in the labor force following the completion of the military installation construction program. Although it appears that 7 battalions exist in the Ostrava-Karvinna mining area, it is worthy of note that the Czech press recently stated there were "2000 soldiers working in the Mines." It is estimated that no more than 3000 exist elsewhere.

Training

After the redesignation in 1954, a new recruit assigned to the TP received about four weeks on infantry basic training in one of the Training companies of his battalion. Following the basic training he was assigned to a regular TP company and received no further military training except possibly monthly weapons instruction. Political training was conducted twice weekly after normal working hours. TP personnel were not given field training nor did they participate in maneuvers. It appears that the training in labor units may have been changed since then. The latest TP deserter states that the level and scope of training is being increased and emphasis being placed on atomic-warfare instruction.

CONFIDENTIAL**ENGINEER UNITS**

The first unit worthy of note here is the 51st Engineer Brigade and its peculiar organization. Apparently the one regiment reported as organic to this unit is usually dispatched to accomplish unusual, non-combat preparatory missions. This regiment may well be, in fact, only a temporary peacetime expedient. On the other hand, it might well cadre another brigade in time of war, and may meanwhile be assigned to the 51st Brigade for administrative and logistical support.

The mission of the 1st Engineer Regiment is apparently more of a tactical nature as opposed to purely peacetime functions. Because military Districts are believed to have a dual functions as an army headquarters and this regiment is reported to be subordinate to the I Military District Headquarters, it is believed to be an army-type engineer regiment. In keeping with this same premise the 52d Engineer regiment is believed to be subordinate to the II Military District. The 22d Engineer Battalion is only reported to exist and is presumed it is Subordinate to I Military District.

Railroad Engineer units are will confirmed as to their existence, but little is known of their missions. It is known that they perform a peacetime function of railroad maintenance etc., and it is believed that in time of war they would assume complete responsibility for railroad operations.

The River Engineer Battalion is believed to be primarily responsible for harbor maintenance on the Danube, and there is no reason to believe its mission would change in time of war. This is assumed because river crossing operations are primarily the function of tactical units, and because the Danube is such a vital line of communication. However, it might well cadre additional river engineer units.

ARMORED TRAIN BATTALION

This unusual organization is reported to be equipped with special rail cars designed for protection of interior rail lines in time of emergency. Although its value is doubtful, its existence has been recently confirmed, and because of its role it is felt that it may actually be subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior.

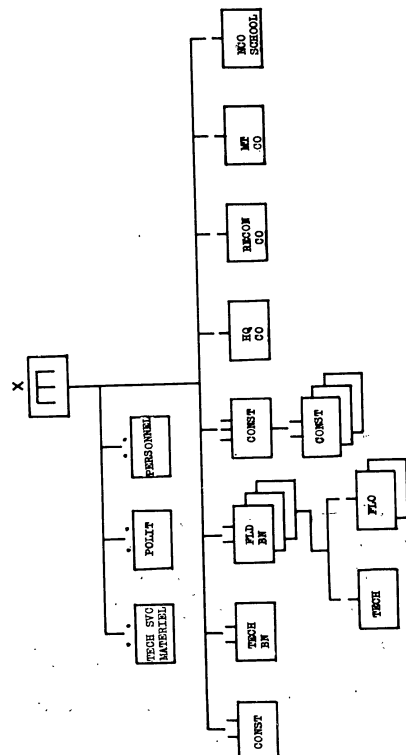
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Figure No 49

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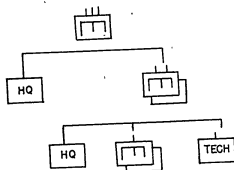
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Figure No. 50

Soviet

24 TWP	6 Amphib 6x6
1 Compressor	2 Shop van w/generator
4 Truck w/bridge timbers	1 Bulldozer
3 Power boats w/trailers	2 Cranes
1 Trailer	2 WZP
1 Amphib 4x4 Tracked	2 Kitchen trailers
amphib	3 Trucks
1 Truck w/flotation	1 Ambulance
drum	2 Amphib 4x4
	2 Radio Trucks

The Czech Regiment has been reported as organized into one field bn of 3 companies and a technical bn with a tech co, and a trans co. Equipment includes:

T III Cranes	U/I Czech Generators
DM-4 Tractors	U/I Czech Jack Hammers
S-60 Tractors	U/I Czech Pneumatic Pontons
KN-35 Tractors	U/I Czech Support Rafts
ATZ Tractors	U/I Czech Prefab Bridges
T III Shovels	U/I Czech Power Boats
M-505 Shovels	U/I Czech Power Boats
D-149 Bulldozers	U/I Czech Mine Detectors
Czech Graders	U/I Czech Mine Clearing Rollers
RT-251 Ditchers	PM-627 Blasting Machines
Skoda Air Compressors	

Figure No. 51

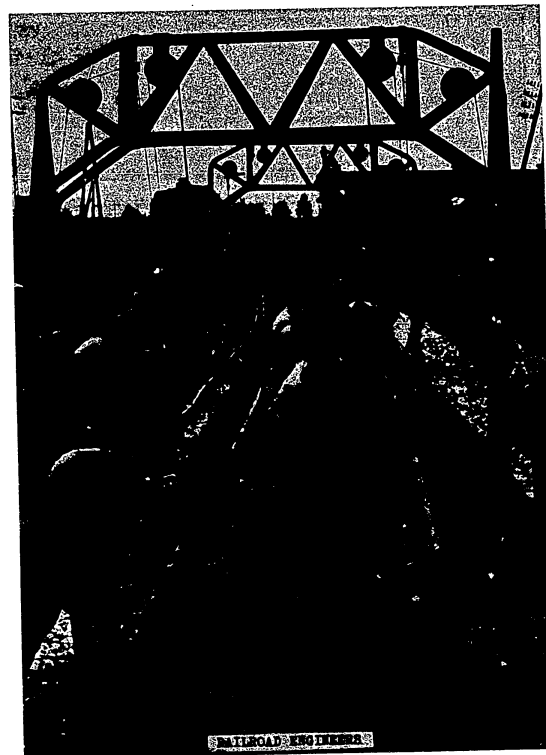
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Figure No 52

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Figure No. 53



Figure No. 54

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ARTILLERY BRIGADES

The present status of corps artillery brigades and army anti-tank brigades is unclear. The anti-tank brigade in LESANY has never been confirmed as such. It was picked up originally because of the observation of weapons in numbers peculiar to this type unit, and because of Soviet organizational patterns which indicated that an anti-tank brigade should exist in I Military District. However, guns and artillery troops are still reported here. On the other hand, the recent observation of 122 mm guns here may indicate that this unit is actually a battalion of an army artillery brigade. Thus, it may well be that the non-divisional artillery units located in STRASICE, LESANY, AND ROKYCANY may actually comprise one army artillery brigade. The artillery brigades in HOLESOV and KOSTELEEC were originally picked up as such because of the appearance of non-divisional type artillery (152 mm Howitzers etc). However, it may actually be that the unit in HOLESOV is part of the 13th Mecz Division Artillery and that at KOSTELEEC part of the 8th Mecz Division Artillery. The existence of the 6th Brigade at SENICA has not been recently confirmed, and may no longer exist. In conclusion it may well be that only one brigade per Military District exists.

As regards AT brigades, the existence of the 12th Brigade in BRATISLAVA has not been confirmed for some time and may no longer exist. The AT brigade in LESANY has already been explained.

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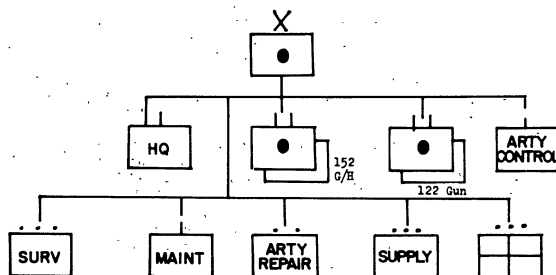


Figure No. 55

UNIT	Officers	FM	TOTAL	S 152 G/H	C 152 G/H	S 122 Gun	C 122 Gun	S Trks	C Trks	S Tractors	C Tractors	S 76 Gun	C 76 Gun
Brigade Hq	29	60	89					9					
Arty Bn (4)	23	220	243	18		18		27	18		4		
Arty Cntl B	4	51	55					8					
Survey Plat	1	23	24					3					
Maint Co	1	20	21					17					
Arty Repair	1	11	12					7					
Supply Plat	1	20	21					12					
Medical Plat	2	5	7					4					
TOTAL	131	1070	1201	36		36		168	72		16		

Soviet Note: Arty Brig. tank armies, organized as above.
Arty Brig. mace armies appear to be converting to the organization from 2 bns of 152 how and 2 bns of 100 gun.

Figure No. 56

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CHAPTER V - WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

General

Czechoslovakia's position in the Soviet-Satellite Bloc as regards the research, development, and production of equipment is apparently unique. One would ordinarily expect an enforced program of standardization, but this is apparently not the case -- at present anyway. The equipment in use in the Czech Army today can be divided into four categories: a. Soviet, b. Soviet design of Czech manufacture, c. Basically Soviet, but Czech modified and manufactured and, d. Czech design and manufacture. Soviet equipment imported from USSR is believed to be in the minority. This is more than likely because the Soviets at present value Czech armament research, development and production more than they do standardization (an interesting negative imminence of hostilities indication).

Generally small arms are purely of Czech design and manufacture. Artillery is a mixture -- the 122mm howitzer is known to be Czech manufactured, but of pure Soviet design. The 85mm AT gun, although designed to take Soviet ammunition, is Czech in design. The 85mm AA gun is Soviet of Czech manufacture with a Czech "T" shaped muzzle brake. Although now infrequently reported, some modified German style artillery was in use for years.

As regards tanks, it is well confirmed that the Czechs have manufactured T-34's and SU-100's in the tank plant in Matin for years. An interesting bit of information was furnished by a deserter from a Rumanian tank unit. He stated that his unit was equipped with both Soviet and Czech manufactured T-34's, and that the Czech tank was considered to be much better. There is considerable evidence that some research at least was done on the T-54 in Czechoslovakia. Several reports were received concerning a Czech T-49 tank produced in January of 1949. Descriptions of this tank appeared in 1949 and 50 and then disappeared.

Truck mounted Rocket Launchers (on a Czech V3S truck) are of pure Czech design and manufacture, and all soft-skinned vehicles (except a few GAZ types recently reported) are of Czech design and manufacture. Skoda, Tatra, and Praga produce Czech trucks, and even those destined for civilian use are built with machine-gun hatches in the cab. In the event of war, these vehicles will be taken over by the military -- probably by the CSAD (the Czech State Controlled Transportation Organization).

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Because of stringent Czech security measures and their equipment storage practices, it is most difficult to ascertain either the timing of their reequipment programs or the total number of a given piece of Czech units at any particular time. Most Czech units are at a reduced strength (including some at cadre level) and therefore at least part of all equipment is kept in storage at all times. Generally speaking, each unit possesses its full complement of equipment, and the best and/or most up-to-date equipment is that which is stored and used only as familiarization training dictates. Thus, information concerning reequipment programs is usually anything but timely. However, information subsequently received indicates that such programs usually closely follow that of GSFG as regards introduction of new equipment, although not necessarily as rapidly as regards completion of the program. A few examples of this are:

a. The issue of T-54's to Czech units was only recently confirmed, although it was also confirmed that issue to units began in 1956. The same applies to 107mm Recoiless Guns and 57mm AA Guns.

b. The relatively new 100mm AA gun was reported in the country approximately two years ago, but are not yet reported in units. This is particularly interesting when considering the fact that 100mm AA guns of Czech manufacture were reported in Bulgaria a few months ago.

In some cases it appears that TOE changes (and attendant reequipment programs) actually precede that of Soviet units. This is believed to be because the Czech Army is used by the Soviets for TOE experimentation, and subsequently may or may not adopt the different TOE's. Here again is evidence of the Soviet interest in Czech research, development, and production -- their capacity for these renders the Czech Army a logical choice for such a role. For additional information concerning this subject see "The Soviet Military Mission."

Equipment Reserves

Very little information is available concerning equipment reserves. Depots have been reported as follows:

a. The MLADA-MILOVICE reservations reportedly contains an armored force vehicle depot. This installation is the home station of the 3d Tank Division, but the source of this information insisted that the depot was independent of the division. In addition, another source reported seeing tanks and APC's here which were far in excess of the TOE of a tank division.

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b. An AFV depot has also been reported in KOSICE.

c. A small arms depot reportedly exists in TRNAVA.

d. An artillery depot has been reported in ZILINA.

e. A "rocket" and AA Gun depot has been reported in SPISSKA NOVA VES. (The proximity of the KEZMAROK AA training area here is noteworthy.)

It is emphasized that none of the foregoing have been confirmed, and hence current estimates reflect the opinion that the Czech Army today possesses equipment sufficient only to equip units now in existence and that employment of Czech units in combat would require extensive Soviet logistical support.

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X Confirmed
? Probable

TYPES OF EQUIPMENT

Type	Designation, Description, Comments	CZECH	SOVIET	SOVIET CZ MANUF	SOVIET CZ MANUF AND MODIFIED
Pistol	7. 62mm Pistol M1952	X			
Rifle	7. 62mm Semi-automatic Rifle M1952	X			
SMG	7. 62mm SMG M24 and M26	X			
LMG	7. 62mm LMG M1952	X			
HMG	7. 62mm MG M1943 Goryunov 7. 92mm MG ZB-37	X	X		
AT Grenade Launcher	P-27 Pancarovka	X			
R Gun	82mm Recoilless AT Gun T-21 "Tarasnice"	X			
RR	107mm Recoilless Gun		?		
82mm Mort	Various		X	X	
120mm Mort	Various		X	X	
160 Mort	M1943		X		
57mm AT	M1943 (ZIS-2)			X	
76mm Field	M1942 (ZIS-3) Not recently reported - being replaced by 85's		X		
85mm Field	M1952	X			
100mm Field	M1953	X			
122mm Gun	M1931/37		X		
130mm Gun	M1954 Existence not established in Czech units				

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Type	Designation, Description, Comments	CZECH	SOVIET	SOVIET CZ MANUF	SOVIET CZ MANUF AND MODIFIED
152mm Gun	M1935 Obsolete but may still be reported				
122mm How	M1938	?	X		
152mm How	M1943 (D-1) M18/46 (German)	?	X		
152 Gun	M1937 (ML-20)	X	X		
130mm RL	RM 130	X			
AA MG	Quad. 12.7				X
37mm AA	Obsolete, but may still be reported		X	?	
57mm AA	S-60		X	?	
76mm AA	Obsolete, but may still be reported.				X
85mm AA	?			?	
100mm AA	?				
122mm AA	Existence not established in Czech units				
Lt Tk	A SKODA Lt Tk has been reported in existence, but not confirmed (probably experimental)				
Med Tk	T-34		X	X	
Med Tk	T-34		?	?	
Hv Tk	JS-2 and JS-3		X		
APC	Old type German half tracks still used. Soviet type never reported.				

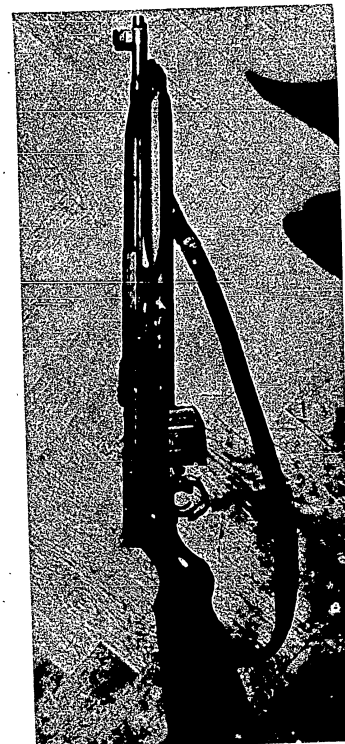
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Type	Designation, Description, Comments	CZECH	SOVIET	SOVIET CZ MANUF	SOVIET CZ MANUF AND MODIFIED
152 AG	JSU 152		X		
122 AG	JSU 122		X		
100 AG	SU 100			X	

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CZECH 7.62 SEMI AUTOMATIC RIFLE M1952
Figure No. 57

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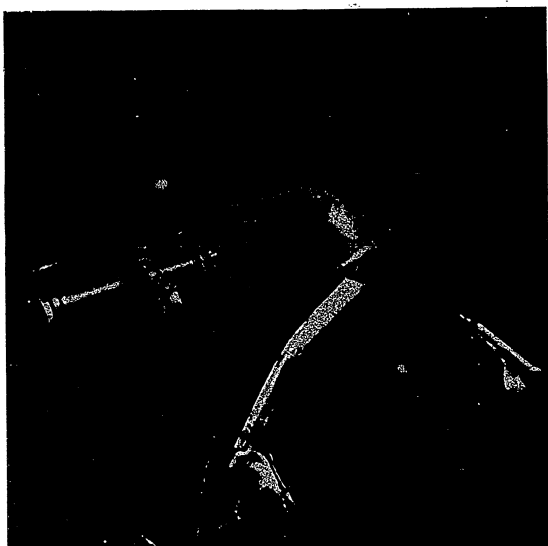


Figure No. 58
CZECH TARASNICE

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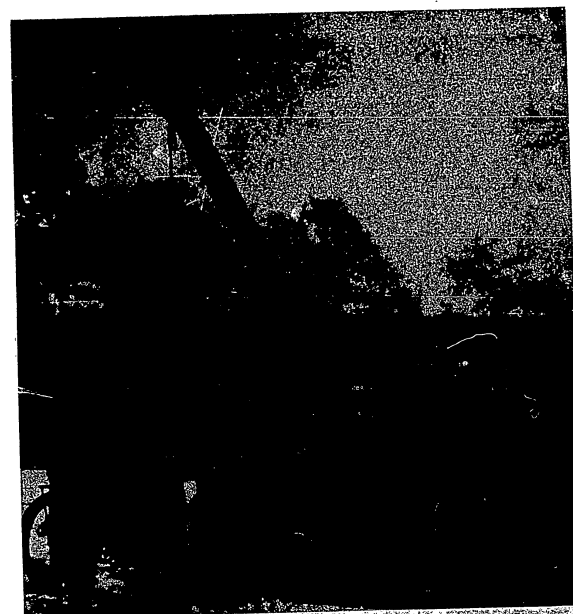


Figure No. 59
CZECH 85mm AT GUN

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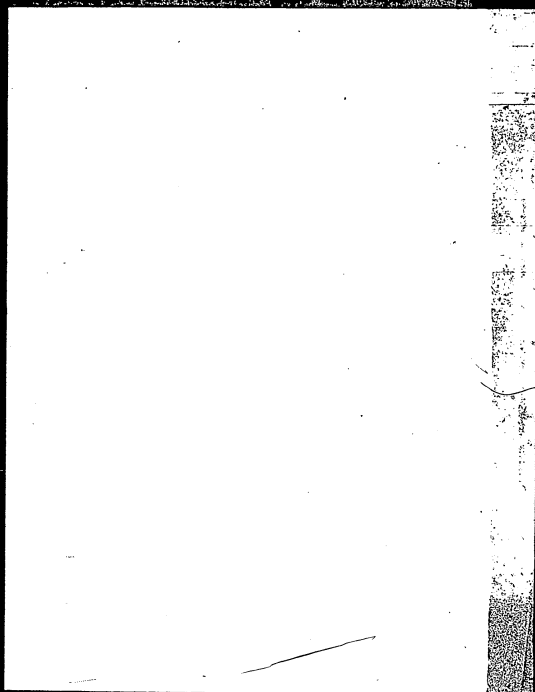


Figure No. 60

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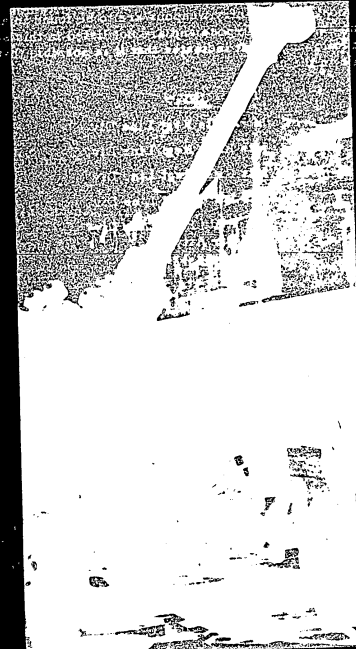


Figure No. 61
85mm AA Gun with Czech MB

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CONFIDENTIAL**EQUIPMENT LIST BY ORGANIC UNITS**

Because most light infantry weapons are to be found in any type unit they serve no analytical purpose and are not listed in this section. A question mark following a unit indicates that it is possible that the weapon is organic to the unit.

WEAPON	UNITS
82mm RR	Mtz Rifle Regt Line Div
107mm RR	Mtz Rifle Regt Line Div?
82mm Mort	Mtz Rifle Regt Line Div
120mm Mort	Mtz Rifle Regt Line Div
160mm Mort	Mtz Rifle Regt Line Div? Mtz Div Arty Mort Brig Arty Div
57mm AT	
85 (76)mm AT	Mtz Rifle Regt Line Div Mtz Div Arty? Med and Lt How Brigs Arty Div Army Arty Brig
100mm Gun	Mtz Div Arty Arty Regt Tk Div
122mm Gun	Mtz Div Arty? Army Arty Brig
130mm Gun	
122mm How	Mtz Div Arty Arty Regt Tk Div Lt How Brig Arty Div
152mm How	Mtz Div Arty Arty Regt Tk Div Med How Brig Arty Div?
152mm G/H	Med How Brig Arty Div? Army Arty Brig

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****WEAPONS****UNITS**

130mm RL	Rl Bn Line Div Rl Brig Arty Div
AA MG	Mtz R. Regt Line Div Med Tk Regt Line Div Hv Tk Regt Tk Div AA Regt Line Div Rcn Bn Line Div
57(37)mm AA	Mtz R. Regt Line Div Hv Tk Regt Tk Div
85(76)mm AA	AA Regt Line Div
100mm AA	AA Regt Line Div?
122mm AA	
Lt Tk	
Med Tk	Mtz R. Regt Line Div Med Tk Regt Line Div Rcn Bn Line Div
Hv Tk	Hv Tk Regt Tk Div
JSU 152	AG Bn Mtz R. Div?
JSU 122	AG Bn Tk Div AG Bn Mtz R. Div?
SU 100	
APC	Mtz R. Regt Line Div Med Tk Regt Line Div Hv Tk Bn Tk Div AG Bn Line Div Rcn Bn Line Div
MYCL	Rcn Bn Line Div

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER VI - UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA**

Because of the great variety of uniforms observed in Czechoslovakia and the resulting confusion of the inexperienced analyst, all known types of uniforms and insignia, with the exception of the PS, are described herein. PS uniforms are described in the Border Guard Hand book.

Basically there are three uniforms in the Czech Army: dress, field, and fatigue.

The Officers Dress Uniform is made of OD woolen cloth and consists of a cap, blouse, trousers (or breeches) and brown shoes (or black top boots). The cap has a brown visor and a woven gold cord above the visor. A red star insignia with a rampant Czech lion superimposed is mounted on the front of the cap band. Colored piping according to arm is sewn around the crown of the cap. The blouse is single breasted with an open collar and four pockets. Its brass buttons are engraved with two crossed swords. This uniform is worn without a belt. Shoulderboards are embroidered with gold or silver yarn and colored piping of the appropriate arm or branch of service. Lapel patches of red, black, brown or blue are worn according to branch of service. A gold or silver mace is embroidered on the lapel patch. A piping is worn along the outside seam of the trousers which is the same color as the shoulderboard piping. Khaki shirt and tie complete the uniform. In winter a double breasted-open collar overcoat of OD material is worn.

The Generals Dress Uniform is the same as the officers except that it's made of a lighter material. In addition, the cap visor is embroidered with a cluster of gold linden leaves about one inch wide. The shoulderboards are of gold embroidery with piping, but no dividing stripes. A cluster of gold linden leaves is embroidered on the lapel patch instead of the mace. In addition, two broad stripes of piping are worn on the trousers.

Officers Field Uniforms are of thick olive drab woolen material, with a collar that can be worn either open or closed. The lower pockets are inverted (as opposed to patch pockets). No lapel patch is worn, and the shoulderboards are of an OD material with appropriate piping, and dividing stripes. A Sam Brown belt is worn with this uniform. Trousers without piping, black top boots and a garrison cap with a gold colored national emblem complete the uniform.

The Fatigue Uniform is of cotton material and OD in color. This uniform fades badly from washing. The shoulderboards are similar to

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the dress uniform shoulderboards, but are of corded yellow or white material instead of the gold or silver.

Career NCO's and Cadets have the same dress uniform as officers except that the mace is not worn on the lapel patch and a narrow brown leather belt is worn on the cap instead of the gold cord.

The Conscription Uniform is the same as the officers field uniforms and is worn with a leather belt and three quarter length black boots. Black low quarter shoes are worn off duty. A garrison cap with a dark bronze material emblem completes this uniform. Conscriptioners are not issued a service cap.

Womens Uniforms are basically the same and consist of a baret blouse, shirt, and brown laced shoes. The blouse is of the same cut as the mans, and the skirt has two front pleats. Women's field uniforms consist of a garrison (field) cap; blouse, trousers, and black laced shoes.

Insignia

Officer Shoulder boards are either gold or silver with an appropriate piping according to branch of service. Gold denotes a combat arm and silver a technical service. The piping borders the shoulderboard and also forms either one or two vertical stripes. One stripe for company grade and two for field grade. Piping colors are as follows:

Red -	Infantry (incl abn) Artillery, AAA, SNB, Armor, and musical bands.
Blue -	Air Force and Air Force Bands.
Black -	Engineer, Signal, Chemical, RR, Labor.
Brown -	Medical, Quartermaster, Motor Transport, Administration.
Green -	Border Guard.
Magenta -	Interior Guard
Silver with	
Red -	STB

General officers wear solid gold shoulderboards with piping around the edges of the same color scheme as other officers. Branch devices are worn on the shoulderboard above the rank stars next to the button. Lapel patches and trouser and cap piping follow the same color scheme. Field shoulderboards for all ranks except generals are OD with appropriate branch of service piping.

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Enlisted Shoulderboards have a solid color background with piping around the edges as follows:

<u>Background</u>	<u>Piping</u>	<u>Branches of Service</u>
Red -	Black -	Infantry (incl abn) & Army Bands
Black -	Red -	Artillery AAA, Armor, Ordnance
Blue -	Black -	Air Force
Black -	Black -	Engineer (all) Chemical, & Labor Troops
Black -	Blue -	Signal, RR Transportation
Brown -	Red -	Medical, Quartermaster, Motor Transport, Justice, & Administration.
Green -	Red -	Border Guard
Magenta -	Black -	Interior Guard
Gray -		Customs
Red & Gold -	Gold -	SNB
Light Blue -	White ? -	SNB Fire Department

Shoulderboard Enlisted rank insignia for conscript personnel are worn in colors as follows:

<u>Shoulderboard Color</u>	<u>Rank Insignia</u>
Red	Black
Black	Red
Brown	Red
Blue	Black

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RA NCO's of the combat arms wear gold rank insignia and technical service NCO's wear Silver.

Cadet shoulderboards have wider piping and an inverted V near the end of the shoulderboard. It has been reported, however, that the V is obsolete. If cadets were serving as EM before entering an academy they wear the rank attained during that service. Cadet shoulderboards have a black background with gold or silver piping depending on whether the academy is that of a combat arm or a technical service. Cadets also wear a stripe on the lower part of the left sleeve. It is about one centimeter wide and five centimeters long. One stripe is worn for each year in the academy and is gold for combat arms and silver for technical services.

Only Security Force EM wear branch devices on collar flashes.

Officers and EM serving with a branch other than their basic branch will not wear the shoulderboard of the unit with which they are serving, but their basic branch device. Thus, a signal device may be seen on an infantry shoulderboard, etc.

Protective CBR clothing is issued to all personnel. It consists of a plastic type protective cape, hip length plastic boots tied to the belt with strings and plastic gloves connected with a string.

Special boots for winter use are made of felt with a leather front.

A winter quilted two piece suit is issued for winter use.

The winter camouflage suit is of light material, coverall-type with hood.

Medals and Proficiency BadgesMedal of 25 February 1948

This is a red medal with a white star which was awarded to those officers and career NCO's who participated in the coup d'etat of 25 February 1948.

Partisans Badge

This is a dull five pointed star on which a partisan with a sub-machine gun is superimposed. It is worn by those who participated in underground work against the Germans from 1939 to 1945. It is worn on the right side of the blouse above the breast pocket.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIALMilitary Academy Badge

This is reported to be silver gray in color, but cannot be further described. It is awarded to academy graduates and is worn on the lower part of the right breast pocket.

Tyrs Physical Ability Emblem

This is a bronze emblem which depicts a man carrying a flag and a woman with her arms upraised. It is named after Tyrs, the founder of the SOKOL Athletic Association. It is awarded to outstanding athletes and is worn on the lower part of the left breast pocket.

Fucik Emblem

This is a five pointed bronze star with a circular white center on which a face is superimposed. It is awarded to graduates of political schools and outstanding political workers. It is worn on the lower part of the left breast pocket.

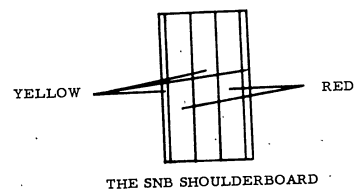
Model Soldier Badge

This badge consists of a red five pointed star surrounded by a wreath. On the center of the star is a rampant Czech lion with the words VZORNÝ VOJÁK (Model Soldier) around the lion in a circle. At the base of the star are two crossed rifles. This badge is believed to be awarded for proficiency in different military fields, with the wording changed accordingly e.g. Model Parachutist etc. It is worn on the right breast above the pocket.

SVAZARM Badge

This is an egg shaped badge with a red star with a lion at the top. At its base is the word SVAZARM. At the bottom are two crossed rifles over which a parachute is superimposed. In the center a motorcyclist and an airplane are depicted. At the bottom of the motorcycle are the words ZA OBETAVOU PRACI (for devoted service). It is not known whether this is worn on the uniform or not.

SNB Uniforms are dark blue with which either a three-quarter length black boot or low quarters are worn. Either a visor type service cap or a garrison cap is worn. The service cap has a red band and a gold bordered red star insignia on which a Czech rampant lion is superimposed. Shoulderboards are as depicted on the following page.

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THE SNB SHOULDERBOARD

Figure No. 62

SNB officers also wear a Sam Brown belt and in the winter an overcoat or a heavy jacket with fur collar is worn. The Fire Department is part of the SNB and the regular SNB uniform is worn with light blue shoulderboards.

VBZ Uniforms are believed to be the same as the SNB, except that a visored cap with a red top is worn.

Customs Officials wear a gray uniform and gray shoulderboards with yellow piping.

VS Uniforms are the same as Army uniforms, but with magenta shoulderboards and collar flashes. The visor cap also has a magenta top. In addition the VS insignia is worn on collar flashes. Officers and RA NCO's visor caps also have a magenta band. The conscript garrison cap is worn with the bronze Czech lion insignia.

Figure No. 63.



THE VS INSIGNIA

Figure No. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

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LM Uniforms consist of gray-blue slipover type tunic and trousers. The color is similar to the Air Force uniform. The blouse has an open neck and two breast pockets. A blue shirt and a red tie are worn under the blouse. Blue berets, black belts, black boots, and red armbands with black letters "LM" complete the uniforms. Officers are identifiable by the cloth insignia depicted below which is worn over the left breast pocket.

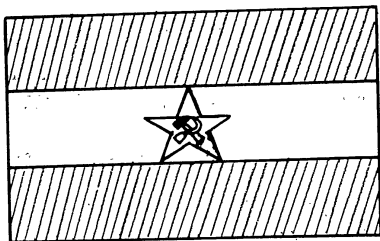


Figure No. 65

STB Uniforms are believed to be similar to Army uniforms with red shoulder boards and cap bands. STB officers wear silver shoulderboards with red piping. However, STB personnel are almost always in civilian clothes and uniformed members are rarely observed.

ZS Uniforms are black with a red armband on which the letters "ZS" are embroidered in black. No shoulderboards or other distinguishing insignias are worn.

CONFIDENTIAL**UNCLASSIFIED****OFFICERS DRESS UNIFORM**

Figure No. 66

Note branch of service device is above the rank insignia.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

For ceremonies the officers dress uniforms are worn with Sam Brown belts. (Note difference in officer and EM boots.)

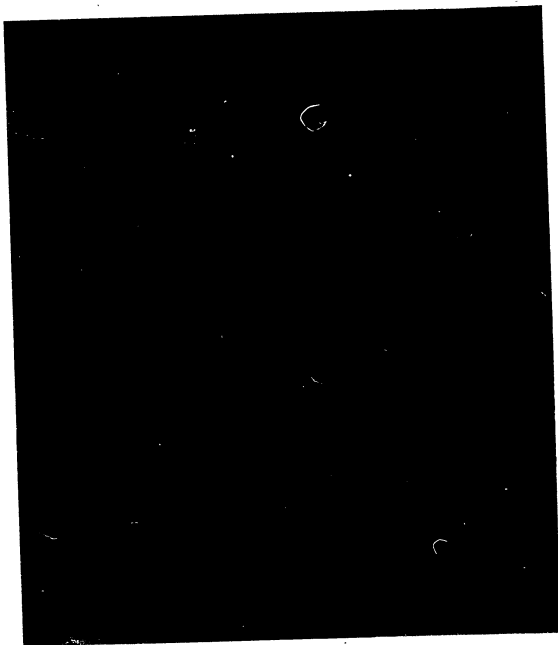


Figure No. 67

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CAREER NCO's

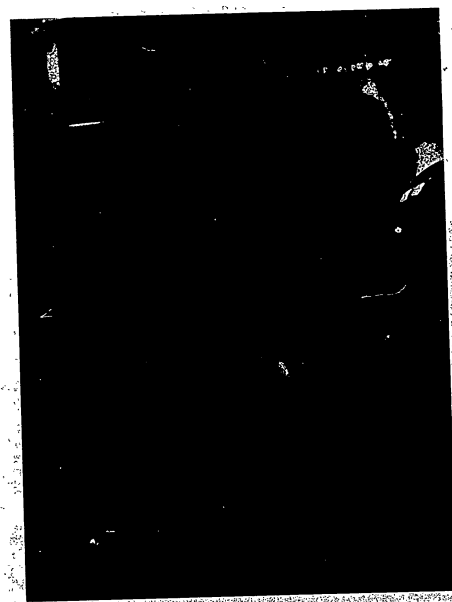


Figure No. 68

Note officer type blouse, collar flashes without mace, and shoulderboard rank insignia.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

THE DUTY UNIFORM

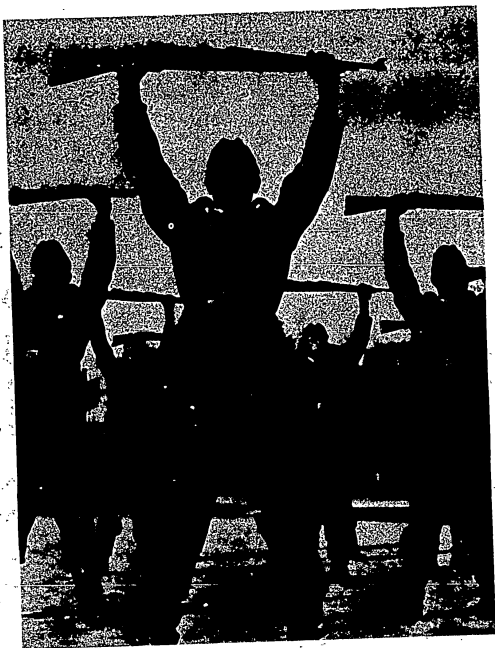


Figure No. 69

Also the dress uniform for conscripts (worn with low quarter shoes)

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL



Figure No. 70



Figure No. 71

Note faded condition of those in lower picture

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

A CONSCRIPT VS SOLDIER



Figure No. 72

Note Insignia worn on collar flash and conscript cap device.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WINTER OVERCOAT



Figure No. 73

Note that shoulderboards are worn on the overcoat; that the officer wears a Sam Brown Belt, and that the NCO's wear their branch devices below the rank stripes.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Note the tank insignia being worn on Infantry Shoulderboards by these conscript NCO's. The soldiers pictured are members of a Tank Battalion of a Mechanized Infantry Regiment.



Figure No. 74

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

RAILROAD ENGINEER CADETS
SHOULDERBOARDS ARE BELIEVED TO
BE THE NEW CADET TYPE



Figure No. 75

UNCLASSIFIED

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ZISKA SCHOOL CADETS
NOTE TROUSER PIPING
AND SLEEVE YEAH STRIPES

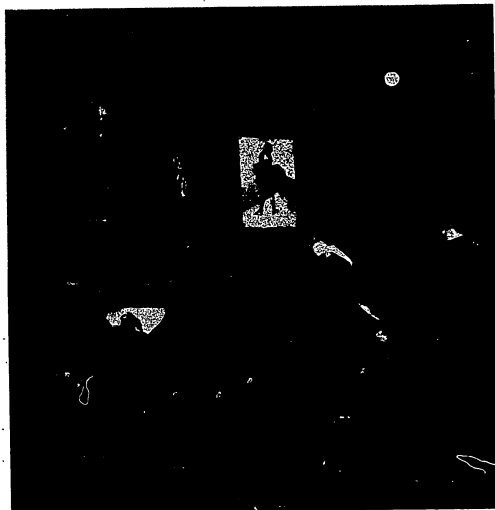


Figure No. 76

Cadets at the TREBOVA School wear red shoulderboards and trouser stripes and those at BRATISLAVA wear light blue. The colors have no significance except to distinguish between the schools.

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UNCLASSIFIED

THE WINTER CAMOUFLAGE SUIT

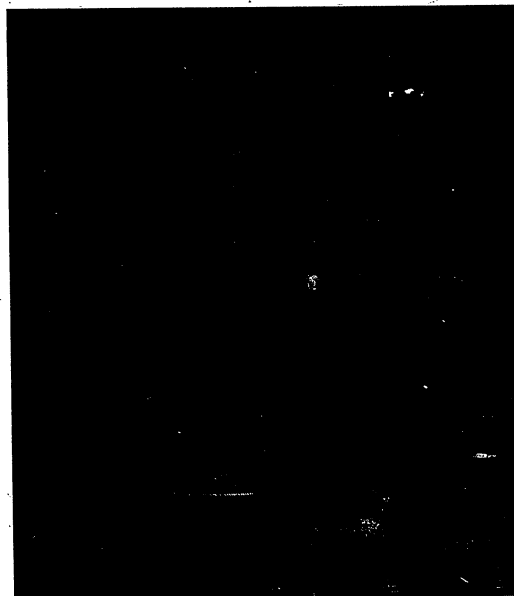


Figure No. 77

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

THE STEEL HELMET

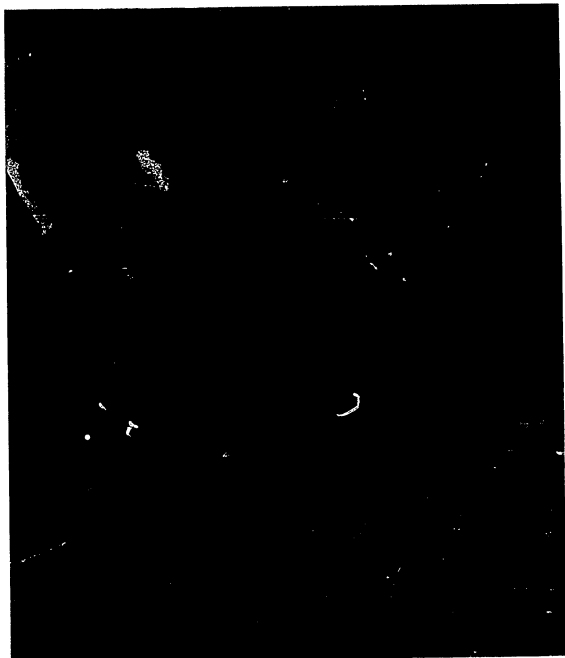


Figure No. 78

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

THE TANKER HELMET



Figure No. 79

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CAMOUFLAGE CLOTHING

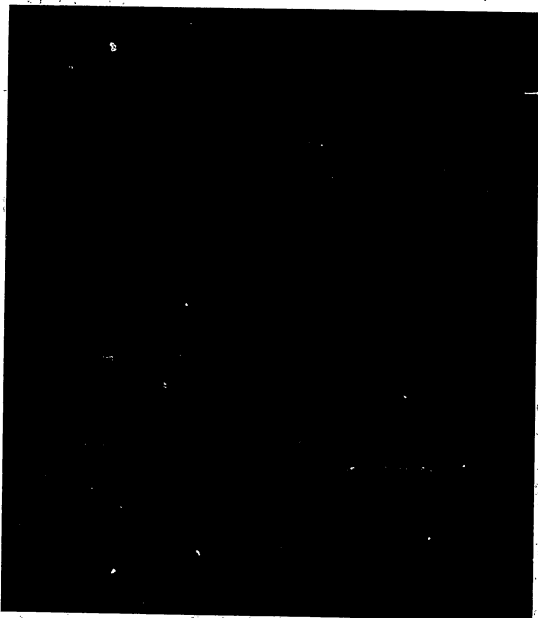


Figure No.80

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

The heavy jacket which is issued to sentries and drivers.
Note fur oap also

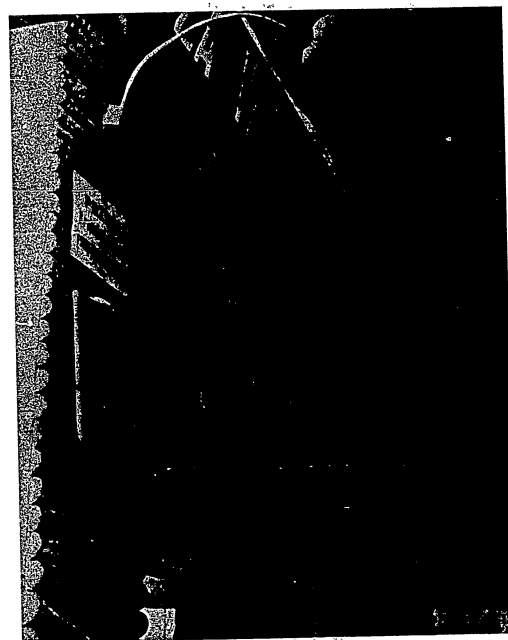


Figure No. 81

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UNCLASSIFIED

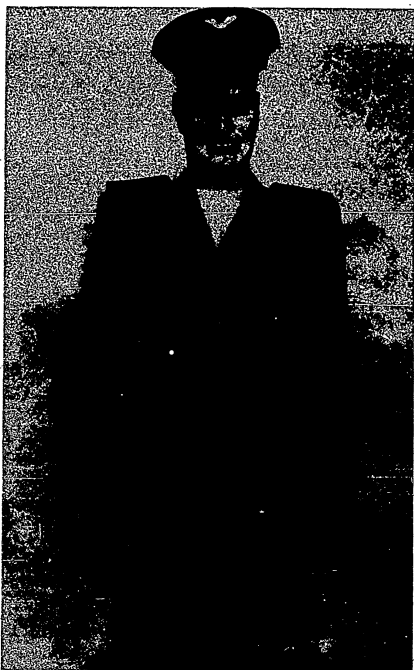
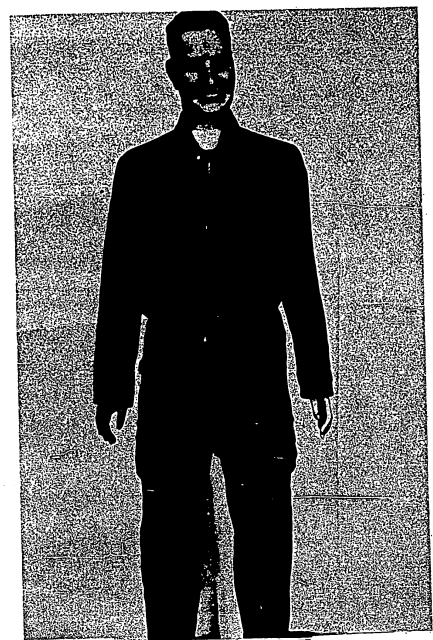


Figure No. 82

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



ATA FORCE SUMMER FLIGHT SUIT

Figure No. 83

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

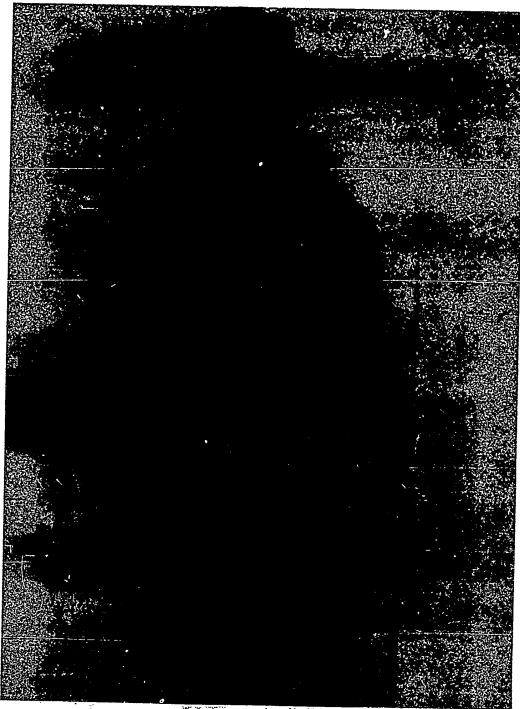


Figure No. 84

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



Figure No. 85



Figure No. 86



Figure No. 87

UNCLASSIFIED

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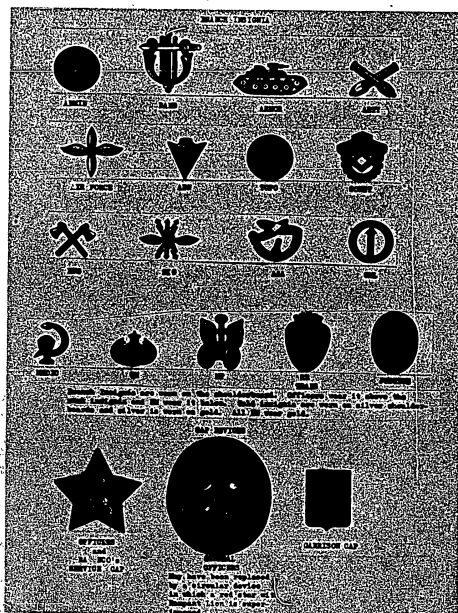


Figure No. 88

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RANK INSIGNIA AND COLLAR FLASHES

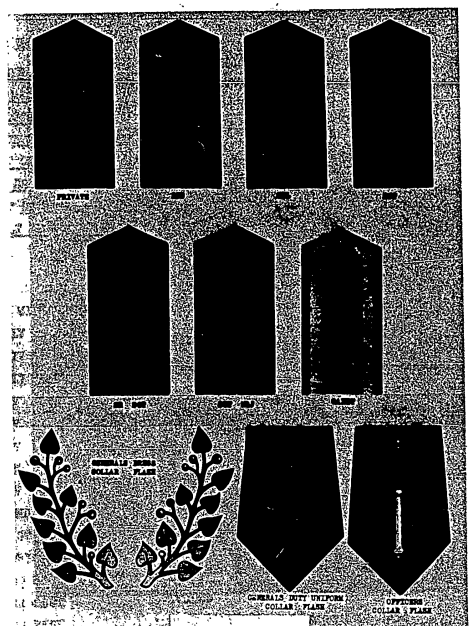


Figure No. 89

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SHOULDERBOARDS

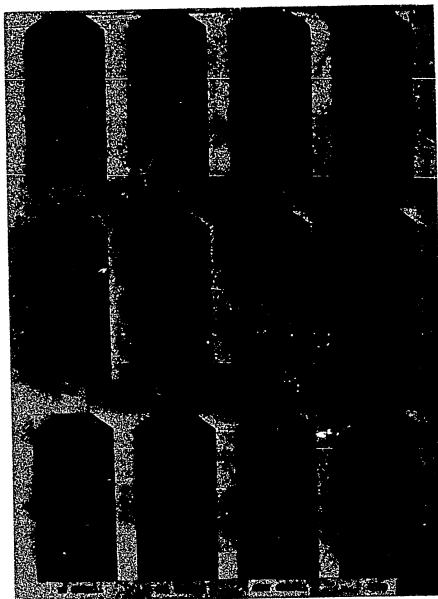


Figure No. 90

PS 30 1001

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ORDER OF BATTLE HOLDINGS
CHAPTER VII - MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE**MIN** - GEN LOMSKY B.

DEF LT GEN HRUSKA C.

DEF LT GEN THOR V.

DEF MAJ GEN SYOBODA F.

R SVC CMDR MAJ GEN CHLAD E.

ROL C: MAJ GEN PROHLIK

O MIL INT MAJ GEN RACEK A.

C/S COL GEN KRATOCHVIL V

CG ARMOR LT GEN JANKO V.

CG ARTY COL GEN MALEK J.

CG ENGR LT GEN KOVARIK V.

CG INF LT GEN VECER

CG AIR DEF MAJ GEN HRBACEK J.

CG TRANS LT GEN MORAVEC

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
1 FIRST MIL DIST	PRAHA		1958	
2 SECOND MIL DIST	TRENCIN		1958	
3 TANK DIV	MIADA MILOVICE		1255	
4 TANK DIV	TABOR		0353	
ARTY DIV	MIADA BOLESLAV			
82 AAA DIV	BILINA		0356	
71 AAA DIV	PRAHA		120356	
72 AAA DIV	PRAHA		120356	
81 AAA DIV	BRATISLAVA		0454	
83 AAA DIV	BRNO		0356	
ABN COMD	PRESOV	G		
28 RL BRIG?	RAKOVNIK		1253	
51 ENGR BRIG	LITOMERICE	A	0457	
80 MECZ GD REGT	PRAHA	B	1051	May no longer exist
RR ENGR REGT	ZVOLEN	D	??55	
1 RR ENGR REGT	PARDUBICE	A	0654	
4 ENGR REGT	SERED	A		
1 SIG REGT	PRAHA	BB		

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UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
8 QM REGT	BRATISLAVA			
14 ENGR RIVER BN	BRATISLAVA	EE		
QW BN	JAROMER	U	1154	
ARMED TRAIN BN	MLADA MILOVICE		0455	
QW UNIT	BILA VODA		0354	
QW UNIT	DOBROUSHA			
QW UNIT	LIBEREK		0854	
AA ACADEMY	KOSICE		0557	
ARMED ACADEMY	YISKOV		0258	
AF ACADEMY	HRADEC KRALOVE		0953	
INF ACADEMY	LIPNIK N BECOVU	A	7756	
ARTY ACADEMY	HRANICE	B	0154	
ENGR ACADEMY	LITOMERICE		0555	
SIG ACAD	NOVE MESTO N VAH	B	0756	
MT ACADEMY	NITRA	D	0556	
MD ACADEMY	HRADEC KRALOVE	E	0256	
QM ACADEMY	ZILINA		1155	
ABN SCHOOL	PRESOV		7753	
VS OFF ADV SCH	BRUNAL			
POL OFF SCHOOL	BOHOSUDOV	B	1254	
MIL POL ACAD	PRAHA		0154	
ZAPOTOCKY TECH ACAD	BRNO		0554	
K. GOTTWALD ACAD	PRAHA			
MUSIC ACAD	LIBEREK		0357	

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UNIT DESIGNATION: HQ FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT - PRAHA SUBORDINATION: MOD
 CG LT GEN SMOLDAS
 R SVC CMR:
 POL C:

DEPUTY:
 ARTY CMR:
 C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
5 Mts Rifle Div	SLANY		0255	
8 Mts Rifle Div	KOLIN		1254	
1 Mts Rifle Div	C. BUDEJOVICE		0953	
2 Mts Rifle Div	SUSICE		1257	
11 Mts Rifle Div	PLZEN		0254	
12 Mts Rifle Div	KARLOVY VARY		0455	
3 Arty Brig	STRASICE	C	7755	
UI AT Brig	LESANY			
UI Arty Brig	ROKYCANY		1055	
UI Arty Brig	KOSTELEK N.O.			
1 Engr Regt	TEREZIN	A	0356	
5 Sig Regt	PARDUBICE	C		

The 5th & 8th Mts Rifle Divisions were formerly held as Mechanized Divisions.

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UNIT DESIGNATION: HQ SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT SUBORDINATION: MM

TRENČIN

CG BRIG GEN VLOEK

DEP:

R SVC CMDR: COL JEVSEJEV

ARTY CMDR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
13 Mts Rifle Div **	KROMERIZ	C	0258	
14 Mts Rifle Div **	OLOMOUK	W	0254	
6 Mts Rifle Div	BRNO		0756	
7 Mts Rifle Div	OPAVA	B	0756	
9 Mts Rifle Div	TRNAVA	A	0354	
10 Mts Rifle Div	KOSICE	M	1054	
VI Arty Brig	HOLESOV			
31 Arty Brig	VYSKOV	A	1254	
6 Arty Brig *	SENICA	A	0454	
12 AT Brig *	BRATISLAVA	B		
52 Engr Regt	BRATISLAVA	UQ	??55	
3 Sig Regt	BRNO		0353	
2 Sig Bn	BAŇSKA BYSTRICA		0456	

* May no longer exist

** The 13th and 14th Mts Rifle Divisions were formerly held as Mechanized Divisions.

CONFIDENTIALUNIT DESIGNATION: 1 MTZ RIFLE DIVISION SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST
CESKE BUDEJOVICE

CG:

DEP:

R SVC CMDR: COL ARTAMANOV

ARTY CMDR:

POL O: CAPT CERVENY

C/S: LT COL SVITA

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
1 Mtz Rifle Regt	CESKY KRUMLOV	A	??55	
53 Mtz Rifle Regt	JINDRICHUV HRADEC	A	1255	
48 Mtz Rifle Regt	JIHLAVA	A	0755	
Med Tk Regt	CESKE BUDEJOVICE			
5 Arty Regt	CESKE BUDEJOVICE	A	0355	
105 Arty Regt	CESKE BUDEJOVICE		0155	
1 AA Regt	CESKE BUDEJOVICE	T	0954	
RL Bn	CESKE BUDEJOVICE or CESKY KRUMLOV		0557	
RCN Bn	CESKY KRUMLOV		0557	
1 Engr Bn	CESKE BUDEJOVICE		0255	
Sig Bn	CESKE BUDEJOVICE		0254	
MT Bn	CESKE BUDEJOVICE	K	0155	

53 Regt was the 29th and has been redesignated. The 1st Regt may now be the 24th or 51st & may be in PRACHATICE. Training Area: BOLETICE. Historical Names: JAN HUS, ZEBROVSKY, DOMACHIO ODOBOSE.

1 Mtz Rifle Regt:
29 (53) Mtz Rifle Regt:
48 Mtz Rifle Regt:

JAN HUS
ZEBROVSKY
DOMACHIO ODOBOSE

CONFIDENTIAL**1 MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

The 1st Infantry Division was first located in January 1946 at CESKE BUDEJOVICE. At that time (and until June 1948) the unit was known as the 5th Infantry Division. It was subordinate to IV Corps at BRNO and was composed of the following units:

1 Inf Regt	Ceske Budejovice
11 Inf Regt	Pisek
29 Inf Regt	Jindr Hradec
255 AT Bn	Ctyri Dvory or C. Budejovice
5 Arty Regt	Ceske Budejovice

In June 1948, the division underwent a minor reorganization. It exchanged unit designations with the historically famous 1st Infantry Division at Praha and, also transferred the 11 Infantry Regiment from Pisek to Pilsen where it was subordinate to the 11th Inf Div. At the same time it acquired the 48th Infantry Regiment from Benesov (It has also been reported that the 48th Inf Regt came to Jihlava in 1955 from Tabor, and that it replaced an Armored unit which in turn moved to Caslav). Until the beginning of 1955, the 48 Inf Regiment was known as 48 PESI MOTOMECHANISOVANY PLUK (Motorized Infantry Regiment).

It was then designated as 48 Strelecky Pluk (48 Rifle (Skirmishers) Regt). As part of the recent reorganization program the 29th Infantry Regiment was redesignated the 53d Rifle Regiment.

In the 9 May 1957 Parade in Prague the colors of a "Jan Hus" Regiment were observed with the designation 51 Rifle Regiment. From this it might be deduced that the rifle regiment of this division are now numbered 51, 52, and 53. On the other hand, it has also been reported that the 1st Rifle Regiment has been redesignated the 24th.

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UNIT DESIGNATION: 2 MTZ RIFLE DIVISION
SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST
SUSICE

OG: MAJ GEN VALENTAK
R SVC CMR:
POL O:
DEP:
ARTY CMR:
C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
10 Mts Rifle Regt	JANOVICE		0955	
25 Mts Rifle Regt	KLATOVY	B	0955	
26 Mts Rifle Regt	VIMPERK		0955	
Med Tk Regt	KLATOVY or JANOVICE		0955	
10 Arty Regt	KLATOVY	A	0955	
25 or 24 Arty Regt	VIMPERK		0955	
AA Regt	HORAZDOVICE	A	1157	
RL Bn	KLATOVY or KASPERSKY HORY	F	1055	
RCN Bn	SUSICE		0655	
Engr Bn	STRELECKE HOSTICE or KEMPONIK	A	1055	
Sig Bn	SUSICE		7755	
2 Mt Bn	SUSICE	A	1055	

10 Regt was the 23rd & has been redesignated.
25th Regt may now be the 11th.
26th Regt may now be the 12th.
One Bn of the 10th is in BYSTRICE N.V.
TRAINING AREA: GLASERWALD

Historical Names
2 Mts Rifle Div: SLOVENSKOHO NARODNEHO POVTANI
10 Mts Rifle Regt: PAVLA ORSKA - HVESDOBLAVA
25 Mts Rifle Regt: JAN SVERMA
26 Mts Rifle Regt: JURAJ JAROSIK
10 Arty Regt: GENERAL GDILIANA

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**2d MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

In 1946 the Headquarters of the 2d Infantry Division was located in BANSKA BYSTRICA with the following subordinate units:

12 Inf Regt	LEVICE
25 Inf Regt	ZVOLEN
26 Inf Regt	JELSAVA
2 Arty Regt	BREZNO and HRONOM
252 AT Bn	BANSKA BYSTRICA

In December 1947 the Division was downgraded to an Independent Mountain Infantry Brigade. All of the Infantry Regiments became Infantry Battalions and a fourth Infantry Battalion was formed at BANSKA BYSTRICA (79 Inf Bn). At the same time, the 12 Infantry Regiment was attached to the 9th Infantry Division, and the 23rd Infantry Battalion at LUCENEC became subordinate to the 2d Brigade. In May 1948, the Brigade (minus the 79 Inf Bn) moved to southwest Bohemia and was disposed as follows:

Brig Hq	PISEK
23 Inf Bn	NYRSKO
25 Inf Bn	KLATOVY
26 Inf Bn	HORAZDOVICE
10 Arty Regt	PRACHATICE
260 AT Bn	KLATOVY

Soon after arriving in Bohemia (Fall of 1948) local shifts in unit dispositions were made with Hq, 2 Inf Mtn Inf Brig moving to SUSICE, the 25 Inf Bn to Vimperk, and the 10 Arty Regt to Klatovy. In the summer of 1950, the infantry battalions expanded into regiments and the Brigade was once again known as the 2d Infantry Division. Divisional units formed were a Tank/SP Regt at OBITYCE, 24 (?) How Arty Regt at PRACHATICE, plus Engineer, Signal, and Recon Battalions.

The historic name of the 2d Division is ("Slovak National Uprising"- Slovenskeho Narodneho Povstani). There is evidence that until some time in 1952 the division was designated the 2d Motorized Infantry Division.

Several sources have reported that the regiments of this division have undergone redesignation within the past two years and these are as follows. The 23 Regt has been redesignated the 10 Mtz Rifle Regt.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIT DESIGNATION: 5 Mtz Rifle Division* SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST SLANY

CG: DEP: R SVC CMDR: COL SHOSTAKOV ARTY CMDR: POL O: C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLT	REMARKS
5 Mtz Rifle Regt**	SLANY	A	??54	
28 Mtz Rifle Regt**	LOUNY	B	??54	
38 Mtz Rifle Regt**	BEROUN	A	??54	
21 Med Tk Regt	ZATEC	A	??57	
Arty Regt	KLADNO	A	1254	
1 ? Arty Regt	RAKOVNIK	A	0454	
AA Regt	KLADNO	A		
AG Bn ?	ZATEC		0158	
RL Bn	RAKOVNIK	A	??52	
RCN Bn	PODBORANY		0652	
Engr Bn	BEROUN		0155	
Sig Bn	SLANY		??54	
Mt Bn	BEROUN		??54	

Elements of the Mecz Regts may be in KLADNO and DOBRICANY

* Formerly 5th Mecz Division
** Formerly 5, 28, 38 Mecz Regts

TRAINING AREA: DOUPOV

Historical Names

5 Mtz Rifle Div:	KLEVSKA DIVISE
5 Mtz Rifle Regt:	T. G. MASARYK
28 Mtz Rifle Regt:	TYRSE A FUGARA
38 Mtz Rifle Regt:	SOLOLOVSKY
1 Arty Regt:	JAN ZIZKY TROCHNAVA

CONFIDENTIAL**5. MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

The division now known as 5 Mtz Rifle has undergone a number of changes during its existence. In 1946, it was located in Praha and known as the 1st Inf Division. In 1948, it was still in Praha, but was then known as the 5 Motorized Division. It was in 1950 that it was sighted at its present location in Slany and was known as the 5 Mecz Division. The historical name of this division is the "Kijevska Divise."

In 1951 the principal subordinate units were:

5 Infantry Regiment	LOUNY	"T.G. MASARYK"
28 Infantry Regiment	TEREZIN	"TYRSE A FUGNARA"
38 Infantry Regiment	BEROUN	"SOKOLOVSKY"
1 Artillery Regiment	RUZYNE	"JAN ZIZKY TROUCHNAVA"

In the 1957 May 9 Parade in Prague, a division designated as the 2nd Mecz Division was seen carrying the colors of the "Kijevska" Division, however, there have been no further reports on a possible change in the designation of this division.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNIT DESIGNATION: 6 MTZ RIFLE DIVISION
BRNO

SUBORDINATION: II MIL DIST

CO: DEP:
R SVC CMDR: ARTY CMDR:
POL O: C/S:

UNIT	CITY	IST	DLI	REMARKS
10 Mtz Rifle Regt	MIKULOV	A	??57	
24 Mtz Rifle Regt	ZNOJMO	B	0455	
31 Mtz Rifle Regt	BRNO	K	0756	
Med Tk Regt	BRNO		0853	
Arty Regt	ZNOJMO	C	0953	
6 Arty Regt	BRNO	C	??55	
192 ? AA Regt	BRNO		1054	
RL Bn	ZNOJMO?		1054	
RCN Bn	BRNO			
Engr Bn	MIKULOV		0453	
24 Sig Bn	BRNO	D	0652	
Mt Bn	BRNO		0953	

This div has been reported as the 16th Rifle Div. Elements of the Rifle Regts of this Div have been reported in JEVIŠOVICE, LEDNICE, BRECLAV, JEMINICE, and POREČICE.

The 31st Regt has been reported redesignated the 60th and the other regts may have been redesignated also. It has been reported that one Regt of this Div is now numbered 54.

TRAINING AREA: LIBAVA

Historical Names

10 Mtz Rifle Regt:	JANA SLADKENO KOZINY
31 Mtz Rifle Regt:	ARCO
6 Arty Regt:	KLEMENT GOTTWALD

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**6 MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

The 6th Division is one on which information is rather scarce. It has apparently been a long time resident of BRNO, being reported there in 1946 as the 6th Infantry Division, and it appeared there again in 1951. The principle subordinate units as of 1952 were the following

10 Infantry Regiment	MIKULOV
24 Infantry Regiment	ZNOJMO
31 Infantry Regiment	JIHLAVA
6 Arty Regiment	BRNO

During the period January 1955 to April 1956, the 6th Rifle Division headquarters and following component units were reported in BRNO, 31 Rifle Regiment, 6 Artillery Regiment, and a Tank/SP Regiment had been added. During this same time, it was also reported that the 31 Regiment had been redesignated as the 60th Rifle Regiment.

In 1956, a source said that the Division itself had been redesignated. This change has reportedly been taking place since the death of Stalin. The new designation is the 16th Strelecka Division (Rifle Division), rather than the 6th Pechota Division (Infantry Division).

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNIT DESIGNATION: 7 Mtz RIFLE DIVISION
OPAVA SUBORDINATION: II MIL INST

CG: GEN SPINDLER

DEP:

R SVC CMR:

ARTY CMR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
8 Mtz Rifle Regt	MISTEK or OPAVA		0354	
22 Mtz Rifle Regt	JESENK		0652	
34 Mtz Rifle Regt	KRNOV	A	0155	
7 Med Tk Regt	HLUCIN	A	0455	
7 Arty Regt	OPAVA	C	1054	
17 Arty Regt	FRENSPAT	A	0454	
AA Regt	OSTRAVA		1054	
RL Bn	KOBLOV		1055	
RCN Bn	OSTRAVA		0354	
Engz Bn	KOBLOV		1254	
Sig Bn	KOBLOV		0652	
Mt Bn	OSTRAVA		0753	

Has been reported as the 17th Rifle Div.

TRAINING AREA: LIBAVA and/or BRUNTAL

Historical Names

22 Mts Rifle Regt: AROONSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**7TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

This unit was first reported as the 7th Infantry Brigade in NOVY JICIN in 1946. In 1951 its headquarters was reported in OPAVA. The organization in 1952 was:

22nd Infantry Regiment
34th Infantry Regiment
8th Infantry Regiment
Unk Artillery Regiment
Unk Artillery Regiment

There is evidence that a 22nd Infantry Regiment existed in 1947 and was reported again in 1949 as existing only at cadre strength. From January to April 1951, the 22nd Regiment was subordinate to the 14th Infantry Division at OLOMOUC. In 1951 it was transferred to the 7th Division. A cover number of 5952 was given for this regiment and the honorific of "ARGONSKY" applied to the unit.

In May 1952, a 17th Artillery Regiment was reported subordinate to the division as well as the 7th Artillery Regiment which was picked up at OPAVA.

Infantry requests were identified in Fredek-Mistek, Krnov, Jesenik, and a Tank Regiment at Hlucin. In 1954 the 8th Inf Regiment or elements thereof were reported in Frydek-Mistek. The 7th Division has been reportedly changed to the 17 Rifle Division.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNIT DESIGNATION: 8 MTZ RIFLE DIVISION SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST
KOLIN

CO: COL DUSEK DEP:
R SVC CMDR: ARTY CMDR:
POL O: C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLT	REMARKS
21 Mtz Rifle Regt **	CASLAV	C	1154	
30 Mtz Rifle Regt **	BENESOV	A	1154	
69 ? Mtz Rifle Regt **	VYSOKE MYTO	F	1154	
30 Med Tk Regt	PARDUBICE	B	1154	
51 ? Arty Regt	VYSOKE MYTO	B		
61 ? Arty Regt	BENESOV	A	1154	
AA Regt	PECKY		1154	
RL Bn	DASICE	A	1154	
RCN Bn	PACOV		1154	
Engr Bn	PELHRIMOV	A	1154	
Sig Bn	KOLIN	G	1154	
Mt Bn	KOLIN		1154	

RL Bn may have moved. Elements of the 69th may be in STRADOUN.

Pelhrimov installations may be closed. If so, the present location of the Engineer Battalion is unknown.

* Formerly 8th Mecz Division.

** Formerly 21, 30, & 69 Mecz Regts.

TRAINING AREA: BOLETICE AND MIMON
Historical Names

21 Mtz Rifle Regt: TRONSKY
30 Mtz Rifle Regt: ALOISE JARASKA

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**8TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION**

This division was first identified as 8th Motorized Division at KOLIN in 1946, and then as 8th Mecz Division at KOLIN in late 1950. It is possible that this division was known as the 8th Mecz Infantry Division about 1950.

The principal subordinate units were:

21 Infantry Regt	CASLAV
30 Infantry Regt	VYSOKE MYTO
69 Infantry Regt	RYSNOV, BENESOV
23 TANK BOE ?	STRASICE
51 Artillery Regt	KOLIN

Later the regiments were reported to have changed their titles to Mecz Regiments. A Tank SP Regiment was reported in PARDUBICE, and a Mortar Regiment in PACOV. The Regiment in BENESOV was reported as the 30th which is presently carried, and a 61 ? Arty Regiment was reported in BENESOV. The 21st Regiment has been variously reported as the "TRONSKY" Regiment. The "IVANA SEKANINY" and the "JAN ZIZKA." The "JAN ZIZKA" designation may be attributed to the fact that a statue of ZIZKA stands on the square of the regimental caserne. There has also been one report which states that the 21 Regiment was formerly the 38th.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNIT DESIGNATION: 9 Mtz RIFLE DIVISION SUBORDINATION: II MIL DIST
TRNAVA

OG:

DEP:

R SVC CMDR:

ARTY CMDR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
3 Mtz Rifle Regt	KALACKY		0155	
12 Mtz Rifle Regt	LEVIOE	B	0354	
39 Mtz Rifle Regt	BRATISLAVA	B	0153	
Med Tk Regt	HILOHOVEC	A	1054	
Arty Regt	BRATISLAVA or PEZINOK	A	0753	
9 Arty Regt	TOPOLCANY	A	0753	
AA Regt	TRNAVA?		1053	
RL Bn	NOVE ZAMKY			
RON Bn	?			
Engr Bn	SERED ?			
Sig Bn	TRNAVA ?			
Mt Bn	NITRA ?	A	0454	

RL and/or Arty elements of this division may be in N. ZAMKY
Other elements of this div probably in HURBANOV
12th Rifle Regt may have been redesignated (See 2 Rifle Div)

TRAINING AREA: OREMOV-LAZ

Historical Names

7 Mtz Rifle Regt:	TATRANSKY
12 Mtz Rifle Regt:	CEN M.R. STEPANSKA
39 Mtz Rifle Regt:	VYZVIONY
9 Arty Regt:	T. G. MASARYKA

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**9TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

This division first appeared as 9th Infantry Division at NITRA in 1946, then as 9th Infantry Division at TRENCIN in 1950 and as 9th Rifle Division at TRNAVA in 1951:

OB - 1950

- 7 Infantry Regiment - SUNICA "Tatransky"
- 12 Infantry Regiment - LEVICE "Ben M. R. Stefanska"
- 39 Infantry Regiment - BRATISLAVA "Vyzviony"
- 9 Artillery Regiment - TOPOLCANY "T. G. Masaryka"

In 1953 the 7th Regiment was reported in NITRA with the honorific "Gardsky". Subsequently, this regiment was reported as the 3rd, which may not be correct, but is carried as such pending receipt of further information.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNIT DESIGNATION: 10 MTR RIFLE DIVISION SUBORDINATION: II MIL DIST
KOSICE

CG: DEPT: R SVC CMDR: ARTY CMDR: POL O: C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	ILL	REMARKS
14 Mtz Rifle Regt	ROZNAVA		1153	
20 Mtz Rifle Regt	MICHALOVCE	A	0454	
32 Mtz Rifle Regt	KOSICE	C	0953	
Med Tk Regt	HUMENNE	A	0454	
Arty Regt	KOSICE		0552	
11 Arty Regt	KOSICE	A	0953	
AA Regt	KOSICE		0553	
RL Bn	MICHALOVCE		0554	
RCN Bn	KOSICE		0553	
Engr Bn	MICHALOVCE		0454	
Sig Bn	KOSICE		??54	
Mt Bn	KOSICE		0953	

TRAINING AREA: KAMENICE

Historical Names

14 Mtz Rifle Regt: HRDINU S.S.S.R. KAPITANA NALEPKY
20 Mtz Rifle Regt: DUKEISKY
32 Mtz Rifle Regt: GARDISKY

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**11TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

This unit was first reported PLZEN -- 1946 as the 11th Infantry Division. Subordinate units in 1951-52 were as follows:

11 Inf Regt	PILSEN	"FRANTISKA PALACHENA"
18 Inf Regt	STRIBRO AND TACHOV	"LOIRSKY" "OSTROZANSKY"
38 Inf Regt	DONAZLICE	"FALIGNO"
2 Arty Regt	PLZEN	"DR EDWARD BENES"
252 AT Bn		
43 Arty Regt	ROKYCANY	

It has been reported that the 38th Inf Regiment in 1951 was called "Pesí Pluk Španelskych Bojovníků Za Svobodu" (Motorized Regiment of fighters for Spanish Freedom).

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIT DESIGNATION: 12 MTZ RIFLE DIVISION SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST
KARLOVY VARY

CG: DEP:
R SVC CMDR: ARTY CMTR:
POL O: C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
2 Mtz Rifle Regt	MARIANSKE LAZNE		1154	
9 Mtz Rifle Regt	CHEB	B	0554	
74 Mtz Rifle Regt	KARLOVY VARY	A	1056	
Med Tk Regt	PODBORANY		0353	
3 Arty Regt	SOKLOV	A	0654	
14 Arty Regt	CHUMUTOV		0654	
AA Regt	SOKOLOV	B	0353	
RL Bn	CSTROV		01055	
RCN Bn	CHEB		0354	
12 Engr Bn	KADAN or NEJDEK			
Sig Bn	KARLOVY VARY		0954	
12 MT Bn	SOKOLOV	C	0456	

A Bn of the 2nd Regt may be in MESTO TEPLA. UI Unit(s) in HORNI SLAVKOV may be part of this division. AT and AA elements of 9 R Regt may be in CHUMUTOV as well as 14th Arty Regiment.

TRAINING AREA: DOUPOV
Historical Names
74 Mtz Rifle Regt: BELLOCERKEVSKY
2 Mtz Rifle Regt: JIRI Z PODEBRAD

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

CONFIDENTIAL**12TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

This division was the 12 Inf Division at Litomerice, 1946. It was organized as an independent brigade until October 1949, then it was reported deactivated until the fall of 1950 when it reappeared as the 12 Division in Karlovy Vary.

The subordinate units were --

33 Inf Regt	CHEB	"DON ALTO"
46 Inf Regt	CHEB	"ROTY NAZDAR"
77 Inf Regt	FOLKOV	"NARODNEHA HRIDENA"
		KPT VENDERLINA"
50 Inf Regt	MARIANSKE	
	LAZNE	
14 Arty Regt	DVORY	

In September 1952 - A 74 Inf Regiment was reported in Karlovy Vary, it was said to have the honorname - "Bellocerkevsky" Regiment. In 1952 the CHEB Regiment was identified as the 9th Regiment. In September of 1952, a new set of designations had been reported with the 74th in Karlovy Vary and U/I Rifle in Sokolov, and Cheb. The other U/I Regiment in Sokolov was subsequently identified as an Artillery Regiment. The new designation of the Marianske Lazne Regiment was 2nd and the honorific was "Jiri z Podebrad".

In March 1956, the Cheb Regiment was reported as 9th Motorized Infantry Regiment of the 12th Motorized Infantry Division.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIT DESIGNATION: 13 Mts Rifle Division* SEORDINATION: II MIL DIST
KROMERIZ

OG: MAJ GEN KULKA

DEPT:

R SVC CMDR:

ARTY CMDR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
24 Mts Rifle Regt **	KROMERIZ	A		
7 Mts Rifle Regt **	HODONIN	A	0654	
27 Mts Rifle Regt **	UHERSKE HRADISTE	A	??53	
33 Med Tk Regt ***	KROMERIZ	A	??58	
53 Arty Regt	EZENEC	A	1155	
54 Arty Regt	KROMERIZ	A	0754	
AA Regt	KROMERIZ or BUCHOVICE	A		
RL Bn	UHERSKE HRADISTE		0654	
RCN Bn	UHERSKE HRADISTE		0454	
13 Engr Bn	KROMERIZ		0157	
Sig Bn	KROMERIZ		0157	
13 Mt Bn	KROMERIZ		1053	

This division recently (1956) reported redesignated the 3rd Mecz Division 24th Mts Rifle Regt previously the 3rd.

* Formerly 13 Mecz Division.

** Formerly 24, 7, 27 Mecz Regts.

*** Formerly 33 Tk SP Regt.

TRAINING AREA: LIBAVA or OREMOV-LAZ
Historical Names

53 Arty Regt: TATRENSKY

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

CONFIDENTIAL**13TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION HISTORY**

This unit was first identified as 3 Mecz Infantry Div in Kromeriz in 1946, as the 3 Mecz Division, Kromeriz-1950, and later as the 13th Mecz Division still at Kromeriz in 1952.

In 1950 the Main units and honorifics were:

3 Inf Regt (Mtz)	KROMERIZ	
27 Inf Regt (Mtz)	UHERSKE HRADISTE	
43 Inf Regt (Mtz)	HODONIN	"BACHMACSKE"
53 Arty Regt	BZENEC	"TATRENSKY"
258 AT Bn	HOLESAU	"JASELSKY"

The 43 Regiment was formed from part of the 20th Regiment of the 10th Division. In May-June 1951, part of the 43 Regiment was used to form what is now the 7 Mecz Regiment of the 13th Mecz Division. In 1951 a source said that 3 Mtz Inf Regiment in Kromeriz was known as the "Jana Zizky Z Trocnova" Regiment.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIT DESIGNATION: 14 MTZ RIFLE DIVISION* SUBORDINATION: II MIL DIST
OLOMOUC

CG: MAJ GEN HOLEC J.

DEP:

R SVC CMDR:

ARTY CMDR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
Mtz Rifle Regt **	BRUNIAL			
4 Mtz Rifle Regt **	OLOMOUC	M	0454	
36 Mtz Rifle Regt **	SUMPERK	A	0655	
14 Med Tk Regt ***	STERNEBERK	A	1154	
4 Arty Regt	OLOMOUC		0355	
64 Arty Regt	OLOMOUC	H	0355	
AA Regt	OLOMOUC		0654	
RL Bn	SUMPERK			
14 BGN Bn	PRASLAVICE			
Engr Bn	OLOMOUC		0157	
Sig Bn	OLOMOUC		1256	
14 Mt Bn	OLOMOUC		1153	

HL Bn also reported in CERVENKA

- * Formerly 14 Mecz Division.
- ** Formerly 4, 36, Mecz Regts.
- *** Formerly 14 TH SF Regt.

TRAINING AREA: LIBAVA
Historical Names
4 Mtz Rifle Regt: PROKAP VELKEHO
36 Mtz Rifle Regt: KIJEVSKY

CONFIDENTIAL**14th Motorized Rifle Division History**

This unit was first identified as the 14th Infantry Division in Mlada Boleslav in 1946. In early 1950 it was converted into a training unit and may have been down graded to an independent Brigade. Commanders and Staff were retired, and component units retained only personnel necessary for mobilisation assignments. It appeared in 1951 at OLOMOUC as the 14th Meas Division.

In 1950-52 the main subordinates were:

4 Meas Regt	Hradec Kralove	"Prokop Velkeho"
22 Inf Regt	Olomouc	"Argonsky"
36 Inf Regt	Liberec	"Kijevsky"
42 Inf Bn	Mlada Boleslav	"Ceske Bratry"
4 Arty Regt	Kostelec nad Orlici	
14 Tank SF Regt	Sternberk	

In a 14th Meas Division exercise in 1955 the following cover names were reported for the regiments of the division.

4th Meas Regt	"Javor"
36th Meas Regt	"Brisa"
14th Tank SF Regt	"Topol"
4th Arty Regt	"Tobias"
54th Arty Regt	"Pamenka"

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNIT DESIGNATION: 3 TANK DIVISION SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST
MLADA MILOVICE

CG: COL ESMER
R SVC CMR: COL A MALIVCIIK
POL O: CAPT RUZICKA

DEP: COL A MALIVCIIK
ARTY CMR: COL A MALIVCIIK
G/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
13 Med Tk Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
16 Med Tk Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
113 Med Tk Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
103 Meas Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
Kv Tk Regt	MLADA MILOVICE			
Arty Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
113 Arty Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
AA Regt	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
AG Bn	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
RL Bn	MLADA MILOVICE			
RCW Bn	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
Engr Bn	MLADA MILOVICE		0356	
Sig Bn	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	
Mt Bn	MLADA MILOVICE		0655	

TRAINING AREA: MIMON

Historical Names

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**3RD TANK DIVISION HISTORY**

This Division was located in Prelouc until the Fall of 1948, and in Kromerix until late 1951 when it moved to Mlada Milovice. Activated as a cadre division in 1951, it was upgraded to a line division Fall of 1952.

1. 1st Tn Bn
2. 2nd Tn Bn
3. 3rd Tn Bn
4. 4th Tn Bn
5. 5th Tn Bn
6. 6th Tn Bn
7. 7th Tn Bn
8. 8th Tn Bn
9. 9th Tn Bn
10. 10th Tn Bn
11. 11th Tn Bn
12. 12th Tn Bn
13. 13th Tn Bn
14. 14th Tn Bn
15. 15th Tn Bn
16. 16th Tn Bn
17. 17th Tn Bn
18. 18th Tn Bn
19. 19th Tn Bn
20. 20th Tn Bn
21. 21st Tn Bn
22. 22nd Tn Bn
23. 23rd Tn Bn
24. 24th Tn Bn
25. 25th Tn Bn
26. 26th Tn Bn
27. 27th Tn Bn
28. 28th Tn Bn
29. 29th Tn Bn
30. 30th Tn Bn
31. 31st Tn Bn
32. 32nd Tn Bn
33. 33rd Tn Bn
34. 34th Tn Bn
35. 35th Tn Bn
36. 36th Tn Bn
37. 37th Tn Bn
38. 38th Tn Bn
39. 39th Tn Bn
40. 40th Tn Bn
41. 41st Tn Bn
42. 42nd Tn Bn
43. 43rd Tn Bn
44. 44th Tn Bn
45. 45th Tn Bn
46. 46th Tn Bn
47. 47th Tn Bn
48. 48th Tn Bn
49. 49th Tn Bn
50. 50th Tn Bn
51. 51st Tn Bn
52. 52nd Tn Bn
53. 53rd Tn Bn
54. 54th Tn Bn
55. 55th Tn Bn
56. 56th Tn Bn
57. 57th Tn Bn
58. 58th Tn Bn
59. 59th Tn Bn
60. 60th Tn Bn
61. 61st Tn Bn
62. 62nd Tn Bn
63. 63rd Tn Bn
64. 64th Tn Bn
65. 65th Tn Bn
66. 66th Tn Bn
67. 67th Tn Bn
68. 68th Tn Bn
69. 69th Tn Bn
70. 70th Tn Bn
71. 71st Tn Bn
72. 72nd Tn Bn
73. 73rd Tn Bn
74. 74th Tn Bn
75. 75th Tn Bn
76. 76th Tn Bn
77. 77th Tn Bn
78. 78th Tn Bn
79. 79th Tn Bn
80. 80th Tn Bn
81. 81st Tn Bn
82. 82nd Tn Bn
83. 83rd Tn Bn
84. 84th Tn Bn
85. 85th Tn Bn
86. 86th Tn Bn
87. 87th Tn Bn
88. 88th Tn Bn
89. 89th Tn Bn
90. 90th Tn Bn
91. 91st Tn Bn
92. 92nd Tn Bn
93. 93rd Tn Bn
94. 94th Tn Bn
95. 95th Tn Bn
96. 96th Tn Bn
97. 97th Tn Bn
98. 98th Tn Bn
99. 99th Tn Bn
100. 100th Tn Bn

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UNIT DESIGNATION: 4 TANK DIVISION SUBORDINATION: I MIL DIST
TABOR

CG: COL TESARIK DEP:
R SVC, CMR: ARTY CMR:
POL O: C/S: LT COL STECHA

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
14 Med Tk Regt	TABOR	C	0554	
17 ? Med Tk Regt	TABOR	A	0554	
18 Med Tk Regt	TABOR	A	0554	
104 Mts Rifle Regt	JINCE	A	0652	
13 Hv Tk Regt	STRASICE	A	0854	
Arty Regt *	ROZMITAL	B	1254	
21 ? Arty Regt	PRIBRAM	A	1254	
AA Regt	STRASICE		0652	
AO Bn	STRASICE		0854	
HL Bn	PRIBRAM		0552	
Ron Bn	TYN N. VLATAVOU			
4 Engr Bn	TABOR or JISTEBNICE	A	0454	
4 Sig Bn	HROBY	A or B	0454	
Mt Bn	TABOR ?			

TRAINING AREAS: MIMON AND JINCE STRASICE
Historical Names

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CONFIDENTIAL**4TH TANK DIVISION HISTORY**

The 4th Tank Division was activated in 1951, and there have been no reports of honorifics for the division or its subordinate units.

The Subordinate Units were:

104 Mecz Inf Regt	Jince
14th Tank Regt	Tabor
18th Tank Regt	Tabor
UI Tank SP Regt	Strasice
UI Arty Regt	Jince
UI Tank Borne Inf Regt	Jince

Later in 1952, the Hvt Tank SP Regt in Strasice was identified as 13th Regiment. At the same time a 21st Arty Regiment was reported in Strasice. In 1954 the 17th Tank Regiment in Tabor was identified.

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UNIT DESIGNATION: AIRBORNE COMMAND

SUBORDINATION: MOD

CG: COL KOVAC A.

PRESOV

DEP:

R SVC CMR:

ARTY CMR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
Poht Brig	KOSICE	E		
Poht Brig	PRESOV		0155	
61 Poht Bn	PRESOV		0354	
62 Poht Bn	SABINOV	A	0855	
63 Poht Bn	KOSICE		0454	
64 Poht Bn	KOSICE		0454	
71 Poht Bn	PRESOV		0354	
72 Poht Bn	PRESOV		0553	
73 Poht Bn	SPISSKA NOVA VES		0854	
74 Poht Bn	SPISSKA NOVA VES			

All elements of this command may now be in PRESOV and SABINOV. AEW troops have not recently been observed in KOSICE or SPISSA NOVA VES. Subordination of battalions to brigades unknown.

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UNIT DESIGNATION: 71 AA DIVISION SUBORDINATION: MND
PRAHA

CG: COL KOPKA
R SVC CMDR: COL BEDZIN
POL O:
DEP:
ARTY CMDR:
C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
151 AA Regt	PRAHA	UU	1153	
159 AA Regt	PRAHA		1153	
163 AA Regt	PRAHA	UU	1153	

UNIT DESIGNATION: 72 AA DIVISION SUBORDINATION: MND
PRAHA

CG:
R SVC CMDR:
POL O:
DEP:
ARTY CMDR:
C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
124 AA Regt	PRAHA	UU	1153	
128 AA Regt	PRAHA	UU	1153	
136 AA Regt	PRAHA	UU	1153	

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UNIT DESIGNATION: 81 AA DIVISION SUBORDINATION: MND
BRATISLAVA

CG: COL SPISCAK
R SVC CMDR:
POL O:
DEP:
ARTY CMDR:
C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
AA Regt			0454	
AA Regt			0454	
153 AA Regt	BRATISLAVA	D	0454	

The two UI AA Regts are spread generally through the VAH Valley

UNIT DESIGNATION: 82 AA DIVISION SUBORDINATION: MND
BILINA

CG: LT COL SVEJCAR
R SVC CMDR:
POL O:
DEP:
ARTY CMDR:
C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
1557 AA Regt	PIZEN		0356	
AA Regt				
AA Regt				

The two UI AA Regts are located in NW Bohemia with elements in MOST & OSTROV

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UNIT DESIGNATION: 83 AA DIVISION
BRNO

SUBORDINATION: MND

CO: COL JANACEK L.
R SVC CMDR:
POL O:

DEP:
ARTY CMDR:
C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
2417 AA Regt	BRNO	G	1054	
AA Regt	OSTRAVA	A	1054	
152 AA Regt	OLOMOUK	G	1054	

UNIT DESIGNATION: INDEPENDENT
AFED AA BNS

SUBORDINATION: AIR DEFENSE
COMMAND

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
30 Bn	PREROV			
72 Bn	OLOMOUK			
76 Bn	C. BUDJOVICE			
UI Bn	ZATEC			
UI Bn	DOBRYNY			
14 Bn	MILOVICE			

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UNIT DESIGNATION: U/I ARTY DIVISION
MLADA BOESLAV

SUBORDINATION: MND

CG:

DEP:

R SVC CMDR:

ARTY CMDR:

POL O:

C/S:

UNIT	CITY	INST	DLI	REMARKS
Med How Brig	MLADA BOESLAV	A		
Lt How Brig	JICIN			
24 RL Brig	LIBEREC	A		
Mort Brig	TURNOV	A		

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UNIT	LOCATION	DLI
VVPJ *	PRAQUE	0255
UI TS **	"	1254
2 TS **	PLZEN	0855
52 TS **	ORLOVA	1155
55 TS **	"	0156
58 TS **	OSTRAVA	??56
1 TP Bn	NEPOMUK (ZELENA HORA)	0157
2 " "	JEZERI	??53
4 " "	RADVANICE (LIPINA)	0652
5 " "	STROZNA	0753
7 " "	LIBKOVICE	0854
9 " "	FRYSZTAT	0956
10 " "	KARVINA	0156
11 " "	RADVANICE (HORNÍ SUCHA)	0156
12 " "	" " "	0156
13 " "	SUMBARC	0756
14 " "	KARVINA	0156
15 " "	"	0156
32 " "	LITVINOV	??51
40 " "	RADVANICE	1152
45 " "	"	0753
51 " "	LIBEREC	0355
52 " "	SVATA DOBROTTA	0853
53 " "	RAJHRAD	1155
56 " "	KARVINA	0354
57 " "	SMECNO	0854
59 " "	MOST	1155
60 " "	DECIN	0353
61 " "	ČESKÝ KRUMLOV	??54
62 " "	BECHYNE	??53
63 " "	ZDECHOVICE	0455

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UNIT	LOCATION	DLI
64 TP Bn	VARNSDORF	0654
65 " "	"	?
66 " "	BILINA	0154
67 " "	ZDECHOVICE	0455
75 " "	KOSICE	0454
76 " "	PRESOV	1155

* VELITELSTVI VOJENSKYCH PRACOVNICH JEDNOTEK (Headquarters Military Labor Units)

** TECHNICKY SKUPINA (Technical Group)

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CONFIDENTIALINTERIOR GUARD

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION	DLI
1 VS Brig	Main Admin	PRAQUE	0156
2 " "	" "	KLADNO	0156
6 " "	" "	JACHYMOV	0156
8 " "	" "	LADCE	0156
17 " "	" "	BRNO	0156
UI " "	" "	SPISSKA NOVA VES	0156
UI " "	" "	PLZEN	1057
UI " "	" "	JIHlava	1057
UI " "	" "	BRATISLAVA	1057
1 Meoz Bn	1 VS Brig	PRAQUE	0553
5 Meoz Bn	17 VS Brig	BRATISLAVA	0853
VS Engr Bn	1 " "	PRAQUE	0155
1 VS RR Bn	2 VS Brig	PRAQUE	1257

The UI Brigades in PLZEN, JIHlava, and BRATISLAVA have been reported, but their existence is doubtful.

Note that the UI BRATISLAVA Brigade and the 5 Meoz Bn could be the same unit.

Subordination of both Meoz Bn's and the Engr Bn merely conjecture based on location.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER VIII - MINOR ORGANIZATIONSSECTION I INFANTRYMOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTS

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
1 Mtz Rifle Regt	1 Mtz Rifle Div	CESTKE KRUMLOV
2 " " "	12 " " "	MARIANSKE LAZNE
3 " " "	9 " " "	MALACKY
4 " " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUK
5 " " "	5 " " "	SLANY
7 " " "	13 " " "	HODONIN
8 " " "	7 " " "	FRYDEK MISTEK
9 " " "	12 " " "	CHEB
10 " " "	2 " " "	JANOVICE
10 " " "	6 " " "	MIKULOV
11 " " "	2 " " "	KLATOVY
11 " " "	11 " " "	MILIKOV
12 " " "	2 " " "	VIMPERK
12 " " "	9 " " "	LEVICE
14 " " "	10 " " "	ROZNAVA
18 " " "	11 " " "	STRIBRO
20 " " "	10 " " "	MICHALOVCE
21 " " "	8 " " "	CASLAV
22 " " "	7 " " "	JESENIK
24 " " "	6 " " "	ZNOJMO
24 " " "	13 " " "	KROMERIZ
25 " " "	2 " " "	KLATOVY
26 " " "	2 " " "	VIMPERK
27 " " "	13 " " "	UBERSKE HRADISTE
28 " " "	5 " " "	LOUNY
30 " " "	8 " " "	RENEŠOV
31 " " "	6 " " "	BRNO
32 " " "	10 " " "	KOSICE

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
34 Mtz Rifle Regt	7 Mtz Rifle Div	KRNOV
35 " " "	11 " " "	DOMAZLICE
36 " " "	14 " " "	SUMPERK.
38 " " "	5 " " "	BEROUN
39 " " "	9 " " "	BRATISLAVA
48 " " "	1 " " "	JIHlava
53 " " "	1 " " "	JINDRICHUV HRADEO
69 " " "	8 " " "	VISOKE MYTO
74 " " "	12 " " "	KARLOVY VARY
103 " " "	3 Tk Div	MLADA MILOVICE
104 " " "	4 " " "	JINCE
UI " " "	14 Mtz Rifle Div	BRUNTAL

* See Appropriate Divisional Holdings.

AIRBORNE UNITS

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
UI Pchd Brig	Abn Comd	KOSICE
UI " " "	" " "	PRESOV
61 " Bn	UI Brig	PRESOV
62 " " "	" " "	SABINOV
63 " " "	" " "	KOSICE
64 " " "	" " "	KOSICE
71 " " "	" " "	PRESOV
72 " " "	" " "	PRESOV
73 " " "	" " "	SPISSKA NOVA VES
74 " " "	" " "	SPISSKA NOVA VES

SECTION IIARMORED UNITSHEAVY TANK REGIMENTS

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
13 Hv Tk Regt	4 Tk Div	STRASICE
UI " " "	3 " " "	MLADA MILOVICE

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
7 Med Tk Regt	7 Mtz Rifle Div	HLUCIN
13 " " "	3 Tk Div	MLADA MILOVICE
14 " " "	4 " " "	TABOR
14 " " "	14 Mtz Rifle Div	STERNBERK
16 " " "	3 Tk Div	MLADA MILOVICE
17 " " "	4 " " "	TABOR
18 " " "	4 " " "	TABOR
21 " " "	5 Mtz Rifle Div	ZATEC
30 " " "	8 " " "	PARDUBICE
33 " " "	13 " " "	KROMERIZ
113 " " "	3 Tk Div	MLADA MILOVICE
UI " " "	1 Mtz Rifle Div	CESTKE BUDEJOVICE
UI " " "	2 " " "	KLATOVY or JANOVICE
UI " " "	6 " " "	BRNO
UI " " "	9 " " "	HLCOVEK
UI " " "	10 " " "	HUMENNE
UI " " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
UI " " "	12 " " "	POBORANY
UI AG Bn	3 Tk Div	MLADA MILOVICE
UI " " "	4 " " "	STRASICE
UI " " ?	5 Mtz Rifle Div	ZATEC
14 Ren Bn	14 Mtz Rifle Div	FRASLAVICE
UI " " "	1 " " "	CESSKY KRUMLOV
UI " " "	2 " " "	SUSICE
UI " " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " " "	4 " " "	TYN N. VLTAVOU
UI " " "	5 Mtz Rifle Div	POBORANY
UI " " "	6 " " "	BRNO

RECONNAISSANCE UNITS**CONFIDENTIAL**

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
UI Hon Bn	7 Mts Rifle Div	OSTRAVA
UI " "	8 " " "	PACOV
UI " "	9 " " "	?
UI " "	10 " " "	KOSICE
UI " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
UI " "	12 " " "	CHEB
UI " "	13 " " "	VEERSKE HRADISTE

SECTION III

ARTILLERY UNITSFIELD ARTILLERY

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
3 Arty Brig	I Mil Dist	STRASICE
6 " "	II " "	SENICA
31 " "	III " "	VYSKOV
UI " "	I " "	ROKYCAN
UI " "	I " "	KOSTELEK N. O.
UI " "	II " "	HOLESOV
UI Med How Brig	UI Arty Div	MLADA BOLESLAV
UI Lt How Brig	UI " "	JICIN
1 Arty Regt	5 Mts Rifle Div	RAKOVNIK
2 " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
3 " "	12 " " "	SOKOLOV
4 " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUK
5 " "	1 " " "	C. BUDEJOVICE
6 " "	6 " " "	BRNO
7 " "	7 " " "	OPAVA
9 " "	9 " " "	TOPOLEGANY
10 " "	2 " " "	KLATOVY
11 " "	10 " " "	KOSICE
12 " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
14 " "	12 " " "	CHOMUTOV

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
17 Arty Regt	7 Mts Rifle Div	PRENSAT
21 " "	4 Tk Div	PRIBRAM
24 or 25 Arty Regt	2 Mts Rifle Div	VIMPERK
51 Arty Regt	8 " " "	VYSOKE MYTO
53 " "	13 " " "	BEZENEK
54 " "	13 " " "	KROMERIZ
61 " "	8 " " "	BENESOV
64 " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUK
105 " "	1 " " "	C. BUDEJOVICE
113 " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	3 " " "	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	4 " " "	ROZMITAL
UI " "	5 Mts Rifle Div	KLADNO
UI " "	6 " " "	ZNOJMO
UI " "	9 " " "	BRATISLAVA or PEZINOK
UI " "	10 " " "	KOSICE

ANTI-TANK UNITS

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
12 AT Brig	II Mil Dist	BRATISLAVA
UI " "	I " " "	LESANY

MORTAR UNITS

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
UI Mort Brig	UI Arty Div	TURNOV

ROCKET LAUNCHER UNITS

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
24 RL Brig	UI Arty Div	TURNOV
28 " "	MND ?	RAKOVNIK
UI RL Bn	1 Mts Rifle Div	C. BUDEJOVICE
UI " "	2 " " "	KLATOVY
UI " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	4 " " "	PRIBRAM
UI " "	5 Mts Rifle Div	RAKOVNIK ?

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
UI RL Bn	6 Mtz Rifle Div	ZNOJMO
UI " "	7 " " "	KOBLOV
UI " "	8 " " "	DASICE
UI " "	9 " " "	N. ZAMKY ?
UI " "	10 " " "	MICHALOVCE
UI " "	11 " " "	ROKICANY
UI " "	12 " " "	OSTROV
UI " "	13 " " "	U. HRADISTE
UI " "	14 " " "	SUMPERK

SECTION IV

ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITSMEDIUM (HOME DEFENSE) AA REGIMENTS

124 AA Regt	72 AA Div	PRAGUE
128 " "	72 " "	PRAGUE
136 " "	72 " "	PRAGUE
161 " "	71 " "	PRAGUE
152 " "	83 " "	OLOMOUK
153 " "	81 " "	BRATISLAVA
155 " "	82 " "	PLZEN
159 " "	71 " "	PRAGUE
163 " "	71 " "	PRAGUE
241 " "	83 " "	OSTRAVA
UI " "	81 " "	VAH VALLEY
UI " "	81 " "	VAH VALLEY
UI " "	82 " "	MOST ?
UI " "	82 " "	OSTROV ?
UI " "	83 " "	OSTRAVA

DIVISIONAL AA REGIMENTS

1 AA Regt	1 Mtz Rifle Div	C. BUDEJOVICE
192 " "	6 " " "	BRNO

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
UI AA Regt	2 Mtz Rifle Div	HORAZDOVICE
UI " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	4 Tk Div	STRASICE
UI " "	5 Mtz Rifle Div	KLADNO
UI " "	7 " " "	OSTRAVA
UI " "	8 " " "	PECKY
UI " "	9 " " "	TRNAVA
UI " "	10 " " "	KOSICE
UI " "	11 " " "	STRIERO
UI " "	12 " " "	SOKOLOV
UI " "	13 " " "	KROMERIZ or BUCHOVICE
UI " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUK

INDEPENDENT AA AIRFIELD BATTALIONS

14 AA Bn	Air Def Comd	MILOVICE
30 " "	" " "	PREROV
72 " "	" " "	OLOMOUK
76 " "	" " "	C. BUDEJOVICE
UI " "	" " "	ZATEC
UI " "	" " "	DOBANY

SECTION V

ENGINEER UNITS

51 Engr Brig	GEQ	LITOMERICE
1 " Regt	I Mil Dist	TEREZIN
1 RR Engr Regt	GEQ	PARDUBICE
4 Engr Regt	"	SERED
52 " "	II Mil Dist	BRATISLAVA
UI RR Engr Regt	GEQ	ZVOLEN
14 Engr River Bn	GEQ	BRATISLAVA
1 Engr Bn	1 Mtz Rifle Div	C. BUDEJOVICE
4 " "	4 Tk Div	TABOR or JISTEBNICE
12 " "	12 Mtz Rifle Div	KADAN or NEJDEK

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UNITS	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
13 Engr Bn	13 Mts Rifle Div	KROMERIZ
UI " "	2 " " "	STRELECKE HOSTAGE
UI " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	5 Mts Rifle Div	BEROUN
UI " "	6 " " "	MIKULOV
UI " "	7 " " "	KOBLOV
UI " "	8 " " "	PELHRIMOV
UI " "	9 " " "	SERED?
UI " "	10 " " "	MICHALOVCE
UI " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
UI " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUC

SECTION VI

UNITS	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
1 Sig Regt	GHQ	PRAGUE
3 " "	II Mil Dist	BRNO
5 " "	I " "	PARDUBICE
2 " "	II " " ?	BANSKA BYSTRICA ?
4 " "	4 Tk Div	HOBY
24 " "	6 Mts Rifle Div	BRNO
UI " "	1 " " "	C. BUDEJOVICE
UI " "	2 " " "	SUSICE
UI " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	5 Mts Rifle Div	SLANY
UI " "	7 " " "	KOBLOV
UI " "	8 " " "	KOLIN
UI " "	9 " " "	TRNAVA
UI " "	10 " " "	KOSICE
UI " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
UI " "	12 " " "	KARLOVY VARY
UI " "	13 " " "	KROMERIZ
UI " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUC

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UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
SECTION VII		
MOTOR TRANSPORT UNITS		
2 Mt Bn	2 Mts Rifle Div	SUSICE
3 " "	11 " " "	PLZEN
12 " "	12 " " "	SOKOLOV
13 " "	13 Mts Rifle Div	KROMERIZ
14 " "	14 " " "	OLOMOUC
UI " "	1 " " "	C. BUDEJOVICE
UI " "	3 Tk Div	M. MILOVICE
UI " "	4 " "	TABOR?
UI " "	5 Mts Rifle Div	BEROUN
UI " "	6 " " "	BRNO
UI " "	7 " " "	OSTRAVA
UI " "	8 " " "	KOLIN
UI " "	9 " " "	NITRA?
UI " "	10 " " "	KOSICE

SECTION VIII

UNIT	SUBORDINATION	LOCATION
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS		
80 Mecz Guard Regt	GHQ	PRAGUE
8 QM Regt	"	BRATISLAVA
UI CW Bn	"	JAROMER
UI Armored Train Bn	"	M. MILOVICE
UI CW Unit	" ?	BILO VODA
UI " "	" "	DOBRSKA
UI " "	" "	LIBEREC

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CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER IX - SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS AND POL FACILITIES****SECTION I POL**

TOWN	LOCATION	CAPACITY
BRANDYS-LABEM	UR7559	16,000 MT
BOHUMIN	CA095310	20,000 MT
BRECLAV	XQ419015	1,800 MT
CASLAV	WR2629	5,000 MT
CHLAKOVICE	UR8357	3,000 MT
CERVENE-PECKY	WR158380	1,600 MT
CESKE-BUDEJOVICE	VQ573228	600 MT
CHOTEBOR	WR4808	3,000 MT
DOBRANY	UR741047	900 MT
DOLANKY	WS129056	2,500 MT
DOMASIN	VR883071	9,000 MT
FRANTISKOVY-LAZNE	UR1053	30,000 MT
GBLEY	XP5698	10,000 MT
HALENKOV	HY9266	30,000 MT
HRADEC-KRALOVE	WR600657	2,500 MT
HUMPOLEO	XQ2688	3,000 MT
JIHlava	WQ4271	13,000 MT
KARLOVY-VARY	UR484693	900 MT
KLADNO	UR3555	9,000 MT
KOURIM	VR9839	9,000 MT
KRALUPY	VR507655	10,000 MT
KRIVOKLAT	VR1943	3,000 MT
LIBEREC	WS038234	3,000 MT
LITOMERICE	VR389962	10,400 MT
MELNIK	VR615775	7,500 MT
MINON	VS806082	900 MT
MLADA-BOLSLAV	VR932835	10,500 MT
MSTETICE	VR784545	3,500 MT

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TOWN	LOCATION	CAPACITY
NOVAKY	CV187035	2,500 MT
OLOMOUC	XQ842944	4,500 MT
OSTROV	UR5476	1,200 MT
PLZEN	UR854156	12,000 MT
PODMOKLY	VS4325	7,500 MT
PRAHA	VR648502	6,000 MT
PREROV	XQ753784	600 MT
ROKYCANY	UR9911	3,000 MT
ROUDNICE	VR546899	160,000 MT
SEDLICANY	UR5902	3,000 MT
SEMILY	WS2416	3,000 MT
SKUTEC	WR7222	3,000 MT
SOBOTKA	WR1391	3,000 MT
SPINDLERUV-MLYNEBRICHOV	WS4420	6,000 MT
STOKY	WQ4384	3,000 MT
TRENCIN	BV822210	7,000 MT
USTI-NAD-LABEM	VS321130	3,000 MT
VLASIM	VR928055	9,000 MT
ZATEC	UR988820	1,400 MT

SECTION II CLASS II AND IV

BRECLAV	XQ384053
	XQ391042
BRUNTAL	XR768404
CESKE BUDEJOVICE	VQ602228

SECTION III ENGINEER

BRATISLAVA	XP583350
DOLNI BOUCOV	WR094875
KADAN	UR764822
LITOMERICE	VR400983
NOVE MESTO nad VAHOM	YQ081043

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TOWN	LOCATION	CAPACITY	REMARKS
OLOMOUC	XQ039946		
PARDUBICE	WR580435		
PEHLRIMOV	WQ164753		
PISEK	VQ375621		
PLZEN	UR833089		
PRAHA	VR585515		
STERNBERK	XR6511		
TEREZIN	UR401965		
SECTION IV REFINERIES			
MOST-ZALUZI	VSO08027		
BRATISLAVA	XP581344		
BRATISLAVA-BISKUPICE	XP624426		
PARDUBICE	WR532426		
MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA	CA013223		
KOLIN	WR155438		
DUBOVA	CV80081		
KRALUPY	VR507655		
HODONIN	XQ547125		(To be completed in 1960)
SOKOLOV	UR302601		(To be completed in 1958)
SECTION V QUARTERMASTER			
BRATISLAVA	XP554343		
BRNO	XQ158525		
BRNO	XQ170507		Rations
CHRUUDIM	WR566345		Rations, supply
CHYNORANY	BU991879		
JAROMER	WR656775		Food storage
JAROMER	WR659768		

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TOWN	LOCATION	REMARKS
JAROMER	WR661768	Clothing
JAROMER	WR666771	Clothing
KARTOUZY-VALDICE	5027N-1523E	
LEVICE	CU223436	
OLOMOUC	XQ621935	
OLOMOUC	XQ624950	Food Storage
PARDUBICE	WR566435	
PLZEN	UR824127	
PLZEN	UR828107	
POLNA NA SUMAVE	VQ370058	Food Supply
POPRAD	DV503348	Clothing
PRAHA	VR577499	
PRAHA	VR508489	Food Depot
PRAHA	VR626493	
RUZOMBEROK	CV7538	
SLANY	VR3565	
STRIERO	UR565132	Rations
VELKE PAVLOVICE	485SN-1650E	Food Depot
VRUSKY	CV 48 42	
OLOMOUC	XQ639957	
SECTION VI AMMUNITION AND/OR ORDNANCE		
AS	UR081678	
BAJROVKA	VR286667	
BANSKA BYSTRICA	CV6301	Town coords only Loc 750m E of Prieny in valley
BILEK	WR525050	
BILEK	WR5305	
BOSANY, M	BU980565	
BOSAMY, M	BU9785	
BRATISLAVA	XP544401	

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TOWN	LOCATION	REMARKS
BRATISLAVA	XP569345	Town coord only 1000 m East of RR Station
BRNO	XQ165524	
BRNO	XQ1866505	
BRNO	XQ182504	Town coords only, Loc on FRANTISEK Hill N of RR Station
CASLAV	WH297276	
CHOMOTOV	UR964924	
DOMASIN	VR874072	
DOMAZLICE	UQ478798	
DOMAZLICE	UQ487796	
DUBNICA nad VAHOM	BV229276	Town coords only
HERM MESTEC	WR473293	
HLBOKE	XP773917	
HOLESOV	XQ889672	
HORAZDOVICE	VQ086661	
ISTEBNIK	BV818212	
JAROMER	WR635775	
JAROMER	WR655764	
JAROMER	WR658776	
JAROMER	WR661766	
JASENOVA	CV769470	
KARLOVY VARY	UR489664	
KASPERSKY HORY	UQ958442	
KLATNO	VR337544	
KLATOVY	UQ763730	Town coords only, 1 km SW of UJEZDE and KLATOV Streets
KLOKOCI	XQ952842	
KOSICE	EU1997	

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TOWN	LOCATION	REMARKS
KOSICE	EU1997	Ammo depot loc. on E side of Moldava Trams Rd.
KUTNA HORA	WR199355	
LOUNY	VR153798	
LUCKO	DU060530	
MALACKY	XP498674	Town coords only
MIKULOVICE	XR657727	
MILOVICE	VR896668	
MORAVSKA	CA059257	
NEMSOVA	BV895285	
NITRA	BU846561	
NITRA	BU870561	
NOVE JICIN	BV846991	
NOVE JICIN	BV847977	
NOVE JICIN	BV994002	
NOVE MESTO nad VAHOM	YQ081045	Town coords only. In Dolni Brinco NW of town
OLOMOUC	XQ655989	
OPAVA	YR063344	
OPAVA	YR069377	
PARDUBICE	WR550432	
PLANA	UR395319	
PLZEN	UR824123	
PLZEN	UR853098	
PODMOKLY (BODENRACH)	VS435252	Town coord only. 2 tunnels in cliff on road between town & BYTOW.
POLICKA	WR927054	

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TOWN	LOCATION	REMARKS
POVASKA	CV123443	
PRACHATICE	VQ263306	
FRAHA	VR566499	
PRELOUC	WR420432	
PRESOV	EV329744	
PSARY	VR6532	Town coords only.
RAKOVNIK	VR093512	Loc on N side of Chrastany Road, 4 km NW of Dukla Brks. Another ammo depot Loc SE of town on S side of Mestecko Road.
REJSTEJN	VQ916445	
RUDOLFOU	VQ655273	
SENOV	BV846993	
SENOV	YR199002	
SOKOLOV	UR317616	Loc in former Capu- chin Monastery on Chebske Street 50m E of Ohre River
SOPOTY	WR547056	Town coords only. Loc S of main road to BILEK
STANLAVY	UR9402	Town coord only
STARA BOLESLAV	VR785635	
STENOVICE	UR843040	
STRIBRO	UR340120	
STRIBRO	UR571112	
STRIBRO	UR577105	
SUMPERK	XR405401	
SUMPERK	XR407388	
SUSICE	UQ924544	Town coords only NE of town on S side of road to RR sta.

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TOWN	LOCATION	REMARKS
SUSICE	UQ924544	Town coord only. Loc in former brewery.
TACHOV	UR309200	
TEPLA	UR466388	
TEREZIN	VR394958	
TORKOS	BU869561	
TRENCIN	BU819220	
TRUTNOV	WS626015	
TRUTNOV	WS630014	
TUCHORICE	VR074704	
UHERSKY BROD	XQ938334	
UPORINY	VS212071	This area also called Velvety & Teplice Schonau
VAL MEZIRICI	YQ161835	
VIMPERK	VQ128349	
VOLARY	VQ186186	
ZAKUPY	VS758168	
ZILINA	CV354549	Town coords only. Dump 4 1/2 km SW of town on Neceretsky Kop. N of town.
ZNOJMO	WQ769123	Town coords only. N of town.

SECTION VII - MISCELLANEOUS

TOWN	LOCATION	TYPE	REMARKS
BENESOV	VR775147	SW	
BRATISLAVA	XP569345	SIG	
LIPTOVSKY MIKULAS	CV9938	MED	On E Bank of River SW Part of Town
OLOMOUK	XQ634963	SIG	
OLOMOUK	XQ669966	SW	
PISEK	VQ382622	SW	

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REFERENCE DATA
CHAPTER X - INDEX OF LOCATIONS

TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
AS	TR 9967	Ammo Supply	
BAJROVKA	VR 2866	"	
BANSKA BYSTRICA	CV 6311	2 Sig Bn	II MD
"		Ammo Supply	
BECHYNE	VQ 6161	62 TP Bn	VVPJ
BENESOV	VR 7714	30 Mtz R Regt	8 Mtz R Div
"		60 Arty Regt	8 " " "
"		OW Supply	
BEROUN	VR 3335	38 Mtz R Regt	5 Mtz R Div
"		Engr Bn	5 " " "
"		Mt Bn	5 " " "
BILA VODA	XR 2642	OW Unit	MND ?
BILEK	WR 5305	Ammo Supply	
BILINA	VS 1300	82 AA Div	MND
"		66 TP Bn	VVPJ
BOCHOV	UR 6157	Doupov Area Admin	
BOHOSUDOV	VS 2115	Pol Off Acad	MND
BOHUMIN	CA 0433	POL Supply	
BOSANY	BU 9856	Ammo Supply	
BRANETS N.L.	VR 7559	UI AA Unit	71 or 72 AA Div
"		POL Supply	
BRATISLAVA	XP 5634	81 AA Div Hq	MND
"		12 AT Brig	II MD
"		UI VS Brig	Main Admin
"		9 Mtz R Regt	9 Mtz R Div
"		UI Arty Regt	9 " " "
"		153 AA Regt	81 AA Div
"		52 Engr Regt	II MD
"		8 QM Regt	MND
"		14 Engr River Bn	"

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
BRATISLAVA		5 Mts Bn	17 VS Brig ?
"		Ammo Supply	
"		QM Supply	
"		Refinery	
"		Engr Supply	
"		Sig Supply	
BRNO	XQ 3802	UI Elements	6 Mtz R Div
"		POL Supply	
"		Class II & IV Supply	
BRNO	XQ 1850	Tech Acad	MND
"		6 Mtz R Div Hq	II MD
"		83 AA Div Hq	MND
"		17 VS Brig	Main Admin
"		31 Mtz R Regt	6 Mtz R Div
"		Med Tk Regt	6 " " "
"		16 Arty Regt	6 " " "
"		192 AA Regt	6 " " "
"		RCN Bn	6 " " "
"		24 Sig Bn	6 " " "
"		MT Bn	6 " " "
"		3 Sig Regt	II MD
"		241 AA Regt	83 AA Div
"		Ammo Supply	
"		QM Supply	
BRUNAL	XR 7640	VS Off Adv Sch	Main Admin
"		UI Mtz R Regt	14 Mtz R Div
"		Class II & IV Supply	
BUCHOVICE	XQ 4646	AA Regt	13 Mtz R Div
BEZENEK	XQ 6527	53 Arty Regt	13 " " "
CASLAV	WR 2828	21 Mtz R Regt	8 Mtz R Div
"		POL Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
CASLAV		Ammo Supply	
CERVENE PECKY	WR 1538	POL Supply	
ČESKÉ BUDEJOVICE	VQ 6125	1 Mtz R Div Hq	I MD
"		UI Med Tk Regt	1 Mtz R Div
"		5 Arty Regt	1 " " "
"		105 Arty Regt	1 " " "
"		1 AA Regt	1 " " "
"		1 Engr Bn	1 " " "
"		Sig Bn	1 " " "
"		MT Bn	1 " " "
"		RL Bn	1 " " "
"		76 Afld AA Bn	Air Def Command
"		POL Supply	
"		Class II & IV Supply	
ČESKÝ KRUMLOV	VQ 4906	1 Mtz R Regt	1 Mtz R Div
"		RCN Bn	1 " " "
"		61 TP Bn	VVPJ
ČHEB	UR 1150	9 Mtz R Regt	12 Mtz R Div
"		RCN Bn	12 " " "
ČHLA KOVICE	UR 8357	POL Supply	
ČHOMUTOV	UR 8791	14 Arty Regt	12 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	
ČHOTEBOŘ	WR 4808	POL Supply	
ČHODIM	WR 5634	QM Supply	
ČHYHORANY	BU 9987	"	
DASICE	WR 6542	RL Bn	8 Mtz R Div
DEJIN	VS 4425	60 TP Bn	VVPJ
DOBŘAN	UR 7702	UI Afld AA Bn	Air Def Command
"		POL Supply	
DOBŘUSKA	WR 8372	CW Unit	MND ?
DOLANŮV	WS 1205	POL Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
DOLNÍ BOUCOV	WR 0987	Engr Supply	
DOMASIN	VR 8707	Ammo Supply	
"		POL Supply	
DOMAZLICE	VQ 5078	55 Mtz R Regt	11 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	
DUBNICA N.V.	EV 2227	UI Elements	81 AA Div
"		Ammo Supply	
DUBOVA	CV 8081	Refinery	
FRANTISKOVY LAZNE	UR 1053	POL Supply	
FRENSLAT	EV 9892	17 Arty Regt	7 Mtz R Div
FRYDEK MISTEK	CA 0807	8 Mtz R Regt	7 " " "
FRYSZTAT	CA 2327	9 TP Bn	VVPJ
GELEY	XP 5698	POL Supply	
HALENKOV	EV 9266	"	
HERM MESTEC	WR 4729	Ammo Supply	
HILBOKE	XP 7791	"	
HLEHOVEC	IP 0667	Med Tk Regt	9 Mtz R Div
HUGIN	BA 9831	7 Med Tk Regt	7 Mtz R Div
HODONIN	XP 5412	7 Mtz R Regt	13 Mtz R Div
"		Refinery	
HOLESOV	XQ 8767	UI Arty Brig ?	II MD
"		Ammo Supply	
HORAZDOVICE	VQ 0664	AA Regt	2 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	
HRADEC KRALOVE	WR 5962	AF Acad	MND
"		Med Acad	"
"		POL Supply	
HRANICE	TR 9876	Arty Acad	MND
HROBY	VQ 8870	4 Sig Bn	4 Tk Div
HUMENNE	EV 6621	Med Tk Regt	10 Mtz R Div
HUMPOLEO	VQ 2688	POL Supply	
HURBANOV	XP 8136	UI Elements	9 Mtz R Div

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
ISTEBNIK	BV 8121	Ammo Supply	
JACHIMOV	VS 7918	6 VS Brig	Main Admin
JANOVICE	UQ 7067	10 Mtz R Regt	2 Mtz R Div
JAROMER	WR 6678	OW Bn	MND ?
"		QM Supply	
"		Ammo Supply	
JASENOVA	CV 7647	" "	
JEMINICE	WQ 4229	UI Elements	6 Mtz R Div
JESNIK	XR 5766	22 Mtz R Regt	7 Mtz R Div
JEVISOVICE	WQ 7227	UI Elements	6 Mtz R Div
JEZERI	US 9401	2 TP Bn	VVPJ
JICIN	WR 2587	Lt How Brig	Arty Div
JIHlava	WQ 4271	UI VS Brig	Main Admin
"		48 Mtz R Regt	1 Mtz R Div
"		POL Supply	
JINHO	VR 2615	104 Mtz R Regt	4 Tk Div
JINDRICHUV HRADEC	WQ 0043	53 Mtz R Regt	1 Mtz R Div
JISTEBNICE	VQ 6682	Engr Bn	4 Tk Div
KADAN	UR 7682	12 Engr Bn	12 Mtz R Div
"		Engr Supply	
KARLOVY VARY	UR 4869	12 Mtz R Div Hq	I MD
"		14 Mtz R Regt	12 Mtz R Div
"		Sig Bn	12 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	
"		POL Supply	
KARLOVY VALDICE	WR 2789	QM Supply	
KARVINA	CA 1923	10 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		14 TP Bn	"
"		15 TP Bn	"
"		56 TP Bn	"
KASPERSKY HORY	UQ 9544	RL Bn	2 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
KLADNO	VR 3555	2 VS Brig	Main Admin
"		UI Arty Regt	5 Mtz R Div
"		UI AA Regt	5 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	
"		POL Supply	
KLATOVY	UQ 7673	25 Mtz R Regt	2 Mtz R Div
"		UI Med Tk Regt	2 " " "
"		10 Arty Regt	2 " " "
"		RL Bn	2 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	
KLOKOCI	XQ 9584	" "	
KOBLOV	CA 0428	RL Bn	7 Mtz R Div
"		Engr Bn	7 " " "
"		Sig Bn	7 " " "
KOLIN	WR 1442	8 Mtz R Div Hq	I MD
"		Sig Bn	8 Mtz R Div
"		Mt Bn	8 " " "
"		Refinery	
KOSICE	EU 1997	AA Acad	MND
"		10 Mtz R Div Hq	II MD
"		32 Mtz R Regt	10 Mtz R Div
"		UI Arty Regt	10 " " "
"		11 Arty Regt	10 " " "
"		AA Regt	10 " " "
"		RCN Bn	10 " " "
"		Sig Bn	10 " " "
"		MT Bn	10 " " "
"		UI Abn Brig Hq	Abn Command
"		63 Pch Bn	" " "
"		64 Pch Bn	" " "
"		75 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
KOSTELECO N. O.	VR 8653	UI Arty Brig	I MD
KOURIM	VR 9839	POL Supply	
KRALUPY	VR 5065	" "	
"		Refinery	
KRIVOKLAT	VR 1943	POL Supply	
KRNOV	XR 9352	34 Mtz R Regt	7 Mtz R Div
KROMERIZ	XQ 7463	13 Mtz R Div Hq	II MD
"		24 Mtz R Regt	13 Mtz R Div
"		33 Tk Regt	13 " " "
"		54 Arty Regt	13 " " "
"		AA Regt	13 " " "
"		13 Engr Bn	13 " " "
"		Sig Bn	13 " " "
"		13 Mt Bn	13 " " "
KUTNA HORA	WR 1935	Ammo Supply	
LADCE	CV 0135	8 VS Brig	Main Admin
LEDNICE	XQ 3307	UI Elements	6 Mtz R Div
LESANY	UR 6621	UI AT Brig	I MD
LEVICE	CU 2243	12 Mtz R Regt	9 Mtz R Div
"		QM Supply	
LIBEREC	WS 0323	24 RL Brig	Arty Div
"		51 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		OW Unit	MND ?
"		POL Supply	
LIEKOVICE	VR 5382	7 TP Bn	VVPJ
LIPNIK N. BEVOU	XQ 8789	Inf Acad	MND
LIPTOVSKY MIKULAS	CV 9938	Med Supply	
LITOMERICE	VR 3896	Engr Acad	MND
"		51 Engr Brig	"
"		POL Supply	
"		Engr Supply	
LITVINOV	VS 0206	32 TP Bn	VVPJ

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
LOUNY	VR 1479	28 Mtz R Regt	5 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	
LUCENEC	DU 0653	" "	
MALACKY	XP 4967	3 Mtz R Regt	9 Mtz R Div
"		Tng Area Hq	
"		Ammo Supply	
MARIANSKY LAZNE	UR 3538	2 Mtz R Regt	12 Mtz R Div
MARTIN	CV 4837	UI Elements	81 AA Div
"		UI Ord Sq	
MELNIK	VR 6177	POL Supply	
MICHALOVCE	EV 6801	20 Mtz R Regt	10 Mtz R Div
"		RL Bn	10 " " "
"		Engr Bn	10 " " "
MILULOV	XQ 2007	10 Mtz R Regt	6 Mtz R Div
"		Engr Bn	6 " " "
MILULOVICE	XR 6572	Ammo Supply	
MILIKOV	UR 5212	11 Mtz R Regt	11 Mtz R Div
MIMON	VS 8112	Tng Area Hq	
"		POL Supply	
MLADA BOLESLAV	VR 9383	UI Arty Div Hq	MND
"		Med How Brig	Arty Div
"		POL Supply	
"		3 Tk Div (All Elms)	MND
"		Armd Train Bn	"
"		14 Afld AA Bn	Air Def Comd
"		Ammo Supply	
MOST	VS 0498	UI Elements	82 AA Div
"		59 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		Refinery	
MSTETICE	VR 7854	POL Supply	
NEJDEK	UR 3877	18 Engr Bn	12 Mtz R Div

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
NEMSOVA	BY 8928	UI Elements	81 AA Div
"		Ammo Supply	
NEPOMUK	UQ 9782	1 TP Bn	VVPJ
NITRA	BU 8456	MT Acad	MND
"		MT Bn ?	9 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	
NOVAKY	OV 1803	POL Supply	
NOVE JICIN	BY 8497	Ammo Supply	
NOVE MESTO N. V.	TQ 0804	Sig Acad	MND
"		Engr Supply	
"		Ammo Supply	
NOVI ZAMKY	BU 8819	RL Bn ?	9 Mtz R Div
"		Arty Elem ?	9 " " "
OLOMOUK	XQ 6396	14 Mtz R Div Hq	II MD
"		4 Mtz R Regt	14 Mtz R Div
"		4 Arty Regt	14 " " "
"		64 Arty Regt	14 " " "
"		AA Regt	14 " " "
"		Engr Bn	14 " " "
"		Sig Bn	14 " " "
"		MT Bn	14 " " "
"		152 AA Regt	83 AA Div
"		72 Arld AA Bn	Air Def Command
"		Ammo Supply	
"		QM Supply	
"		Engr Supply	
"		POL Supply	
"		CW Supply	
"		Sig Supply	
OPAVA	YR 0836	7 Mtz R Div Hq	II MD
"		7 Arty Regt	7 Mtz R Div
"		Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
ORLOVA	CA 1525	52 TS	VVPJ
"		55 TS	VVPJ
OSTRAVA	CA 0524	AA Regt	7 Mtz R Div
"		MT Bn	7 " " "
"		RCN Bn	7 " " "
"		UI AA Regt	83 AA Div
"		58 TS	VVPJ
"		Refinery	
"		Ammo Supply	
OSTROV	UR 5476	RL Bn	12 Mtz R Div
"		UI Elements	82 AA Div
"		POL Supply	
PACOV	WQ 0080	RCN Bn	8 Mtz R Div
PARDUBICE	WR 5634	30 Med Tk Regt	8 " " "
"		1 RR Engr Regt	MND
"		5 Sig Regt	I MD
"		Engr Supply	
"		Refinery	
"		QM Supply	
"		Ammo Supply	
PECKY	WR 0249	AA Regt	8 Mtz R Div
PELHRIMOV	WQ 1675	Engr Bn	8 " " "
"		Engr Supply	
PEZINOK	XP 6951	UI Arty Regt	9 Mtz R Div
PISEK	VQ 3862	CW Supply	
"		Engr Supply	
PIANA	UR 3726	Ammo Supply	
PLZEN	UR 8312	11 Mtz R Div Hq	I MD
"		UI VS Brig ?	Main Admin
"		Med Tk Regt	11 Mtz R Div
"		2 Arty Regt	11 " " "

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
PILZEN		12 Arty Regt	11 Mtz R Div
"		RCN Bn	11 " " "
"		Engr Bn	11 " " "
"		Sig Bn	11 " " "
"		Mt Bn	11 " " "
"		155 AA Regt	82 AA Div ?
"		2 TS	VVPJ
"		Ammo Supply	
"		POL Supply	
"		Engr Supply	
"		QM Supply	
PODOBANY	UR 8665	Med Tk Regt ?	12 Mtz R Div
"		RCN Bn ?	5 Mtz R Div
PODMOLKY	VS 4325	Ammo Supply	
"		POL Supply	
POHORELICE	XQ 1126	UI Elements	6 Mtz R Div
POLNA	VQ 3705	QM Supply	
POPRAD	DV 4934	QM Supply	
POVASKA	CV 1244	Ammo Supply	
PRACHATICE	VQ 2630	Ammo Supply	
PRAGUE	VR 5848	MND	
"		I MD Hq	MND
"		VVPJ	"
"		K. Gottwald Acad	"
"		Mil POL Acad	"
"		71 AA Div (All Elem)	"
"		72 AA Div (All Elem)	"
"		1 VS Brig	Main Admin
"		UI TS	VVPJ
"		80 Mecz Gd Regt	MND
"		1 Sig Regt	"
"		1 Mecz Bn	1 VS Brig

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
PRAGUE		VS Engr Bn	1 VS Brig
"		1 VS RR Bn	2 VS Brig
"		Ammo Supply	
"		Engr Supply	
"		POL Supply	
"		QM Supply	
PRASLAVICE	XQ 7395	14 RCN Bn	14 Mtz R Div
PRELOUC	WR 4243	Ammo Supply	
PREROV	XQ 7781	30 Afld AA Bn	Air Def Command
"		POL Supply	
PRESOV	EV 2827	Abn Comd Hq	MND
"		Abn Sch	Abn Command
"		UI Abn Brig Hq	" "
"		61 Pch Bn	" "
"		71 Pch Bn	" "
"		72 Pch Bn	" "
"		76 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		Ammo Supply	
PRIERAM	VR 2804	21 Arty Regt	4 Tk Div
"		RL Bn	4 " "
PSARY	VR 6532	Ammo Supply	
RADEVANICE	CA 0922	4 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		11 TP Bn	"
"		12 TP Bn	"
"		40 TP Bn	"
"		45 TP Bn	"
RAJHRAD	XQ 1738	53 TP Bn	"
RAKOVNIK	VR 0951	28 RL Brig ?	MND ?
"		1 Arty Regt	5 Mtz R Div
"		RL Bn	5 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
REJSTEJN	VQ 9144	Ammo Supply	
ROKICANY	VR 9811	UI Arty Brig	I MD
"		RL Bn	11 Mts R Div
"		POL Supply	
ROUDNICE	VR 5489	POL Supply	
ROZMITAL	VQ 1895	UI Arty Regt	4 Tk Div
ROZNAVA	DU 6590	14 Mts R Regt	10 Mts R Div
HUDOLFOV	VQ 6527	Ammo Supply	
HUZOMBEROK	OV 7539	Tng Area Hq	
"		QM Supply	
SABINOV	EV 0739	62 Pch Bn	Abn Command
SEDLICANY	UR 5902	POL Supply	
SEMLILY	WS 2416	POL Supply	
SENIOA	XP 7694	6 Arty Brig	II MD
SENOV	BV 8499	Ammo Supply	
SENOV	YR 1900	Ammo Supply	
SERED	YP 0251	4 Engr Regt	MND
SERED		Engr Bn ?	9 Mts R Div
SKUTEC	WR 7222	POL Supply	
SIANY	VR 3564	5 Mts R Div Hq	I MD
SIANY		5 Mts R Regt	5 Mts R Div
"		Sig Bn	5 " " "
"		QM Supply	
SLAVICIN MLADOTICE	YQ 1042	UI Elements	81 AA Div
SMESNO	VR 3260	57 TP Bn	VVPJ
SÓBOTKA	WR 1391	POL Supply	
SOKOLOV	UR 3161	3 Arty Regt	12 Mts R Div
"		12 Mt Bn	12 " " "
"		AA Regt	12 " " "
"		Refinery	
"		Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
SOPOTY	WR 5405	Ammo Supply	
SPINDLEROV M	WS 4420	POL Supply	
SPISKA NOVA VES	DV 6821	UI VS Brig	Main Admin
" " "		73 Pch Bn	Abn Command
" " "		74 Pch Bn	Abn Command
STAHLAVY	UR 9402	Ammo Supply	
STARA BOLESLAV	YR 7661	UI AA Unit	71 or 72 AA Div
" "		Ammo Supply	
STENOVICE	UR 8404	Ammo Supply	
STERNEK	XR 6511	14 Med Tk Regt	14 Mts R Div
"		Engr Supply	
STOKY	WQ 4384	POL Supply	
STRADOUN	WR 7737	UI Elements	69 Mts R Regt
STRASICE	VR 1010	3 Arty Brig	I MD
"		13 Hv Tk Regt	4 Tk Div
"		AA Regt	4 " "
STRELECKE HOSTICE	VQ 0961	Engr Bn	2 Mts R Div
STRIBRO	VR 5613	18 Mts R Regt	11 Mts R Div
"		AA Regt	11 " " "
"		QM Supply	
"		Ammo Supply	
STRUZNA	?	5 TP Bn	VVPJ
SUMBARG	?	13 TP Bn	VVPJ
SUMPERK	XR 4136	36 Mts R Regt	14 Mts R Div
"		RL Bn	14 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	
SUSICE	UQ 9254	2 Mts R Div Hq	I MD
"		RCN Bn	2 Mts R Div
"		Sig Bn	2 " " "
"		2 MT Bn	2 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
SVATA DOBROTIYA	VR 1613	52 TP Bn	VVPJ
TABOR	VQ 7573	4 Tk Div Hq	MND
"		14 Med Tk Regt	4 Tk Div
"		17 Med Tk Regt	4 " "
"		18 Med Tk Regt	4 " "
"		Engt Bn	4 " "
"		MT Bn	4 " "
TACHOV	UR 3020	Ammo Supply	
TEPLA	UR 4638	Ammo Supply	
TEREZIN	VR 3995	1 Engr Regt	I MD
"		Engr Supply	
"		Ammo Supply	
TOPOLCANY	BU 9182	9 Arty Regt	9 Mtz R Div
TORMOS	BU 8656	Ammo Supply	
TRENCIN	BY 8122	II MD Hq	MND
"		Ammo Supply	
"		POL Supply	
TRNAVA	XP 9161	9 Mtz R Div Hq	II MD
"		AA Regt	9 Mtz R Div
"		Sig Bn	9 " " "
TRUTNOV	WS 6401	Ammo Supply	
TUCHORICE	VR 0770	Ammo Supply	
TURNOV	WS 1104	Mort Brig	Arty Div
TYN N. V.	VQ 5853	RON Bn	4 Tk Div
UEHRSKE HRADISTE	XQ 7938	27 Mtz R Regt	13 Mtz R Div
"		RL Bn	13 " " "
"		RON Bn	13 " " "
UEHRSKY BROD	XQ 9333	Ammo Supply	
UPOLINY	VS 2107	Ammo Supply	
USTI N. LABEM	VS 3213	POL Supply	
VAL MEZIRICI	YQ 1683	Ammo Supply	

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TOWN	COORD	UNIT	SUBORDINATION
VARNSDORF	VS 7441	64 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		65 TP Bn	"
VELKE PAVOLICE	?	QM Supply	
VIMPERK	VQ 1034	26 Mtz R Regt	2 Mtz R Div
"		25 Arty Regt	2 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	
VLASIM	VR 9205	POL Supply	
VOLARY	VQ 1818	Ammo Supply	
VRUTKY	CV 4842	QM Supply	
VYSKOV	XQ 4560	Arad Acad	MND
"		31 Arty Brig	II MD
VYSOKE MYTO	WR 8334	69 Mtz R Regt	8 Mtz R Div
"		51 Arty Regt	8 " " "
ZAKUPY	VS 7516	Ammo Supply	
ZATEC	UR 9676	21 Med Tk Regt	5 Mtz R Div
"		UI Afld AA Bn	Air Def Command
"		POL Supply	
ZDECHOVICE	WR 3440	63 TP Bn	VVPJ
"		67 TP Bn	"
ZILINA	CV 3554	QM Acad	MND
"		Ammo Supply	
ZNOJMO	WQ 7612	24 Mtz R Regt	6 Mtz R Div
"		UI Arty Regt	6 " " "
"		RL Bn	6 " " "
"		Ammo Supply	
ZVOLEN	CU 6282	RR Engr Regt	MND

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CHAPTER XI - PERSONALITIES

NAME	RANK	ARMY	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
ADAMEC, Alois	LTC		Hq II Mil Dist
ALBANEC	COL	ARTY	CO, 10 Arty Regt, 1 Mtz Rif Div
AMORT	COL		Dep Co, Tech I, Praha
ARTAMANOV	COL		Sov Adv, 1 Mtz Rif Div
BARTOS, Jan	MJG		Dep Chief, Gottwald Academy
BASTECKY, Jan	COL	MC	Mil Med Academy
BECHNY	LTC	ARMED	CO, 1 Med Tk Regt, 6 Mtz Rif Div
BERICH, Frantisek	COL		
BERNIK, O	LTC	ARTY	CO, 1 Bn, 31 Arty Brigade
BEDZIN	COL		Sov Advisor
BELOHOURNEK, Jan	COL	ENG	CO, Army Eng School
BEMES, J	LTC	ARTY	CS, 12 Arty Regt, 11 Mtz Rif Div
BENES	LTC	INF	Sup Off, 48 Mtz Rif Regt, 1 Mtz Rif Div
BERKA	LTC		Attache Yugoslavia
BERNHARDT, L	COL		CO, Prerov District
BILEK	LTC	INF	CO, 13 Mtz Rif Div
BINDER	LTC	MC	Med Off, Hq VS
BLAHAK	COL		CO, Mil Geographical Inst
BOROVSKY, G	LTC	INF	CO, 103 Mtz Rif Regt, 3 Tk Div
BOROVSKI	COL	ENG	CO, 4 Eng Regt
BRADAVKA	LTC		Sov Advisor, Hq PS
BRODECKY	COL	INF	Dep, 11 Mtz Rif Div
BUDINSKI	COL		Sov Advisor, 2 Mtz Rif Div

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NAME	RANK	ARMY	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
BULDOZER	LTC	ARTY	CO, 12 Arty Regt, 11 Mtz Rif Div
BURES, F	LTC	INF	Former CO, IV Rif Corps
CADEK, V	MJG		
CERCANY, S	COL		Sov Advisor, 6 Arty Brigade
CERNOUSOV, S I	COL		
CERVINY	CAP	INF	Pol Off, 1 Mtz Rif Div
CHALOUPEK	COL		Dep CO, Mil Tech Acad, Brno
CHILAR, J	LTC	ARMED	CO, 13 Med Tk Regt, 3 Tk Div
CHLAD, E	MJG		Rear Service, Hq MND
CHLAN, B	MJG		CS, Mil Admin, President Staff
CHLEN, Bohumil	COL	INF	CO, Inf Mil Academy
CILC	MJG		
CIMPA	SLT		CO, 64 PTP Bn
DANES, Rudolph	LTC		DO, Vrutky Depot
DEJMAN, L	COL		Staff Off, Hq Warsaw Pact
DERFLER	LTC		4 Tk Div
DIETRICH, E	MAJ	INF	CS, 11 Mtz Rif Div
DLOUHY, R	COG		Staff Officer, Hq Warsaw Pact
DOBOVODSKY, J	COL		Staff Officer, Hq Warsaw Pact
DOCKAL, Jancoslav	LTC		Member, General Staff, Prague
DOMANSKI	COL	MC	Military Hospital
DRASNER	COL		Inspector, District Mil Hq
DRATCOHIL	LTC	ENG	Sup Off, 51 Eng Brigade

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
DRNEK	LTC		Instructor, Mil Acad, Hranic
DRONG	LTC	ARTY	CO, Div Arty, 1 Mtz Rif Div
DUSEK	COL	INF	CO, 8 Mtz Rif Div
DVORAK	MJG		CO, Gd Sch, Hq MND
DVORSKY	GEN	INF	CG, 13 Mtz Rif Div
KIRM	GEN	AF	CG, Air Force, MND
EJEM	GEN		CG, Garr Admin, MND
ERGENE	LTC		Trans Off
KENER	COL	ARMED	CO, 3 Tk Div
FAHRER, Joseph	COL		Staff Officer
FARA	LTC		CO
FELDMAN	LTC		Instructor, Tech Inst, Praha
FENCIL, Jan	LTC		PTP Hq, Praha
FILIPOVIC, Josef	LTC		Prosecutor, MND
FOTUL	COL	INF	CO, 48 Mtz Rif Regt, 1 Mtz Rif Div
FRANTISEK, M	MJG		
FUSEK, Alexander	GEN		
GALBA, Theofil	LTC	INF	12 Mtz Rif Regt, 9 Mtz Rif Div
GALSKY	LTC	ARTY	53 Arty Regt, 13 Mtz Rif Div
GOTTWALD	BGG		CG
GREEL, Karel	LTC		Dep.Chief, Hq SVAZARM
HARUS, Jan	MJG		Minister, State Control, MND
HAVRANEK	COL		CO, Mil Munitions Works

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
HECKO	MJG		Pol Off, Hq First Military Dist
HECKO, Josef	BGG		
HEFMAN, Josef	LTC		Dep CO, Mil Tech Academy
HLAVACKA	LTC		Vice Minister, Ministry of Interior
HOLBA, Antonin	LTC	AF	Dep CO, 82 Air Div
HOLEB, J	LTC	INF	CG, 14 Mtz Rif Div
HONOMIKIL, K	COL	SIG	CO, 3 Sig Regt
HORAK	LTC		CO, Regt
HORNIX	LTC	ARTY	CO, 6 Arty Regt, 6 Mtz Rif Div
HORNIX	GEN	ARTY	Arty CG, 5 Mtz Rif Div
HRABOVSKY	BGG		CG, Hq ?? Div
HRACH	COL		Dep CO, Mil Tech Inst, Praha
HRBACEK, J	MJG		CG, Anti-aircraft
HRUKICKA, R	LTC		Staff Off, Mil Tech Acad, Brno
HROSKA, Cenek	LTC		Dep Min, Hq MND
JAKL	LTC	ARTY	Dep CO, Div Arty, 7 Mtz Rif Div
JAKUBICAK	COL	MG	
JANNICKY, B	LTC		
JANACEK, L	COL		CO, 83 AA Div
JANDA, Frantisek	COG		Chairman, State Com Phy Ed
JANKO, V	LTC	ARMED	CG, Armor, MND
JANKO	COG		CO, Mil Faculty, Tech Inst, Praha
JANKO, Vladimir	LTC		Member, National Assembly
JARDOSLAV, O	LTC	ENG	CO, 51 Reg Brigade

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
JELINEK	COL		CO, Sp Gd Trps
JEMELIK	COL		Chief, Mil Med, Ostrava
JEWSEJEV	COL		Sov Advisor, Second Mil District
JEZEK	LTC	ENG	CO, 3 Eng Regt
JILMA, L	COL	ENG	CO, 1 Eng Regt
JIRKA	LTC	INF	CO, ?? Inf Regt
JURNIK, Josef	LTC		CO, Bn Sp Warfare
KAFKA	COL	INF	Plans Off, Inf School, Bruntal
KALINA	BGG		CG, ?? Levice
KAPLAN, Gustav	COL		Member, National Assembly
KLICNER	LTC	INF	CO, 9 Mtz Rif Regt, 12 Mtz Rif Div
KOCNAR	LTC		Professor, Mil Tech Acad
KODAJ, Samuel	LTC		Member, National Assembly
KODICEK	COL	MC	Military Hospital, Prague
KOLAR, M	GEN	INF	Former CG, V Corps
KOLOVRATNIK	LTC		?
KOPCEKY	COL		
KOPKA	COL	ARTY	CO, 71 AA Div
KOPRIVA	LTC	INF	Adj, 1 Mtz Rif Div
KORAN, Vaclav	LTC	ARTY	7 Arty Regt, 7 Mtz Rif Div
KORANDA, Zdenek	MJG		Ch Mil Sec, Min of Ed, MND
KOSAR	COL	ARTY	Arty Inst, Tech Inst, Praha
KOSTAL, Karel	COL		Dep, Min of Interior
KOVAC, A	COL		CO, Abn Command

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
KOVARIK, V	LTC	ENG	CG of Eng, MND
KOVARNA	LTC	ARTY	Staff Off, 71 AA Div
KRAL	LTC	ARTY	CO, 7 Arty Regt, 7 Mtz Rif Div
KRATOCHVIL, V	COG		CS, Hq MND
KRCAL	MJG	MC	Chief, Mil Med Acad
KUCERA	BGG	ENG	CG, Eng Off Acad
KUCERA, Jaroslav	LTC		CO, MOST Garrison
KUCERAVY, Vasil	LTC		Member, SVAZARM Council
KUKLA	MJG		Dep CG, Mil Tech Acad
KUZEL, Vaclav	COL		
LAIER, Vaclav	COL		President, Mil Just Acad
LECHNYR, Jan	GEN		Asst Prof, Army Staff College
LESKA	LTC	INF	11 Mtz Rif Div
LIEKA, Josef	MJG	ARMED	CG, 4 Tank Div
LICHNER	GEN	TC	CG of MT, MND
LISY, Jaromir	LTC		Attache, MND HUNGARY
LONSKY, Bohumir	COG		Minister National Defense
MALAB	COL	ARMED	Dep CO, 4 Tank Div
MALBO, J	COG	ARTY	CG of ARTY
MALBK, Ivan	COL	MC	Prof, Mil Med Acad
MALINOVSKI	LTC	ENG	Member GS, 51 Eng Brigade
MALIUCIK, A	COL		Sov Advisor, 3 Tank Div
MALY, Norbert	COL	MC	Chief Med Off, Terezin
MANSFELD	LTC		Airborne Command

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
MARIK, F	MJG		Staff Off, Hq Warsaw Pact
MARKYN	LTC		Sov Advisor ??
MATAS, Stanislav	LTC		CO, Liaison Sec, Gen Staff, MND
MATICKA	MJG	INF	CO, 11 Mtz Rif Div
MATUS	LTC		Instructor, Univ of Bratislava
MELAN	LTC		Exec Off, ?? Unit Zizkovy
MELICH, Vaclav	LTC		
MERUNKO, N	LTC	ARTY	CO, 12 Arty Hegt, 11 Mtz Rif Div
MOLACEK	LTC		Director, Const Directorate, MND
MORAVEJ	LTC	TC	CG of Trans, MND
MOTOSKA, Jan	COL	MC	CO, Med Unit, Hradec Kralove
NADYAMATEK	COL	INF	CO, 34 Mtz Rif Regt, 7 Mtz Rif Div
NOVY, Oldrich	LTC		Exec Off, Garr Adm Frenst
OKALI, Daniel Dr	GEN		CG, SNE, Bratislava
OKLESTEK, Ferdina	LTC	INF	CO, 26 Mtz Rif Regt, 2 Mtz Rif Div
OTMAR	LTC	ENG	CO, 51 Eng Brigade
PAPOUSEK, Frantis	GEN		Chief, Hq Gen Staff, MND
PAVELKA, Otto	LTC		Chief, Prep School, N Jicin
PAVLIK, Oldrich	COL	MC	Chief Surgeon, 11 Mtz Rif Div
PERNA	BGG		Dep CO, Mil Tech Acad
PETNIK	MJG		??
PISARSKY	LTC		CO, Mimon Mil District
PISL	SLT		Pol Off, 11 Mtz Rif Div
PITRA	COL	MC	CO, 4 Mil Dist Hospital

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
FIVOVARCIK	MJG	INF	CO, 9 Mtz Rif Div
PODZIMEK, V	COL		
POKORNY	LTC	INF	Professor, Inf Center
POLASEK	LTC	ARMED	CO, Med Tk Regt, 13 Mtz Rif Div
POLK, Elemir	BGG		CG, Bruntal Garrison
POPILEK	COL	MC	Chief Surgeon, Mil Hosp, C Budj
POUPE	LTC	INF	CO, ? Inf Regt
POVOLNY, Josef	LTC		Mil Acad, Brno
PRAVECEK, Jindric	LTC		CO, Army Band
PRCHALA, Antonin	COL		Dep, Ministry of Interior
PROHLIK	COL		Pol Affairs, MND
PRISKOCIL	LTC	ARMED	CO, Tank Tng School
PROHAZKA	LTC	ARTY	6 Arty Brigade, Second Mil Dist
PRUSA, Karel	LTC		Member, National Assembly
RACEKA	MJG		Chief, Mil Intell, MND
RAIL	LTC		Dep Chief, Tech Acad, Brno
RIHA, Frantisek	LTC		
RIHA	LTC		Lay Justice, College Mil Jus
RIVAL, Igor	LTC		Chief, Mil Tribunal, Olomouc
RUBNICEK, Frantis	LTC		Sr Instr, Tech Inst, Praha
RUSKY, M	LTC		Czech Attache, Yugoslavia
RUZICKA	CAP		Pol Officer, 3 Tk Div
RYPARIK, Jan	COL	ARMED	CO, Med Tank Regt
RYTIR, O	LTC		Staff Off, Hq Warsaw Pact

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NAME	RANK	ARMY	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
SABUROV	MJG	INF	Mil Med Academy
SACHER	GEN	ARTY	CG, ?? Arty Div
SAEKICK	COL	INF	CO, 10th Mtz Rif Regt, 4 Tk Div
SAL, Jaroslav	LTC		Attache Poland or Sweden
SALEK	LTC		
SCHRAUK, E	COL		Staff Off, Hq Warsaw Pact
SEDLACEK, F	LTC		First Military District
SEDLACEK	MJG		
SEKLA	COL	ENG	Const Eng, Tech Acad, Brno
SELA	GEN		
SEVOIK, H	GEN		
SEVOIK, Hugo	COL		Mil Academy, Praha
SEYFRID, Josef	LTC		CO, AT School
SHOSTAKOV	COL		Sov Advisor, 5 Mtz Rif Div
SIMANDL	COL		CO, Martin Garrison
SIMEK, Vladimir	LTC		
SIMOVIC	LTC	ARTY	CO, 9 Arty Regt, 9 Mtz Rif Div
SIRICA	GEN		
SKALA, Cestmir	LTC		Member, National Assembly
SKALAK	COL	INF	CO, 38 Mtz Rif Regt, 5 Mtz Rif Div
SKALEK, J	LTC		DC of Per, Hq MND
SKOK, Frantisek	LTC		General Staff, MND
SKVARIL, Josef	LTC		Wice Minister, Min of Health
SLABY, Josef	COL		General Staff, MND

CONFIDENTIAL

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NAME	RANK	ARMY	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
SLICHTA	EGG		Mech Eng, Tech Acad, Brno
SLIVKA, Ludvik	LTC		
SKLSEK, Karel	COL		
SMOLAR, Jaroslav	COL		Professor, Mech Eng College
SMOLDAS	MJG		CG, First Military District
SMOLDAS, M	LTC		Chief, Tech Acad, Brno
SPINDLER	GEN	INF	CO, 7 Mtz Rif Div
SPISCAK	COL	ARTY	CO, 81 AA Div
SRKA	LTC	INF	CO, 9 Mtz Rif Regt, 12 Mtz Rif Div
STANOIK, Josef	LTC	INF	CO, 1 Bn, Inf Tng School
STECHA	LTC	ARMY	CS, 4 Tk Div
STREJCEK, F	GEN		Chief, Admin Services, MND
SUKUP, Frantisek	COL		Chief, Ostrava Military Dist
SURRY, K	LTC	ARTY	CO, ?? Arty Regt
SVEJCAR	LTC	ARTY	CO, 82 AA Div
SVIDA	LTC		CO, 59 PTP Bn
SVITACEK	MJG		?? First Military District
SVITA	LTC	INF	CS, 1 Mtz Rif Div
SVOCODA, L	GEN		CG, K Gottwald Academy
SVOCODA, Josef	COL		Dep CO, Tech Acad, Brno
SVOCODA, F	MJG		Dep Min, MND
SVOZIL	LTC	ENG	CO, 4 Eng Regt
TABIS, J	LTC	ARTY	CO, 1 Arty Regt, 5 Mtz Rif Div
TABORSKY, Rudolf	LTC		Member, National Assembly

CONFIDENTIAL

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
TESARIK	COL	ARMY	CO, 4 Tk Div
TESARIK, Bohuslav	COL		Professor, War College
TESARIK, Richard	MGJ		
THOR, V			Dep Min, MND
TOKAN, J	LTC		
TONDL, J	COL		Chief Mil Admin, Praha
TONKL, Jan	COL		Member, National Assembly
TRAM, Boris	GEN		Dep Head, Central Comm, MND
TYKAL, J	MGJ		Dep Min, MND
TYROCH	COL	ARTY	CO, 3 Arty Regt, 12 Mtz Rif Div
VAJOIK	LTC	INF	
VALENTA, K	MGJ	INF	CG, 2 Mtz Rif Div
VANCURA	COL		CO, 52 TP Bn
VANYSEK, Jan	COL		Asst Prof, Mil Acad, H Kralove
VAVRA, R	LTC	MC	Med Off, 3 Tk Div
VEDER	LTC	INF	CG of Inf, MND
VESELY, Vaclav	BOG		Gen Staff, MND
VITEK, F	COL	ARTY	CO, 31 Arty Brigade
VLOEK	BOG		CG, Second Military District
VOSAHLO, J	LTC	AF	CG, Czech Air Force
VROCK	GEN	ARTY	Chief, Arty, Second Mil Dist
VRSECKY	LTC	INF	CO, 74 Mtz Rif Regt, 12 Mtz Rif Div
ZADZORA, Michail	COL		CO of Gen Staff, Tech Acad Brno
ZALTO	GEN	ENG	ENG, MND

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NAME	RANK	ARM	CURRENT ASGMT, PSN UNIT
ZDRHALA, R	COL	ARTY	CO, 2 Arty Regt, 11 Mtz Rif Div
ZEMAN, J	LTC		
ZUBENKO, A K	MGJ		Attache, MND

NOTE: Only Field and General grade officers are carried in this listing. Information concerning Company grade officers will be furnished by this headquarters on request. Information on PS officers is listed in separate PS Handbook.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XII - PERSONNEL ACTIONS****Induction**

Registration for the draft is usually accomplished a year in advance of actual induction. This allows sufficient time to accomplish any necessary background investigations required for registrants, and is also a period utilized for the pre-military training conducted by SVAZARM. Participation in SVAZARM programs renders the inductee an NGO candidate upon entry on active duty. During the preliminary registration the registrant is interviewed, given a physical examination, and is required to fill out personal history forms. He is then issued a recruit registration book and allowed to return to his home.

Call-ups are effected in October of each year. Recruits report to the military district headquarters and are segregated according to assignments. They are then shipped to their training units under the control of an escort officer. (For the functions of Military District Headquarters, see Mobilization).

Classifications

Draft classifications are believed to be as follows:

- a. Fully qualified for all types of military service.
- b. Fully qualified for all types of military service with some minor personal disability that would not prevent fulfillment of the requirements of military service. (Example: Wearing of glasses.)
- c. Qualified for almost all types of military service. (Example: Missing fingers, poor eye sight, poor hearing or color blindness.)
- d. Not qualified to perform most of the requirements of military service but yet able to perform hard work. These individuals might have such disabilities as flat feet, or one leg shorter than the other. Such inductees are given the normal basic training as best they can perform it and then are assigned to labor positions in an army unit (not PTP) or to some duty assignment where they do not bear arms. They wear the uniform of their service but do not perform guard duty or other duty under arms.

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e. This group includes those who are rejected by the draft board as having disabilities or illnesses that prevent them from performing even the minimum requirements of military service. The deferment of the individual depends on the extent or permanency of his disability. Persons with deferment for disabilities that can be cured are required to report to the draft board at a later date. Persons considered incurable are permanently deferred.

Assignment and Transfers

During the initial registration recruits are offered a choice of branch of service. However, actual assignment is dictated by the needs of the service and the political reliability of the individual. The individuals choice therefore has very little meaning.

Transfers are very rare and are only effected when an individual is proficient in some specialty for which an urgent need exists.

Mail Censorship

Recruit mail is sometimes censored during basic training, but thereafter only in the case of suspicion.

Relief of Officers from Active Duty

An officer is obligated to serve at least one year of active duty upon graduation from an academy. Requests for release at this time are only infrequently honored and usually only for officers whose political reliability is in doubt. Commissions are all indefinite. Released officers retain one dress uniform, one field uniform and one coat. Upon release they automatically become members of the reserve and are given a very short time to report to their local Military District to turn in their records and receive the reservists military booklet and civilian identification.

Retirement

Regular Army Personnel are eligible for retirement after 25 years service and retirement is mandatory at age 65. Retirement pay is awarded at the rate of 50% of base pay at the end of 25 years. An additional 3% is awarded for each year served thereafter not to exceed a total of 80%. Dependent allowances continue after retirement, and dependents are also allowed use of army medical facilities. There is no retirement for reservists.

CONFIDENTIAL

190

CONFIDENTIALLeaves and Passes

Officers and RA NCO's are allowed 30 days annual leave. In addition, Ground Force Officers receive 10 and Air Force officers 14 days compassionate or recuperation leave when a special reason exists. Leave travel is at government expense and unused leave is monetarily compensated for. Conscripts are entitled to seven days leave annually, but are granted it only at the discretion of the commanding officer who uses it generally as an award for exemplary conduct. Two day passes can also be issued by commanding officers, but are awarded as incentives only.

Promotions

Promotions of conscripts are usually effected upon graduation from NCO school, and the grade is determined by class standing and political reliability. Subsequent promotions are based on proficiency. A conscript is automatically promoted to sergeant, or promoted one grade if already a sergeant upon reenlisting (to include promotion to Junior Lieutenant as a reserve officer).

Junior officers are promoted based on a maximum time in grade which is five years for junior lieutenant through captain, four years in the grade of major and no maximum in the grade of Lt. Col. and higher. There is no minimum time in grade. An officer is considered every two years for promotion. Promotions of both officers and EM in the reserves is based on a three-year period. However, promotions may be delayed (or received in less than three years) depending on the individuals participation in reserve training and the SVAZARM programs.

Efficiency Reports

Efficiency reports are submitted on both officers and career NCO's. It consists of three basic parts. The first is a narrative evaluation accomplished by the individuals immediate commander. His comments must include statements concerning political reliability, performance of duty, military knowledge, and physical ability. The second part is for the use of the next higher commander who adds his own comments and an "overall conclusion" i.e. a rating of excellent, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory or entirely unsatisfactory. The third portion is for use of the next higher commander who also is the person responsible for "talking" to the rated officer as may be necessary. Efficiency reports are submitted on an annual basis and are filed at the Ministry of National Defense.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**Reenlistments

Each year during the months of August and September reenlistment quotas are forwarded to units from the MND. Unit political officers are responsible for filling these quotas. Failure to do so usually results in an official reprimand. The following are the prerequisites for reenlistment:

- a. Completion of the two year obligatory service period.
- b. Favorable political recommendation from the commanding officer.
- c. Favorable service record.
- d. Good physical condition.

Incentives offered for reenlistment include:

- a. A reenlistment bonus.
- b. Automatic promotion to sergeant or one higher grade which ever is applicable.
- c. A 14 day reenlistment leave with full pay.
- d. The much higher pay of an RA NCO as compared to a conscript NCO.
- e. The uniform and some general privileges of an officer.

Reenlistment quotas are rarely filled and the procurement and retention of RA NCO's is a constant problem in the Czech Army. Reenlistments are for a three year period.

Quarters for Married Personnel

Officers and RA NCO's are furnished government quarters off post but in the immediate vicinity of the installation. Bachelors may live in quarters of their own selection at their own expense. Married officers and NCO's may find private quarters also and are paid a rental allowance upon determination by a board of officers that his need is legitimate and the amount of rent is reasonable.

Messing Facilities

Officers and RA NCO's share messing facilities that are somewhat better than the conscript messes. Army rations are supplemented by outside purchases, beer is served and waiter service is provided. Officers and RA NCO's draw a monthly ration allowance, and meals in the mess are paid for monthly according to the number of meals consumed.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIALMedical Care

All military personnel and dependents of RA personnel receive free medical care. Because all medical care in Czechoslovakia is controlled by the state, an officer or RA NCO is given some limited freedom in choosing his hospital, although the local military facilities are usually utilized.

Pay and Allowances

Pay and Allowances in the Czech Army can generally be divided into five categories.

Base Pay	Quarters Allowance
Position Pay	Dependents Allowance
Longevity Pay	

Conscripts receive less pay than their RA counterparts. Enlisted base pay rates are as follows:

Conscript	RA NCO
Pvt 74 crowns	
Pfc 80 "	
Cpl 96 "	
Sgt 100 "	750 Crowns
Sfc 150 "	900 "
M/Sgt 200 "	1000 "

(All reenlistees are automatically promoted to Sgt)

Officers base pay rates are as follows:

Jr Lt 400 crowns	Maj 800 crowns
Lt 500 "	Lt Col 1000 "
Sr Lt 600 "	Col 1500 "
Capt 700 "	Gen Officers Unk

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It will be noted that career NCO base pay is relatively high compared to that of officers, however, the opposite is true of Position pay herein an EM receives up to 300 crowns per month while an officer in a position of great responsibility receives up to 4000 crowns per month. (Base pay figures for officers are not believed to be true in the border guard where the base pay is much higher as a compensation for such undesirable duty.) All officers receive position pay which is usually much more than the base pay, and constitutes the major part of the officers salary.

Longevity pay is paid at the rate of 5% of base pay for every five years of service. This pertains to RA NCO's as well as officers.

Dependent allowance for officers and RA NCO's is based on the number of children up to age 16. For one child 150 crowns per month is received, 350 crowns for two and 500 crowns for three or more.

Allotments are paid to the dependents of conscripts. The amount depends on the number of children and the amount of money the wife earns if employed.

Quarters allowance is paid to married officers and RA NCO's who reside in other than government quarters. Officers receive up to 100 crowns per month and NCO's up to 40 crowns depending on the amount approved by the board of officers. (See quarters for married personnel.)

Reservists on active duty are paid the wages being earned as a civilian rather than according to rank, position etc.

Apparently Army officers and RA NCO's are not paid rations allowance as are Border Guard personnel. The reasons for this are unknown.

Pay day is the 15th of each month except when the 15th falls on a Sunday or a holiday in which case it is the 14th. Local banks are utilized for safe keeping of money and the unit finance officer draws his payroll therefrom. The finance officer issues payrolls and money to company commanders who pay their own troops. Individual officers and RA NCO pay is considered classified and presumably only the individual, his company commander and the finance officer know how much pay he draws.

Marriage

Permission of the company or appropriate level commander must be obtained for marriage. This is believed to be necessary in order that the girl's police records may be checked to make sure she has no western connections, or for any other reason is considered undesirable.

CONFIDENTIAL

-194

CONFIDENTIALCivilian Clothes

Civilian clothes can be worn off duty by officers and RA NCO's only.

The PX

The PX of the Czech Army is known as ARMA (a National Enterprise Store). Prices of these stores do not differ from other National Enterprise stores. The only advantage seems to be their locations and stocking of uniform items etc. It has recently been reported, but not confirmed that the ARMA Enterprise has been done away with.

Officer and NCO Clubs

Officer and NCO clubs do not exist as separate entities. Officers and RA NCO's share the same facility and although intended only for them, conscripts are known to frequent them also.

Disciplinary Powers of Commanders

All officers and first sergeants are believed to have the power of arrest. An NCO acting in the capacity of an officer also has this power. Without resorting to court martial, the following punishments can be imposed by the commander indicated:

a. The battalion commander can officially reprimand officers of his command, place them in house arrest for five days, or imprison them for a period of up to three days. He cannot fine officers.

b. The company commander can officially reprimand all members of his command. He can give extra duty for a period of up to seven days for Pvt's and Pfc's, three days for conscript NCO's, and two days for career NCO's. He can impose simple confinement (in the guardhouse except for duty hours) for a period of ten days for Pvt's and Pfc's, five days for conscript NCO's and three days for career NCO's. Close confinement (in the guardhouse 24 hours a day) can be imposed on Pvt's and Pfc's for seven days, and conscript NCO's for three days. NCO's do not lose their rank when thus confined. A Company commander cannot impose fines, nor reduce an NCO. He can reduce a Pfc to Pvt.

Platoon leaders can reprimand any member of his platoon, impose three days restriction on Pfc's and Pvt's, and one day for conscript NCO's. He can revoke pass privileges of Pvt's, Pfc's and conscript NCO's, and can imprison Pvt's and Pfc's for three days. He cannot punish career NCO's.

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First Sergeants and NCO's acting in the capacity of an officer have the same power as a platoon leader.

No information is available concerning court-martials, however it is known that once a year a court or board of officers is convened at regimental level to try officers for conduct unbecoming an officer. These are convened for the trial of company grade officers only. The board consists of five members who do not necessarily outrank the accused. A majority vote constitutes the decision which may be appealed to higher headquarters for further investigation and/or trial by court-martial. Punishments administered by the board include: delay in promotion, recommendation to the MND for demotion, fines, etc.

Disciplinary regulations state that punishment is for the good of the individual and are not detrimental to a man's career.

Commendations.

a. Personnel on their first enlistment can be commended as follows:

- (1) Commendation read before the unit.
 - (2) Special praise and letter of commendation prior to leaving active duty.
 - (3) Awarding of outstanding soldier badges.
 - (4) Leave in addition to ordinary annual leave.
 - (5) Recommendation for promotion to higher rank.
 - (6) Photograph of the soldier before the unit flag.
 - (7) Award of a photograph of the unit commander (Usually the regimental with his signature).
 - (8) Letter of praise to the national committee of the man's home town.
 - (9) Presents such as books or money.
- b. Re-enlistees can be commended as follows:
- (1) The same as conscripts (as above).

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(2) Recommendation for promotion to the rank of junior lieutenant. (This promotion can only be given by a military district or higher commander).

c. Officers can be commended as follows:

(1) Letter of commendation read before the assembled officers of the regiment. These letters become a part of the officer's records.

(2) Awards of books or money.

(3) Recommendation for early promotion.

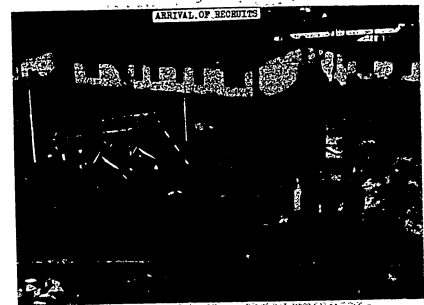
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Figure No. 92

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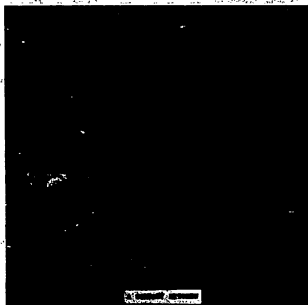


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A COMPANY MESS

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CHAPTER XIII - TRAINING

General: Following the "coup", a purge of "unreliable" officers occurred which eliminated most of the Czech Army's most experienced officers. Some who were in doubt but were influential and experienced were retained, and purged later. Subsequently, the Soviet Military Advisory Group entered the country to reorganize and train the new Czech Army. Its members assumed control of schools as well as units. Soviet manuals were translated and introduced as the new "gospel". As training and "political indoctrination" progressed Soviet Advisors were gradually removed from lower level units, and finally in 1957 they are believed to have been removed from all schools and line units.

In the fall of 1954, the first "post-coup" corps level exercise was attempted in NW Bohemia, and proved to be a complete failure. A similar exercise in 1955 met with some success, and in 1956 one was apparently conducted efficiently. In 1957 the corps level exercise was conducted on a reduced scale. Elements of at least three divisions participated but it was apparently a CPX with very limited troop participation. In February 1958, a CPX type exercise of army level was conducted in East Central Bohemia which evidenced further progress.

In general, it is believed that training has reached the point where the Soviets no longer consider it necessary to maintain strict supervision. This is not to say that the Czech soldier is prepared to fight for the aims of the Kremlin, but only that continued close supervision will do more harm than good, and the Soviets consider the Czech officer corps capable of conducting their own training with a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE

Basic training begins on November 1st upon completion of the annual induction, and continues until 31 January. The first two months of this training are called the "PRIJMAC" (receiver) period during which recruits are trained in a body and "second year" men perform normal training, guard duty, housekeeping, maintenance etc. Upon completion of this period recruits are sworn into the service and assigned to the companies. PRIJMAC may have been abolished in 1957, but this has not been confirmed. If true, second year men must now train with recruits. During the basic training period, normal recruit training, squad, platoon, and company level tactics are covered.

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In January of each year, movement of artillery and tank units to ranges in field training areas is observed. During this time, company level winter exercises are also observed. Such exercises usually begin with an alert, and are of 2 and 3 days duration. Generally, they are believed to be movement type exercises. In January and/or in February, most units move to field training areas for a 2 week period of winter training. During the months of February, March and April, winter training progresses to battalion and regimental level and alert and movement type exercises of 2 and 3 days duration at those levels are also observed. By the end of April, all units have returned to home stations for May Day and the 9th of May celebrations.

From February through April CPX's of Division to Army level may also be observed. Division level CPX's were held in February as far back as 1954, and an exercise believed to be of Army level was held in East Central Bohemia in February of 1958.

Following the 9 May celebrations, units moved to field training areas for summer encampment. These movements are staggered and some units will move out on 10 May while others are still observed in barracks in July. It is believed that units move as Field training area facilities permit, and thus it is entirely possible that the unit observed at its home station in July may well have been one which moved to the field on 10 May unobserved.

During the month of June, regimental exercises and in July Division exercises are normally conducted. During the months of August and September, line units rotate platoons and companies to farms to assist with the harvest. It is believed that during these months, low level refresher training of reservists is concentrated on.

Exercises of corps and/or army level are conducted in late September and early October. Following this, units return to home stations to prepare for the reception and training of new recruits and the discharge of those whose term of service has expired.

The chart on the following page depicts the annual training cycle as it is believed to be accomplished.

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ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE

MONTHS	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT
WEEKS	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234	1234
PHASE	INDIVIDUAL TRAINING	SQUAD TRAINING	BATTALION AND REGIMENT	PLATOON TRAINING	COMPANY TRAINING	COMPANY AND REGIMENTAL TRAINING	BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL TRAINING	DIVISION TRAINING (HARVESTING AND RESERVE TRAINING)				
PTX	SQUAD PLATOON COMPANY	BATTALION AND REGIMENT	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION	COMPANY AND BATTALION
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DIVISION THROUGH ARMY

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NCO Training is generally accomplished by the individual units. Following the induction of new recruits and the commencement of basic training, company commanders and political officers begin selecting individuals who are considered NCO material. Needless to say, heavy emphasis is placed on political reliability, and participation in "SVAZ-ARM" pre-military training. Depending on the nature of the NCO school to be attended prospective NCO's are sent to the school upon completion of basic or after only two months (PRIJIMAC) of basic. The NCO schooling program is usually of 9 to 10 months duration, and all graduate prior to the induction of new recruits. Thus, a 10 month curriculum will begin after 2 months of basic training, and the 9 month course after completion of basic training. Newly graduated NCO's are thus available for the training of recruits the following year.

Each line division and non-divisional unit is responsible for the conduct of its NCO schools. Using a Motorized division as an example:

- a. One motorized Infantry Regiment is responsible for the schooling of all Rifle Unit NCO's.
- b. The second Motorized Infantry Regiment is responsible for the schooling of all automatic weapons unit NCO's etc.
- c. The third Motorized Infantry Regiment is responsible for the schooling of all APC NCO's.
- d. The tank Regiment is responsible for schooling all tank NCO's including those of the Mtz Infantry Regiments.
- e. The division signal battalion is responsible for schooling all division signal personnel including those of the regiments.
- f. The division engineer battalion is responsible for the schooling of all engineer and pioneer personnel of the division including those of the regiments.
- g. One Artillery Regiment is responsible for the schooling of all high angle fire heavy weapons personnel and the other for all flat trajectory heavy weapons personnel etc.

Upon graduation from these schools candidates are promoted to NCO ranks up to (but not including) Master Sergeant, depending on class standing, leadership ability, political reliability etc.

Specialized NCO Schools are believed to exist for purposes of training technical service personnel for the higher echelons of maintenance of technical equipment. Such a school is believed to exist in the

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kaserne adjacent to the tank plant in Martin. How many other schools of this type exist, and their location are not known. Others may well exist near other armament plants, and probably technical service academies.

Atomic Warfare Training was introduced in late 1953 to officers and NCO's and unit training began in the summer of 1954. Both offensive and defensive tactics are taught but it is apparent that defensive training is stressed with emphasis on convincing the individual that nuclear weapons are not as destructive as is popularly believed. It is interesting to note that defensive training is emphasized which suggests that the Kremlin does not intend that the Czechs employ atomic weapons offensively. In this connection, it is worthy of note that there is no information to indicate that Czech units of any type are being trained in the employment of any type unconventional weapon.

Atomic Warfare training generally consists of:

- a. Characteristics and effects of nuclear weapons. It is interesting to note here also, that examples given are always those of American weapons which not only evidence the stress on defensive training, but also that the Soviets have not chosen to reveal any information concerning their weapons to the Czechs.
- b. Construction of shelters, and other means of protection apparently is the most important part of the program.
- c. Protection and decontamination of equipment.
- d. Conduct of an attack through a contaminated area during which the main body is preceded by detection squads believed to be organic to regimental headquarters.

Although defensive maneuvers are stressed it is apparent from the conduct of recent exercises that dispersion is sadly neglected or ignored. Neither vehicle convoys, nor troop areas have evidenced emphasis on this phase of atomic Warfare Training.

Camouflage is stressed in all phases of tactical training. Extensive use is made of both summer and winter camouflage clothing, and vehicles are often painted white in winter.

Political Training is the most emphasized part of any training program. Political training missed must be made up, although this is not necessarily true of other subjects. Officers and NCO's are given six hours of political training monthly. Separate classes are conducted for:

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- a. Political Officers.
- b. Other Officers and Career NCO's.
- c. Non Career NCO's and second year group soldiers.
- d. "First year Group" soldiers.

Non career NCO's and first and second year soldiers receive four hours of instruction weekly. Two periods of two hours each are conducted. The first period is the actual instruction and the second a question and answer period and an oral examination. Examply subject include, "History of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia and USSR", "The Czech Constitution", "Czech Units in Russia in War II", "The Red Army, Liberator of the CSR", and actual foreign policy questions.

In addition, a 20 minute period for an entire company is conducted three mornings a week. These usually are discussions of current event, and are conducted by the unit commanders.

Political training is the most demoralizing part of training and ironically, according to Czech regulations, the unit political officer is responsible for the morale of the unit.

Inspections

MND Semi-Annual Training Inspections are usually conducted in February and September of each year. (upon completion of basic training and again upon completion of the annual cycle) an inspection team is usually comprised of one representative of the Ministry of National Defense and Officers from other units. These inspections may last from ten to twenty days, and ratings are given to battalions, regiments, and separate units. Ratings are Outstanding, Excellent, Very Good, Good, Satisfactory, and Unsatisfactory. Individual companies are assigned a particular phase of training to conduct for the inspection.

Divisional Training Inspections are usually conducted in March, June, August, and October by members of the Division Staff. Although individual companies are inspected, ratings are only given to Battalion, Regiments and separate units. These inspections are more limited in scope than MND inspections.

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Regimental Inspections are conducted monthly. Barracks, personnel, weapons and equipment are inspected and the companies judged best and worst are given banners with the words "Best Unit" and "Worst Unit" as appropriate.

Weekly Inspections of personnel and equipment are conducted by the company commander and the battalion commander of a member of his staff. These inspections are conducted on Saturdays.

Alerts are generally of two types:

Training Alerts consist of falling into formation with packs, but without weapons or ammunition.

Combat Alerts require that all personnel draw weapons, occasionally alert ammunition, and assume defensive positions in company or training areas. Combat alerts are designed for defense against Air Attack, Ground Attack, Chemical or atomic attack. Troops dress, and assume defensive positions accordingly.

Combined Training of Czech units and those of other satellites was first confirmed in April of 1956 in East Germany. Since then, many reports of combined exercises in East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia have been received--some subsequently confirmed--some not. All, thus far, appear to be technical in nature and none of large scale. The April 1956 exercise was primarily a communications problem, and participation in a river crossing problem in E. Germany during the fall of 1957 was confirmed. Movement of Czech troops to Poland has also been confirmed. In all substantiated combined exercises Soviet troops participated.

Such exercises are expected to continue, and to grow in scale in the future.

Training of Reservists is accomplished through a system of periodic recalls to active duty during the summer months, and a "one-day-a-week" program conducted with the cooperation of SVAZARM.

Reservists are recalled to active duty between March and October of each year. Officers are recalled five times and EM four times during the first ten years following release from active duty. EM are recalled for 3 weeks during the 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th years and officers from

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6 to 8 weeks during the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th years. Upon reporting to their units in the field training areas reserve officers and EM are given a 4 week period of refresher training after which the EM are released and officers are assigned to the units to serve as assistants to officers of equal rank and position during which time an FTX is usually conducted. This is believed to be the reason most FTX's observed appear to have only limited troop participation with the ratio of officers to EM being out of proportion. On the other hand, they may easily be confused with CPX's which usually have some troop participation. For example, one source stated that in an 8th Mecz Div CPX in Feb 54 a small detachment of Infantry, a part of the Artillery battalion and 7 or 8 tanks of the tank battalion of his Mecz Regt participated.

Refreshed training is believed to be concentrated on during harvest periods when active duty personnel are rotated to and from the farms to help with the harvest. After the discharge of the EM maneuvers conducted with reserve officers participating.

The summer training of reserves leaves much to be desired in that most reservists resent being supervised by the younger active duty personnel.

The "one-day-a-week" program is believed to have been introduced in 1955 to accomplish what the summer program had not. NCO's due for discharge from active duty were offered tempting monetary rewards for reenlistment as Reserve instructors. These individuals were to work through local SVAZARM cells to conduct weekly training for reservists residing in their area. In addition, teams of these instructors with technical equipment would travel from place to place to conduct necessary technical training. When last reported it appeared that this program also left much to be desired, particularly as regarded the "travelling teams" and the success of the instructor recruiting program. This program has evolved into "on-call" program wherein reservists are called to report for a day of training periodically.

Training by Type of Line Division

Type I and Type II

Divisions are believed to have different missions as regards training.

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The type I Division because of its "state of readiness" mission is believed to absorb and train the largest number of recruits annually. Not only are they more capable of absorbing larger numbers of recruits, but also they thus maintain their strength.

Type II Divisions are believed to conduct recruit training on a limited scale as age class strengths and geographical inductions dictate. These units probably have a primary training mission for reservists, ROTC and Military Academy personnel during the summer months.

FIELD TRAINING AREAS

These areas are often referred to as "Maneuver Areas" or "Summer Training Areas". Both of these names are misleading in that maneuvers of any scale are often conducted outside these areas, and many of these areas are used also for winter training, particularly for firing large caliber weapons. It is therefore felt "Field Training Areas" as opposed to local training areas is more accurate.

All training areas are restricted areas and road check points are guarded during the time units occupy them. Entry can be made, however, when they are not in use. A glance at a population distribution map reveals the fact that generally all training areas are constructed in the least populated areas of the country. The villages within them have been evacuated and the residents resettled elsewhere. The villages may be razed or subsequently used by the military. Some of these areas are of pre-coup vintage and others have been constructed since. Each area has a permanent garrison administration and maintenance detachment.

Except for the conduct of tactical exercises, these areas are believed to be used by units in accordance with geographical proximity and available facilities. The following is a list of training areas and using units:

1. BOLETICE is known to be used by the 1st and 8th Mtz Rifle Divisions. Its construction began in 1947 and was completed in late 1948.
2. BRUNTAL. Very little information is available concerning this area, but is believed to have been established in 1951-52 and it is logical to assume that it is used by the 7th (17th) Mtz Rifle Division, although this unit also uses the LIBAVA Area.
3. CISARSKY LES. Construction prior to 1949 this area was used by the 11th and 12th Rifle Divisions and the 5th Mecz Div until 1954 when its use as a military area was discontinued because of the discovery of

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uranium in the western part of the area, however, in the fall of 1957 it was again used for maneuver activity.

4. DOUPOV. This area was established in 1953-54 to replace the CISARSKY LES Area and is now used by the same units.

5. GLASERWALD. This comparatively small area was established in 1952 for use by the 2nd Rifle Division which had previously utilized the Boletice Area. Because of its proximity to the border, firing exercises conducted in this area are often causes for alarm in neighboring West Germany. Extensive construction work is being conducted in this area and reportedly consists of underground atomic shelters capable of housing entire units and equipment to include AFV's and artillery. Roads and bridges leading into the area were recently renovated in connection with this program.

6. JINCE STRASICE. This area is believed to have been primarily a Czech Artillery Training area for many years. It is believed to be the firing area for all artillery and possibly AA units of I Military District. Artillery units from MLADA-BOLESLAV and KOSTELEČ N. ORLICI are known to use it. Tank firing is also conducted here, at least by units of the 4th Tank Div. In addition, the Air Force uses it for aerial gunnery practice.

7. KAMENICE. This area was established in 1934 as a combination training area and a base of operations against Poland, Hungary, and the USSR. During World War II it variously served as a base for partisans, deserters, underground activities, etc. It was renovated in 1945 and has been used as a training area for all units in Eastern Slovakia which include the 10th Mtz Rifle Division, and the Airborne command of PRESOV. It contains facilities for artillery and tank firing as well as normal summer training.

8. KEZMAROK. Evacuation of the inhabitants of this area began in 1953 during which time a Czech Major was killed by the residents of BLAZOV. The area was completed in 1954, and is believed to be an AA and Artillery firing area primarily. It may serve only II Military District units, although the AA unit from MOST in N.W. Bohemia is reported to have gone there for firing exercises in 1956. Ground to Air Guided Missile activity has also been reported in this area. Tank firing also has been reported here.

9. LIBAVA. This area was established prior to 1950 and is believed to be used by all units in MORAVIA, with the possible exception of the 13th Mtz Rifle Division. This generally included the 6th, 7th, and 14th Mtz Rifle Divisions.

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10. MALACKY. This area is believed to be an old area which, until 1955, served as the AA and artillery firing areas for all units of MORAVIA and SLOVAKIA. However, these activities are now believed to be carried out in the KEZMAROK Area, and although the area still exists as such its use is unknown. There are indications that it is now used as an Air Force bombing range, and during the Hungarian rebellion it was used as a resupply base for Soviet Units operating in Western Hungary. Elements of the 9th Mtz Rifle Division may well use this area, and it may also be used for test firing of weapons from armament plants in MORAVIA and Western Slovakia.

11. MIMON. It is known when this area was established, but it was used shortly after the 1950 reorganization by airborne units which were later relocated in Eastern Slovakia. Since that time, it has been used as a training area for 3 and 4 tank divisions. The NCO school of the 8th Mtz Rifle Division is known to have utilized this area for tank firing.

12. NAKLEROV. This area was probably established about 1951 and is used by the 51st Engineer Brigade and possibly the 1st Engineer Regiment. It is relatively small, and although other type troops are occasionally reported here they are believed to be used to add realism to Engineer training being conducted. Combined training with Soviets has been reported here.

13. OREMOV LAZ. This area was probably established in 1951 and is used by the 9th Mtz Rifle Division and probably the 13th Mtz Rifle Division. Elements of the 10th Mtz Rifle Division also utilized this area several years ago, however, they are believed to use KAMENICE primarily.

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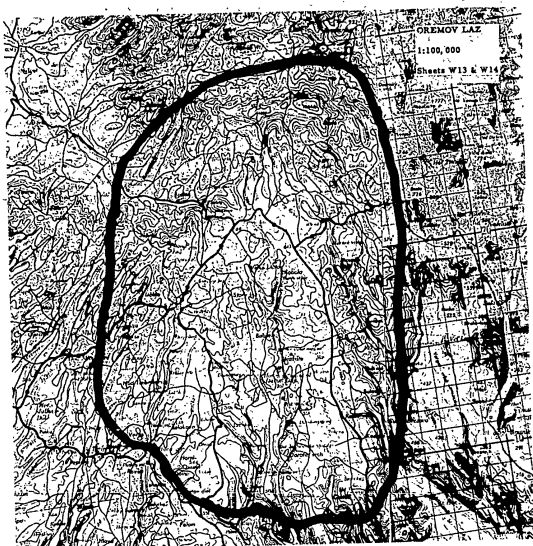


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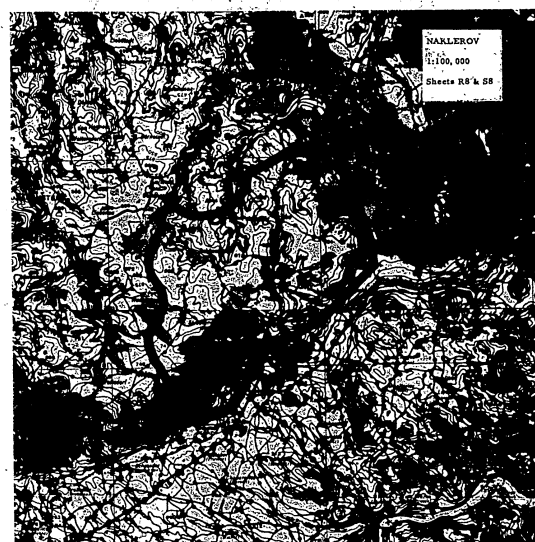


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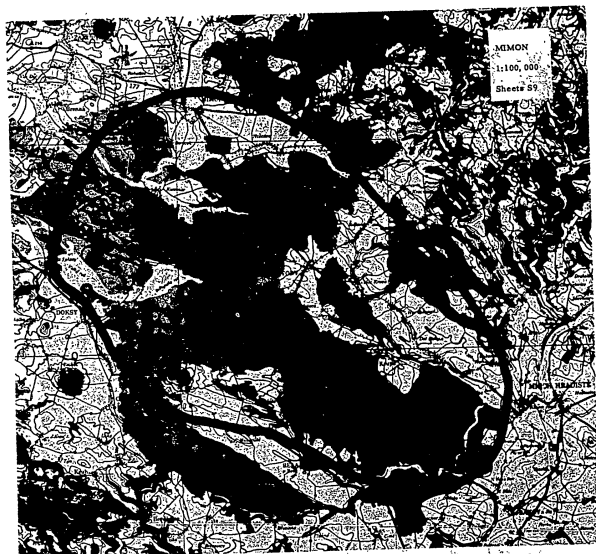


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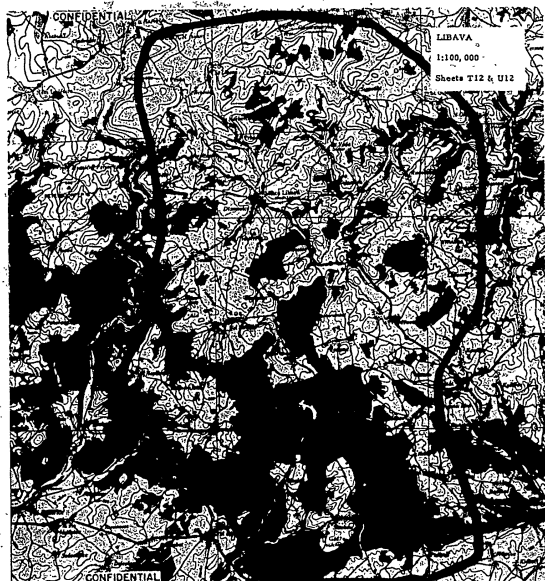


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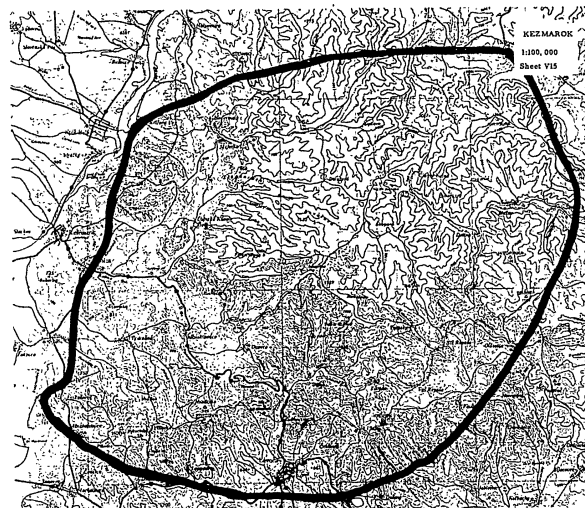


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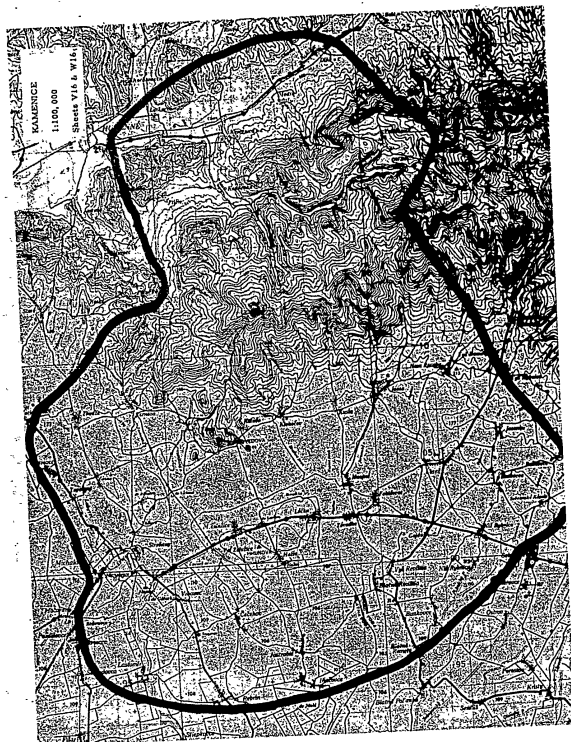


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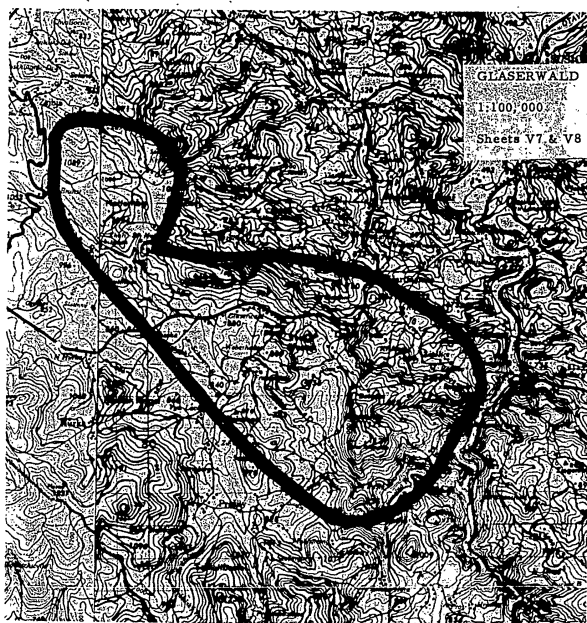


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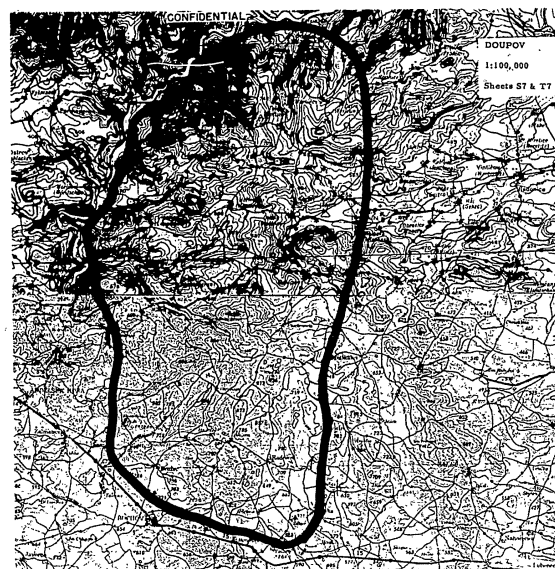


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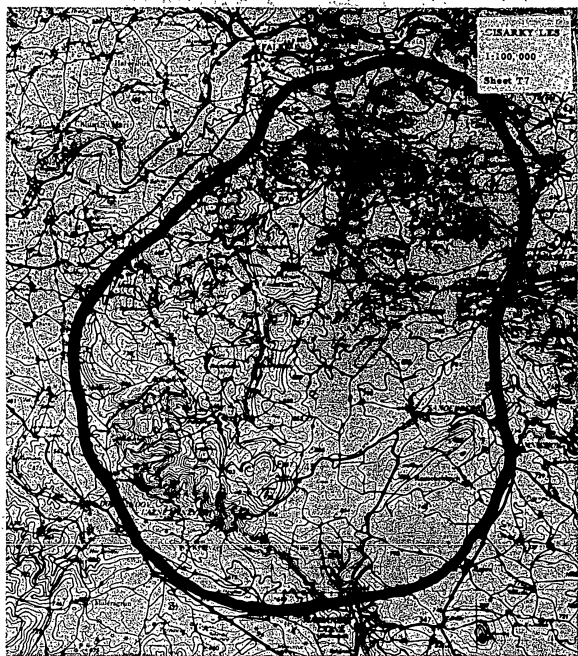


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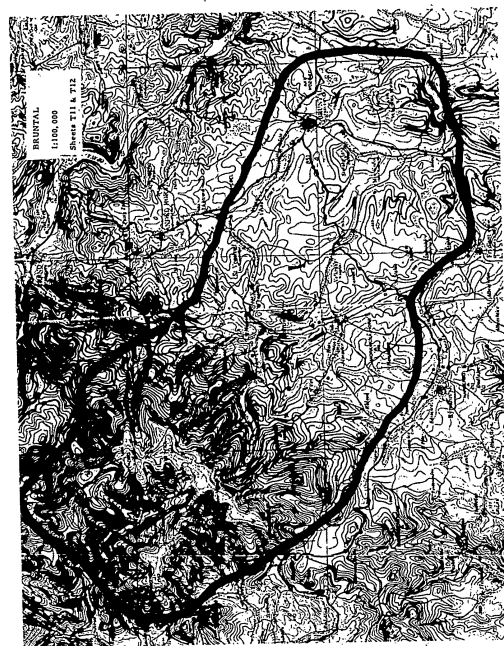


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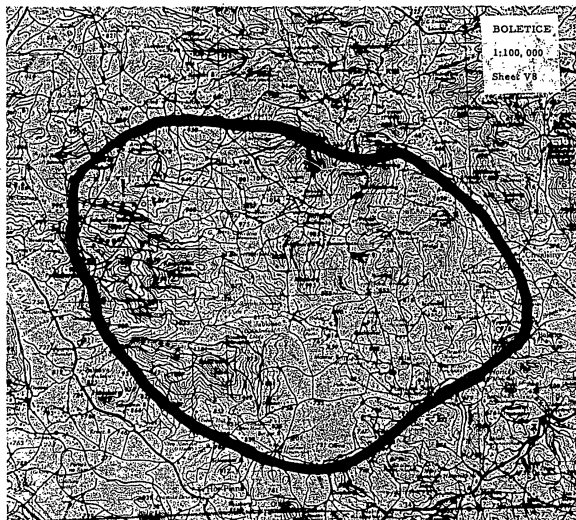


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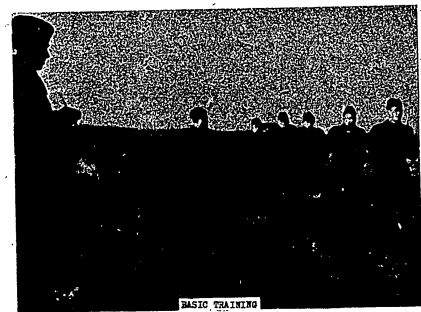


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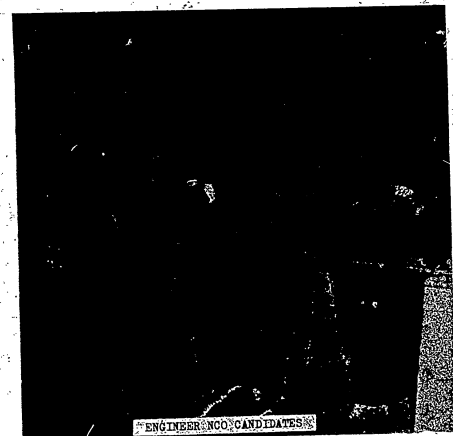


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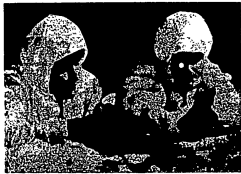


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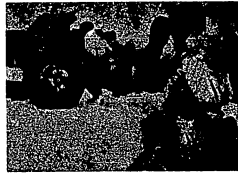


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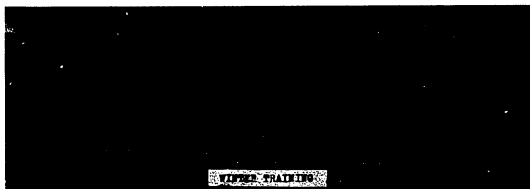


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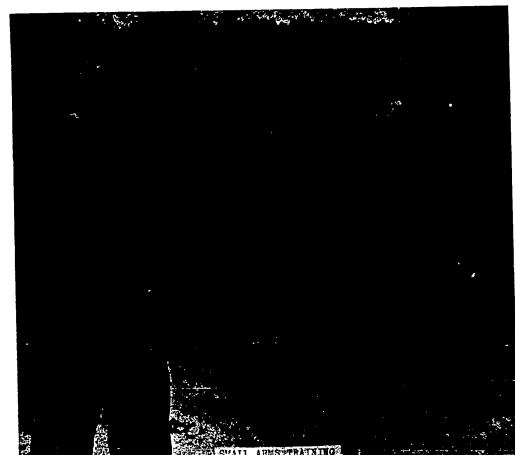


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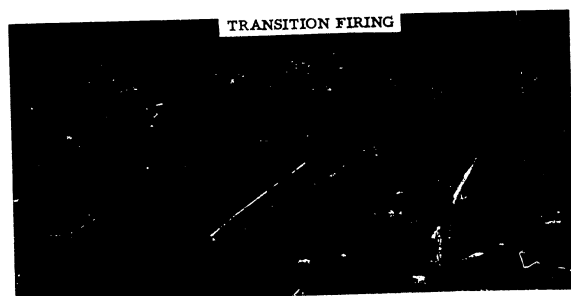


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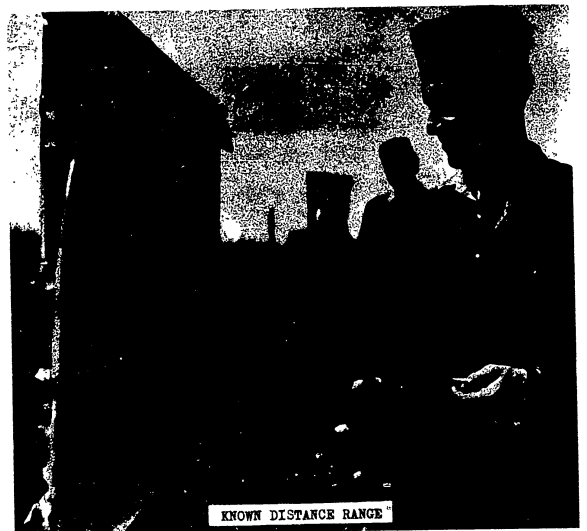


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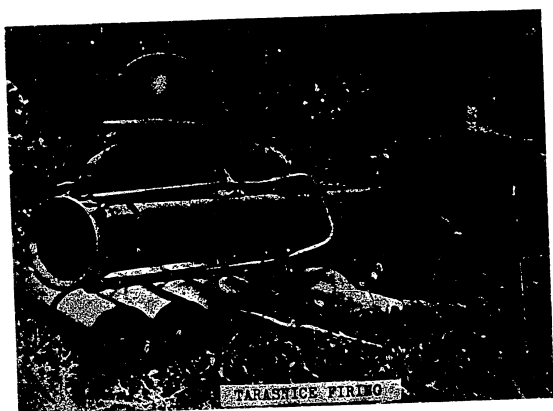


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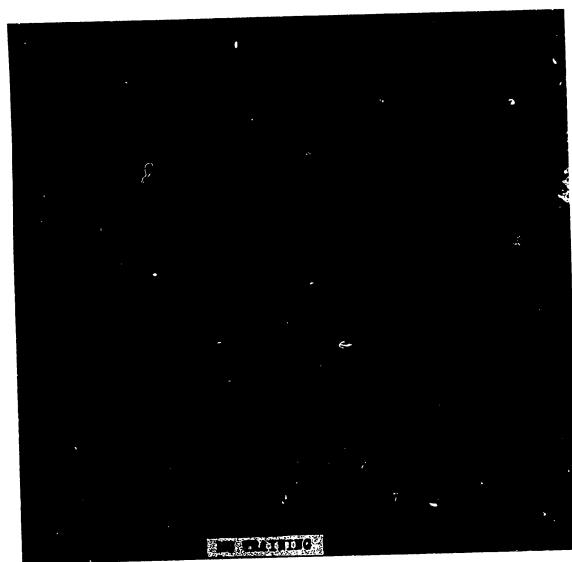


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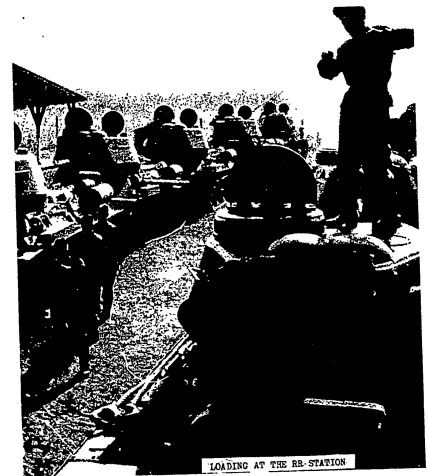


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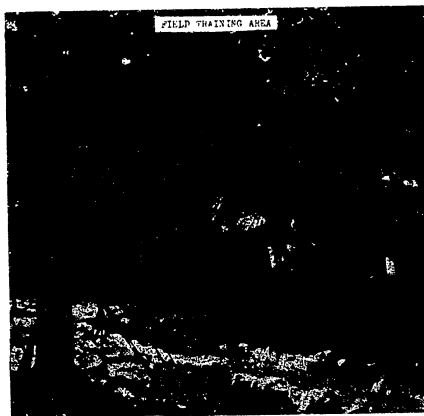


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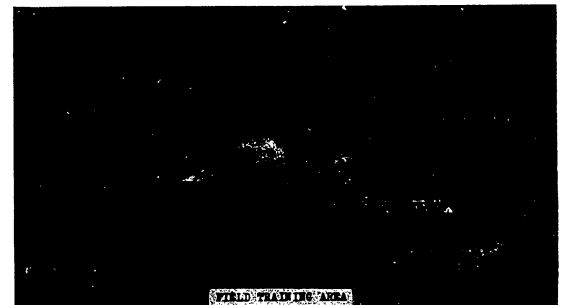


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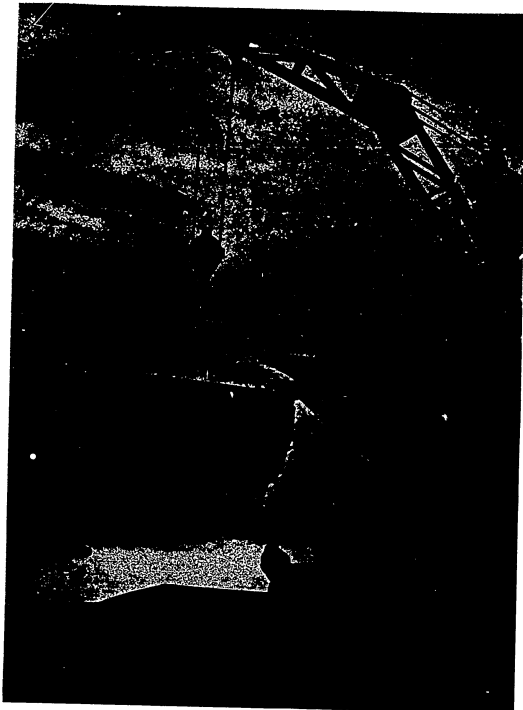


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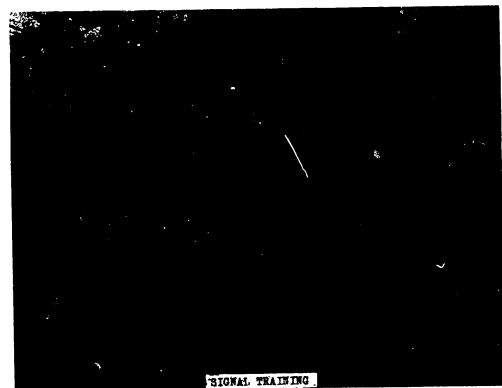


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RADIO TRAINING

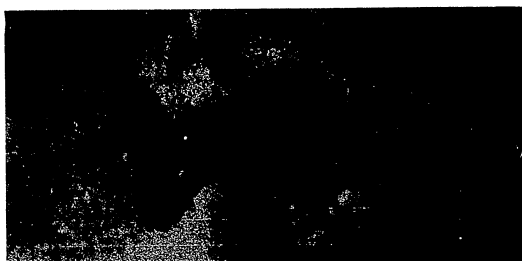


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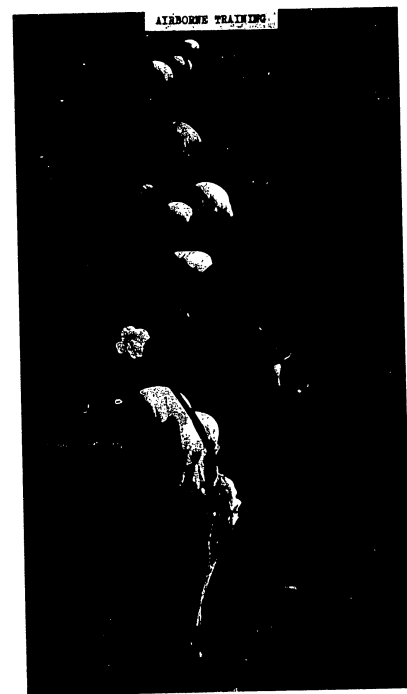


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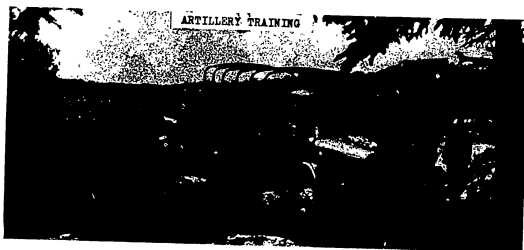


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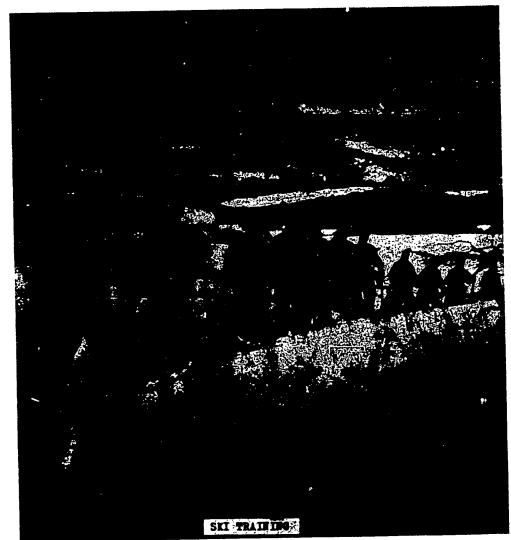


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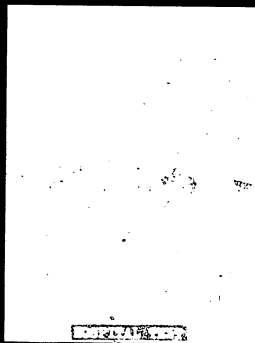


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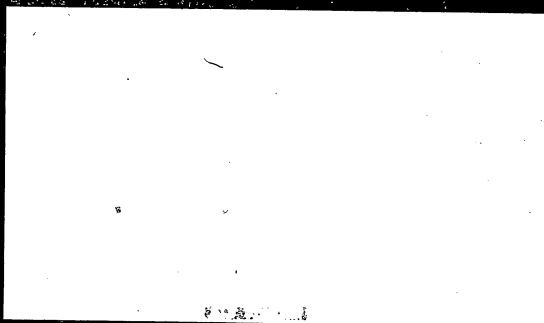


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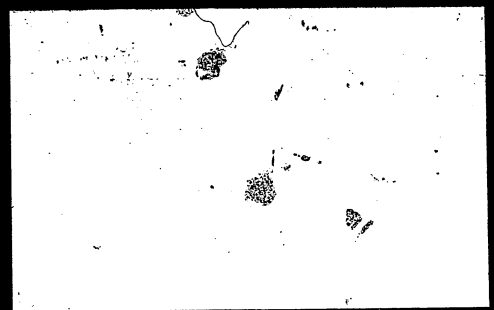


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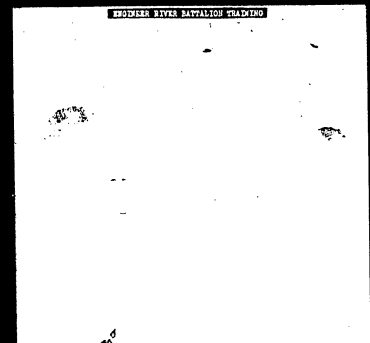


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CHAPTER XIV - SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE

General

The main Directorate of the Rear of the Ministry of National Defense is ultimately responsible for the procurement, storage, and distribution of all common items of supply and equipment in use in the Czech Army. Branch Commanders of the MND are responsible for handling items that are unique to the particular branch. Rear (Technical) Service officers are assigned at every level of command down to battalion. They not only have their own channel of command, but can refuse requests of commanders at a lower level on their own initiative. In combat these officers are responsible for all matters pertaining to the rear area. These include movement of troops and supplies, control of MSR's, maintenance of storage depots, hospitals and repair shops.

The Rear Services and Branch Commands are believed to maintain inspecting teams in factories and other national enterprises as necessary for purposes of maintaining proper production standards and procurement purposes. Supplies from factories may be delivered straight to a unit or, more often, to warehouses depending on the nature of the supplies.

With the exception of the 8th QM Regiment supply units, as such, are not believed to exist in the Czech Army (e.g. an ordnance unit has never been reported). Technical service personnel are assigned to line units, and usually command the organic technical service type units. Thus, the MT Company of a motorized rifle regiment is commanded by an MT officer, the chemical platoon by a chemical officer, the supply platoon (probably a company) by a QM officer etc.

Rations

Non-perishable food supplies are drawn monthly from centrally located warehouses. It is believed that all units in Bohemia, draw from warehouses in Prague from which the supplies are shipped to units, in sealed box cars. Representatives from divisions and separate units report to the warehouses on a specific day each month to supervise the loading and sign for the non-perishables for their own units. Logical central locations throughout the rest of the country might be BRNO, BRATISLAVA, and KOSICE.

Perishables are procured as needed (e.g. potatoes monthly; milk daily) from local National Enterprise stores. Perishables are paid for monthly through a credit voucher system. Subordinate units draw

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supplies from organizational ration-breakdown points. The lowest level of command having purchasing responsibilities is believed to be the regiment.

Field kitchen units are believed to be part of regimental and battalion supply companies and platoons. From these headquarters the kitchen units are detailed to service organic subordinate units. Two hot meals daily are served in a combat situation. The noon meal is a cold ration of non-perishable nature.

The Czech soldier is a well fed individual. It is considered superfluous here to itemize a typical menu, but suffice it to say that he eats much better than his Soviet counterpart.

Clothing

Clothing is generally requisitioned on an annual basis to coincide with inductions and discharges. Clothing is an item of issue to all personnel. Officers can supplement their uniform issue by individual purchase, but this practice is not encouraged. Clothing and equipment issued to a conscript includes:

<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Equipment</u>
1. Class A uniform type 21	1. Mess kit
1. Summer training uniform (fatigue)	1. Pack (back)
1. Winter training uniform (like class A)	1. Cup & canteen
2. Garrison caps	1. Carrying bag
1. Overcoat	1. Shelter half
2. pr Boots black type 24	w/pole - pegs
1. pr Low qtr shoes	3. Towels
3. Neckties	1. First aid packet
2. Shirts	1. pr Over shoes
3. 3 pr Summer drawers	1. pr Decontamination gloves
2. pr Winter drawers	1. Gas mask
3. Winter undershirts	1. Indiv weapon
5. pr Foot raps	1. Helmet
5. pr Socks	1. Entrenching tool
5. Handkerchiefs	1. Cartridge pouch
1. Trousers belt	2. Hand grenade pouches
1. Blouse belt	2. Blankets
1. pr Gloves	1. Sewing kit
	1. I. D. Tag

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Clothing and equipment issued to officers and RA NCO's includes:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Dress uniform type 48 khaki | |
| 1 Dress uniform type 48 wool | |
| 1 Field uniform type 21 | |
| 1 Pr riding trousers | |
| 1 Pr riding boots | |
| 1 Pr brown boots | |
| 1 Pr black boots type 24 | 3 Towels |
| 1 Sam Brown Belt | 1 Pr brown gloves |
| 8 Pr socks | 12 Handkerchiefs |
| 5 Khaki shirts | 2 Washclothes |
| 3 Khaki neckties | 1 Trousers belt |
| 1 White shirt | |
| 1 Black necktie | |
| 3 Pr summer drawers | |
| 3 Pr winter drawers | |
| 3 Winter undershirts | |

Equipment for officers and NCO's is the same as that for the conscript, but in addition they are issued 1 map case, 1 writing case, and 1 pair of binoculars. Overcoats and riding boots are exchanged every three years and all other items every two years.

Company Supply

Company supply is handled by the 1st Sergeant. Companies and battalions store some emergency type equipment, but do not maintain extensive supply rooms as is the case in the American Army.

Salvage

Salvage is handled in much the same manner as in the American Army on an exchange basis with the salvaged items ultimately being reclaimed or disposed of on civilian markets.

Storage

Storage of combat equipment, particularly weapons and vehicles, is accomplished at regimental level and higher. Each Czech division and separate unit has its full wartime complement of such equipment, but keeps one to two thirds of it in storage at all times. Generally speaking, the best equipment is kept in storage and used only as familiarization training dictates or for parades, etc. Soft-skinned vehicles are usually divided into 3 storage categories depending on the condition. Category I vehicles are those which are new and/or

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in very good condition. These vehicles are usually kept on blocks under cover, and are stored at division and higher level. It is believed that they can only be taken out of storage with the permission of Military District Headquarters.

Catagory II vehicles are those which are stored at regimental level. These vehicles are older than Catagory I, but are in good condition, and can be used only with the permission of the regimental commander. Catagory III are those vehicles in daily use. Any item of equipment in unit storage can theoretically be readied for use within eight hours.

POL Supply

Estimates of probable fuel consumption per vehicle are prepared monthly. Authority for final approval of estimates rests with division headquarters, and issues are effected accordingly. Theoretically, when any one vehicle has used its monthly ration it is automatically "deadlined". In actual practice, however, fuel is transferred from one vehicle to another as needed.

Ammunition Supply

Units down to company level are believed to maintain a basic load of ammunition at all times. This pertains particularly to those units in the Western part of Bohemia which have a border defense mission. This ammunition is only removed from the company storage point during regimental and higher level alerts when the unit is moved to border areas to occupy defensive positions.

Ammunition for training purposes is issued as needed in accordance with prescribed amounts per weapon and type training exercise. Requests for such ammunition must be submitted through channels to division headquarters.

Maintenance

Echelons of maintenance are believed to be effected generally at a lower level than in the American Army. Technical Service personnel are assigned to line units for this purpose. Repair shops exist down to and including battalion level for clothing, small arms, and vehicles. Line unit maintenance is divided into three categories; current (BEZNA) medium (STREDNI) and major (VYSSI). These are believed to be accomplished by battalion, regiment and division respectively. The divisions of responsibility by type equipment are unknown. Maintenance above division level is believed to be reclamation type work and that requiring machinery which is not mobile.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**Repair and Utilities

Regiments are believed to be allocated funds for R & U purposes when such services and supplies are not available through military channels;

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CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XV - THE SCHOOL SYSTEM****General**

In conjunction with the post-communist coup reorganization of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces there occurred an acute need for trained officers as a result of the purging of "unreliable" elements from the pre-coup Czech Army. To solve this problem an accelerated schooling program was established under the close supervision of the Soviet Military Mission. The Military Schools Section of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Education coordinated closely on the translation and utilization of Soviet Military Text books from which today's Czech officer receives his military education. "Reserve Officer Candidate Schools" with a nine month course were established to train candidates for reserve commissions. The regular Branch Academies which now have a three year curriculum at that time had only a two year program. At the same time these Academies conducted "refresher courses" for "pre-coup" officers who had escaped the purges. In addition, they offered a one year course for selected enlisted personnel who had completed one year of service. Graduates were commissioned reserve junior lieutenants. Academy preparatory schools were also established.

This accelerated program continued until 1953 at which time Reserve OCS's and the one year program for enlisted personnel were discontinued and today's Military School System began to evolve. All military schooling in Czechoslovakia is ultimately controlled either by the Schools and Education Section of the Ministry of National Defense or the Military Department of the Ministry of Education. The Schools and Education Section of the MND is responsible for the branch academies, while the Military Section of the Ministry of Education is responsible for Military Training in colleges, ZISKA Schools, etc.

Pre-Military Schooling

Today's Czech youth receives his first military training from either a teenage cadet academy known as a ZISKA School (named after Jan Ziska) or from SVAZARM (See Para Military) or from a military academy preparatory school known as SDD (Skola Dusejnického Dorostu - Officer Candidate Preparatory School).

Two ZISKA Schools are known to exist in Czechoslovakia today; one in MORAVSKA TREBOVA and one in BRATISLAVA. These schools have a six year course for youths between 11 and 18 years of age. They are operated in much the same manner as an American Junior ROTC Academy, and the education is a high school equivalent.

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SDD offers a one-year course to boys 17 years of age to prepare them for one of the branch academies. The course consists of 2 months basic military training and 10 months of "college preparatory" type studies. Those attending these schools are usually "working class" youths who did not have an opportunity to finish high school. This course theoretically provides the student with a high school education. Students wear a normal Czech Army Uniform, but are distinguishable by a red or gold chevron on the left sleeve. Upon completion of this course, graduates supposedly have their choice of branch academies. This, however, has proved to be a more of a "recruiting promise" than an actual fact.

Obtaining A Commission

A regular commission in the Czechoslovak Armed Forces may be obtained through graduation from the Military Academies (each branch of service has its own) and a reserve commission may be obtained through graduation from a civilian university or the Military Technical Academy.

Branch Military Academies from which Cadets graduate as Regular Officers are located as follows:

Anti-Aircraft	Kosice
Air Force	Hradec Kralove
Armor	Vyskov
Artillery	Hranice
Engineer	Litomerice
Infantry	Lipnik N. Bečov
Medical	Hradec Kralove
Military Political	Prague
Motor Transport	Nitra
Quartermaster	Zilina
Signal	Nove Mesto N. Vah

Curriculums of the academies are generally of three year duration; however, there is evidence that some still have a two-year program and the medical academy has six years. After the first year of school, cadets are commissioned as junior lieutenants and at the end of three years are promoted to lieutenant or senior lieutenants depending upon class standing.

During the month of February, Cadet Corps move to training areas for a three week period of winter training. In April and May, they receive an additional six weeks of field training, and in August a final three day exercise is conducted in a summer training area. Graduation exercises are held in September following this final exercise.

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Gadets are identifiable by their shoulderboards and "Year-Group Stripes" on their sleeves. Shoulderboard backgrounds are of the appropriate branch of service color, but have yellow piping one centimeter in width and a yellow chevron two centimeters in width, the apex of which points toward the button. The "Year-Group Stripes" are yellow in color and one and one half centimeters wide, six centimeters long, and are worn seven centimeters above the button of the sleeve.

Branch academies are supported by the Military District in which they are located, although their curriculum is dictated by the Ministry of Defense.

Military Training in Civilian Universities, similar to American ROTC, is compulsory for all physically fit male students except those who have had two years military service before entering school. Female personnel can volunteer to take this training also. Only one branch of service or many branches of service, depending on the nature of the school itself, may be represented. Thus, a student majoring in engineering would take also Engineer Military Training and a chemical major would take Chemical Corps Training. The military department of the school faculty has a liaison officer assigned to the appropriate section of the school faculty.

One day a week is devoted entirely to military training. Students wear uniforms only on this day. Uniforms are normal Army or Air Force and the students are distinguishable by an inverted chevron worn on the lower left sleeve. No shoulderboards are worn and the students branch of service is indicated by the color of the chevron. One chevron is worn for each year of schooling.

Field training for university students consists of one month at the end of the second and fourth years of schooling. Field training is accomplished with an army unit of the appropriate branch of service. Graduates are awarded reserve commissions as junior lieutenants, and go on active duty only if they request it. Although not confirmed, it has been reported that as of 1 January 1956, graduates desiring a commission must serve in the army as an NCO for a period of one year. Upon completion of this year, they take an examination for a commission. If this examination is not passed successfully, the individual remains in the reserve as an NCO.

The peculiarity of the organization and purpose of the military training program at the Technical Academy in Brno deserves individual mention. The program was introduced in October of 1951 and the school is known today as the ANTONIN ZAPOTOCKY Military Technical Academy

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or VTA-AZ (VOJENSKA TECHNIKA AKADEMIE, ANTONIA ZAPO-TECKEHO). The Academy is divided into six schools: Artillery, Armor, Aviation, Engineer, Communication, and Chemical. Periods of schooling range from four to six years. Each school is organized as a company with the six companies forming a cadet regiment. Faculty staff sections include:

- a. Commandant's Office
- b. Administration
- c. Real Estate Property
- d. Technical Property
- e. Personnel
- f. Political
- g. Finance
- h. Scientific Research
- i. Academic

Students are divided into three categories depending on whether or not he is a high school graduate, already a commissioned officer, and what his assignment will be after graduation. These are:

- a. OV (OBOR VELITELSKY) destined for command duty in a technical service.
- b. OVP (OBOR VOJENSKO PRAMYSLOVY) to be assigned to military industrial research (as a reserve officer on inactive duty).
- c. OVT (OBOR VELITELSKO Technicky) to be assigned research duties in a technical service.

Cadets wear the normal Czech Army uniform with silver bordered black shoulderboards and silver chevrons. Graduates are commissioned through the grade of Captain. A very close liaison between the various schools of this academy and appropriate branch academies is maintained.

Political Officers are trained at the HAKEN Political Academy in Prague. Both Army and Security Force personnel attend this school which has a three-year curriculum.

The only known Academy for Security Force Personnel is located in Olomouc. This school has courses of two-year duration for both Interior and Border Guard Officer Candidates. This academy is divided into two separate schools, one for future political officers and one for line officers. Border Guard and Interior Guard candidates are believed to be combined in both.

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CONFIDENTIAL**OFFICER ADVANCED SCHOOLING**

Advanced Branch Schooling is accomplished at the branch military academies. Course duration is usually ten months. Officers cannot apply for admission, but must be recommended by a commanding officer and meet certain efficiency report standards. Separate courses are taught for battalion commanders, regimental commanders, chiefs of staff, aircraft gunnery, division staff officers, etc.

The Klement Gottwald Military Academy in Prague is a Combined Command and General Staff School and a War College. The War College or "General's Course" is of 10-month duration and each year trains 60 officers ranging in grade from Major to Colonel for high command duties. The Czech equivalent of the Command and General Staff School trains officers ranging in grade from senior lieutenant to major. However, students of this course are trained as staff specialists and not for command duties.

In addition to their own schools, Czech officers are periodically selected to attend schools in the USSR. Selectees are considered to be very privileged and are usually given choice assignments in key positions and sometimes promoted upon their return to Czechoslovakia.

In general, although very elaborate, the Czechoslovak military school system is considered to be below western standards in that officers and NCO's alike are too specialized, resulting in reduced flexibility and attendant lack of initiative. Moreover, in every school curriculum, political indoctrination is over emphasized, and too much emphasis is placed on "political reliability" rather than military efficiency.

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Figure No. 154



Figure No. 155

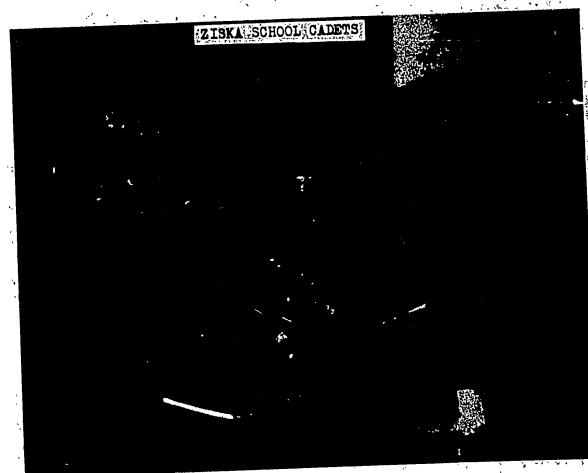


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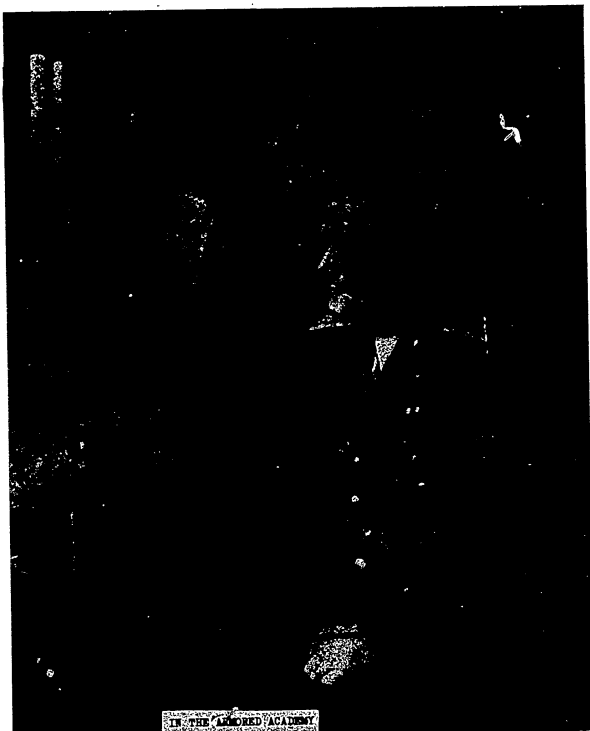


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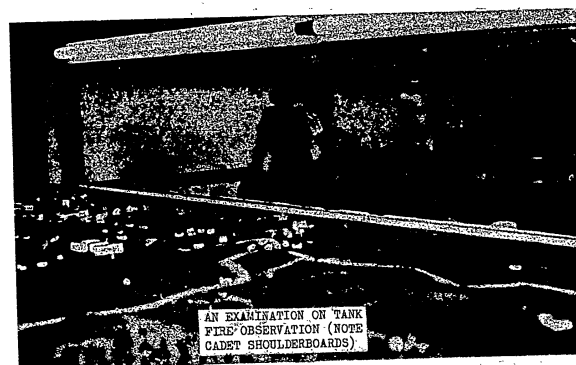


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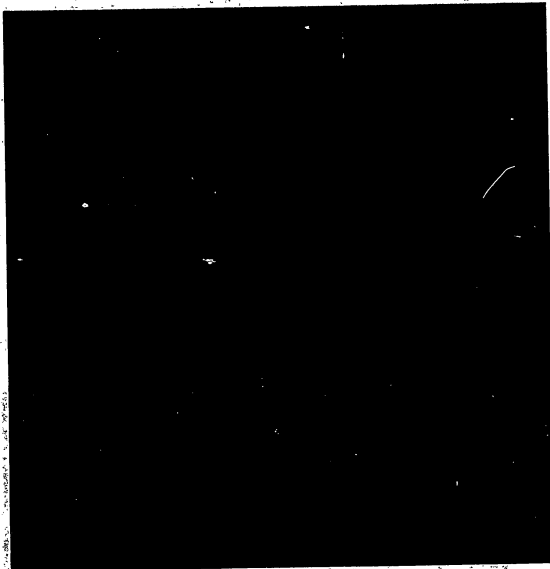


Figure No. 160

IN THE VTA (MILITARY TECHNICAL ACADEMY) NOTE STUDENTS ARE BOTH CADETS AND OFFICERS.

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CHAPTER XVI - MANPOWER

General

Since the reorganization of the Czechoslovak Army along Soviet lines, manpower has been a serious problem. This is not to say that the economy and population cannot support such a force, but it does have a definite adverse effect on industry and agriculture. Many acres of land still go uncultivated in the Sudetenland areas, and regime attempts to alleviate the situation have not been completely successful. "Work brigades" have been formed for temporary work in essential industry. This is a matter of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," whereby unskilled labor is moved from one factory to another for a specific period to accomplish a particular task. A Rude Pravo editorial of 9 July 1955 exemplified this dilemma. The title was "We Must Recruit Additional Workers for Agriculture," and the last part of the article read, "If we are to obtain a change for the better in agriculture, the industry will have to be strengthened by additional labor."

At this same time an armed force of approximately 263,000 men was being maintained with conscripts serving for a two-year period. This required an annual induction of approximately 110,000 men, and since 1951 no age class has totaled more than 97,000. The 1938 and 1939 age classes reached a low of 75,000 each. Thus it was necessary to induct additional men from another class, which resulted in the induction of younger and younger men each year. One of two solutions to such a problem are obvious, i.e., extend the period of service to three years, or decrease the strength of the forces. To increase the period of service would only tend to aggravate an already strained industrial and agricultural manpower situation.

A minimum strength estimate compared to the size of any average war year age class reveals a shortage of approximately 22,000 in any one year. Thus, if the strength of the Armed Forces is to be brought in line with the number of men available for induction, a reduction of 44,000 is necessary. In 1955, the Czech Government announced their armed forces would be reduced by 34,000, and in 1956, 10,000 more. It is believed these reductions were effected as announced. Moreover, it is also believed that at least the majority of the original 34,000 was effected in labor units and the 10,000 in the army; and that the army now totals approximately 136,000 and the labor forces 10,000. There is no evidence to indicate that any Army line units have been dissolved, and based on kaserne observations, it is believed that some have been reduced to cadre strength (Type II Divs) instead. This would appear logical for mobilization purposes in that each unit is

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

believed to have its full complement of equipment (the majority of it kept in storage in the unit installation) which can be readied for combat use in a very short time. Thus, the cadre elements must maintain this equipment, while accomplishing their training missions at the same time.

On the other hand, it is believed that several labor force units have been dissolved. From 1952 to 1955 a total of 30 labor battalions had been identified and 17 unidentified additional battalions had been reported (some of these may have been duplications). The strength of an average battalion is between 1000-1200, and it is therefore felt the strength of the entire labor forces may well have been 40,000 or more. Currently no more than ten of these battalions can be accounted for, seven of which are engaged in mining activities in the OSTRAVA area. The reason for such a drastic labor force reduction would appear to be the completion of a major military installation construction program which began shortly after the reorganization. Initially many units occupied churches, schools, monasteries, homes, inadequate kasernes etc., and the construction program was designed to alleviate this situation. By 1957 this program was fairly well completed, and the labor battalions involved in this program were no longer needed. The occasional construction still observed is believed to be accomplished by companies of approximately three remaining labor battalions (it is noteworthy that many ethnic Germans now serve in branches of the army. Previously all served in labor units.) Nothing has happened in Czechoslovakia to justify a reduction in the Security Forces. On the contrary, since the Hungarian and Polish revolts, the reasons for retaining these forces would seem stronger than ever.

Thus, it appears that the strength of the Czech Armed Forces is now more in line with the size of the average age class. The first significant increase is in the class of 1941 due for induction in 1960. This class will number approximately 104,000 and from that time the size continues to increase to a total of approximately 130,000 with the class of 1955. It is felt that until 1960 the strength of the Czech army will not be increased beyond its current reduced strength, and that thereafter it will be increased only as is necessary to train each age class.

BACKGROUND

The Czechoslovak military establishment is composed of the Army, Air Force, Militarized Security Forces and Labor Service. All three branches of the service consist of large draftee forces and comparatively small regular cadres. Therefore, it is evident that the sizes of

CONFIDENTIAL

these military services largely depend on the number of men annually brought into active duty under the existing system of universal, compulsory military service. Annual draft figures, in turn, are determined by the natural increment of physically fit males in each eligible age group, by budgetary considerations and overall manpower planning.

The basic entity for the administration of draft laws is the age class, i. e., the total of all physically fit men born during a certain year. All members of an age class become liable for service during the same year, although all of them are not necessarily called up at that time; the induction portion of each class is usually postponed for one year or more. To cite an example, all men born in 1932 are in the Class 1932. This class became eligible for induction in 1952, but only 60 percent actually entered the service that year; the remaining 40 percent were not called to active duty until 1953. Moreover, it is worthy of note, that in this year it first became necessary to induct 20 year olds. Prior to that time all inductees were 21 years of age or older.

An annual induction group, in contrast to age class, is the total of all men actually called into active military service during a certain calendar year. This group always contains men from more than one age class. In 1952, e. g., 10 percent of class 1930, 85 percent of class 1931 and 60 percent of class 1932 were inducted into service.

No definite and complete information on the sizes and composition of the various induction groups has been available for several years. A number of known data and developments, however, have permitted well supported estimates, most of which have later proved to be accurate.

Prior to World War II, Czechoslovakia had a population of about 15 million. The size of the annual induction group was set by law at 75,000 men. Each year, pre-war Czechoslovakia brought into military service this entire group of 75,000 men, i. e., five percent of its total population.

The cession of the Carpatho-Ukraine to the Soviet Union and the large scale deportation of Germans and Hungarians immediately following World War II decreased the population to little more than 12 million. The reservoir of military manpower was further reduced by denying citizenship to the remaining German and Hungarian nationals. Still, the post-war coalition government attempted to maintain the annual induction groups and age classes at the pre-war level of 75,000 men. This goal proved to be unattainable and annual draft quotas were reduced

CONFIDENTIAL

to 55,000 men or 45 percent of the total population.

Shortly after usurping power in 1948, the new communist government of Czechoslovakia set out to build up the armed forces. The annual draft of 55,000 men was quite insufficient to cover the new military manpower requirements which were continually growing due to the formation of new branches of the armed forces - The Border Guard, Interior Guard and Labor Forces. Lowered physical requirements and curtailment of exemptions gradually increased the size of the annual age class to 60,000 men for classes 1927, 1928 and 1929, to 65,000 for class 1930, to about 70,000 for 1931 and to 78,000 for 1935. The last named and highest figure represents .6 percent of the currently claimed population of 13 million. Even these increases in the sizes of the age classes were insufficient to fill the needs of the ever-expanding military establishment.

Under the long-range and consistent manpower policy, the number of men brought into the service each year must not be greater than the number of physically fit men who reach military age during that year. In other words, the size of the annual induction group should be the equivalent of one age class. If soldiers serve a term of duty in excess of one year, men of more than one induction group serve simultaneously. The maximum size of such a military establishment may thus be expressed in the following formula:

Strength equals cadre plus size of age class (times number of years basic military service.)

Using as example the year 1952:

Two years of service.

Cadre	Army	20,000
	AF	4,000
	PS	5,000
	PTP	1,000
70,000 (age class) times two years of service		140,000
		170,000

Actually needed to maintain the strength of the Armed Forces at a level commensurate with the established tables of organization:

Army	170,000
AF	14,000
PS	25,000
PTP	9,000
TOTAL NEEDED	218,000
LESS (Actually Available)	170,000
SHORTAGE	48,000

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

In order to make up for this shortage, (in this case 48,000), it was necessary to dip deeply into the pool of the class of 1932, taking 60 percent of that class. This, of course, left only 40 percent of that class available for induction in 1953 when it became necessary to take 90 percent of the class of 1933.

It can readily be seen that this could not go on indefinitely, as the actual induction quotas were in excess of the annual age class. One of three solutions to this problem was possible. The first is to lower the draft age. In April 1952, the newspaper "Mlada Fronta" disclosed that in the future the draft would also effect 19 and 20 year olds. The Army started to dip into the pool of 20 year olds for the first time that year. In 1954, a government ordinance was published lowering the draft age again to include 18 and 19-year old men, and the first men of the class of 1935 were drafted during the fall of that year. Thus, it becomes apparent that lowering the draft age is only a temporary means of alleviating the problem.

The second solution is to extend the period of service from two to three years; thus, in theory, making three age classes available for service in any one year. In August of 1955, a Ministry of Defense Order of the Day announced that the period of service would be extended from two to three years. According to several sources, this extension applied only to "specialists," however, it was never determined just what this category included. In any event, the order was rescinded very shortly, due probably to budgetary considerations as well as the evident resentment of the people it aroused, and the fact that this solution would only tend to aggravate an already acute industrial and agricultural manpower shortage.

The third solution is to decrease the size of the military establishment. Subsequent to publication of the extension order, the Czech government announced that they would reduce their armed forces by 34,000 men. Again in 1956 it was announced that the Armed Forces would further be reduced by 10,000 men. In analyzing these reductions the following must be considered:

a. The Czech Army has, for several years, been operating on a reduced personnel TO. In most units it is evident that although all of the equipment called for in the TE has been present in the unit, only two thirds of the personnel were available. The equipment of the third (inactive) unit was maintained by a skeleton force. Equipment of the entire unit is rotated between this inactive unit and the units operating with full personnel TO for maintenance and storage. Thus, in a tank battalion of a mechanized regiment, two companies are operative with a full TO&E of both equipment and personnel.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

The third company has its full complement of tanks, but only one man (combination driver - mechanic - artificer) is available for each tank, plus one officer and one NCO in the headquarters. This unit then serves as the battalion storage and maintenance section. After a certain number of engine running hours, a tank of the active units is rotated to storage for maintenance and is replaced by another from the pool.

Now it would appear that some units have been further reduced to cadre strength. The reason for reduction to cadre strength rather than deactivating some units would appear to be primarily a mobilization measure in that an active cadre, and a full complement of equipment is constantly available. Reports received concerning units of both the 7th and the 10th Divisions indicate that these units conduct basic training of new recruits and then transfer the trained recruits to other, unknown units. If true, the receiving units would more than likely be the Type I units. Moreover, Type II divisions more than likely have a mission of training reservists in their areas of responsibility.

Based on the best "pre-reduction" information available it appeared that rifle division cadre was about 15 percent of the total while that of armored units was close to 30 percent. (Keeping in mind that units were at a reduced strength even then). Thus, a total of 40,000 probably existed at that time, and it is logical to assume that the same number is still available.

b. As stated in the general section many TP units are believed to have been deactivated. TP Battalions which have been identified since 1952, but whose existence in reported locations cannot now be justified include: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 32, 40, 45, 52, 53, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 76. In addition the existence of 15 unidentified units previously reported cannot now be justified. Recent information indicates that those construction battalions which still do exist are maintained at less than half the assigned strength. Reports concerning the 51st and 63rd battalions indicate the current strength is 400-500 as opposed to the 1,000-1,200 of the old battalions.

Seven battalions are believed to be employed in the mines in the Ostrava area at present, and kaserne strength estimate plus information from a knowledgeable person previously employed in this area indicates these battalions have maintained a strength of approximately 1,000. These battalions probably are: 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 56, and 75.

Based on recent installation observations it is believed that no more than three (or six of the new reduced type) construction battalions exist throughout the country for a total of approximately 3,000.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

TP cadre is believed to be approximately 15 percent of the total strength, i.e. a total of 1,500.

c. It is believed that Security Force units may have been strengthened rather than reduced in the past few years. The events in Poland and Hungary furnish ample evidence of the regime's need for these forces. Since these uprisings a new VS brigade has been organized in Slovakia with headquarters in Spišská Nová Ves, and information has been received that brigades have also been formed in Plzeň, Jihlava and Bratislava. The strength of a VS brigade is believed to be approximately 2,000 and if the foregoing information is true a total strength figure of 20,000 for the VS would appear justified (i.e. 9 brigades and misc VS units). On the other hand, if only six brigades exist this figure may be high.

Because VS personnel are the regime's more ardent communists a cadre strength of 25 percent seems reasonable. Moreover, PS cadre strength is known to be approximately 20 percent, and recruiting of career NCO's is certainly more difficult in the PS than in the VS.

As regards the PS the average brigade has an approximate strength of 2,000. Ten brigades are well confirmed in addition to the Danube River Patrol which is not believed to number more than 1,000. In addition a new brigade has probably been formed along the Polish border with headquarters in Opava, and another along the Hungarian border with headquarters in Komarno. However, the headquarters in Komarno may be that of the Danube River Patrol. Considering all of the foregoing a figure of 24,000 seems reasonable. Based on considerable deserter type information a cadre strength of 20 percent is fairly well established.

d. Based on deserter information the Air Force strength is believed to be 20,000, and at least 6,500 are officers. Considering the highly specialized nature of the Air Force it is felt that a career NCO strength figure of at least 2,000 is logical. In considering a 42 percent cadre figure an interesting comparison might be the 3rd Fighter Wing of the East German Air Force with a strength of 65 officers, 50 NCO's and 15 privates.

The table in the general section shows that unless the VS figure is high the Army figure cannot now be over 136,000. Further it is believed that, excluding preparations for hostilities, this figure will increase only as is necessary to absorb and train each age class.

MOBILIZATION MANPOWER POTENTIAL

The present strength of the Czechoslovak Army is estimated at

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

136,000 officers and enlisted men, with a tactical organization of twelve motorized rifle, and two tank divisions. The Czechoslovak Air Force is estimated to have 20,000 officers and enlisted men.

All available information indicates that peacetime Czechoslovak Army units are below authorized T/O strength. In fact, peacetime units are generally considered as cadre units for mobilization expansion. No accurate figures exist on the extent to which peacetime units are understrength or on the ratio of fully manned units to those which are purely skeleton cadre units. There are also likely to be wide differences in the various arms and services.

Total Czechoslovak military manpower potential (males 15 to 49) is estimated at three and one quarter million. Of this number, two and one quarter million are estimated to be fit for military service. Immediately available effective military reserves are estimated at 750,000 (1 January 1958). All of them have either served actively for two years or have taken reserve active duty training since 1950. They are therefore generally familiar with the army's new Soviet equipment and Soviet tactics. An additional 400,000 men could probably be called immediately upon mobilization although they are unfamiliar with the modern Czechoslovak Army, its equipment and procedures. Despite the available manpower, totalling 1,306,000 (Army 136,000; Air Force 20,000; effective reserve 750,000; pre-1950 reserves 400,000), current estimates are that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces could not expand beyond 1,000,000 by M plus 180, and that this figure could be reached only provided the Soviet Union furnished substantial logistic support.

CONFIDENTIAL**ANNUAL INDUCTIONS
CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY**

AGE CLASS	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1928	40%	60%								
1929		70%	30%							
1930			90%	10%						
1931		1ST INDUCTIONS OF 20 YR OLDS	15%	65%						
1932				60%	40%					
1933					80%	10%				
1934						90%	10%			
1935						30%	70%			
1936								70%	30%	
1937									100%	
1938										1ST INDUCTIONS OF 18 YR OLDS REMAINED IN EFFECT
1939										40% 60% 70%

NEW POLICY WILL CALL UP ONE AGE GROUP AT A TIME IN ITS 19TH YEAR. THIS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEGUN IN 1956 WITH THE INDUCTION OF THE CLASS OF 1937 ONLY.

Figure No. 161

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

CONFIDENTIALSTRENGTH

In conformity with the Soviet-Satellite practice of maintaining "Type I" and "Type II" divisions of approximately 70-75% and 25-30%, respectively, it is believed that this is true also in Czechoslovakia. Further it is believed that those units most likely to be maintained as "Type I" are those in Western Bohemia. The defensive deployment of some of these units is obvious, i. e., three motorized rifle divisions deployed along the Western border with the 12th in the Cheb Gap area deployed on a narrow front and in depth, and the 2d in the South deployed on a wide front in the most rugged terrain. Backing up the 12th Motorized Rifle Division in the Cheb Gap Area is the 5th Motorized Rifle Division which is known to hold alerts in which they rush AFV's to the Cheb Gap border areas. Behind these units are Czechoslovakia's only two tank divisions, Czechoslovakia's only engineer brigade, 3 Artillery Brigade, and the unidentified brigade at Rokycany which is also reported to practice alerts by moving to the border area. It is believed that these units, plus AF and PVOS divisions, are those that are maintained as Type I and all others are Type II. Although there is no concrete evidence that corps have been dissolved, for purposes of this study it is assumed that this is true in Czechoslovakia also, and some strength reduction has thereby been effected. The following table is believed to be as accurate an estimate of the strength of Czech units as is now possible to make.

Branch	Total Strength	Cadre	Conscript Total	Annual Induction
Army	136,000	40,000	96,000	48,000
AF	20,000	8,500	11,500	5,750
PS	24,000	5,000	19,000	9,500
VS	20,000	5,000	15,000	7,500
TP	10,000	1,500	8,500	4,250
TOTAL	210,000	60,000	150,000	75,000

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XVII - MOBILIZATIONConstitutional and Legal Basis

The Czechoslovak Constitution of 9 May 1948 states in Article III, paragraph (1):

"The People's Democratic Republic recognizes no privileges; work for the benefit of the community and participation in the defense of the State is the duty of all."

More specifically, section 34, paragraph (1) through (5) states:

"(1) The defense of the State and of the People's Democratic Order is the supreme duty of every citizen. Service in the People's Democratic Army of the Czechoslovak Republic is the supreme honor for every citizen.

(2) It is the duty of every citizen to undergo military training, to take part in the military service, and to obey any call to the defense of the State.

(3) For the purpose of the defense of the State and for the preparation of such defense, cooperation and material contributions may be demanded from, and restrictions and material services imposed upon every one.

(4) Public authorities and executive officers shall in the exercise of their official function, by virtue of their authority, take care also of the interests of the defense of the State."

The duties of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, prescribed in section 74, include under paragraph 12 the following:

"(The President) shall hold the supreme command of the Armed Forces, and proclaim, in pursuance of a Government decision, a state of war, and declare war in pursuance of a decision of the National Assembly."

On 1 October 1949, the Czechoslovak National Defense Law, earlier passed by the National Assembly, went into effect. This law lays down conscription, enlistment, service and reserve regulations. In summary, it provides for:

a. Defense duty for every male from the year in which he reaches his 17th birthday to the year in which he reaches his 60th birthday.

b. Active military service of two years duration normally beginning in the year the citizen reaches his 19th birthday.

CONFIDENTIAL

272

CONFIDENTIAL

c. Transfer to the reserve after active service and subsequent periodic reserve training.

Section 47 of the 1949 Defense Law deals specifically with mobilization. It reads:

"(1) By mobilization is meant, according to this law, the collective calling out for extraordinary service of military personnel not on active service, provided the extent of this calling out exceeds the extent of the measures mentioned in Section 46. (Extraordinary measures not during a period of state emergency.)

(2) Mobilization can be general or partial. General mobilization embraces all military personnel not on active service, who are not exempt from extraordinary service, and also applies to the whole territory of the State.

(3) Mobilization is decreed by the President of the Republic.

(4) Measures instituted for the implementation of mobilization are cancelled by demobilization. Demobilization is decreed by the President of the Republic."

Mobilizations System

Mobilization Plan

Indirect confirmation of the actual existence of a mobilization plan can be found in the provisions of the 1949 Defense Law and in a relatively small number of intelligence reports dealing with various aspects of mobilization. Undoubtedly, a mobilization plan does exist and it is probably drawn up by the Office of Mobilization and Organization of the Armed Forces General Staff. Pre-1948 mobilization plans were drawn up on an annual basis and covered the period from 1 March to 28 February. One report (4 May 1949) stated that the 1949 Mobilization plan was known under the code "MOB-90." Pertinent elements of the mobilization plan were distributed to lower echelons. (No intelligence exists to confirm the exact continuation of these practices. A similar procedure is, however, probably still being followed.)

Mobilization Proclamation

According to Section 47, Defense Law of 1949, subparagraph 3, the President decrees mobilization. The proclamation of mobilization

CONFIDENTIAL

would be accomplished nationally by appropriate public media including radio, and by printed, public announcements in each locality. Printed proclamations of mobilization are prepared annually as part of the mobilization plan and filed with local National Committees. These committees will receive telegraphic instructions for publication of the mobilization order. Before publication, the committees will insert appropriate modifications in the proclamations among which would be the following: Mobilization date, type of mobilization (total or partial), the annual classes which must report for duty, additional classes and types of specialists who must report for duty, instructions for surrender of private vehicles, etc., and special laws and regulations which are to become effective on mobilization day.

Reserve System

As provided in the Defense Law of 1949, all Czechoslovak males are normally subject to two years active service. Upon discharge from active duty they are enrolled in the reserve until the 31st of December of that year in which they reach their 60th birthday. The reserve is divided into three classes. The so-called first reserve includes all reservists up to age 40, the second reserve to age 50, and the third reserve to age 60. Officer reservists are normally required to undergo active duty training during the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th year of service in the first reserve. EM are required to undergo active duty training during the 3d, 5th, 7th and 9th years. *A recent defector, however, stated that reservists were required to undergo active duty training only once every three years, officers to age 40, and enlisted to age 35. An officer's active duty tour is usually six weeks and an enlisted man's three weeks.

All sources agree that reservists normally receive their active duty training in the same type of units in which they had previously served their two year active service and that the Czechoslovak Army has no reserve units organized exclusively by reservists for the training of reservists.

Manpower Administration

Two hierarchies of organizations participate in the conscription, enlistment, reserve call-up, and mobilization procedures. In order to discuss their respective functions in each of these actions, it is necessary to explain the structure of these organizations and to clarify the meaning of the names of their respective echelons which are frequently misused in both English and Czech.

CONFIDENTIAL**a. Territorial Organization**

Czechoslovakia is divided into two Military Districts (Vojenske Velitelstvi Oblasti - VVO). The Military Districts are divided into 19 Regional Military Headquarters (Krajske Vojenske Velitelstvi - KVV). The first Military District, with Headquarters at Prague, has eight KVV's; the second Military District, with Headquarters at Trencin in Slovakia, has 11 KVV's. Each KVV is further subdivided into so-called District Military Headquarters (Okresne Vojenske Velitelstvi - OVV). The number of OVVs per KVV depends on the size of the area under jurisdiction of the KVV. (Note that the two Military Districts and the some 275 District Military Headquarters are abbreviated in Czech as "OVV" and "VVO", respectively, and both are translated into English as "Military District Headquarters.")

b. Political Organization**(1) National Committees**

The national committee system is, in effect, a means for extending the central ministerial functions to local government. There are Regional National Committees, (Krajske Narodni Vybory - KNV); District National Committees, (Okresne Narodni Vybory - ONV); and local National Committees, (Mistni Narodni Vybory - MNV). Article 9 of Law 280 (National Committees) includes the following statement in listing the committees functions: "Cooperation in the defense program of the central government." The following chart shows the relative hierarchical relationship between the civil and military organizations who participate in Czechoslovakian defense and mobilization procedures.

Conscription and Induction

During the year in which the male Czechoslovak citizen reaches his 19th birthday he is called before the equivalent of a U.S. Draft Board, operating under a National Committee, either MNV or ONV. Subsequently, the MNV and ONV submit lists of draftees to its superior KNV. The KNV then prepares alphabetical lists of draftees and passes the list to its corresponding Regional Military Headquarters, KVV. Thereafter, and presumably in accordance with manpower requirements of tactical units within the KVV's area of jurisdiction, the KVV allocates draftees to its subordinate District Military Headquarters, OVV.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

The OVV, in time, issues induction notices to the draftees. Upon receipt of the induction notice, the draftee reports to the OVV and then, together with other OVV draftees, to the KVV. The KVV transports the draftees to their assigned units.

Generally speaking, the role of the National Committee (MNV, ONV and KNV) in this procedure is civilian and political in nature. It includes pre-induction registration, preliminary medical examination and, most important, evaluation of the draftee's political reliability. The role of the territorial military headquarters, (OVV and KVV) is of a military administrative nature and consists of medical and other suitability examinations, and of assignment of personnel to units in accordance with manpower policies and requirements.

In peacetime, induction into the armed forces does not normally occur until after the young male reaches his 19th birthday. He is normally inducted some time before he reaches his 23d birthday unless he enjoys medical, student, or other deferment privileges. There is no intelligence on the timing of these two stages of entry into the military service following mobilization. The roles of the national committee and territorial military headquarters can be expected to remain what they are in peacetime.

Reserve Call-Up System

Based on unit reserve lists in peacetime, units submit requests for reserve officer call-up through regular command channels to the Ministry of National Defense. If approved, the Ministry publishes appropriate orders which are forwarded to the officer through military territorial channels (KVV, OVV). The officer then presents himself for final instructions to the office from which he has received his orders and subsequently reports to his unit.

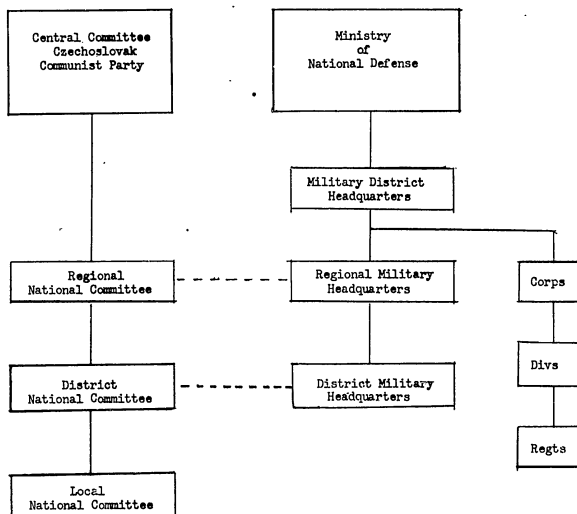
Orders for the recall of enlisted reserves are issued by division or higher headquarters. Presumably these orders are submitted to enlisted reserves through KVV's and OVVs. It is not known whether enlisted reserves are called for active duty training by age or military specialist group or whether enlisted reserves are called individually. It seems likely that all three methods are used, depending on manpower needs.

Mobilization Records

All echelons of the two organizations cited earlier can be expected to maintain general personnel and mobilization records.

CONFIDENTIAL

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————— Command and Subordination

- - - - - Territorial Cooperation

Figure No. 162

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Tactical units are known to maintain detailed records on reservists assigned to them and to their cadre units. The chiefs of arms and services perform routine personnel functions for all active and reserve personnel under their jurisdiction. The national committees control conscription rolls which are probably expanded to include reserve information upon a conscript's release from active duty.

For mobilization purposes, the most important personnel records are, however, maintained by the military territorial headquarters, KVV's and OVV's, with the former exercising primarily a supervisory function over the executive responsibilities of the latter. The OVV maintains detailed, up-to-date personnel records on all active and reserve personnel residing in the area under their jurisdiction. All persons subject to military law are required to report any change of residence or employment to the OVV. When a reservist moves from one OVV area to another, he is required to notify the OVV at the old locale of his intended move and further to re-register in the new area.

Changes affecting a reservist's mobilization status or availability are entered in his Military Book (Vojenska Knizka-VK). For instance, page 25 of the VK provides space for listing of the reservist's mobilization point and unit by military postal number. The Military Book is issued to a reservist by his OVV upon his transfer from active to reserve status.

The main reason for the OVV's strict personnel supervision responsibility is explained by the fact that OVV's are the governments's executive organ for reserve call-ups and mobilization. It is reported that OVV must deliver mobilization orders in person to officers. While this claim may be exaggerated, it is true that both officer and enlisted reservists report to their designated collecting point upon proclamation of mobilization and that the OVV's are probably responsible for rounding up those who have failed to do so. In any event, a mobilization proclamation triggers the issue of mobilization orders by the OVV's in accordance with unit assignments shown in the reservists's Military Book and the general mobilization plan.

Major Organizational Changes under Mobilization

Under the Ministry of National Defense and the General Staff, the two Military Districts are the highest operational and administrative echelons. Their commanders are responsible for all military affairs in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Following mobilization, the military district will most likely provide staffs to field army headquarters. Their routine peacetime rear echelon responsibilities would undoubtedly continue.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Beyond emphasizing the cadre nature of peacetime army units, few sources have anything concrete to report on the details for bringing units to full T/O strength or on the mechanics for organizing new units from existing cadres. A 1949 report stated that in case of mobilization the 311th Artillery Battalion would furnish the cadre for the 331st Artillery Battalion. Several sources whose direct knowledge predated 1949, however, claim that peacetime units were referred to as "A" units and that the mobilization units for which they provide cadres were known as "B" units.

There is no specific information available on planned movements of tactical units to mobilization locations.

Logistic Stockpiling for Mobilization

The Czechoslovak Armed Forces are logistically dependent on the USSR for any large scale expansion. In order to provide for both peacetime logistic support and to satisfy increased requirements during the period immediately following mobilization, the Ministry of Defense maintains normal engineer, ordnance, quartermaster, signal and ammunition depots exclusively for use in the event of mobilization. Units at all levels are reported to maintain unit depots in Ordnance and Quartermaster supplies. The size of these unit depots is said to be determined by the strength of the "B" units for which "A" units are responsible under the mobilization plan. The extent to which the Armed Forces will requisition from the civilian economy is unknown. It was, however, reported that in November 1952 all privately owned vehicles had to be registered for use in case of mobilization. The orders for the registration were reportedly issued by the Ministry of National Defense and the Czechoslovak Automobile Club was said to be the executing agency. Another source reported that the district military headquarters, (OVVs) keep up-to-date lists of all privately owned motor vehicles, motorcycles and tractors. The condition of all vehicles is checked semi-annually by officials of the OVV for military usefulness, and the same report also states that the OVVs keep records on grain and fodder reserves, which may not be used without orders.

Trial Mobilization

There is no evidence that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces have held a full-scale trial mobilization on a nationwide scale. During the 1956 Hungarian revolt, call-up of certain reserve groups, implementation of industrial and civil security measures, and increased military activity in a number of areas were frequently reported. In October 1956, the Nitra KVV reportedly conducted a mobilization exercise. Reservists were called for all units subordinate to the Nitra KVV. Reservists were

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recalled and had to report to their units. Special transport arrangements were made for those reservist living in the Prague and Bratislava area. Private vehicles and horses were requisitioned. Practice mobilizations were also reported in Plzen and Zatec in 1957.

A National emergency plan, known as Plan "S" was allegedly ordered into effect in May 1953. This action consisted of alerting the Internal Security Forces, distributing gas masks to the population, air raid defense exercises, and the performance of certain compulsory labor duties. The plan was clearly of a civil defense type but it may well have also been part of the general mobilization plan.

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CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XVIII - LIST OF KNOWN FIELD MANUALS**

Most, if not all Czech manuals in use today are believed to be a translation from Russian. There are some exceptions which are generally those which pertain to Czech equipment. Manuals translated from Russian are usually so indicated on the cover.

ADMINISTRATIVNI SLUZBA POZI
(Field Administration Service)

Approx Size: 22 x 15 cm
Thickness: Approx 3/4th cm
Number of Pages: About 120
Color and Type of Cover: Flexible dark yellow, with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET
Year of Publication: 1950

ATOMOVA VALKA
(Atomic Warfare)

Approx Size: 20 x 15 cm
Thickness: Approx 1 cm
Number of Pages: Approx 100
Color and Type of Cover: Flexible gray-green, with printing in black letters.

Classification: TOP SECRET
Year of Publication: 1954

SOJOVY RAD CESKOSLOVENSKE BRANNE NOCI
(Combat regulations of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm
Thickness: Approx 1 cm
Number of Pages: Approx 120
Color and Type of Cover: Hard red, with printing in black letters
Classification: SECRET
Year of Publication: 1954

CVECEBNI RAD CS BRANNE MOCI
(Training Regulations of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm
Thickness: Approx 1 cm
Number of Pages: About 120
Color and Type of Cover: Hard red, with printing in black letters
Classification: SECRET
Year of Publication: 1954

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OPER I-1 POLNI RAD CS LIDOVE ARMADY
(Field Regulations of the CSR Peoples Army)

Approx Size: 9 cm x 12cm
Number of pages: Approx 350
Color and Type of Cover: Hard red
Classification: TOP SECRET
Year of Publication: 1954

KAZENSKY RAD CS BARANNE MOCI
(Disciplinary Regulations of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm
Thickness: Approx 3/4 cm
Number of Pages: About 60
Color and Type of Cover: Hard light blue, with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET
Year of Publication: 1953

OCHRANA PROTI ATOMOVE VALCE
(Protection Against Atomic Warfare)

Approx Size: 20 x 15cm
Thickness: Approx 1 cm
Number of Pages: About 100
Color and Type of Cover: Flexible green-gray, with printing in black letters.

Classification: TOP SECRET
Year of Publication: 1954

PECE O MATERIAL PRIDELANI DO POUZIVANA LETECKYCH PRAPORU
(Care of Material Assigned for Use of Air Force Bns)

Approx Size: 20 x 30 cm
Thickness: Approx 6 cm
Number of Pages: Approx 100
Color and Type of Cover: Flex dark blue, with printing in black letters.
Classification: TOP SECRET
Year of Publication: 1952?

PECHOTNI RAD
(Infantry Manual)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm
Thickness: Approx 1 cm
Number of Pages: About 80
Color and Type of Cover: Hard Red, with printing in black letters.
Year of Publication: 1952
Classification: SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL**PISTOLE, VZOR 9 mm, POUZIVANA V CESKOSLOVENSKE ARMADE**

(Model 9 mm Pistol Employed in the Czechoslovak Army)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm

Thickness: Approx 1 cm

Number of Pages: Unk

Color and Type of Cover: Light blue, cardboard, with black cloth half-binding, with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET

Year of Publication: 1953

POLNI RAD

(Field Service Regulations)

Approx Size: 15x10 cm

Thickness: Approx 1 cm

Number of Pages: About 80

Color and Type of Cover: Hard, red, with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET

Year of Publication: 1952

RAD POSADKOVE SLUZBY

(Garrison Service Regulations)

Approx Size: 20 x 15 cm

Thickness: Approx 3/4 cm

Number of Pages: About 80

Color and type of Cover: Flexible, beige, with letters in black.

Classification: SECRET

Year of Publication: 1953

RAD VINITRNI SLUZBY

(Interior Service Regulations)

Approx Size: 20 x 15 cm

Thickness: Unk

Number of Pages: About 80

Color and Type of Covers: Flexible, beige, with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET

Year of Publication: 1953

SAMOPAL, VZOR 25

(Sub-Machine Gun, Model 25)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm

Thickness: Approx 1 cm

Number of Pages: Unk

Color and Type of Cover: Cardboard, light blue, with black cloth half-binding with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET

Year of Publication: 1953

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****BOJOVY RAD, PECH II-1**

(Combat Regulations, Inf II-1)

Approx Size: 15 x 12 1/2 cm

Number of Pages: About 300

Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.

Classification: For service use only.

Year of Publication: 1953

POLNI RAD, PECH II-2

(Field Regulations, Inf II-2)

Approx Size: 15 x 12 1/2 cm

Number of Pages: About 350

Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.

Classification: For service use only.

Year of Publication: 1953

TEZKY KULOMET, PECH III-86

(Heavy Machine Gun, Inf III-86)

Approx Size: 15 x 20 cm

Number of Pages: About 160

Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.

Classification: For service use only.

Year of Publication: 1953

LEHKY KULOMET, VZOR 52, PECH

(Light Machine Gun Model 52, Inf)

Approx Size: 15 x 12 1/2 cm

Number of Pages: 160

Color and Type of Cover: White with hard cover.

Classification: SECRET

Year of Publication: 1953

ZAKLADNI STRELECKE PRVKY, PECH III-36

(Basic Firing Data, Inf III-36)

Approx Size: 10 x 15 cm

Number of Pages: About 360

Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.

Classification: For service use only.

Year of Publication: 1950

ZAKLADNI CHEMICKA-PRIRUCKA, CHEM II-1

(Basic Chemical Handbook, Chem II-1)

Approx Size: 20 x 12 1/2 cm

Number of Pages: About 120

Color and Type of Cover: White with hard cover.

Classification: For service use only

Year of Publication: 1950

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CONFIDENTIAL**AMERICKA ARMADA. POM PECH**
(American Army, Auxiliary Regulations for Inf.)

Approx Size: 20 x 25 cm
 Number of Pages: About 300
 Color and Type of Cover: White wkh hard cover.
 Classification: TOP SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1952

ANGLICKA ARMADA. POM PECH
(English Army, Auxiliary Regulations for Inf.)

Approx Size: 20 x 25 cm
 Number of Pages: About 250
 Color and Type of Cover: White with hard cover.
 Classification: TOP SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1952

FRANCOUSKA ARMADA. POM PECH
(French Army, Auxiliary Regulations for Inf.)

Approx Size: 20 x 25 cm
 Number of Pages: About 250
 Color and Type of Cover: White with hard cover
 Classification: TOP SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1952

SAMONABIJEICI PUSKA, VZOR 52
(Automatic Rifle, model 52, Inf)

Approx Size: 15 x 12 1/2 cm
 Number of Pages: About 160
 Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.
 Classification: For service use only.
 Year of Publication: 1953

BEZAKLUZOVA PROTITANKOVA ZBRAN, TARASNICE, DEL.
(Recoilless Anti-Tank Weapons Tarasnice, Arty)

Approx Size: 15 x 20 cm
 Number of Pages: About 150
 Color and Type of Cover: White with hard cover.
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1953

LEHKA PROTITANKOVA ZBRAN, PANCEROVKA, PECH
(Light Anti-Tank Weapons, Panceroška, Inf)

Approx Size: 15 x 12 1/2 cm
 Number of Pages: About 150
 Color and Type of Cover: White wkh hard cover.
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1953

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****PESI DRUZSTVA JAKO SPH, (SAMOSTATNA PRUSKUMNA
HLIDKA) POM PECH (UNK)**
(Infantry Squad as an Independent Reconnaissance Patrol,
Auxiliary Inf)

Approx Size: 15 x 12 1/2 cm
 Number of Pages: About 100
 Color and Type of Cover: Red with flexible cover.
 Classification: For service use only.
 Year of Publication: 1950

ZENNJNI PRIRUCKA, ZEN
(Engineer Preparation, Eng)

Approx Size: 15 x 20 cm
 Number of Pages: About 150
 Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.
 Classification: For service use only
 Year of Publication: 1950

ATOMICKA OBRANNA, CHEM II-9
(Atomic Defense, Chem II-9)

Approx Size: 15 x 20 cm
 Number of Pages: About 60
 Color and type of Cover: White with hard cover.
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1952

ATOMICKY UTOK, CHEM II-7
(Atomic Attack, Chem II-7)

Approx Size: 15 x 20
 Number of Pages: About 60
 Color and Type of Cover: White with hard cover.
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1953

PROGRAMY BOJOVE PRIPRAVY, 1 DIL, PECH

(Programs of Combat Preparations, 1st part, Inf)
 Approx Size: 20 x 25 cm
 Number of Pages: About 200
 Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.
 Classification: For service use only
 Year of Publication: 1950

PROGRAMY BOJOVE PRIPRAVY, 2 DIL, PECH
(Programs of Combat Preparations, 2d Part, Inf)

Approx Size: 20 x 25 cm
 Number of Pages: About 200

CONFIDENTIAL

286

CONFIDENTIAL

Color and Type of Cover: Red with hard cover.
 Classification: For service use only
 Year of Publication: 1950

TEZKY KULOMET PUOZIVAN V CESHOSLOVENDKE ARMADE,
 VZOR 52
 (Heavy Machine Gun Employed in the Czechoslovak Army, Model 52)

Approx Size: 15 x 10 cm
 Thickness: Approx 1 cm
 Number of Pages: Unk

Color and Type of Cover: Cardboard, light blue, with black cloth half-binding, with printing in black letters.

Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1953

PECH I-1 CVECEBNI RAD PECHOTY
 (Infantry Drill Regulations)
 Approx Size: 12 cm x 9 cm Number of Pages: 120
 Color and Type of Cover: Hard violet
 Year of Publication: 1954

PECH II-1 TAKTICKY VYCVIK STRELECKYCH JEDNOTEK
 (DRUZSTVO, CETA, ROTA)
 (Tactical Training of Infantry Units) (Squad, Platoon, Company)
 Approx Size: 12 cm x 9 cm
 Number of Pages: Approx 200
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft Violet
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1953 or 1954

PECH I-2 TAKTICKY VYCVIK STRELECKYCH JEDNOTEK
 (PRAPOR, PLUK, DIVISE)
 (Tactical Training of Infantry Units) (Battalion, Regiment, Division)
 Approx Size: 15 cm x 21 cm
 Number of Pages: Unk
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft white
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: Unk

PECH III-1 STRELECKY VYCVIK
 (Firing of Infantry Weapons)
 Approx Size: 9 cm x 12 cm
 Number of Pages: Approx 100

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Color and Type of Cover: Soft Red
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1952 or 1953

PECH VIII-1 PROTATOMOVA OCHRANA VOJSK (MUZSTVO)
 (Atomic Defense of Forces)

Approx Size: 9 cm x 12 cm
 Number of Pages: Approx 100
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft Red
 Classification: Unk
 Year of Publication: 1954

PECH VIII-2 PROTATOMOVA OCHRANA VOJSK (PODDUSTOJNICI)
 (Atomic Defense of Forces for Sergeants)
 Approx Size: 9 cm x 12 cm
 Number of Pages: Approx 100
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft Red
 Year of Publication: 1954 or 1955

PECH VIII-3 PROTATOMOVA OCHRANA VOJSK
 (PODROBNA UCEBNICE PRO DUSTOJNIKY)
 (Atomic Defense: A Detailed Textbook for Officers and General Officers)
 Approx Size: Unk
 Number of Pages: 200 - 250
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft white
 Classification: TOP SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1955

PECH VIII-4 PROTATOMOVA OCHRANA VOJSK (KRATKA
 PRIRUCKA) (Atomic Defense - Short Course for Officers)
 Approx Size: 15 cm x 21 cm
 Number of Pages: Approx 125
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft white
 Classification: TOP SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1955

CHEM I-1 BOJOVE CHEMICKE LATKY
 (Combat Chemical Materials)
 Approx Size: Unk
 Color and Type of Cover: Unk
 Year of Publication: 1946 or 1947
 Number of pages: Unk

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(Smoke Screens and their Tactical Uses)

Approx Size: 9 cm x 12 cm
 Number of Pages: Approx 50
 Color and Type of Cover: Soft tan
 Classification: SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1954 or 1955

CHEM II-10 PROTIA TOMOVA OCHRANA VOJSK
(Atomic Defense of Forces)

Approx Size: 15 cm x 21 cm
 Number of Pages: 200 - 250
 Color and Type of Cover: Hard white
 Classification: SECRET or TOP SECRET
 Year of Publication: 1954

FIN II-1 PENEZNI NALEZITOSTI VOJENSKYCH OSOB V CINNE
SLUZBE (Military Pay Scale of the Active Service)

Approx Size: Unk
 Number of Pages: Unk
 Color and Type of Cover: Unk
 Year of Publication: Unk

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****CHAPTER XIX - CZECHOSLOVAK PERMANENT
FORTIFICATIONS**General

In the period between World War I and 1939, the international policies of the Czechoslovak Government reflected the traditionally non-aggressive attitude of its people. As a consequence, the military doctrines of that country were exclusively oriented on defense. On this basis the strength of the Czechoslovak Army varied little between 1920 and 1938, with its combat capabilities limited generally to defense of the country's frontiers. During the latter part of this period, however, new types of weapons began to appear and a new doctrine for the conduct of land warfare was being developed. These facts together with the emergence of an increasingly threatening Germany soon forced the Czechoslovak Government to revise its strategic defense plans. As a consequence, in 1935 the Czechs approved the building of a series of permanent border fortifications. Construction of these fortifications began in 1936 and was scheduled for completion by late 1942.

Defense Fronts

For operational control and defense the Czechoslovak permanent fortifications were to be divided into three areas or "Fronts." These fronts were:

- a. Northern Front -- included the north Czechoslovak border between the Odra (Oder) and Labe (Elbe) Rivers.
- b. Northwestern and Western Front -- included that portion of the Czechoslovak northwestern and western border with Germany.
- c. Southern Front -- included the Czechoslovak border with Austria between the Vltava (Moldau) River and the Dunaj (Danube) River near Bratislava and the border with Hungary from Bratislava to the Tisza River.

Priorities for construction

Based on existing operational and defensive plans a list of priorities for construction of permanent fortifications was established in 1935. These priorities were as follows:

- a. First - The fortification of the northern border with Germany in the area Opava - Bohumin, thereby securing Moravia

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and preventing the partitioning of Czechoslovakia into two parts. A by-product of this construction was the defense of the vitally important industrial region, Ostrava-Trinec.

b. Second - The fortification of the border sector, Nachod-Orlicke Hory (Mountains) - Kraliky - Kralicky Sneznik Hill, thereby securing the communication system connecting Bohemia with Moravia and Slovakia and preventing penetration from the Glatz Basin through the valley of the Morava River into the area of Olomouc. This would deny the enemy the opportunity of outflanking the Hruby Jesenik Mountains and the Opava - Bohumin area from the south. In addition, this construction would prevent penetration from the Glatz Basin into the valley of the Labe (Elbe) River.

c. Third - The fortification of the area, Zacler - Trutnov, i.e. the region between the Krknose (Giant) Mountains and Eulen - gebirge (Eulen Mountains), thus preventing penetration of the Labe (Elbe) River Valley from Silesia.

d. Fourth - The strengthening of defenses in the other borders opposite Germany, Austria and Hungary.

e. Fifth - The fortifying of the border between Bohumin and Jablunkovsky Prosmky (Pass) against an outflanking movement across Poland.

f. Sixth - Construction of additional defense zones in Bohemia and Moravia.

At the time of the German take-over in 1939, construction of the medium fortifications was about 80 per cent complete and of the heavy fortifications about 45 per cent complete. In the latter case this did not include equipment for the installations nor construction of obstacles.

Types of Fortifications

The permanent fortifications in Czechoslovakia were of three distinct types - Light, Medium and Heavy Fortifications.

a. Light Fortifications - These structures were built prior to 1936 for the employment of machine guns only, and were of a non-standardized pattern. The number of weapons which could be mounted in each installation depended on the number of apertures that permitted frontal or oblique fires only. These fortifications furnished protection against small arms fire and shell fragments but not withstanding a direct artillery hit.

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b. Medium Fortifications - These fortifications, constructed as machine gun installations, consisted of a series of individual reinforced concrete bunkers (pillboxes) of several shapes and sizes. While the technical specifications for these installations were standardized, the shape and size depended on the number of weapons planned for employment in each individual bunkers. The bunkers were designed with either one or two apertures, thus providing for the employment of one or two machine guns, respectively. The fortifications were situated so as to establish a main line of resistance with interlocking bands of fire, barbed wire entanglements, and antitank obstacles of ditches. This placement also permitted mutual protection. They were located from 100 to 600 meters apart depending on the configuration of the ground.

Characteristics of the bunkers were as follows:

(1) One aperture - length: 4 to 4.5 meters; width: 4 to 4.5 meters; height: 2.5 to 3 meters.

(2) Two apertures - length: 7 to 8 meters; width 4 to 4.5 meters; height: 2.5 to 3 meters. Generally, the apertures were so placed as to permit employment of the weapons for flanking or oblique fire. Only where configuration of the ground prevented flanking fire were weapons employed for frontal fire. The apertures were located from 10 to 40 centimeters above the ground. Thickness of the walls and roofs of these bunkers varied with the frontal walls being 80 to 120 centimeters thick, and the side walls and roofs being 60 to 80 centimeters thick. Observation and fire control was accomplished through periscopes built into the roofs of the bunkers. The periscopes were retractable when not in use. Each bunker was equipped with manually operated ventilators. The ventilators contained gas filters for purifying the air inducted into the bunkers.

There were 5,000 rounds of ammunition over and above the normal fire unit for each machine gun stored in these bunkers. In addition, each installation had a store of hand grenades and a three-day supply of food and water.

Normally, there were seven men assigned to each bunker having two machine guns: NCOIC, two gunners, two assistant gunners, observer (and ventilator operator) and an orderly. The crew of a bunker with one gun totaled four men.

A total of 9,982 of these medium fortifications had been constructed by the last of September 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

Geographically these were divided as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (1) Bohemia - Northern Border | 1,852 |
| Northwestern, Western
and Southern Borders | 3,993 |
| (2) Moravia - Northern Border | 1,195 |
| Southern Border | 1,000 (10 per cent
light) |
| (3) Slovakia - Southern Border | 1,942 |

c. Heavy Fortifications

The heavy permanent fortifications were generally built along the Czechoslovak - German border. They consisted of individual reinforced concrete emplacements (works) and of fortresses (works-groups).

(1) The individual emplacements were constructed partially underground and were either one or two stories deep. These installations were 200 to 1,500 meters apart and were so emplaced as to furnish MLR fire and at the same time to provide mutual support. Their MLR fires were reinforced by barbed wire entanglements and tank obstacles and ditches where appropriate.

Armament in these works depended on their mission and location. Generally their armament included light and heavy machine guns, 47mm AT guns, and frequently included 50mm and 90mm mortars. In at least some instances, twin machine guns in the installations were mounted in disappearing armored turrets.

These individual works were constructed with the side and rear walls ranging from 1 to 1.5 meters in thickness and the front walls and roofs from 1.6 to 2.5 meters in thickness. In addition, the front and at least part of each side was protected against heavy artillery fire by a stone and earth embankment. Apertures for the various weapons were located in the sides of the works in such a manner as to permit a horizontal traverse of 45 degrees.

Each installation was equipped with radio facilities, electric generator, ventilator with gas filter, water well, kitchen and billeting facilities, and ammunition and QM storage areas. These installations were inter-connected by an underground telephone cable.

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The personnel complement in each of these works varied from 30 to 50 men, commanded by an officer.

(2) The fortresses, or works-groups, consisted of the following:

(a) Infantry installations, the greater part of which were underground. These installations were equipped with 47mm AT guns, light and heavy machine guns mounted in armored turrets, and 90mm mortars.

(b) Artillery casemats containing three 100mm howitzers and mounting light and heavy machine guns for close-in defense.

(c) Artillery casemats consisting of revolving and retractable artillery turrets. Each casemat contained two 100mm howitzers.

(d) Entrance facilities containing light and heavy machine guns mounted in armored turrets.

These works-groups, designed for independent defensive action, were constructed with the front walls and ceilings having a thickness of 3 to 4 meters, the side walls 2 to 3.5 meters, and the rear walls 1.5 to 2 meters. The fortresses, built 40 to 80 meters in depth, were inter-connected by a series of underground passageways containing a narrow gauge railroad. Each fortress had a CP and OP, was equipped with its own radio facilities, telephone exchange, electric generators, water well, ventilation facilities, and contained dispensary, kitchen, billeting, and ammunition and QM supply and storage areas. Each fortress was protected by barbed wire entanglements and tank obstacles and/or ditches.

The normal personnel complement assigned to each of these fortress-type installations consisted of one or more infantry battalions, one or more artillery batteries, and engineer and signal units organic to border regiments.

At the time of the Czechoslovak Army mobilization in September 1938, nine of these fortresses had been started. These nine fortresses were identified and located as follows:

(a) Fortress Hrabyne (also called Smolkov or Haj), northeast of Hrabyne.

CONFIDENTIAL

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- (b) Fortress U Sibenice on the U Sibenice Hill.
- (c) Fortress Berghohe, about one kilometer north, northeast of Kraliky.
- (d) Fortress Baudenkoppe, about four kilometers west, southwest of Kraliky.
- (e) Fortress Adam, in the area of Adam Hill, south of Ceske Petrovice.
- (f) Fortress Panske Pole (also called Hanicka), about one and one half kilometers east of Panske Pole.
- (g) Fortress Dobroslov, about two and one half kilometers east, southeast of Nachod.
- (h) Fortress Skutina, about two and one half kilometers east of Novy Hradek.
- (i) Fortress Babi (also called Trautenbach), about five kilometers north of Trutnov.

By the end of September 1938, a total of 267 heavy fortifications, including the nine fortresses, were under construction or had been completed. These were located geographically:

- (a) Northern front..... 250
- (b) Southern front 6
- (c) Southern Slovakia 11

Current Status

When the Germans took over the Sudeten area following the Munich Conference they partially dismantled some of the fortifications and removed the barbed wire entanglements and tank obstacles. The concrete structures, however, were not disturbed at that time. In the Spring of 1939, following occupation of all of Czechoslovakia, the Germans destroyed some of the medium fortifications.

Following the end of World War II, the Czechoslovak Government repaired all medium permanent fortifications which had not been

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destroyed. The heavy fortifications, meanwhile, had remained intact.

Future utilization of these permanent fortifications would be contingent on the weapons and equipment available. Since the medium fortifications require only standard machine guns they could be re-occupied with little effort but would require the emplacement of wire and tank obstacles. The heavy fortifications, on the other hand, present another problem. Before they could be utilized effectively construction would have to be completed and the necessary equipment installed. This would probably require an extensive period of time and considerable logistic effort.

It has recently been reported that these fortifications are being rehabilitated; however, not only does information from reliable sources tend to refute this, but because of the concepts of modern warfare they could serve little useful purpose. If such work is underway in some areas it is probably for the purpose of furnishing shelter for local inhabitants, and/or for use by military headquarters, etc., in time of war.

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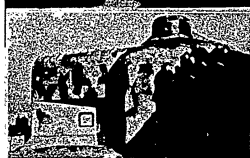


Figure No. 164

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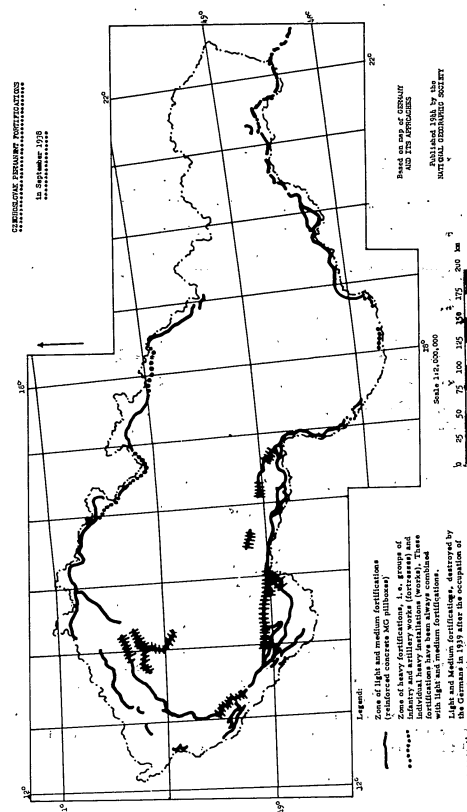


Figure No. 165

CONFIDENTIAL

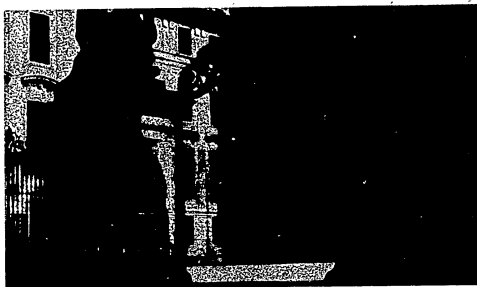
CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XX - THE INTERIOR GUARD VS
(VNITRNI STRAZ)**

Figure No. 166

**VS SENTRY AT ENTRANCE TO HRANCANY CASTLE
(PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE)**

Because VS personnel are the most reliable individuals in the Czech Armed Forces VS deserters are non-existent. For this reason in particular very little information is available concerning its organization and operations.

The VS is one of the two militarized security forces -- the other being the PS (Border Guard). Both are subordinate to the Main Administration of Border and Interior Guards which is a branch of the Ministry of Interior. Although these organizations are subordinate to the Ministry of Interior (rather than the Ministry of Defense) they are considered as branches of the armed forces and their members receive credit for military service as do Army personnel.

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The missions of these two organizations dictate the necessity for induction of the most reliable personnel. Service on the border and its attendant temptation to defect to the West supplies the reason for the PS. Guarding against, and control of one's own people supplies the reason for the VS.

Both PS and VS personnel are required to serve a period of 27 months as opposed to the 24 required in most of the rest of the Armed Forces. This is because the guard duties of both the PS and VS must be accomplished by personnel due for discharge while recruits receive basic training. This is accomplished during the period of 1 November to 31 January annually, and thus an "overlap" in service is effected during this time.

The mission of the VS is believed to be twofold, i.e., guarding critical installations normally, and support of the STB, SNB, and LM in the event of dissidence on the part of the populace. The VS is not believed to be the regime's main repressive force, but rather a militarily organized, trained, and equipped force which would be employed in a repressive role only when the aforementioned organizations needed military support. The Army could not necessarily be relied on for such a task and thus the VS would be employed. For further information concerning the STB, SNB and LM see Quasi-Military.

The everyday tasks of the VS appear to be the guarding of critical installations, with the exception of factories. The latter is the mission of the LM. VS guards are observed posted before the President's quarters, around uranium mine prison camps, on bridges along the Vah Valley - Liptov Basin rail line, and in strategically located "bases of operation." The latter refers to the garrisons which house battalions or companies which would be employed in an emergency in a repressive role. Units occupying such installations are probably rotated periodically with those performing guard duty at isolated and/or undesirable posts.

Several years ago a few Army "Guard Battalions" were reported to exist (See Part I). The existence of these units has not been confirmed for a period of several years. It is believed that these units were a temporary measure immediately following the coup and their duties have been assumed by the VS.

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Independent mechanized VS units have been reported (See Part I) and probably are "special" reserve units. VS troops have been observed training with medium tanks and light artillery. Considering their reserve repressive role this appears logical, and they are probably given priority over the Army as regards acquisition of the latest weapons.

VS brigades are believed to be organized as depicted in Part I. The unidentified brigade in SPISSKA NOVA VES is believed to have been established subsequent to the Hungarian revolt with a mission of protecting the Vah Valley - Liptov Basin rail line (on which Slovak Hungarian sympathizers reportedly attempted sabotage). This line of course would be the most important land line of communication between USSR and GSEFG if Poznan were to recur and rail lines through Poland were cut.

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Figure No. 167

CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XXI - POLITICAL AND ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS**

Both political and athletic organizations are covered in this chapter because although the former may have political aims only, the latter is permeated with political indoctrination programs, and personnel who are not amenable to this do not become or do not long remain members.

UDA (USTREDNI DUM ARMADY) ARMY ATHLETIC CENTER

Established in 1953, this organization reportedly was patterned after the Russian "Central House of the Red Army". It evolved from a reorganization of the ATK (Armadni Telovychozny Klub) Army club for Physical Education.

The UDA is, in effect, a special military organization for members of the armed forces (to include civilian employees) who have outstanding athletic ability or other particular capabilities in the field of physical education. Members are generally exempted from normal military service, and represent the Czech Army both in and outside the country. The best athletes from all armed forces are proselyted for this organization with inducements of extra pay, commissions as officers, and relatively luxurious quarters. Conscripts are persuaded to reenlist by these same tempting offers. Those who refuse to reenlist are often "hired" as army "civilian employees".

Applicants must pass appropriate athletic tests and are investigated for "political reliability" before acceptance. Conscripts are transferred to the UDA upon completion of basic training.

Individual UDA organizations are divided into sections according to athletic events. Officers and "civilian employees" with the appropriate coaching ability control these sections. The majority of each day is spent in training, and the remainder is devoted to political classes and study periods.

Depending on the ability, prestige, political reliability, etc., of the individual, the "off season" is spent giving lectures and/or demonstrations to line units to promote the physical education. Less fortunate individuals return to parent units for maneuvers etc.

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Figure No. 168

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The Security Forces, Air Forces and Armored Forces also have their own sports organization known as:

TANKISTA (TANKER) Athletic Center of the Armored Forces.

KRIDLA VLASTI (Wings of the Fatherland) Athletic Center of the Air Force.

RUDA HVEZDA (Red Star) Athletic Center of the Security Forces.

These organizations are of lesser importance than the UDA and have the "second rate" athletes assigned to them.

KSC (KOMUNISTEIKE STRANY CESKOSLOVENSKA-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY)

Each Army unit, to include companies, has its own Communist Party cell. Unit political officers and "agitators" recruit members. Each KSC branch, a cell, has its own council of three members. The larger the cell the larger the size of the council, and only the larger councils have treasurers. The lower level councils usually meet weekly and the higher meet monthly. Membership is voluntary, but individuals whose political reliability, overall efficiency, and knowledge of military subjects are judged as outstanding are pressured by their unit political officers to become candidates for Party membership. Individuals who came from working class families are candidates for one year, while individuals from former private business and landowner families must spend two years as candidates. During this period, certain books on Communism must be read, and other activities participated in, by which they prove themselves worthy of Party membership.

Each division and separate brigade is believed to hold an annual conference lasting two days. Several high ranking officers and civilian Communist Party officials are present as honorary guests. From every unit subordinate to the division or brigade, elected delegates are sent to participate. In general, the morale and efficiency of units are the main topics of discussion, and the conferences pass resolutions for the improvement of both.

CSM (CESKOSLOVENSKEHO SVAZU MLADEZE-CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH ORGANIZATION)

This, in effect, is the Communist Party organization of the

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nation's youth. From it, a member "graduates" to party candidacy in the KSC. It too maintains cells in military units. Councils are also elected and annual conferences are held.

The following is the oath taken by members of CSM:

I SWEAR

that the highest interest which I wish to follow throughout my life is the interest of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia. I wish to work tirelessly for its expansion, defense, and its socialist future, as well as to learn to be forever loyal to the Republic and its president Antonin Novotny.

I will always love the Soviet Union, defender of freedom, progress and peace, and will stand firmly in the ranks of the working peoples of the world in their struggle against the repression of nations and imperialism.

I swear on my honor, that as a loyal son of the working people, I will do all in my power to be worthy of membership in the Czechoslovak Union of Youth.

SCSP (SVAZ CESKOSLOVENSKEHO-SOVIETSKÉHO PRATELSTVY-CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CLUB)

Little is known about this organization except its existence. It probably works through SVAZARM or the KSC.

CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XXII - QUASI AND PARA-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS****STB (STATNI TAJNA BEZPECNOST) STATE SECRET POLICE**

This organization is believed to be the highest in the hierarchy of repressive forces, and although it has not been confirmed, it has been reported that other forces covered in this chapter operate under its supervision. The STB is the counterpart of the Soviet KGB. Its members are known to have a uniform, but wear civilian clothes at almost all times. The primary mission of this feared organization is that of uncovering conspiratory activities of the populace. Dossiers are compiled and maintained on all suspected persons, and it is this organization which authors the compromising material used in propaganda trials. In addition, the STB is believed to have a mission of collection of positive intelligence in western countries. For purposes of its political security mission, the STB is organized in conformity with governmental structure, i.e. region(KRAJ) and district (OKRES). Personnel are carefully selected, given special training and then covertly placed in jobs in industrial plants, etc., to submit reports on superiors as well as subordinates.

SNB (STATNI NARODNI BEZPECNOST) STATE SECURITY POLICE

This organization has recently been reported as the VB (VEREJNA BEZPECNOST) Public Security although it has been known for years as SNB. It is primarily engaged in civil criminal (as opposed to political) detection and apprehension. Basically it is a public service type organization with city and highway police functions, protection of leading personalities and public buildings, and in guarding State Borders in some areas opposite other Satellite countries. Initially, immediately after the communist coup, it had the responsibility for all border and internal security with a strength of approximately 150,000. With the constitution of the present Border Guard (PS) and Interior Guard (VS), it was relieved of many of the complementary missions, and is now believed to have a strength of 60-65,000. As is the case with the STB, it too is organized in conformity with governmental structure, and every village has its SNB office. Personnel are uniformed and armed generally with pistols and/or submachine guns. In time of war, it is believed that this force would be mobilized as a military police force for internal security and military control purposes.

LM (LIDOVA MILICE) PEOPLES MILITIA**CONFIDENTIAL****CONFIDENTIAL**

This force is composed of approximately 100,000 selected factory workers whose loyalty to the regime is unquestionable. Its members were those who were armed to support the coup d'etat in 1948. During the monetary reforms more of its members are seen guarding critical points than Army, VS, or SNB personnel. Members are armed, uniformed, and receive military training evenings and weekends, and have been reported conducting maneuvers in the fall. Their weapons are stored in factories, or in other convenient secret places. Their alert plans are such that they can mobilize with maximum efficiency. The communist definition of this force is "LM of the organized effort for the protection, betterment, and furthering of the common socialist cause of labor." Although its wartime mission is unknown, this organization, because of its very nature, must be regarded as a force of considerable military value.

ZS (ZAVODNI STRAZ) INDUSTRIAL GUARD

No recent information concerning this force is available, and whether or not it still exists is unknown. Its missions may now be accomplished by the VS. In the event it still does exist, however, this section would be incomplete without it. Members of this organization are (or were) engaged in guarding factories and public buildings (this is not the primary mission of the LM). Personnel are young, uniformed, armed and probably "graduate" to the LM.

SVAZARM (SVAZ PRO SPOLUPRACI S ARMADOV-UNION FOR COOPERATION WITH THE ARMY)

SVAZARM was introduced in Czechoslovakia in late 1951. Its primary purpose is to train youth in skills useful in the army and in civil defense. Its organization was concurrent with the dissolution of the many "sport" clubs which existed in Czechoslovakia at that time. The property and training facilities of these clubs (i.e. Auto Club, Aero Club, Radio Amateur Club, etc.) were taken over by SVAZARM. Instructors are volunteers and many are Reserve Officers. The Czech Army and Air Force cooperate closely with local SVAZARM Clubs in furnishing equipment, facilities and instructors. No special uniform is issued to SVAZARM members except those participating in purely military activities; these are issued an army uniform. Members wear the cloth insignia of SVAZARM on the left breast pocket of their civilian clothes.

CONFIDENTIAL

308

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Membership in SVAZARM is not compulsory, but many inducements are offered and participation by youths of draft age in the pre-military course is particularly encouraged. In selecting draftees for attendance at NCO Schools, the army attaches particular importance to SVAZARM membership. Membership is open to youths of both sexes beginning at the age of 14. Courses offered include:

- a. Army General (Pre-military Service)
- b. Radio
- c. Photography
- d. Parachutist
- e. Glider
- f. Dog Training
- g. Engineering
- h. Topography
- i. Auto

The SVAZARM organization is headed by the central Secretariat in Prague. Lt General CENEK HRUSKA, a member of the staff of the Ministry of Defense, is believed to be in charge. The organization is divided into 19 regions which are further subdivided into districts.

**VBZ (VEREJNA BEZPECNOST Na ZELEZNICI) RAILROAD
SECURITY POLICE**

This organization is believed to be a branch of the SNB or VB, as the case may be. As the name implies, this organization is responsible for the security of the railroads and is believed to work in close coordination with the VS which has responsibility for guarding critical rail points.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****CHAPTER XXIII - THE SOVIET MILITARY MISSION**

This group is believed to be controlled by the Soviet Military Attache (a Major General) in Prague. Shortly after the "coup" of 1948 it entered the country to supervise the reorganization of the Czech Army. Advisors were assigned to all schools and to units (down to and including regiments) in both the Army and security forces. Their presence, however, has been anything but obvious. Western observers report that they have never met a Russian officer in Czechoslovakia with the exception of the attache. It is a well confirmed fact that they ordinarily wear Czech uniforms on duty, and their personal transportation is always a Czech made vehicle. Off duty they are rarely observed in public, and will wear civilian clothing on the rare occasions that they are. They are given excellent housing and other privileges which their Czech counterparts do not necessarily enjoy.

In theory, the Russian is purely an advisor to the Czech Commander. This is not true in the practical sense, however, because any malfeasance on the part of a Czech officer is reported by the advisor through Advisory Group channels, etc., and the officer is subsequently censured by his own superior. Needless to say, this practice, plus the unusual privileges of the advisor, render his presence anything but welcome in the eyes of the Czech officer. In many cases, the Czech officer secretly considers himself superior to the advisor and very strongly resents his presence for that reason alone.

The strength of this group has always been a puzzle. Lacking concrete information competent department of Army analysts attempted to arrive at a logical figure based on how many advisors would logically be assigned to each level of command etc. They concluded a strength of 500 was possible, and this figure was generally accepted by the intelligence community. In 1956 information was received from a very knowledgeable source concerning Soviet military newspaper distribution in Czechoslovakia, and it was apparent that the total strength might be as high as 2000. A total of 1500 may have existed in the Army and security forces and 500 in the Air Force. In 1957 many reports were received stating that advisors were removed from all Czech line units and schools. Some of these reports came from sources who were in a position to know, and one stated that as of the end of 1957 the number of advisors in the country totaled 60. This reduction in strength would appear to be a logical development when considering the facts that their presence has been a source of irritation and that

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in a period of six or seven years the "indoctrination" of the Czech officer corps probably has reached the point of diminishing returns.

This group is believed to have (or have had) a dual function as a research organization using the Czech Army as a "guinea pig". Prior to 1957, several differences existed in Soviet and Czech TOE's. Either these differences were not accepted as fact because they were "contrary to Soviet organizational patterns" or were written off as "due to differences in Czech manufactured equipment and/or a lagging in the program of Sovietization of the Czech Army". With the reorganization of Soviet units in Eastern Germany in 1957, the fallacy of such conclusions appeared obvious. The army HTSP regiment in GSFG disappeared and had never existed in the Czech Army. Truck mounted rocket launchers and 152mm howitzers became organic to rifle divisions -- this had been the case in the Czech Army since 1954. These are only a few examples. When considering the Czech industrial, and particularly armament manufacturing capability, the choice of the Czech Army of the "guinea pig" role appears most logical.

In summary, it is believed that the strength of this group has been reduced, and advisors are now assigned only to the Ministry of National Defense, and military district headquarters. Regardless of the level of assignment, the Soviets still have complete control of the Czech Armed Forces, and in the event of war, Soviet advisors will again be assigned to line units -- at least down to regimental level.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER XXIV - MILITARY MAPS

All Czech military maps are believed to be produced by the Military Cartographic Institute in Prague and are of the following known scales:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. 1:1,000,000 | d. 1:100,000 |
| b. 1:500,000 | e. 1:50,000 |
| c. 1:200,000 | f. 1:25,000 |

All military maps are believed to be based on the Soviet "PLUKOV" meridian.

Colors used are red (roads) green (vegetation) brown (contour lines) blue (water) black (man made objects), and violet (grid lines).

Coordinates are read up and then right -- opposite the US system. North-South grid lines are referred to as "Y" lines, and East-West lines as "X" lines.

Known signs and symbols are depicted on the following pages.

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CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

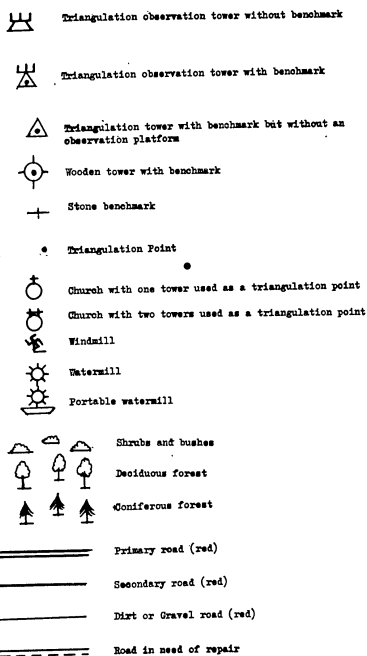
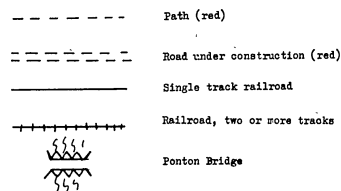


Figure No. 169

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Military Signs and Symbols

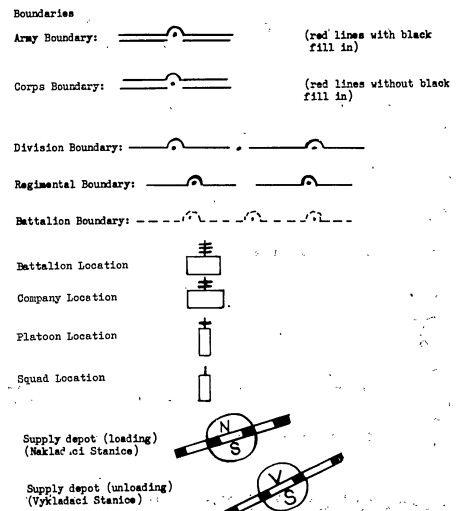


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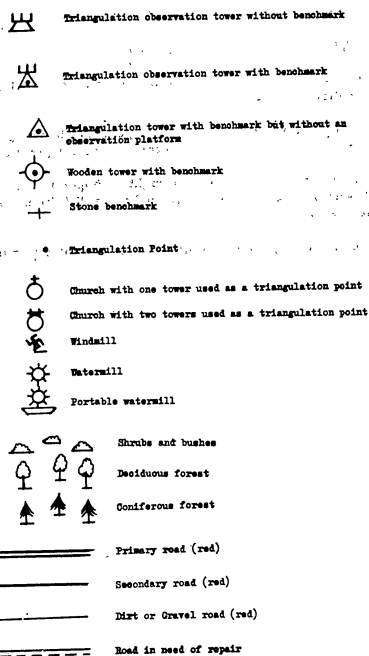
CONFIDENTIAL**CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS**

Figure No. 169

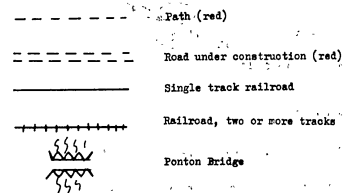
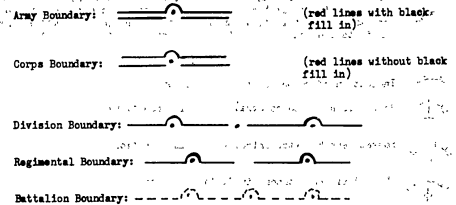
CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL****Military Signs and Symbols****Boundaries****Battalion Location****Company Location****Platoon Location****Squad Location****Supply depot (loading)
(Nakladni Stanice)****Supply depot (unloading)
(Vykladni Stanice)**

Figure No. 170

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CONFIDENTIALSupply depot (loading and unloading)
(Vykładaci A Nakładaci Stanice)

Anti-personnel mine field



Anti-tank mine field



Mine field of mixed anti-tank and personnel mines



Barb wire barricades (Number of cross marks indicates number of rows.)



Trenches



Connecting trenches



Observation and command post of a company. The number of cross marks in upper line indicates command level. (squad, none; platoon, one; company, two; battalion, three.) Attached angular line and square indicate a dugout or security trench has been built up there.



Indication of weapon in firing position



Rocket launcher (pancerovka) (in firing position)



Rocket launcher (taramice) (in firing position)



57 mm Anti-tank cannon (in firing position)



Company of 82 mm mortars in firing position



Two 12.7 mm Anti-aircraft guns in firing position



Battalion first aid station



Reserve battalion command post (may be an additional location or an extension or echelon of the main one)



Battalion ammunition issue dump (municijny vydejny prapor)



First or front trench and defense zone (rajon) of an infantry unit. May be indication for any size unit.

Figure No. 171

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First or front trench and minimum defense zone (operny bod) of a unit with indication of possible anti-tank defense positions along flanks and rear. (If unit cannot hold this minimum zone it then must retreat.)



Dugout or cover (kryt) built adjoining trench



False location of mortar company emplacement, 82 mm



Heavy machine gun in firing position



Observation and command post of a unit. In this case the number of cross marks on the line indicate level of command. (Squad, none; platoon, one; company, two; battalion, three.)



Dugout or cover (kryt) built adjoining a trench or command post, etc.



82 mm Mortar Company in firing positions



120 mm Mortar Company in firing positions



Two 12.7 Anti-aircraft guns in firing position (Circled number indicates number of guns)



Battalion first aid station



Reserve battalion command post location



Battalion ammunition issue dump (municijny vydejny prapor)



False or deception location of 82 mm Mortar emplacement (dotted circle used for 120 mm also)



First or front trench and defense zone (rajon) of an infantry unit. (May show two or three trenches for company or battalion, respectively.)



Minimum defense zone of a unit with first or front trench, (Oporny bod) with possible anti-tank locations shown on flanks and rear.



Self-propelled cannon, 122 mm

Figure No. 172

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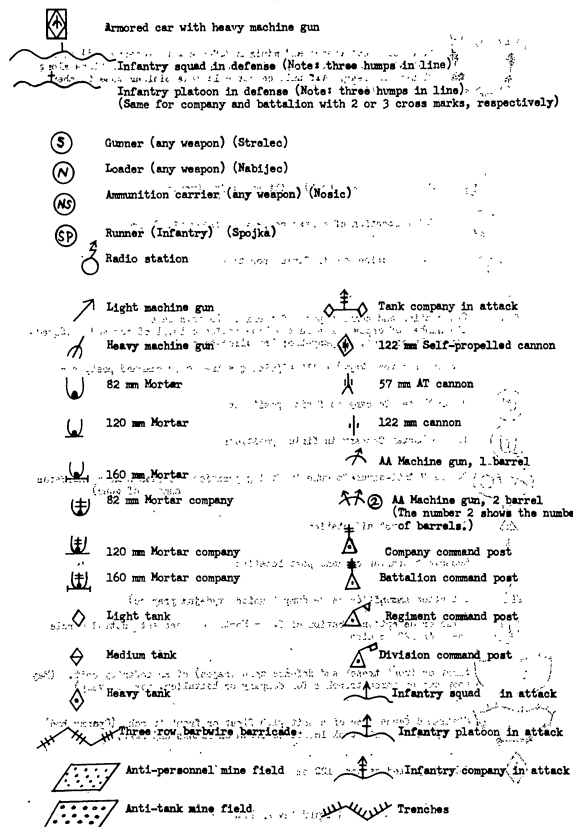


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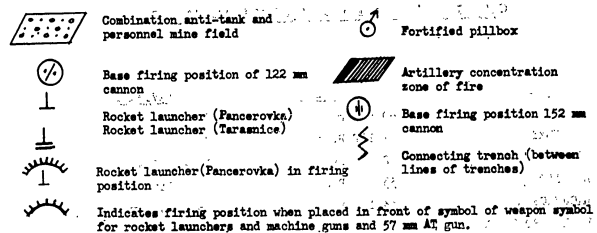


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CHAPTER XXV - LIST OF HISTORICAL NAMES

NAME	REGIMENT	DIVISION
ARGO	60 R Regt	6 R Div
ARGONSKY	22 Inf Regt	7 R Div
ARGONSKY	22 Inf Regt	14 Abn Div
DON ALTO	33 Inf Regt	12 R Div
BACHMACSKE	43 Inf Regt	13 Meoz Div
DR EDWARD BENES	2 Arty Regt	11 R Div
BILLOCCERVENSKY	74 R Regt	12 R Div
CESEKE BRUZINY	42 Inf Bn	14 Meoz Div
DUBELSKY	20 R Regt	10 R Div
FALIGNO	35 Inf Regt	11 R Div
TYRSE A FUGNARA	28 Inf Regt	5 Meoz Div
GARDISKY	7 R Regt	9 R Div
GEN GDLIANA	32 Inf Regt	10 R Div
KLEMENT GOTTFWALD	10 Gun Arty Regt	2 R Div
PAULA ORSOKA	6 Arty Regt	6 R Div
HRSDOSLAVA	23/10 R Regt	2 R Div
JAN HUS	1 R Regt	1 Div
JURAJ JANOSIK	26 R Regt	2 R Div
ALCISE JAROSKA	30 Inf Regt	8 Meoz Div
JESSELSKY	258 AT Bn	13 Meoz Div
KIJEVSKY	36 Inf Regt	14 Meoz Div
JANA SLADHENO KOZIMY	10 Inf Regt	6 R Div
LOIRSKY	18 Inf Regt	11 R Div
T. G. MASARYK	5 Inf Regt	5 Meoz Div
T. G. MASARYKA	9 Arty Regt	9 R Div
HRDNINIC SSSR KAPITANA	14 Inf Regt	10 R Div
HALEPKY		

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NAME	REGIMENT	DIVISION
ROTY NAZDAR	46 Inf Regt	12 R Div
DOMACHIO ODBOSE	48 R Regt	1 R Div
OSTROZANSKY	18 Inf Regt	11 R Div
FRANTISKA PALACHENA	11 Inf Regt	11 R Div
JIRI-Z-PODEBRAD	2 R Regt	12 R Div
IVANA SEKANINY	21 Inf Regt	8 Meoz Div
SOKOLOVSKY	38 Inf Regt	5 Meoz Div
GEN M.R. STEFANSKA	12 Inf Regt	9 R Div
JAN SVERMA	25/11 R Regt	2 R Div
PESI PLUK SPANELS KYICH	35 Inf Regt	11 R Div
BOJNOVMIKU ZA SVOBODA	7 Regt	9 R Div
TATRANSKY	53 Arty Regt	13 Meoz Div
TATRENSKY	21 Inf Regt	8 Meoz Div
TRONSKY	4 Meoz Regt	14 Meoz Div
PROKOP VELKEHO	77 Inf Regt	12 R Div
NARODENHO HRIDENA	39 Inf Regt	9 R Div
KPT VENDERLINA	53 R Regt	1 R Div
VYZVIONY	21 Inf Regt	8 Meoz Div
ZHOROVSKY	1 Arty Regt	5 Meoz Div
JAN ZIZKA	3 Mtz Inf Regt	13 Meoz Div
JAN ZIZKY TROCHANAVA		
JANA ZIZKY TROCNova		

DIVISION NAMES

KIJEVSKA DIVISE	5 Meoz Div
SLOVENSKEHO NARODNIHO	2 Div
POVSTANI	

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CHAPTER XXVI - CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN BRIEF

The study of Czechoslovakia is of importance for several reasons: (1) strategically, due to its geographic location in the heart of Central Europe, it is an outpost of Communist aggression directed against the West; (2) economically, it is the most productive among the Satellite countries; (3) ideologically, it is the first democratic (in the Western sense) and industrial country to fall victim to Communist aggression; and (4) culturally, it is a Western oriented country having little in common with the East.

Territory: The territory of the First Republic (1918-1938) was 54,244 square miles. The length from west to east was 600 miles, and the width 45 to 174 miles. With the cession of Carpatho Ruthenia to the Ukrainian SSR in 1945, the territory of Czechoslovakia was reduced and the CSR for the first time had a common border with the USSR. Under the peace treaty with Hungary of 10 February 1947, three villages on the right bank of the Danube facing Bratislava were ceded to Slovakia. Since 1947, the territory of CSR has been 49,871 square miles.

Population: The population of pre-war CSR was slightly over 15,000,000 with large minority groups. For example, there were almost 3.5 million Germans, 750,000 Magyars and 600,000 Ruthenians. With the expulsion of the Germans, the cession of Carpatho Ruthenia** and population exchange with Hungary after World War II, only a small number of minorities remained: 430,000 Germans, 240,000 Magyars, and 180,000 Ruthenians. Today, there are about 13 million inhabitants of CSR of whom 92% are Czechs and Slovaks. Over 75% of the people belong to the Roman Catholic faith, with the strongest element in Slovakia.

Before World War II, Bohemia had 337 inhabitants per square mile, the highest in Czechoslovakia; in post-war CSR, Moravia and Silesia, with 300 people per square mile, have the highest.

* Hereafter written as CSR (Republika Ceskoslovenska--The Republic of Czechoslovakia).

** Known also as Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, Carpatho-Ukraine, and Sub-Carpathian Russia.

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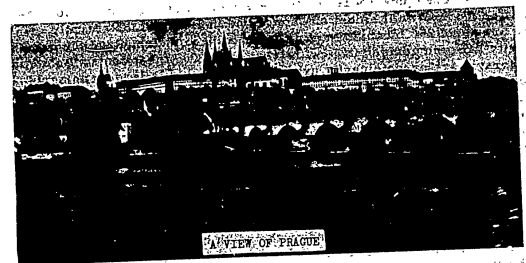


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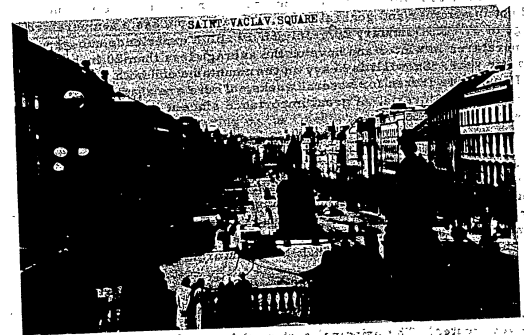


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This development was due to the expulsion of the German population after World War II, most of whom lived in Bohemia. Presently, there are about 250 inhabitants per square mile in the country, the great majority living in communities with less than 5,000 inhabitants. Bohemia and Moravia are predominantly urban while Slovakia is largely an agricultural area with over 40% living on the land. More people in CSR live by crafts and industry than by agriculture. Most of those in industry are employed in iron works and mining; next in importance are the textile, chemical, building and food industries. In 1954, Prague stated that women constituted 35% of the labor pool in the country.

Climate and Topography: Czechoslovakia is a mountainous country. Bohemia is surrounded by the Giant Mountains in the north, Ore Mountains in the northwest, and Bohemian Forest in the southwest. Moravia is separated from Poland on the north by the Giesenke Mountains. The westernmost Carpathian Mountains cut off Slovakia from Moravia, and the Beskides and High Tatras from Poland.

The climate in the lowlands of CSR is continental; the uplands are affected by the westerly winds from the Atlantic. Therefore, the basins have low precipitation and high range of temperatures. The western mountain slopes are mild and rainy, the basins cold in winter and hot in summer and generally dry. Thus Prague has a temperature range of 37° F. (January 29°, July 66° F). Both experience sub-zero temperatures in winter and have on the average less than 20 inches of rain per year. Snowfall is heavy on the mountains and both the Elbe and the Danube are frozen for several weeks. There are sharp climatic differences in Slovakia, of great importance since it is largely an agricultural region.

Transportation and Communications: Czechoslovakia is landlocked and has only limited river connection through the Danube (Duna), Elbe (Labe), and Oder (Odra) Rivers. Bratislava on the Danube is the most important port of the country. Komarno, farther East, is being currently developed. Others are Prague and Melnik on the Elbe for shipments to the North Sea. The Oder River will become more important when the Oder-Danube Canal through Moravia is completed.

The main railroad routes up to recently have been north-south, an inheritance from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Since 1918, especially since World War II, the concentration has been to establish east-west routes. The principal east-west line is from Prague, through Ostrava, Zilina, Kosice to the transshipment point of Chop-Cherna on the Slovak-Ukrainian border.

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Geographic Regions: Czechoslovakia is composed of Bohemia on the West, Moravia-Silesia in the center, and Slovakia in the East. Prague (population 935,000) is the capital of Bohemia and Czechoslovakia; Brno (280,000) the capital of Moravia; and Bratislava (180,000) the capital of Slovakia.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Origins of the Czech and Slovak Nation: The Slavs of what is known today as Czechoslovakia emigrated from the basin of the Dnieper around the 6th century A.D. Three centuries later, the Great Moravian Empire was created, consisting of Moravia and Slovakia. It lasted from 830 to 903. During this period, the peoples of this region embraced Christianity. Prince Rastislav requested the Byzantine Emperor for Christian teachers able to instruct in the Slavic tongue. The Emperor sent the brothers Cyril and Methodius, who were Greeks not Slavs. They translated the Bible and devised the Slav alphabet based on the Greek characters. During the life of Methodius, Slavonic liturgy found its way into Bohemia, Poland and Croatia, but all of these people subsequently embraced the Latin Church and in this respect were to be separated from the Orthodox Serbians, Bulgarians and the Russians.

Separation of Czechs and Slovaks: The tenth century saw the invasion of the Danube Valley by the warlike Magyar tribes which originated somewhere in Central Asia. Consequently, the Slavs were forcibly separated. The Slovaks were conquered by the Magyars and driven into the Carpathians where they remained under the domination of Hungary for a thousand years. The separation of the Slovaks from the Czechs had an important bearing on the Czech-Slovak relations during the First Republic (1918-1938). The Slovaks remained isolated from the other Slavs. Religiously, they remained Roman Catholic, touched only partially by the Hussite Reformation which stirred the Czech lands; linguistically, there developed a difference between the Czech and Slovak tongues.

The Czechs: Until the 14th century, the Czechs lived not unlike the peoples of Western Europe, making attempts to create a great Czech state. They were ruled by the Premyslids, known after the first Prince, Premysl, who, as the legend has it, was called from the plough to the throne. The dynasty had an abrupt end with the assassination of Wenceslas III in 1305, whose forefather, Wenceslas I (928-935) is known to the Western world for the Christmas carol "The good King Wenceslas." Towards the end of their reign, a flicker of national consciousness began to appear with the use of Czech in chronicles,

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FIGURE NO. 1177

NATIONAL MONUMENT ON VITKOV MOUNTAIN
 STATUE OF JAN ZIZKA
 ALSO THE BURIAL PLACE OF KLEMENT GOTTFALD

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the language adopted by scholars which subsequently permeated all segments of society.

Relations between the Czechs and Germans were often marred by conflicts. The Premyslids brought German artisans, tradesmen and miners into their lands; the Germans dominated the religious offices. This German element remained and was the basis for friction during subsequent centuries and an excuse for Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia.

The Premyslids were succeeded by the Luxembourg dynasty. Under Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Prague became the center of activities in Europe. The nationalistic and intellectual development of Bohemia was crowned in 1348 with the establishment of the University of Prague, the fourth in Europe.

The Hussites: Jan Hus, follower of Wycliffe, attempted to reform religious life in Bohemia but came into conflict with established theological doctrines. The issue was also nationalistic in which Czech-German differences were aired. In 1414, a Council meeting in Constance to consider reforms invited Hus to appear and present his case. The Synod condemned him to be burned at the stake when Hus refused to renounce his opposition to the authority of the Church. Hus' death in the following year caused great uprising in Bohemia. The Hussites, under Zizka, built fortifications and prepared for the forces of King Sigismund, the Holy Roman Emperor. The wars lasted 15 years, in which religion and conflict against the Germans became confusing issues. The Hussites themselves were divided and fought each other. Through the years, Hus' martyrdom has become a day of celebration in Bohemia. During the First Republic, Masaryk developed a nationalist ideology based on Hus' ideas. The creation of the Czech Church was to Masaryk a logical development.

Decline of Bohemia: From the 16th century onward the decline in the Czech lands becomes progressively noticeable. It began with the election of Ferdinand I, a Habsburg, to the throne. Ferdinand succeeded in creating internal strife, culminating in a rebellion by the Czech Estates in 1618. This began the Thirty Years War which spread throughout Central Europe. It was the worst of all religious wars, eventually embroiling all the Great Powers and became in effect a political struggle. Bohemia, at the Battle of White Mountain on 21 June 1620, was overwhelmingly defeated by the Habsburgs. This was the darkest period of its history. At the end of the war, the population was reduced from 3,000,000 to 800,000. The Germans repopulated

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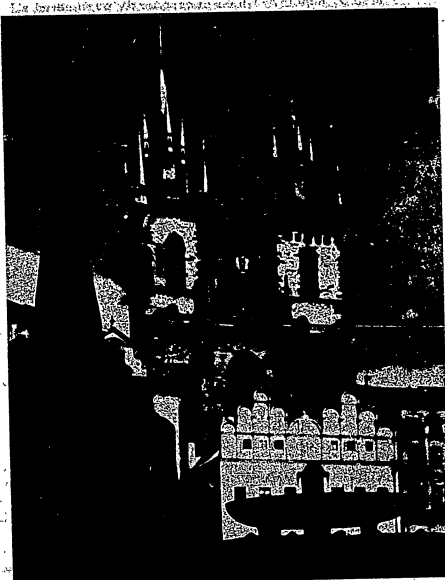


Figure No. 178

JAN HUS MONUMENT
 "THE CHURCH OF THE MOTHER OF GOD BEFORE THE CITADEL"
 (SOMETIMES CALLED THE TYN (CITADEL) CHURCH)
 ARCHBISHOP JAN OF ROKYCANY IS BURIED HERE

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the empty towns and expropriated two-thirds of the property. Property was to change hands several times again in the 20th Century. Many Czech nobles and others went into exile; the Czech language ceased to be the official language; German was to become the dominant language; and Catholicism became the dominant religion. Hereafter many leading Czechs lived in exile. For example, Jan (Comenius) Komensky (1592-1670), the last Bishop of the Bohemian Brotherhood, was in exile for more than 40 years and died in Amsterdam. Among other things, his contribution to the free and universal educational system used today is inestimable. The Habsburgs imposed harsh rule upon Bohemia; it was erased from the map of Europe and a process of Germanization was instituted.

National Revival: The ideas of the French Revolution spread also to the Czech lands and slowly a spirit of nationalism took form. History and language were studied with new vigor by both Czech and Slovak scholars. Under the "Enlightened Despotism" of the Habsburgs, Joseph II and Maria Theresa, freedom in religion and use of Czech in schools was encouraged. The first generation of "Awakeners" was led by Catholic priests. Interestingly enough, this awakening was fostered by Germans too: Herder, Goethe and Schlozer.

Up to 1848, the revival was promoted mostly by scholars of middle class origin. During the second half of the 19th century, the growth of nationalism made itself felt and was the work of the following men: Jöseph Dobrovsky (1753-1829), Joseph Jungmann (1773-1847), Pavel Joseph Safarik (1795-1861) and Frantisek Palacky (1798-1876). Dobrovsky, founder of Slavonic Studies, wrote a Czech grammar. Jungmann compiled a dictionary and translated Western European literature; Safarik, a Slovak, compiled the colossal work on Slavonic Antiquity; and Palacky formulated the first Czech political program in which he tried to establish that the Czechs were the eastern element of Western society. He labored for federation with Austria, and was not moved by Pan-Slavist sentiments made vocal during this period.

Pan-Slavism is a movement for the unification of all Slavs under the leadership of Russia. Had it been successful, a huge federated political unit would have evolved. There are about 250,000,000 Slavs in the world today. The movement originated with the Czechs and Slovaks, but had spokesmen in other Slavic lands. Tsarist Russia took interest only when it was politically beneficial, as, for example, championing Bulgarian and Serbian hopes against the Ottoman Empire. The movement was given impetus mostly by scholars who exchanged ideas. Never formulated along political lines, it was never more than a dream. The most outspoken exponent of Pan-Slavism was a Slovak,

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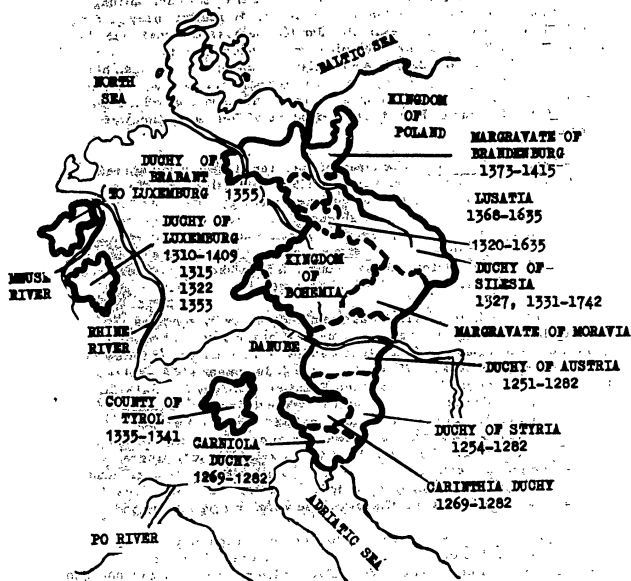


Figure No. 179

VARIOUS LANDS UNDER THE BOHEMIAN CROWN DURING
THE MIDDLE AGES

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Jan Kollar (1793-1852). Pan-Slavism was to be utilized by the Soviet Union during the Second World War. Moscow attempted to show that the war was between the German and the Slav. Congresses were held and speeches of solidarity made. Many were duped; indeed, the war's end witnessed the beginning of Soviet hegemony over the Slavs. The idea has not been discarded but is used effectively today.

After the Revolution of 1848, the revival of nationalism took on concrete meaning in governmental councils. Although the uprising in Bohemia was suppressed, Vienna was forced to grant constitutional liberties. However, conservatism triumphed in Vienna and instead of granting Bohemia rights equal to Austria and Hungary, the Habsburgs created in 1867 a dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary. Despite this development, the Czechs were able to develop a form of local self-government, thus gaining valuable experience for the future. A number of leading statesmen in the government in Vienna were Czechs.

The Slovaks: Prior to their conquest by the Magyars, the Slovaks lived not unlike the Czechs. In the 7th century, under Samo, and again in the 9th century as part of the Great Moravian Empire, they had identical interests and rulers. The Magyar conquest relegated the Slovaks to what is their present day territory where they lived under Magyar strict rule. Nevertheless, the Slovaks maintained their identity in language and religion. In the 19th century, literary Slovak was developed by Slovak patriots. The Slovaks suffered time and again at the hands of the Magyars. They were restricted in their communication with the Czechs and German colonists were invited to settle in Slovakia, but here too, Slovaks showed irreconcilable resistance. In the 19th century, the Magyars planned to destroy Slovak national consciousness systematically; the use of Magyar was enforced in schools, civil service, army, and every branch of public life. This policy had the opposite effect, however. When in 1848-9 the Hungarians revolted against the Habsburgs, the Slovaks did likewise against the Magyars, but the revolution failed. The creation of the Dual Monarchy in 1867 did not prompt even more intense Magyarization aimed at every segment of Slovak political and social life. Education and representation were denied them and many Slovaks emigrated. In the forty years preceding the First World War, almost 800,000 Slovaks emigrated, mostly to the U.S. National consciousness was not eradicated but fostered by such men as Stur, Safarik and Kollar and a Slovak national renaissance developed.

The Independence of Czechs and Slovaks: Attempts at internal reform having failed, many Czechs and Slovaks were aware that no other

UNCLASSIFIED

330

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liberation could come only through the dismemberment of the Monarchy. The First World War gave them that opportunity; and it was the First World War that gave them the chance to achieve their goal.

The men most responsible for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks were three: Thomas G. Masaryk, a Moravian Slovak; Eduard Benes, a Bohemian; and Milan R. Stefanik, a Slovak. Masaryk, an elder philosopher, professor and, prior to the war, a politician, returned to Prague after the war's end and was proclaimed the President. It was he, more than anyone else, who trekked from capital to capital in Europe and America, seeking recognition of Czech and Slovak aspirations. Benes, after the war, headed the Foreign Ministry until he succeeded Masaryk as President in 1935. Stefanik, an astronomer who became a general in the French Army, was killed in a plane crash when returning to take the position as Defense Minister.

The early war years found the three in the West laying ground for a future Czechoslovakia. The first problem was to convince the Western governments that the Austro-Hungarian Empire must be dissolved. In 1917 Masaryk formed the Czechoslovak legions in Russia and soon these were fighting against the Central Powers. After the Revolution in Russia, the Legions fought their way out through Siberia, and by way of the United States returned to Europe. This conflict between the Legions and the Bolsheviks was to serve as a sore spot between the Soviets and the new Republic.

Masaryk and his compatriots ably exploited the value of the Legions and this, more than anything else, made a lasting impression upon the Governments of Western Europe and the United States. The Czechoslovak National Council, formed in Paris, was ultimately recognized by the Allies as the Government of Czechoslovakia. Independence was proclaimed in Washington, D.C., on 18 October 1918, and ten days later the National Council was established in Prague. On 14 November the Revolutionary Assembly met in Prague, deposed the Habsburgs, and proclaimed a Republic, elected Masaryk President, and enacted a provisional constitution.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC

Government and Politics: The Czechoslovakia of 1918 consisted of Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia, Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia. The last two areas formed a part but on certain conditions, and since these conditions were not to be completely fulfilled, there was to be

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much friction between the central government and Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia during the First Republic.

The Constitution of 29 February 1920 was modeled after the French and US constitutions and was generally considered democratic. The Government was centralized despite the divergent national elements in the country. Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia were given only very limited autonomy, and the promised Diets were not established during the life of the First Republic.

Legislative power resided in a two-house parliament elected by popular vote. Deputies were elected for 6 years and the Senators for 8 years. The President of the Republic was elected by both houses, sitting jointly, for a term of 7 years. Two presidential terms were the maximum but an exception was made for Masaryk and he served 17 years, until 1935. The cabinet was appointed by the President and was responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. A permanent committee composed of members from both houses sat in session during the adjournment of the Assembly. The powers of the President were subordinate to those of the Assembly. Rights and liberties were also incorporated in the CSR constitution.

Prior to Munich, the CSR had been hailed as a "real progressive democracy." Voting was by proportional representation with each party making the selection of representatives. Consequently, the party hierarchy held great power and voters voted for the party, not individuals as in the US. The parties published daily papers and controlled segments of the economy, such as building, production and consumer cooperative societies. Proportional representation encouraged splinter parties and there were over 20 parties of some importance. On the one hand representation was given to minority groups; on the other hand, no one or two parties became strong enough to form a government. The Government was always formed by a coalition of parties with the Prime Minister belonging to the strongest party. The other ministries were assigned to parties according to strength. This arrangement resulted in many compromises. During the 20-year period of the First Republic there were eleven cabinets, the last four led by the Agrarians, the largest party after 1925. The Social Democratic Party was the second largest party in the first election but the defection of the left-wing Marxists, beginning in December 1920, to form the Communist Party* relegated the Social Democrats to third place. The C.P. was the second strongest in the elections of 1925 but subsequently dropped to fourth place. It should be noted that unlike the fate of the

* Hereafter written as C. P.

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the Communist parties in other eastern European states, the Czechoslovak C.P. always maintained legal status in the country and possessed representation in Parliament, although never holding a ministerial post. Thus a basis was established for post-World War II party alignment.

Resources: The most important resources in Czechoslovakia are the deposits of pit-coal and lignite around Moravska Ostrava and Most. In abundance also are copper, silver, lead, gold, and iron ore (chiefly in Slovakia). Radium ore and finished radium is found in Jachymov. With the introduction of the atom bomb, Jachymov is today important for its uranium deposits which are destined for Soviet utilization. Salt was found in Carpatho-Ruthenia and Slovakia in quantities almost sufficient for home consumption.

Czechoslovakia was blessed with a well-balanced distribution of agriculture and industry; Bohemia more industrial; Slovakia agricultural. Economically, the CSR lands were very important to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with nearly 75% of the industrial capacity in those areas. For example, it contained nearly 100% of the mining and porcelain industry, 92% of sugar, 92% of glass, 87% of barley output, 75% of cotton, 46% of alcohol production, three-fourths of the coal output, two-thirds of iron production, and two-thirds of the graphite beds. The area's deficiency was in raw materials -- raw cotton and wool, non-ferrous metals, hides, rubber and mineral oils essential to supply the industrial plant. These supplies were obtained largely from the western countries.

Czechoslovak industries produced in abundance and the country had a favorable balance of trade. Machinery and refined sugar came from Prague; Brno exported textiles and the famous Brunn gun; Moravska Ostrava was the Pittsburgh of the CSR; and Bratislava produced dynamite. Plzen contributed not only the world famous Pilsen beer but also heavy machinery, locomotives and railroad equipment from the Skoda Works; from Zlin the Bata shoes reached all parts of the world; there was glass making in northern Bohemia; and musical instruments and laces came from the Ore Mountains.

However, this favorable situation was not without its setbacks. Custom barriers in the various countries were created (especially during the depression) and goods from Czechoslovakia were not able to penetrate those barriers. As a result, the CSR was anxious to conclude international trade agreements for closer cooperation between the countries of central and southeastern Europe.

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Social Policies: One of the first acts of Parliament was the Land Reform Law, distributing the land to 650,000 farmers (by 1937). The large rich German and Hungarian landowners charged the Prague Government with discrimination but it was they who possessed large estates. A system of social insurance covered all wage earners and salaried persons of both sexes. This served as a model for systems introduced by other countries, including France. Industrial structure was highly decentralized and the great majority of the companies were of the small type variety. Nearly all workers belonged to unions and "work committees" of employees were legal entities. Labor courts were established. The work week was limited to 48 hours. One-third of all landowners belonged to agricultural cooperatives; consumer cooperatives served almost 900,000 persons; there were also housing, manufacturing, and other important cooperatives.

Education: This was claimed as one of the great achievements of the CSR Government. Under Hungarian rule the Slovaks and the Carpatho-Ruthenians were purposely denied education. By 1938, illiteracy was almost erased.

The Sokol organization was a successful form of education activity. The Sokol (meaning falcon) is the oldest gymnastic organization in the world. During the Empire the Sokol groups played an important part in the nationalist revival and during the First World War the members defected from the Armies of the Central Powers and formed legions to fight against their former Governments.

The Government established high schools and universities in Slovakia. Special schools were established for minorities so that over 90% of German, Hungarian and Polish children attended strictly German, Hungarian and Polish schools. Adult education was also given foremost consideration and educational groups were established in many communities.

Minorities: More than one-third of the population of the CSR consisted of national minorities, the largest being the German. The German parties at first boycotted the Government, but by 1926 entered the Government and cooperated with it. With the advent of Hitler's rule in Germany, the Sudeten-Deutsche Partei in Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of Konrad Henlein, emerged as the strongest German party and was supported by Hitler. The widespread economic depression hit the German trades especially hard and Henlein thus gained many new adherents. By May 1938, following the Anschluss and in the face of Hitler's threat to invade Czechoslovakia, Henlein's followers received

UNCLASSIFIED

334

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75% of the electoral support. It was quite evident that Henlein was unwilling to come to any reasonable agreement with Prague. The Munich Agreement spelled the end to the problem with German occupation in October 1938; six months later all of Bohemia-Moravia was invaded by the Wehrmacht.

The Magyar minority in Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia was also uncooperative, receiving encouragement from Hungary which never abandoned irredentist desires upon these areas. The Polish minority in Teschen (Tesin, Cieszyn), the southeast corner of Silesia, also proved troublesome. This area was a bone of contention in 1918 and was "settled" by the Conference of Ambassadors by dividing the area, awarding the major portion of the mining area to the CSR. Poland was dissatisfied with the award and campaigned for the Polish minority. During Munich, Warsaw sent an ultimatum to Prague for the annexation of the territory; with the incorporation, however, that Poland gained greater number of Czechs and Slovaks than Poles. Hungarian design upon Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia followed a similar pattern.

Slovak Dissatisfaction: The history of Slovakia is unlike that of Bohemia-Moravia, since Slovakia has for a thousand years been under the domination of Hungary. Its inclusion into Czechoslovakia in 1918 precipitated certain difficulties for the Prague government during the next twenty years. Slovaks participated in the governments and Dr. Milan Hodza, a Slovak and member of the influential Agrarian Party, headed the cabinets between 1935 and 1938.

From the very beginning the Slovaks sought to realize the conditions of autonomy under which they entered the Republic. The champion of the movement was the Slovak Populist (Catholic) Party of Andrej Hlinka, a Roman Catholic priest. A great deal of criticism was leveled against the Czechs for a number of reasons. First, the more devout Slovaks did not like the indifference and even hostility of the Czechs to Catholicism; secondly, the attitude of the many Czech officials, teachers, and functionaries in Slovakia was offensive to the Slovaks. The most important charge made against the Czechs was against the violation of the Pittsburgh Agreement. This was an agreement between the Slovaks and Czechs including Thomas G. Masaryk, concluded in Pittsburgh in June 1918, as to the future role of Slovakia in a state of Czechoslovakia. The agreement stated that Slovakia should have her own administrative system, her diet and her own courts; the Slovak language should be the official language in the schools, in the public offices and public affairs generally. The

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movement gained momentum after the Munich pact and autonomy was granted to Slovakia. After Hitler occupied Bohemia and Moravia and established a Protectorate in March 1939, Slovakia declared its independence.

The International Aspect: Following the first World War there was little friendship between the CSR and Soviet Russia. Czechoslovakia orientation was towards the West politically, economically, religiously, and culturally. The Soviets were following a policy of militant communism and the Czech legions were fighting their way through Siberia. These developments caused suspicion and strained political relations. Also an abortive attempt was made by the left-wing (Communist) of the Socialist Party to overthrow the Government of the CSR in December 1920. This too created deep mistrust of Communist intentions. Efforts for reconciliation were made, however, by the Foreign Ministers of both countries, Benes and Chicherin. Benes favored bringing Soviet Russia into the European family of nations. Masaryk, although a staunch anti-Communist, knew Russia well and also favored the cessation of military activities against the Soviets. These views facilitated closer relationships between the countries. However, political rapprochement was blocked by the neo-pan-Slavist leader, Karel Kramar, the Agrarians, and leading Army officers. This aggregation delayed cordial collaboration between the CSR and Soviet Russia for approximately 15 years.

The next phase of Czech-Soviet relations may be categorically located between the years 1922 and 1934. During this period, Benes labored for the security of the CSR. His policy was to build a system of alliances to maintain the status quo in Europe, especially in Danubian Europe. He was first instrumental in creating the Little Entente. This was aimed at preventing the restoration of the Habsburg Monarchy and maintaining the settlement of the Treaty of Trianon against territorial changes. The Entente was a series of agreements concluded in 1920-21 between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. It was active in the League of Nations and was linked to France through bilateral agreements. It contained significant weaknesses, however. It was directed against weak Hungary and made no provisions for threats from great powers. Benes concluded alliances with other European countries also and tried to bring Soviet Russia into the European community of nations. He firmly believed that peace in Europe could be maintained only if Soviet Russia participated in the mutual undertaking of collective security. Benes' attempt to extend de jure recognition to the Soviet Government was not heeded by the Czech Government until 1934 when, among other circumstances, the danger of German expansion reappeared.

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Trade between the countries was almost negligible. For example, the exports from Prague amounted to only 2% of the total Czech trade with Moscow during the early nineteen twenties. Beginning in 1929, economic relations took on more important proportions but never in any significant volume.

Shortly after Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, he withdrew from the Disarmament Conference and resigned from the League of Nations. All attempts for the so-called "Eastern Locarno," designed to guarantee the frontiers and maintain the status quo in eastern Europe were doomed when Germany and Poland refused to become signatories. Czechoslovakia was thus in a precarious position geographically, being an obstacle to the German *Drang nach dem Osten*. The CSR now looked towards the East with a more favorable attitude. In 1934, she granted de jure recognition to the Soviet Government and the following year the two states concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Alliance patterned after the Franco-Soviet Treaty signed two weeks previously. To Benes, the CSR appeared secure against German aggression. Both Germany, traditional enemies of the Czechs, and Hungary of the Slovaks were now surrounded by a system of alliance that appeared formidable enough to withstand any challenge. The rapprochement with the Soviet Union facilitated closer cooperation not only diplomatically, but also commercially, militarily, socially, and culturally.

Following the Franco-Soviet Treaty of 1935, Hitler achieved significant victories. He denounced the Versailles and Locarno Treaties, remilitarized the Rhineland, inaugurated compulsory military training in Germany, and constructed a military machine unequal anywhere in the world. Meanwhile, the propaganda originating from Berlin denounced the CSR as the spearhead of Bolshevism. After the Anschluss with Austria in the spring of 1938, Hitler turned towards Czechoslovakia. However, when in May of 1938 the Western Powers and Soviet Russia resisted German designs upon the CSR, Hitler suffered his initial diplomatic defeat.

The apparent source of trouble lay with the Czech Sudeten population which Hitler described as "oppressed" by the Prague Government. Although this assertion was untrue, it became an international question and all powers of Europe were to play a significant role in settling the controversy. By September 1938, no settlement was made, but by this time the British and French governments were resigned to maintain peace by a policy of "appeasement." On the initiative of Prime Minister Chamberlain, Hitler's demands were met at the Munich Conference of September 29-30 and the agreement arising therefrom was

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forced upon Prague. Benes' Government accepted. The Sudetenland was to be occupied by Germany during the first ten days of October.

The role of the Soviet Government during this period had a tremendous effect upon the Czech leaders, especially Benes. On numerous occasions Moscow declared its willingness to honor all treaty obligations with the CSR. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov was at this period the champion of collective security in the League of Nations in an effort to deter Hitler's ambitions, ultimately aimed at the Soviet Union itself. Litvinov's proposals were rejected and the Soviet Union was not invited to participate at Munich. Czechoslovakia felt itself "betrayed" by the Western Powers and from this time onward many of the Czech statesmen, including Benes and Hubert Ripka, refused to entrust the future security of Czechoslovakia to the Western states.

The promises made by Moscow must be considered with the following facts in mind. Firstly, the USSR did not have a common boundary with the CSR and its aid to that country could be delivered only through Polish or Rumanian territories. However, both these countries let it be known that such permission would not be given. Secondly, Soviet participation in the defense of the CSR depended first on French assistance as a condition of the 1935 Soviet-CSR Agreement and Moscow felt quite certain that France would not extend help to Czechoslovakia. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs concluded: "The Munich Pact and its consequences produced much Soviet and pro-Communist sentiment. Early in the war President Benes gave relations with Russia first priority in the Czech search for 'security.' Inherent in every decision thereafter was the feeling of 'betrayal' by the West, and the declared willingness of Soviet Russia to assist Czechoslovakia. This was a reversal of the pre-war policy of Czechoslovakia of largely depending upon the Western countries for security."

The period following Munich and prior to Hitler's attack on Soviet Russia was a period of humiliation for Czechoslovakia. The country was partially dismembered by the Munich dictate; then a Protectorate was established by Germany over the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia six months later; Poland seized Teschen; and Hungary -- southern parts of Slovakia.

Slovakia broke away from the Czechoslovak state and declared its independence, and Carpatho-Ruthenia was seized by Hungary after a day's freedom. Czechoslovakia ceased to exist.

Czech-Soviet Relations During and After World War II: From 1941 to 1945

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onwards Europe was embroiled in ruthless warfare. Politically, those years for Benes and his supporters were filled with plans for building closer collaboration between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. An agreement of 18 July 1941 between the two states provided for the resumption of political relations. Heretofore Moscow had maintained diplomatic relations with Slovakia. On 12 December 1943, against strong warnings of the US and Great Britain, a Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Post-War Cooperation was concluded by Benes that strengthened the already friendly relations. Friendship between the two governments reached its optimum. This Treaty, directed against the aggression of a resurgent Germany, was left open for subsequent adherence by Poland. It is clearly seen that Benes' Government no longer wished to rely upon the West in the event of future German aggression. It sought security in the East, and the Soviet Government was very receptive to Czech overtures. Moreover, Benes, who had travelled to Moscow to conclude the Treaty, made certain concessions to the Soviet Government and the Czech Communists.

After the Second World War many significant events took place concerning Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Allies. As a result of an Allied agreement, the Red Army was permitted to liberate the greatest portion of Czechoslovakia, including its capital. An agreement concluded at Kosice between the Czechoslovak London Government and the Czechoslovak Communists—who spent the war years in Moscow—allowed the latter to infiltrate into key positions of the Czechoslovak Government. They were able to obtain the possession of the more important portfolios: Ministries of Interior, Information, Agriculture, and Defense, among others. Subsequently, the Communists were to consolidate their position while increasing their numerical strength.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia was heralded by the Czech population. However, the repugnant behavior of the Red troops alienated some people. Nevertheless, the Czech people showed their appreciation to the Soviet Union by voting the Communist regime into power in the 1946 "free and unfettered" elections. Just one year before, Carpatho-Ruthenia was ceded to the Soviet Ukraine, not by a plebiscite, but merely by a conference. In 1933, Benes had declared that this land would never be given away under any circumstances. In addition, the Soviet Government throughout the war made verbal and expressed promises to respect the integrity and the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia. During the war, Benes planned to return to a Czechoslovakia which would be composed of Czechs, Slovaks and Carpatho-Ruthenians. Now he willingly acquiesced to the cession of Carpatho-Ruthenia. This was, however, not his first frustration in dealing with the purposeful Moscow strategists. In 1942-1943 Benes was forced to backtrack in his endeavor to establish a

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Czech-Polish confederation. Because of the objections of the USSR, which opposed any association of states on its periphery, Benes agreed to the Kremlin's demands.

Continuity of Government after Munich: President Benes resigned the Presidency of Czechoslovakia shortly after Munich and fled to London in October 1938. In Czechoslovakia he was succeeded by Emil Hacha, formerly head of the Supreme Court. Autonomy was quickly granted to both Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia and the name of the country was hyphenated, Czecho-Slovakia. In March 1939, Hitler occupied Bohemia and Moravia, Slovakia became independent and Carpatho-Ruthenia was seized by Hungary, thus Czechoslovakia ceased to exist.

During this period the exiles in London formed a National Committee and former President Benes attempted to obtain de jure recognition for this committee as the legal government of Czechoslovakia. Among other countries the Soviet Union extended recognition to Slovakia but, with the German attack in June 1941, the London Committee made contact with the Soviet Government and shortly thereafter received recognition from it. After some delay the Western Powers repudiated the Munich Agreement and also extended de jure recognition to the London Committee.

POST - WAR DEVELOPMENTS

The Kosice Agreement and Elections. The London Government followed on the heels of the Red Army into Czechoslovakia. In Kosice, capital of eastern Slovakia, it met with the Czech National Council from Moscow, headed by Klement Gottwald, and formed a National Front Government. Eduard Benes was unchallenged for the Presidency and the pro-Communist Social Democrat Zdenek Fierlinger became Prime Minister. The Communist Party or its sympathizers were able to head a number of ministries, including Defense, Information, Interior, and Agriculture. The aims of the Government as stated in the Kosice Agreement were: (1) The CSR was to be a "national" state of Czechs and Slovaks with the expulsion of the German and Hungarian minorities from Czechoslovakia (which all "Front" parties supported); (2) nationalization of industry; (3) national administration localized; (4) a government of National Front of 4 Czech and 2 Slovak parties; and (5) foreign policy was to be oriented toward the USSR. Slovakia was to be granted a large measure of autonomy. Although basic freedoms of speech and press were provided, various limitations in effect made them paper freedoms.

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freedoms. In addition, preparations were to be made for elections for the following year.

Elections for the National Assembly were held on May 26, 1946. Both the Soviet and American armed forces were removed from the CSR and it is generally agreed that the elections were "free and unfettered". By mutual agreement of the National Front only four Czech and two Slovak (later two more were approved) parties were permitted to participate. The anti-Communist and largest pre-war Agrarian and Slovak People's Parties were suppressed on the pretext of collaboration with the Nazis. The results of the elections are interesting. The C.P. received 38 percent of the total popular vote and 114 of the 300 seats in the Assembly. The Czech National Socialists (Benes' Party) 18.2% and 55 seats; Czech People's (Catholic) 15.8% and 46 seats; and the Czech Social Democrats 12.8% and 37 seats.

In Slovakia, the Democratic Party received over twice as many votes as the Communists and 43 seats; the Communists gained only twenty-one.

It is significant that the most western and most populated area, Bohemia, gave the C.P. the most support, that is, 43.3% voted for the C.P.; in Moravia-Silesia the percentage was 34.5% while in Slovakia it was 30.4%.

Benes was re-elected President and Klement Gottwald, leader of the plurality Communist Party, was requested to form a cabinet. He formed a coalition government with the communists obtaining the most important ministerial portfolios again.

Communist Infiltration and Penetration. The most remarkable event during the entire post-election period was the ability of the communists to penetrate into the core of the Government hierarchy to such an extent that the overthrow of the Benes Government appeared relatively simple. Czechoslovakia had gone a long way towards the nationalization of its economy in 1945, which the National Front parties favored. By the summer of 1947, the Kremlin was able to dissuade Czechoslovakia from participating in the Marshall Plan, regardless of the latter's need for such assistance. The Government, since 1946 headed by communist Premier Klement Gottwald, unanimously accepted the U.S. invitation to participate in the Marshall Plan discussions, as did Poland. However, a telephone call from Moscow was sufficient to reverse that decision, although the non-communist elements in the government stated that the decision not to participate was theirs.

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Between the elections and seizure of power, the C.P. was steadily losing favor with the population, and it became quite obvious to all that in the ensuing elections of 1948, it would not only not gain the necessary majority needed to form their own government but would in all probability lose ground. However, the non-cooperation, and at times hostility, of the non-communist parties among themselves helped the C.P. The initial infiltration into the life of Czechs and Slovaks by the Communists was in connection with the new National Committees. The administration was to be decentralized and Slovakia was to have a greater freedom. The local governments were to be directed by the "National Committees" which were formed early during the liberation and worked closely with the Red Army. The agreement reached at Kosice was designed to give each of the six parties equal representation but this favored the communists; they were to have 25% of the representation in Bohemia and 50% in Slovakia. By the time of the Red Army's withdrawal from the CSR nearly all chairmanships were either in Communist or pro-Communist hands. So was the leadership of most police and agriculture departments.

The Police were under the Ministry of the Interior, which was headed by Vaclav Nosek, a communist. This was of utmost importance because in post-war Czechoslovakia because the police were charged with the function of arresting "collaborators" and "fascists". Many arrests were made arbitrarily and many innocent people were brought into the "People's Courts" to receive sentences. These courts were anything but democratic. They were established by Benes' decree and four out of five members in each court were not professional lawyers but were "from the people." There was no appeal and the death sentence was to be executed within two hours. The "Justices" were appointed either by the President or by the Government. Only members of the four parties in Bohemia-Moravia and two in Slovakia were allowed to be appointed.

In addition, the communist-controlled police "discovered" plots against the security of the State. For example such plots against the Government were "discovered" in Slovakia in October 1947, whereby 51 "intellectuals" and many others were arrested. These practices were continued with the approval of Benes, Ripka and other non-communists at first. It was realized only too late that the communists were "liquidating" and eliminating all anti-Communist elements.

The Ministry of Agriculture was perhaps the second most important department in the Government during the immediate post-war years. This agency was designated to carry out the agricultural reforms in the country. It was to confiscate some properties and distribute others.

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formerly belonging to German "collaborators" or Sudeten Germans. During the distribution of properties, communist members and sympathizers received favorable treatment. Many more became pro-Communist when it meant personal gain. It must be remembered that all political parties supported the government in expelling the Sudeten Germans and confiscating their properties. The Sudeten anti-Nazis were exempt from these provisions but the burden of proof was on them -- by 1947 many of the loyal, elected to emigrate voluntarily leaving their possessions behind them. By the beginning of 1948 -- before the communist seizure -- perhaps as many as 2,000,000 individuals had acquired former German property in Sudetenland or elsewhere. Many of these considered themselves patriots and anti-Communists, yet they were unwittingly instrumental in aiding the communist conspiracy. The communists made many promises to the land-hungry and scored heavily in former Agrarian Party districts in Bohemia and Moravia. This was not true in Slovakia, where the communists suffered a severe setback.

The Ministry of Information was another important communist post. The press, radio, and nationalized film industry were regulated here. Excellent use of the Ministry's facilities was made for Party propaganda purposes, especially to heap praises on the work of the Agricultural Ministry in the distribution of land. Moreover, when UNRRA machinery to farmers was distributed, the Ministry of Information publicized the deliveries as a communist contribution to the farmers.

The control of the United Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) was essential to the communists, and in this respect Antonin Zapotocky was to play a significant role. (During the First Republic, he was the secretary of the "Red Trade Union" and a Communist member of Parliament. During the war, he was in a concentration camp and after the war he became chairman of the United Trade Unions). Trade Union Councils and committees were established on all levels and they were controlled by communists. Factory militias were created and trained, and these too were headed by Communists.

Fulfilling the promise of the Kosice Agreement, the Czechoslovak Army was being patterned after the Red Army. Soviet military officers, aided as advisors. The head of the CSR Army was the pro-Soviet General Ludvik Svoboda, who was serving as Minister of Defense.

With the relentless communist infiltration into the political, industrial and social life of Czechoslovakia the non-Communists finally began to be more alert. One such demonstration was the ousting of

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Fierlinger (whose sympathies lay with the communists), as Chairman of the Social Democratic Party in November 1947.

The dangerous Marshall Plan experience, the new attitude of the Right-wing of the Social Democratic Party, the difficulties with the Slovak anti-Communists, and the beginning of Tito's defection all had a profound impression upon both Moscow and the C.P. of Czechoslovakia. All indicators pointed to a communist defeat in the elections to be held in the spring of the following year (1948).

The Rise of the Communist Party. The C.P. officially dated from December 1920, when the Social Democratic Party split over a policy measure. The following year the Left-wing definitely established itself as the C.P. It grew swiftly during the next few years and in the 1925 elections it obtained 933,711 votes, with only the Agrarian Party having a higher number. This gave them 41 seats in the House of Deputies, and 21 seats in the Senate. The next election, four years later, found the communists losing ground when they obtained 30 seats in the House of Deputies, the same number they were to poll at the following election in 1935. In 1938, however, the communists gained decidedly in the municipal and council elections.

The Party was not always solidly united with the result that leadership changed often. However, Dr. Smeral was the Party's leader until 1929. Klement Gottwald served loyally from the very beginning and in 1929 became a member of the Czechoslovak Parliament serving until 1938. The same year found him assuming the Secretary-Generalship of the Party. He was also the Party's representative to the Comintern from 1928.

Unlike the Communist parties of other countries, the Czechoslovak Party during World War II did not establish strong underground forces that drew support from the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Party's leaders withdrew to Moscow and Klement Gottwald, the Party's chief, made repeated broadcasts to Czechoslovakia and contributed to a Czech language newspaper published in Moscow during the war. Along with other Czech and Soviet leaders, he had ample opportunity to draw a plan of action for post-war Czechoslovakia.

Towards the end of the war, Benes discussed with the Soviet and Czech C.P. leader the post-war Government and future policies of Czechoslovakia. It was out of these discussions that the National Front Government was established. Gottwald became a Deputy Premier under Fierlinger but it was Gottwald who nominated the former Ambassador to Soviet Russia for the post. This appeared as a sign of good faith to the non-Communist

UNCLASSIFIED

leaders. The fact that Fierlinger spent the war years in Moscow and was completely acceptable to the communists did not seem to impress Benes and his supporters. Although the C.P. received 38 percent of the total vote in 1946 and the 114 representatives were more than twice the strength of the next strongest party, it did not command a majority. The non-Communist parties, however, did not present even a semblance of unity against the communists.

The C.P. is the largest organized body in Czechoslovakia; percentage-wise it is the largest in the world with every fifth adult a communist. Since 1945 there were three important purges in the communist ranks. The first was in 1946 when members were issued new membership cards. The second in the fall of 1948 when about 4.5 percent of all members were dismissed and membership was closed to all applicants except Stakhanovites. After the second purge there remained 2,311,066 persons (according to the Party Congress of 1949), including only 236,432 in Slovakia. In 1950-51, a thorough screening of all members further reduced the Party. According to the official announcement of February 1951, there were 1,500,000 members, 160,000 candidates and 50,000 waiting to be screened. The Tenth Party Congress, held in July 1954, announced that Party membership was 1,589,234. The Slovak C.P. theoretically is autonomous but is linked to the C.P. of Czechoslovakia through the Central Committee. Some are members of both the C.P. of Czechoslovakia and C.P. of Slovakia.

The Central Committee has had a great turnover since 1949. Out of the 97 members at the Party Congress that year, more than 50 have been eliminated by death, execution, purge, imprisonment and demotion.

The Communist Seizure of Power, February 1948. The showdown between the Communist and the growing non-Communist forces occurred in February 1948. The policy of the communist Minister of Interior, Vaclav Nosek, was to infiltrate key police positions with members of his party. When he made a number of important replacements in January 1948 in the Prague district, the non-Communist Cabinet members objected and on February 13, a majority of the Cabinet condemned Nosek's policy and directed him to make a report and rescind the new appointments. Nosek was conveniently ill and ignored the order. On February 19th, the National Socialist Party decided not to participate in the National Front or the cabinet decisions until corrections in the police service were made. The Social Democratic Party and others followed suit. This provided the opposition forces with 62 percent of the Parliamentary strength. The C.P. refused to recognize the majority decision of the Cabinet. On the following day, February 20th, the twelve members of the National Socialist, the People's, and the Slovak Democratic parties offered to the President their

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resignation from the Cabinet. Benes encouraged these tactics and made assurances that he would not accept the resignations. The Social Democratic Party, which held three cabinet posts, refused to resign, leaving it up to the party leaders to make the final decision. The communists, who held nine portfolios, also did not resign.

The resignation of the three parties was a "formal political weapon" used in parliamentary government. However, by their resignation, the anti-Communist Ministers... stepped into a prepared trap. The Ministers of Interior and Defense discovered a spy "plot" in the city of Most. Nosek ordered several regiments to Prague; they had to take an oath of allegiance to the Prime Minister. Gottwald asked Benes for authority to form a new government; the trade unions too urged the President to accept the tendered resignations. Although Benes refused, he was also adamant for the inclusion of the C.P. in the Government. It is interesting to note that during this critical period the non-Communist parties did not meet with Benes.

The Minister of Interior restricted the movement of the citizens. "Action Committees" were quickly organized and utilized in strategic places, seizing physical facilities, such as radio, newspapers, other media of information, powerhouses and other essential utilities. They also controlled factories, public buildings, schools, publishing houses, police stations, army barracks, and so forth. Finally rifles were issued to the police, a clear indication of the completeness of Communist control of the police forces.

The Army, under General Syboda, also did a service to the C.P. Although the General reaffirmed the loyalty of the Army for the President, he further stated:

"Keep calm and confident. The Army must remain untouched. It is not concerned with what is going on among the parties. We shall check any anti-Soviet moves. We shall be on guard against foreign spies. We must remain true to the Soviet Union and to our Allies."

The left wing of the Social Democratic Party, under the leadership of Fierlinger, staged a coup of its own. It entered into negotiations with the communists and participated in the Action Committees; by pressure it won the support of the conservative wing of the party. On

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the 24th the Party headquarters were raided by the police and turned over to Fierlinger; the next day the Social Democratic Party announced participation in the new government formed by Gottwald.

Meanwhile great pressure was exerted upon Benes to accede to Gottwald's demands: (1) acceptance by Benes of the non-Communist redesignations; and (2) acceptance of Gottwald's new government. Trade unions held a convention in Prague with 8,000 attending; they staged rallies charging the non-Communist elements with sabotage and calling upon the President to accept the Communist program. On the 24th they staged a one-hour demonstration strike and threatened a general strike. The Workers' Militia made a tremendous impression. As one observer put it: "The appearance of men and women in plain clothes with rifles or submachine guns on their shoulders in Prague and other cities created an impression of lawlessness and made the population feel helpless."

Benes' weaknesses made themselves felt. He was concerned with maintaining "peace and order." That was the will of the people, he said, and could be achieved in one way only, that is by "parliamentary democracy and parliamentary government as it limits democracy." Benes wished to negotiate with the five political parties of the National Front but the Presidium of the C.P. refused. Gottwald presented a new slate to the President. Benes feared a conflict; he felt that the C.P. was too strong, backed by the Cominform and by Moscow. The Communists made capital of the fact that Soviet Russia was a neighbor and the Red Army was on the border. The entire situation was overpowering to Benes and without consulting the non-Communist parties, he accepted the resignations of the non-Communist members and the formation of the new cabinet presented by the Communist leader. This was contrary to his promise not to accept the resignations. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs referred to the successful show of force in this way:

"A perfect coup d'etat consists in the seizure of power by a single faction in the state, using key official posts which it has obtained legally to make use of some organs of the state while paralyzing others, and mobilizing partial mass support while paralyzing the power of political action by the rest of the people. Never was the problem solved more fully and more successfully than in February 1948, in Czechoslovakia."

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The acceptance of the composition of the new Government by President Benes and the later approval of the Government's program by the National Assembly, constituted a legal and constitutional change. This has often been noted by Soviet representatives in the councils of the United Nations and other international bodies.

Thus, the Communist seizure was complete, a fulfillment of a promise made by Gottwald when he was first elected to the Parliament in 1929. The task of the C.P. was made easier by the disorganized and weak non-Communist elements; many of whom trusted the C.P. of Czechoslovakia and considered the Czech Communists "different." Benes, Ripka, Peter Zenk and others believed that the Communists would cooperate with other parties by parliamentary means. The failure to recognize the "real" intentions of the C.P. in Czechoslovakia facilitated the Communist triumph.

Less is known about the real part played by Valerian Zorin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, who was in Prague between the 19th and 26th of February. His was an "unexpected" visit and reminiscent of several other visits of high Soviet functionaries to countries just before Communist seizure of power. On February 23, two days before Benes' capitulation, a Pravda article was given wide publicity in the Czechoslovak C.P. press. It praised the work of Gottwald and "popular democracy," condemned the action of non-Communist parties as that of "foreign reactions," and ended by saying that "two hundred million Soviet citizens and with them all the strength of the Soviet Union stand behind the Czechoslovak people in their fight for true democracy." Charges of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia were brought by Chile before the Security Council of the United Nations. Czechoslovakia refused the invitation to appear before that body, stating that the February events were of a domestic nature and, therefore, "within domestic jurisdiction" of Czechoslovakia. The USSR and the Ukrainian SSR exercised once again the infamous veto and the matter went no further. Perhaps the statement which best expresses the promise and con of Soviet assistance to the Czechoslovak Communists is that of Minister Gregor, a Czech Communist. He said: "Czechoslovakia has thanks to her Slav allies, and particularly the Soviet Union, managed to overthrow reaction and overcome difficulties."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SINCE 1948

The Communist Constitution of 1948: Shortly after the seizure of power by the Communist Party, a new constitution was written.

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President Benes refused to sign it and resigned; it was then signed by the Prime Minister, Klement Gottwald. The new constitution proclaimed that the CSR is composed of two nations, Czechs and Slovaks. Legislation is vested in the National Assembly, an unicameral body of 300 deputies, elected for six years by universal suffrage. A presidium has power of legislation between sessions of the Assembly, which meets twice yearly.

The President of the Republic is elected for seven years and, compared to other Satellite states, has important powers. The Government is responsible to the Assembly.

The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court, sitting in Prague, whose members are elected by the Assembly; lower courts are established throughout the state. An interesting development has been the creation of the so-called "People's Judges." At any political trial the composition of the Bench is one professional judge and two "People's Judges," appointed by the C.P. There are about 40,000 such judges in the state--55% of these are workers and 15% peasants. During the recent years the professional lawyers (that is, lawyers schooled in law) have experienced a thorough screening, with the result that many were summarily dismissed, especially in Slovakia. The character of the trials is political with the sentence exacted along the wishes of the Party. Even the Supreme Court is expected to consult the Minister of Justice before meting out its verdict.

The C.P. has taken great pride in championing the rights of the Slovak nation; however, the provisions of the constitution do not really provide Slovakia with as much self-government as is claimed. State power in Slovakia is vested in the Slovak National Organs which should ensure the equality of the Czechs and Slovaks. The legislative power is vested in the Slovak National Council of 100 deputies, elected in Slovakia for a term of 6 years. Executive power is placed in a Board of Commissioners, which is subject to the National Council and to the central Government in Prague. The Board is appointed and recalled by the national Government. Constitutionally, with the exception of foreign affairs, national defense and foreign trade, all executive power in Slovakia is vested in the Board. The legislative power of the Council is expressly enumerated in the Constitution.

The above constitutional provisions are as theoretical and unrealistic as the lengthy provisions for fundamental rights. The fact is that the government in Czechoslovakia is highly centralized, ruled in

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all sectors of life by the highly stratified C.P., leaving no expression of freedom on the lower levels either to individuals or to governmental organs.

Below the national level government functions are discharged through a national committee system, organized on three levels: (1) regional (kraj), (2) district (okres), and (3) local (místní). With the reorganization of December 1948, the previous divisions of Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia, and Slovakia were abolished for administrative purposes. The Communists claim this was a move towards decentralization; however, all the lower levels are subject to the national authority.

Moulding of the "Peoples Democracy": After the 1946 elections, the non-Communists were dominant in Slovakia. One of the first acts of the C.P. after February 1948 was to depose the Slovak trustees in Bratislava and make them subject to Prague. On April 18, 1948, the Social Democrats merged with the Communists. In the elections held on 30 May 1948, the voters no longer had a choice of a political party but could vote only for the Communist-dominated National Front, which polled 6,432,000 (89.28%), or turn in a blank ballot as 574,000 did. The new President, voted by acclamation, was Gottwald, the Communist leader. Antonin Zapotocky became Premier, with Rudolf Slansky, Secretary General of the C.P., as Vice Premier. The country was a full-fledged Peoples Democracy.

Despite the Communist promises for a great future, the once abundant economy of Czechoslovakia was suffering with shortages of great proportions. The Party blamed certain individuals with treasonable acts and sabotage against the state, thereby putting the onus of economic difficulties on them. Thus Vladimir Clementis, the Slovak Foreign Minister, was arrested in 1950. He was followed by Slansky and his accomplices the following year in the most complete purge up to that period staged in the Satellites. Clementis spent the war years in London but Slansky was Moscow-trained and many believed he was the link between Prague and Moscow. Others in high positions in the Government, mostly Jews like Slansky, were arrested and all were tried publicly on November 20, 1952. This was generally regarded as a personal triumph for Gottwald. The purge was significant in ridding the members of the old guard who directed

of self criticism. Slansky, Clementis, and nine others were sentenced to death and hanged on December 3, 1952. This was generally regarded as a personal triumph for Gottwald. The purge was significant in ridding the members of the old guard who directed

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the events of February 1948 but who were now replaced by more subservient personnel.

Following Gottwald's death in March 1953, Antonin Zapotocky was elected President by unanimous vote. Zapotocky, 70 years of age (in 1954), had been Premier since 1948 and his work with trade unions and the C.P. dates back to the beginning of the First Republic. He appointed Viliam Siroky as Premier. Siroky was Chairman of the Slovak Communist Party and is the first Slovak Premier since Premier Milan Hodza (1935-1938). Siroky's party work dates back to 1921 when he helped organize the Party in Bratislava. His appointment was generally regarded as a gesture to the Slovaks. However, Siroky is not generally regarded as a "true" Slovak because of his suspected Hungarian leanings and the fact that his wife is a Hungarian Jewess.

In September 1953, the National Assembly approved a government shakeup that followed the pattern already established in other Satellites. One significant change in the consolidation of ministries was the merging of the State Security with Interior. In place of ten Vice-Premiers (or Deputy Ministers) the present government has two First Vice-Premiers and two Vice-Premiers. There were other changes in the organization of the ministries, central authorities, and Slovak Commissariats. Changes in personnel have been occurring even more frequently.

On May 16, 1954, elections were held for the National Committees. The familiar pattern can be seen from the following results:

Number voting: 8,492,918 (98.3%)
For National Front Candidates: 7,946,867 (93.4%)
Against National Front Candidates: 546,015 (6.3%)
Invalid: 27,938 (0.3%)

Officially, voting was not compulsory but it was made quite clear that the government expected "everyone to cast a supporting ballot", thereby expressing "active interest in Socialist building." Those not voting or voting against the Front candidates were considered "enemies."

The Catholic Church's Communist relations with the Church became strained in 1949 and Josef Beran, Archbishop of Prague, was confined to his residence. In the Autumn of 1949, a Ministry of

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Church Affairs was created to devote full attention to the Church question. Dr. Alexej Cepicka, Gottwald's son-in-law and later Minister of Defense, was the first Minister. He was later replaced by Fierlinger. Much church property has been confiscated; seminaries reduced to two in Prague and Bratislava, and these are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry. A number of Bishops have been arrested or confined to their residences. Young men loyal to the regime are recruited for the seminaries and the Government bears the cost. The major course is Marxism and Leninism. Catholics true to Rome are forbidden by the Vatican to study there.

Official relations between the CSR and the Vatican ceased on March 18, 1950. The Vatican is described as a "malicious handyman of American Imperialism." A priest who does not conform is labeled as a "Vatican Agent."

The attempt by the Communist regime to destroy the Church also includes the Catholic schools and other religious institutions. Nuns and monks have been driven out from their convents and monasteries and the incessant drive continues.

Foreign Trade: Prior to World War II, Czech trade was oriented towards the West. Imports came chiefly from Germany, the U.S., Great Britain, France and Rumania; exports found markets mainly in Germany, the U.S., Great Britain, Austria and Rumania. In 1937, the Soviet Union supplied 1.1% of Czechoslovak imports and took 0.8% of its exports. After the war the position was the opposite; in 1950 the Soviet Union supplied 29.4% of imports and took 28% of exports.

Trade was also high with the other Satellites, especially Poland, made chiefly through Moscow's Council for Mutual Economic Aid, created in January 1949. Trade with the Soviet Union and the Satellites amounted to 60.5% in 1951. Among the leading imports from the Soviet Union are bread grains and fodder, raw cotton, iron ore, flax, non-ferrous metals and mineral oils. The CSR exported to the Soviet Union machinery, metal products and, to a lesser extent, consumer goods. As compensation for non-participation of the CSR in the Marshall Plan, Moscow promised relief to the CSR, especially in grain, shortage of which was caused by the drought of 1947. Consequently, a far-reaching five-year agreement was concluded in December 1947. Thereafter the economy of the CSR was bound to the Soviet economy with new agreements. Trade with the western

UNCLASSIFIED

nations decreased relatively to a negligible level. However, according to the "New Course," proclaimed in 1953, the CSR was to decrease exports to the Satellites by about 10% beginning in 1954.

Industry: The first phase of nationalization occurred in October 1945 when all individual enterprises employing over 500 were nationalized; in April 1948 all those employing over 50. By the end of 1948 about 69% of all industrial enterprises and 96% of employment in all industrial enterprises were "socialized"; by the end of 1953 only about 5% of business--none in production and wholesale--remained in private hands. By March 1954, the "socialized sector" of retail trade was 99.7%.

One of the objects of the Two-Year Plan (1947-1948) was to industrialize Slovakia, heretofore an agricultural area. Investments were concentrated on industry and transport. A tremendously large foundry combine (HUKO-Hutny Kombinat), just south of Kosice in Eastern Slovakia, was to be constructed; it was started in 1951. This was widely advertised by the Communist Party as ushering in a new future for Slovakia. When completed, yearly output was to be one million tons of pig iron (by 1955). However, this development was dependent largely upon a steel mill that the Czechoslovak Government ordered in the United States, paying nearly \$17,000,000 for it. When strategic materials to Communist-dominated states were banned, the United States refused to deliver it to Czechoslovakia; the former then sold it to Argentina.

Meanwhile the site for the combine was selected and the buildings constructed. There was great fanfare about Soviet aid that was allegedly being received to help in the construction. Towards the end of 1952, however, the activity slackened and propaganda decreased. About the middle of 1953, the project was discontinued for "geological" reasons and instead a synthetic rubber factory was established. The real reason for the failure might well be that the project was dependent upon the U.S. steel mill. Another huge steel works more successful than HUKO, was constructed at Kuncice, near Ostrava. The mining area around Jachymov, near the Czech-German border, has become of tremendous importance with the explosion of the atom bomb. Technically the property of the Jachymov Ore Mines National Corporation, the uranium mines are actually under the control of the Soviet Union. There has been a progressive increase in

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the output at Jachymov, utilizing forced labor, and the uranium is shipped to the Soviet Union.

The first Five-Year Plan (1949-1953) concentrated mainly on heavy industry; light industry and agriculture suffered as a result. Shortages in many sectors resulted but the promised relief never came. Food and coal shortages produced "discontent and rebellion," as Zapotocky admitted. Absenteeism had been unusually high and the Government attempted improvement by decree. For example, on 7 July 1953, the Government annulled a week-long decree making absenteeism a crime.

A violent expression of popular discontent with Communist rule occurred in the CSR after the currency devaluation of May 31, 1953, by which the savings of the people were almost wiped out. The "reform" came after a futile struggle against inflation, low production, and the passive resistance of farmers and workers. In the Lenin Works (formerly Skoda Armament Works in Pilsen), and other workers rioted and struck and the riots spread to the Ostrava mining region and other areas. However, the strong militia and security forces suppressed the uprising.

Shortages have continued even in the most basic commodities, such as kitchen utensils, brushes, soaps, etc. At the Tenth Party Congress, held in Prague in July 1954, admissions of difficulties had been made. The Communist press charged that factories producing consumer goods lagged behind the plan, citing, for example, the Kovosmat factory in Bratislava with only 45% fulfillment and other plants of varying percentages.

Czech economy is to become more closely coordinated with that of the Soviet Union. It was stated by Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the C.P., that the second Five-Year Plan was being postponed to begin in 1956, when the Soviet Five-Year Plan also began. With the adoption of the "New Course" the main emphasis in the future was to be on agriculture, transport and electric power.

Agriculture: After Communist seizure of power in 1948, an attempt was made to forcibly collectivize the land after the Soviet pattern. By 1952, 30% of the arable land was no longer worked by independent farmers--20% was collectivized and 10% were state-owned farms. Collectivization has proved a failure--food provisions have been insufficient, administration inefficient, and quotas progressively

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higher. Many farmers have had to be coerced into joining collectives. Despite early optimistic predictions by Communist leaders, agricultural production in general and collectivization in particular continue to be one of the regime's unresolved problems.

Despite the intensive drive for higher production in all segments of the Czechoslovak economy, there continue to be shortages. Soldiers are often detailed to work in coal mines; many white collar workers have been transferred to industries; Communist Youth League members are recruited for work in border regions. Working hours are long and norms steadily rising. There is, in addition, an acute shortage of housing.

Rewriting of History: Initially, after seizing power in Czechoslovakia, the Communists attempted to show that the Communist state was actually the type favored by Thomas G. Masaryk. Recently, they have reversed their position, accusing Masaryk of plotting to murder Lenin, of warmongering against the USSR, of selling out the CSR to American capitalists, and of anti-social policies. His efforts to gain recognition for the Czech and Slovak people during World War I are completely discounted. The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was due to the "general strike" and the "demonstrations" of the working people, say the Communists. They claim further that the people wanted to travel the Russian road but were prevented by the Czech bourgeoisie who continued to "exploit" the people where the Germans left off. The C.P. also tries to show that the bourgeoisie betrayed the nation by collaborating with the Western Powers in unleashing a war against the Soviet Union and helping France and Great Britain to hand over the CSR to Hitler, and so on.

With such perversion of history, incessantly hammered into the Czech and Slovak people, especially the children, the results are likely to be felt in the conduct of future generations.

Conclusions: After centuries of foreign domination, the Czechs and Slovaks formed a democratic government which lasted for 20 years. Difficulties were experienced with minorities, the Slovak "question", and the German danger. The conduct of the Western Powers and the untested Soviet offers of assistance to the CSR during Munich had a telling influence upon the Czech statesmen during the war. The government-in-exile, planning for the future security of Czechoslovakia, felt compelled to turn to the USSR, a posture only too acceptable to the Soviets. This policy, plus the

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disorganization and non-cooperation of the non-Communist parties, facilitated Communist infiltration into the Government and all segments of society, so that the seizure of power by the C.P. was relatively simple. Since 1948, all political, economic, cultural, social and military life in the CSR has been completely subverted by the Communists and resistance at home has been minimized. The C.P. has had some successes, especially agriculture. Due to these failures, to widespread shortages of consumer goods, and restrictions on basic freedoms, many people that initially supported Communist policies have become alienated. In addition, the intense drive by the C.P. against the Catholic Church has awakened numerous people to the Communist danger. As a result the great majority of the Czech and Slovak people today do not support the present Communist government of Czechoslovakia.

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CHAPTER XXVII - CZECHOSLOVAK CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Jan 1 1823 Hungarian poet A. Petoeff was born.
1919 Foundation of German CP (Communist Party).
1945 Establishment of the 1st Czechoslovak Combined Air Force division in U.S.S.R.

Jan 3 1876 Wilhelm Pieck was born.
1920 Red Army won the battle of Caricyno.
1923 Writer Jaroslav Hasek died.
1924 Poet Jiri Wolker died.

Jan 4 1944 Biela Cerkov was liberated.

Jan 8 1878 N.A. Nekrasov was born.

Jan 9 1950 Brutal suppression of the workers' demonstration in Modena.

Jan 10 1883 A.N. Tolstoy was born.

Jan 11 1946 Proclamation of Peoples' Republic of Albania.

Jan 12 1945 Soviet Army started its big offensive on Visla.

Jan 13 1943 Soviet Army started its offensive south of Voronez.

Jan 14 1944 First Stalin's thrust province of Leningrad.

Jan 15 1944 Czechoslovak Artillery Day.
1919 Murder of the leaders of the German Communist Party, Miss R. Lukenburg and K. Lierknecht.

Jan 17 1945 Liberation of Warsaw by the Soviet Army.

Jan 18 1912 Opening of VI All-Russian Conference of the Social-Democratic Party in Prague, Lidovy Dum (Peoples' House).

Jan 21 1862 Bessna Nemcova died.
1921 Foundation of the Italian CP.
1924 Vladimir Iljic Lenin died.

Jan 22 1905 Start of the 1st Russian revolution.
1942 Soviet Army stopped attack of the German-Fascistic army near Moscow.

Jan 24 1852 Jan Kollar died.

Jan 28 1918 V. I. Lenin signed the declaration on the organization of the Red Army.

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Jan 29 1903 Eduard Urx was born.

Jan 31 1943 1st Czechoslovak independent battalion left Buzuluk for combat.
1946 Reestablishment of the Hungarian Republic.

Feb 2 1849 P. O. Hviezdoslav was born.
1885 Michail Vasilievic Frunze was born.
1943 Completion of the defeat of the surrounded German fascistic army near Stalingrad.

Feb 4 1808 J. K. Tyl was born.
1881 Klement Jefremovic Vorosilov was born.
1831 Hunger-strike of the workers in Duchcov.
1945 Meeting of the Big Three Powers at Krim (Yalta).

Feb 5 1942 Czechoslovak unit in the U.S.S.R. transferred to Buzuluk.
1945 Foundation of the 4th Czechoslovak Independent Brigade in U.S.S.R.

Feb 8 1945 The Korean Peoples' Army Day.

Feb 10 1878 Zdenik Nejedly was born.

Feb 13 1945 Liberation of Budapest by the Soviet Army.

Feb 14 1918 The Peoples' Commissar Council published the declaration of the Red Army foundations.

Feb 17 1853 J. Vrchlicky was born.

Feb 18-23 1929 V Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party took place.

Feb 19 1473 Mikulas Kopernik was born.

Feb 21 The International Day of battle against colonial regimes.
1846 Svatopluk Cech was born.
1921 Hunger strike by the people of Krompachy.
1948 Spontaneous peoples' manifestation against reactionary ministers in the old City Square.

Feb 22 1948 Issue of communist manifesto.
1948 All State Meeting of the workers' councils (Zavodni Rada).
Soviet Army Day.

Feb 23 1903 The national hero Julius Fucik was born.
1908 Svatopluk Cech died.

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Feb 24 1948 One hour general strike.

Feb 25 1951 Victory of Czechoslovak working people.
1951 First meeting of the world council for peace (Svetoya Rada Miru) accepted the proclamation of the treaty of peace.

Feb 28 1948 All State Meeting of the farmers' organization.

Mar 2 1919 Foundation of III Communist International.

Mar 5 1943 Bedrich Vaclavek executed by the Nazis.

Mar 7 1942 Organization of Czechoslovak units in U.S.S.R. started.

Mar 8 1943 Battle near Sokolovo.
Women's International Day.

Mar 9 1890 V. M. Molotov was born.

Mar 10 1939 Opening of XVIII Meeting of the Central Communist Party.
1947 Signing of the Czechoslovak-Polish pact.

Mar 12 1917 Start of the February Bourgeoisie-Democratic Revolution in Russia.
1930 Alois Jirasek died.
1951 Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. accepted law for peace protection.

Mar 13 1898 Opening of the 1st Congress of SDDSR (?).

Mar 14 1883 Karl Marx died.

Mar 15 1939 Occupation of Czechoslovakia by Hitler's army.

Mar 16 1919 J. M. Sverdlov died.

Mar 18 1871 Paris Commune organized.

Mar 20 1950 Issue of the Peace Appeal in Stockholm.

Mar 21 - 28 Week of the World Conference of Youth.

Mar 23 1932 Start of the strike in the North-Bohemian mine district.
1949 National Congress approved the new military law.

Mar 26 1893 Palmire Togliatti was born.

Mar 28 1992 J. A. Komensky, educator of nations was born.
1868 Soviet writer M. Gorki was born.
1944 Third Stalin offensive against Krym.

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Mar 29 1900 Poet Jiri Wolder born.

Mar 30 1948 E. E. Kisch died.

Apr 4 1945 Soviet Army liberated Hungary.
The first government of Czechs and Slovaks Popular Front (Narodni Fronta--NF) was appointed in Kosice.

Apr 5 1945 Program of the Popular Czechoslovak Front was proclaimed in Kosice.

Apr 7 1848 Foundation of Karl's University in Prague.
1878 Establishment of the Czech Social-Democratic Party.

Apr 8 1944 Soviet Army reached the Czechoslovakian and Rumanian border, during the second "Stalin Offensive".

Apr 10 1944 J. V. Stalin permitted the organization of a Czechoslovak Army Corps in the U.S.S.R.

Apr 11 International Solidarity-Day of the Freed Political Prisoners.

Apr 12 1823 A. N. Ostrovskij was born.

Apr 15 1912 Kim Ir Sen was born.

Apr 16 1934 Title, "Hero of the Soviet Union", was put into practice.
1943 Otakar Jaros became a hero of the Soviet Union.
1949 Signing of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian friendship, collaboration and mutual aid treaty.

Apr 18 1892 Boleslav Bierut was born.

Apr 19 1930 Shooting at the demonstrating youth in Radotin.

Apr 20 1949 Opening in Paris of the "World Congress of the Defenders of Peace".

Apr 22 1870 V. I. Lenin was born.
1948 Signing of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian treaty of alliance.

Apr 24 1883 Jaroslav Hasek was born.
1949 Opening in Prague of the Unification Conference between SCM and SSM (Federation of Czech Youth and Federation of Slovak Youth).

Apr 25 1883 S. N. Budonnyj was born.
1950 Dr. Alexeh Cepicka was appointed as National Defense Minister.

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Apr 28 1813 M. I. Kutusov died.
1900 Maurice Thorez was born.

May 1 1890 Labor Day was celebrated for the first time in the history of Bohemia.

May 2 1945 Soviet Army occupied Berlin.

May 3 1944 1st Czechoslovak Independent Fighter Air Wing was organized in the U.S.S.R.

May 5 1818 Karl Marx was born.
1912 First edition of the Bolshevik "Pravda" (The Truth) in Russia.
1945 Revolution of the people of Prague.

May 8 1945 Unconditional surrender of the German fascist armies.

May 9 1944 Soviet Army liberated Sevastopol.
1945 Soviet Army liberated Prague.
1948 Proclamation of the new Czechoslovak Constitution--Const. of 9th May.

May 10 1946 Klement Gottwald returned from Moscow to liberated Prague.

May 12 1820 Josef Manes was born.
1884 Bedrich Smetana died.

May 14 1921 (14 - 17) Establishment of the KSC (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia).

May 16 1868 Foundation of the National Theatre in Prague.

May 17 1800 Henry Barbusse was born.

May 18 1888 Russian Commanding General Alexander Suvorov died.

May 19 1888 N. N. Svernik was born.
1890 Hoci Min was born.
1949 National artist Peter Jilemnický died.

May 23 1918 Rebellion in Rumburk.

May 25 IX Congress of the KSC (25 - 29) (Communist Party of CSR).

May 26 1931 Hunger strike in Kosuty.

May 28 1871 The fall of the Parisian commune.

May 30 1778 F. Voltaire died.
1918 G. V. Plechanov died.
1948 Singular Ballot of NF (National Front) candidates won election to the National Assembly (NS).

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May 31 1902 Vilian Siroky was born.

Jun 1 International Day of Children.

Jun 3 1848 Opening of the Slavonic Congress in Prague.
1946 M. I. Kalinin died.

June 4 1947 Pact of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Jun 5 1875 S. K. Neumann was born.

Jun 7 1848 V. G. Belinski died.

Jun 8 1893 Marie Pujmanova was born.

Jun 10 1942 Nazi invaders massacred people in Lidice and burned it down.
1944 Fourth Stalin's Offensive on the Karelian ridges.

Jun 11 1895 N. A. Bulgakov was born.

Jun 12 1848 Started Whiteside rebellions.

Jun 13 1952 Agreement establishing of National Armed Forces (NDR).

Jun 14 1948 Klement Gottwald was elected president of the republic.

Jun 16 1948 Klement Gottwald issued the first army order.

Jun 18 1882 Juraj Dimitrov was born.
1936 Maxim Gorky died.

Jun 20 1933 Klara Zetkinova died.
1947 Cultural treaty between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria concluded.

Jun 22 1812 Napoleon's invasion of Russia, beginning of the patriotic war under the command of M. I. Kutusov.

Jun 23 1941 Hitler-Germany invaded the Soviet Union--beginning of the great patriotic war of the Soviet people.

Jun 23 1944 Fifth "Stalin's Offensive"--in White Russia.

Jun 24 1942 German fascists in the village Lesaky.
1945 Victory parade in Red Square in Moscow.

Jun 25 1950 American imperialists attacked the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea.

Jun 26 1941 Death of N. F. Gastello.

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Jun 27 1925 Potemkin Mutiny.
 1945 J. V. Stalin is given the title of Generalissimo by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Jun 28 1947 S. K. Neumann died.

Jul 1 1921 Foundation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Jul 2 1778 J. J. Rousseau died.
 1949 Juraj Dimitrov died.

Jul 5 1943 Beginning of the battle of Dursk.
 1944 Sixth "Stalin's Offensive" in Ukraine.

Jul 6 1415 John Hus burned at the stake.

Jul 8 1946 Gottwald's government announced the reconstitution plan.

Jul 10 Albanian Army Day.
 1854 Jan Neruda was born.

Jul 11 1913 Mikulas Ales died.

Jul 12 1943 Nazis massacred people in Czesky Malin, Volyn-region, Russia.

Jul 14 1920 Ciska's victory on Vitkov-hill.
 1789 Storming of the Bastille--beginning of the French Bourgeois Revolution.
 1889 Establishing of the II International.

Jul 17 1945 Big Three Powers opened the Potsdam-conference.

Jul 18 1936 Spanish people began to defend their republic against native fascist, and German and Italian interventionists.
 1941 Signing of Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of alliance in war against Germany and forming of Czechoslovak military units in USSR.

Jul 19 1899 V. V. Majakovskij was born.
 1941 J. V. Stalin appointed People's Defense Commissar of USSR.

Jul 20 1947 First world festival of the democratic youth in Prague.

Jul 21 1948 Treaty of alliance signed between Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Jul 22 National holiday of the Peoples' Democratic Poland.
 1891 Jan Neruda died.

Jul 23 Soviet Navy Day.

Jul 24 1828 N. G. Chernisevskij was born.

Jul 28 1914 Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Jul 29 1938 Attack of Japanese troops near Chasan.

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Aug 1 1927 Uprising in Nan-Clang. Beginning of the Chinese People's Revolution in South China.
 Chinese People's Army Day.

Aug 4 1427 Victory of the Hussites at Tachov.

Aug 5 1895 F. Engels died.
 1951 Opening in Berlin of the World Festivals of Democratic Youth.

Aug 8 1945 Soviet Union declared war on Japan.

Aug 10 1941 First All-Slavonic Congress issued an appeal in Moscow to all Slavic nations to fight against fascism.

Aug 14 1431 Hussite's victory near Domaglice.

Aug 15 National holiday of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.
 1945 Soviet Army liberated Korea.

Aug 18 Soviet Air Force Day.
 1910 Minister for National Defense, General of the Army Dr. Alexej Cepicka was born.

Aug 19 1944 French people liberated Paris.

Aug 20 1944 Seventh "Stalin Offensive"--Liberation of Rumania and Bulgaria.

Aug 23 National holiday of the Rumanian People's Republic.
 1851 Alois Jirasek was born.

Aug 29 1944 National uprising of Slovakia.

Aug 30 1919 N. A. Scors was killed in action.

Aug 31 1935 Beginning of Stachanovite movement.
 1944 Soviet Army liberated Bucharest.
 1948 A. A. Zdanov died.

Sep 1 1939 Fascist Germany invaded Poland; beginning of world war II.

Sep 2 National holiday of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.
 1945 Japan signed the unconditional surrender--The end of World War II.
 1949 Opening of the II World Festival of Democratic Youth in Budapest.

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Sep 3 1883 I. S. Turgenev died.

Sep 5 1919 Vasilij Ivanovic Capajev was killed.

Sep 6 1900 Valka Cervenkov was born.

Sep 7 1948 Czechoslovak Air Force Day.
Abolishment of Tac Corvee in Bohemia.

Sep 8 1881 Antonin Dvorak was born.
1941 The first guard units of the Soviet Army established.
1943 Execution of the national hero Julius Fucik in Berlin.

Sep 9 1944 National holiday of the Bulgarian People's Republic
Bulgarian Army Day.
1828 L. N. Tolstoy was born.

Sep 12 1934 Association for friendship with U.S.S.R. established.

Sep 13 Soviet Army Day.

Sep 14 1944 Eight "Stalin's Offensive" in the Baltic countries.
The offensive started at Dukla-pass.
Cooperative International Day.

Sep 16 1944 The Red Army liberated Sofia.

Sep 17 1873 Max Svabinsky was born.

Sep 21 1921 Czechoslovak Press Day.
1920 First issue of Rude Pravo was published.
1933 Leipzig process against J. Dimitrov was opened.

Sep 28 1864 First international was formed in London.

Sep 29 1893 Hungarian Army Day.
T. D. Lyenko was born.

Sep 30 1895 A. M. Vasilevskij was born.
1938 Syrov's treacherous government accepted the Munich dictate.

Oct 1 1938 National holiday of the Chinese People's Republic.
"History of VES" was published first in Moscow. (All Communist Party/Bolsheviks).

Oct 2 1921 Rumanian Party Day.
1421 Victory of the Hussites near Zatec.
1941 Battle of Moscow began.

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Oct 3 1945 World Trade Unions Federation founded in Paris.

Oct 5 1713 D. Diderot was born.

Oct 6 The Czechoslovak Army Day.

Oct 7 National holiday of the German Democratic Republic.
1943 Soviet Army crossed the Dnieper.

Oct 9 1944 Ninth "Stalin's Offensive": Liberation of Hungary, Yugoslavia and the eastern part of Czechoslovakia.
1944 Tenth "Stalin's Offensive" in North Finland and Norway.

Oct 10 1911 Beginning of the National Chinese Revolution against the Manchurian Dynasty.

Oct 11 1424 Jan Zizka died.

Oct 12 Polish Army Day.

Oct 14 1918 General strike and demonstration of Czech people for a social republic.

Oct 16 1908 Emyr Hodza was born.
1954 Chinese red armies started the "long March" (25,000 miles) lasting the whole year.

Oct 20 1944 Soviet Army liberated Belgrade.

Oct 24 1945 President signed decree on nationalization of heavy industry, mines, banks and insurance companies.

Oct 28 1946 The two-year reconstruction plan was accepted and proclaimed law.
1948 First five-year plan was accepted and proclaimed law.

Oct 29 1918 Foundation of the Komsomol.

Oct 30 1941 Beginning of the heroic defense of Sevastopol.

Oct 31 1925 N. V. Frunze died.

Nov 4 1893 P. I. Ciolkovskij was born.

Nov 6 1943 1st Czechoslovak Independent Brigade in SSR took part in liberating Kiev and was distinguished with the Suvorov's Distinction 2nd Grade.

Nov 7 1917 Great Socialist November-Revolution.
1931 First All-Chinese Soviet Congress.

Nov 8 1620 Battle on Bila Hora.
1917 Proclamation of the Peace Treaty signed by Lenin.
1921 Poet Pavol Orszagh Hviezdoslav died.

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Nov 10 1945 World-Youth Day.
 1945 Foundation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.
 1944 Jan Sverma died.

Nov 16 1941 28 heroes of the Pauffilov-Division held a superior number
 of German tanks on Volokolam-Road.
 1950 Opening of the 2nd World Congress of Peace Defenders in Warsaw.

Nov 17 International Students Day.

Nov 18 1852 Mikolas Ales born.

Nov 19 1942 The Soviet Artillery Day.
 1942 The start of the Soviet Army counter-offensive at Stalingrad.

Nov 20 1875 M. I. Kalinin was born.
 1919 The communist international established.

Nov 22 1893 L. M. Kaganovich was born.
 Nov 23 1896 The President of the Republic and Supreme Commander of
 Czechoslovak Armed Forces Klement Gottwald was born in
 Dedich near Vyskov.

1942 Final surrounding of German fascist troops by the Soviet
 Army in the Stalingrad area.

Nov 25 1931 Shooting at the defenseless demonstrator in Dolna Lipova
 at Fryvaldor.

Nov 28 1943 Teheran-Conference (28 XI - 1 XII).
 1820 Fridrich Engels was born.

Nov 29 National holiday of the Albanian People's Republic.
 1941 Heroic death of Azja Kosmodemianska.

Dec 1 1934 Assassination of Serges Mironovic Kirov.
 1915 Establishment of the International Democratic Workers'
 Federation.

Dec 5 1936 Stalin's Constitution Day.

Dec 6 1941 Soviet Army started its counter offensive near Moscow.

Dec 8 1918 Foundation of the Frunze's Military Academy.

Dec 9 1895 Dolores Ibaruri-Passionaria was born.

Dec 10 1949 In Peking the Congress of Women's Democratic Organizations
 was opened.

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Dec 11 - 13 1927 Establishment of the Kanton Commune.
 1949 Second Congress of all Trade-Unions of RCH (Revolutionary
 Trade Union Committee) was opened in Prague.

Dec 12 1943 Signing of the treaty of friendship, mutual aid and postwar
 cooperation between U.S.S.R. and CSR.

Dec 15 1938 V. P. Okalov killed.

Dec 19 1884 Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky was born.

Dec 21 1879 Generalissim of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Council
 of Ministers U.S.S.R. J. V. Stalin was born.

Dec 24 1798 Soviet Army started a big winter-offensive west of Kiev, in
 which the 1st Czechoslovak Independent Brigade in U.S.S.R.
 also took part.

Dec 26 1825 Uprising of the Decembists (December Revolutionists).
 1893 Mao Tse-tung was born.
 1949 Executive Committee of the World Trade Federation appealed to
 the working people of the world to establish in all factories
 committees for the defense of the public.

Dec 30 1922 Creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
 1947 The Rumanian People's Republic was established.

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CITY	COORD	INDUSTRY
ADAMOV	XQ 2062	Armaments
BANSKA BYSTRICA	CV 6311	Copper Refining
BRECHUMIN	CA 0433	Lead Smelting Crude Steel
BRATISLAVA	XP 5634	Chemicals Oil Refining Gen Engineering Ship Building Elec Engineering Explosives Textiles Leather
BRNO	XQ 1850	Gen Engineering Rolling Stock Tractors Machine Tools Ball Bearings Elec Engineering Armaments Chemicals Rubber Leather Textiles Glass
BYSTRICE	VS 1513	Air Frames
CAKOVICE	VR 7024	Airt Engines
CELAKOVICE	VR 8256	Machinery
CHESKA LIPA	VS 6815	Rolling Stock
CHUDENICE	UQ 6781	Zinc Smelting
DUBINICA N.V.	BV 9227	Armaments
DUBOVA	CV 8408	Oil Refining

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CITY	COORD	INDUSTRY
GOTTWALDOV	XQ 9556	Machine Tools Textiles Rubber Leather
HOLOUBKOV	VR 0614	Machine Tools
HRADEC KRALOVY	WR 5962	Gen Engineering Armaments Chemicals Rubber Textiles Glass
HRADEK	VR 0207	Crude Steel
HULIN	XQ 7966	Machine Tools
JACHYMOV	VS 7918	Uranium
JINONICE	VR 5444	Airt Engines
KARLOVY VARY	UR 4866	Ceramics
KARVINA	CA 1923	Coke
KHADNO	VR 3555	Pig Iron Crude Steel Elec Engineering Armaments Coke
KOLIN	WR 1442	Oil Refining Rolling Stock Glass Chemicals
KOMARNO	BT 8494	Ship Building
KOPRIVNICE	BV 9498	Rolling Stock Motor Vehicles
KRALUPY	VR 5065	Oil Refining
KRALOVE DVUR	VR 5887	Pig Iron
KRESLICE	VS 4422	Ship Building

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CITY	COORD	INDUSTRY
KROMPAČKY	DV 9119	Copper Smelting
KUMOVICE	XQ 8035	Aoht Assembly
MURIM	XQ 1162	Machine Tools
KYSUCKÉ NOVE MESTO	CV 3964	Ball Bearings
LETNANY	VR 6654	Aoht Assembly
LIPNIK	XQ 8789	Machine Tools
LOUHY	VR 1479	Insulators
		Ceramics
LOVOSICE	VR 3896	Textiles
MARTIN	CV 4837	Chemicals
MLADÁ BOLESLAV	VR 9383	Motor Vehicles
MOST	VR 0498	Synthetic Oil
		Crude Steel
		Chemicals
NACHOD	WR 8386	Textiles
		Leather
		Rubber
NERATOVICE	VR 6668	Chemicals
		Textiles
NESTENICE	VS 3614	Chemicals
NOVÁRY	CU 2000	Chemicals
OLOVI	UR 2669	Glass
OSTRAVA	CA 0524	Oil Refining
		Pig Iron
		Crude Steel
		Armaments
		Chemicals
		Coke
PARDUBICE	WR 5634	Oil Refining
		Eleo Engineering
PERSTĚJN	WQ 9479	Ball Bearings
PIZEN	UR 8312	Crude Steel

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CITY	COORD	INDUSTRY
PIZEN	UR 8312	Gen Engineering
		Locomotives
		Tractors
		Machine Tools
		Eleo Engineering
		Armaments
PODEREZOVÁ	CV 9307	Pig Iron
		Crude Steel
PODMOLKY	VS 4325	Eleo Engineering
POPRAD	DV 4934	Rolling Stock
POVASKA BYSTRICA	CV 1345	Armaments
PRAGUE	VR 5848	Gen Engineering
		Locomotives
		Rolling Stock
		Motor Vehicles
		Tractors
		Ship Building
		Marine Engineering
		Machine Tools
		Eleo Engineering
		Armaments
		Leather
		Chemicals
		Textiles
		Glass
PREROV	XQ 7781	Chemicals
PRIBRAM	VR 2804	Lead Smelting
RAPOVÍN	XR 4440	Glass
ROZNOV	BY 9382	Eleo Engineering
RYNOVICE	WS 1021	Motor Vehicles
SEMIN	WR 3744	Chemicals
		Explosives

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CITY	COORD	INDUSTRY
SEZIMOVO USTI	VQ 7770	Machine Tools
SOKOLOV	UR 3161	Chemicals
		Glass
STARA BOLESILAV	VR 7661	Aoif Engines
STRAKONICE	VQ 2057	Machine Tools
		Armaments
SUMPERK	XR 4136	Rolling Stock
SV KRIZ N. H.	OU 4284	Aluminium
TEREZIN	VR 3995	Textiles
TEREIO	WQ 6452	Leather
TRINEO	CA 3108	Pig Iron
		Crude Steel
		Coke
TRUTNOV	WS 6401	Textiles
USTI N. L.	VS 3212	Gen Engineering
		Ship Building
		Chemicals
VALASSKE MEZIRICI	YQ 1683	Eleo Engineering
VARNSDORF	VS 7441	Machine Tools
VLASIM	VR 9206	Armaments
VODOCHODY	VR 5862	Aoif Frames
		Aoif Assembly
VSETIN	YQ 1770	Eleo Engineering
		Armaments
VYSOCANY	VR 6551	Aoif Fuselages
ZEYSOV	XQ 4244	Coke
ZEBRAK	VR 2126	Machine Tools

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The "Czechoslovakian State Railways", "C.S.D." (Ceskoslovenska Statni Drazy), has 13,000 km of railway which represents approximately 1 km of track for every 9.7 sq km of area. (There are only seven European countries that are superior in this respect.) Bohemia and Moravia make up 62 percent of Czechoslovakia's area and combined possess 11,000 km of railway or 85 percent of the total. Slovakia with 2,150 km of railway has only 15 percent as against 38 percent of the total area of the country. The country's rail complex radiates from the larger cities of Praha, Brno, Olomouc, Bratislava, and Kosice, connecting with Berlin and Warsaw to the north, and with Vienna and Budapest to the south. Czechoslovakia's central location among these main European rail hubs, together with its large frontier and 750 km East-West axis, make it an excellent zone of contact for the entire European rail complex.

International Connections

The railway net of Czechoslovakia is connected with the adjoining countries of Hungary, Austria, West Germany, East Germany, Poland and the U.S.S.R. There are fourteen (14) international connections treated in this report. These are at Cierna and Tisou into the U.S.S.R.; at Kechne, Siatoros, Chiaba, and Komarno into Hungary; at Bratislava, Breclav, Ceske Velenice, and Rybnik, into Austria; at Cheb into West Germany; at Frantiskovy Lazne, Dolni Zleb, and Hradek nad Nisou into East Germany; and at Bohumin into Poland.

General Condition

Although the railways of Czechoslovakia were not severely damaged by the allied powers, the system nevertheless suffered greatly from neglect during the war years. Consequently, in 1945, all efforts to recondition the railways were directed towards repair rather than complete reconstruction. Consequently, many improvements have been added to the system and the present amount of maintenance is adequate to keep the railways in a fair state of repair. The major post-war improvements include electrification, realignment, and double tracking of selected lines. Main emphasis has been placed on the "Friendship Line" running between Praha and Cienna and Tisou at the U.S.S.R. border. This line is entirely double-track and it is expected that complete electrification will be accomplished by 1960. The realign-

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ment and double-tracking of the line between Praha and Brno increased the flow of traffic to better facilitate trade with Hungary and Austria. The main deficiencies are the lack of high capacity lines and the small increase in the total trackage. For example, in Slovakia there is only one main line leading into the U.S.S.R., the country with which Czech carries on the majority of its trade relations. This seriously hampers traffic mobility since all major East-West and North-South routes eventually empty into this one artery. The progress of improving the rail system is mainly delayed by deficient planning, poor delivery of materials and insufficient work organization, although there is also a lack of rails, ties, and steel towers. There is also a shortage of manpower and the workers are not in sympathy with the benefits of electrification. This could be serious because if the main "Friendship Line" is not completed the entire electrification program for the second Five Year Plan will be endangered.

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**HIGHWAYS

Highways in Czechoslovakia are fairly well developed and compare favorably to the networks of other Central and Eastern European countries. The highways play an important role in the country's economy as an essential supplement to the railway system.

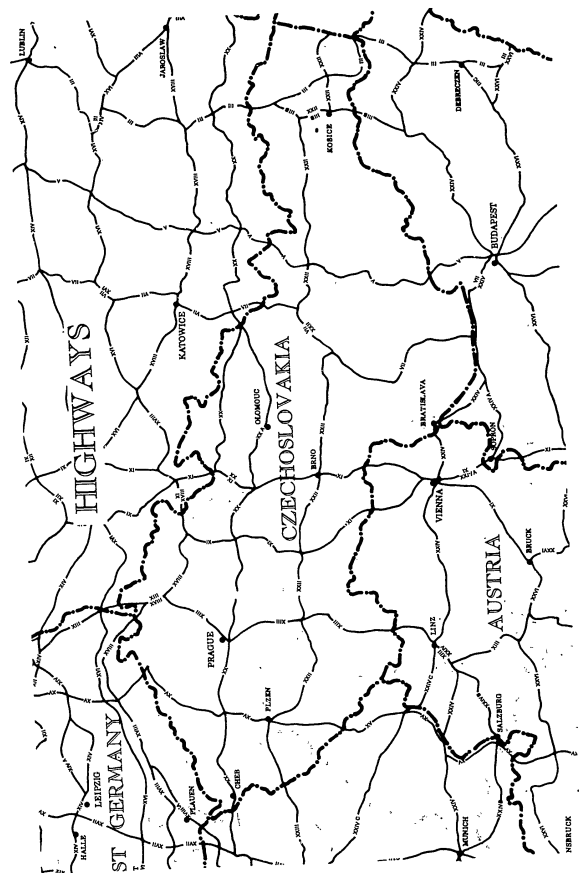
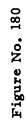
During and after WW II, the highways deteriorated due to the increased traffic without a corresponding increase in construction and maintenance. The present construction and maintenance policy, in the form of a long-range plan (1956-1975) and a present economic Five-Year Plan (1956-1960), is primarily directed towards reconstruction and improvement of the existing road network. The plan is to provide two-thirds of the highway network with paved surface, to eliminate grade crossings and other critical points, and to eliminate bottle-necks by the construction of through and bypass routes. The current Five-Year Plan aims at providing 9300 miles of hard-surfaced roads and to increase repair and maintenance activities. It is also planned to improve gravel roads and replace all temporary bridges.

Weather and terrain have some effect on highway travel, especially in the mountainous areas during winter months. In recent years, adequate snow removal equipment has been available to keep routes open and sanded.

The highway system of Czechoslovakia connects with the highways of the six surrounding countries. There are seven (7) main routes between Poland and Czechoslovakia and connecting points in the vicinity of Turnov (WS 1202), Zgorzelec (WS 0168), Dvur Kralovo (WS 5987), Zwittau (XR 0512), Tesin (CS 3012), Zilina (CV 3654), Rezsomberok (CV 7738), and Zidnik (EV 4263). Border crossing points between Czechoslovakia and East Germany are near Treplice-Sanov (VS 1711) and Liberec (WS 0422). The highways between Czechoslovakia and West Germany cross the border near Cheb (UR 7873). Rozvado (UR 2304), and Klatovy (UQ 7873). Between Austria and Czechoslovakia the border crossing points are near Kaplice (VP 6399), Znojmo (WQ 7612), and Mikulov (XQ 1007). The highway border crossing points between Czechoslovakia and Hungary are in the vicinity of Komarno (BT 8694), Zvolen (CU 6282), Kosice (EU 2097), Tredisov (EU 5387) and Czap (EU 9866). The main crossing point between Czechoslovakia and the USSR is located at Uzhorod (EU 9388).

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375



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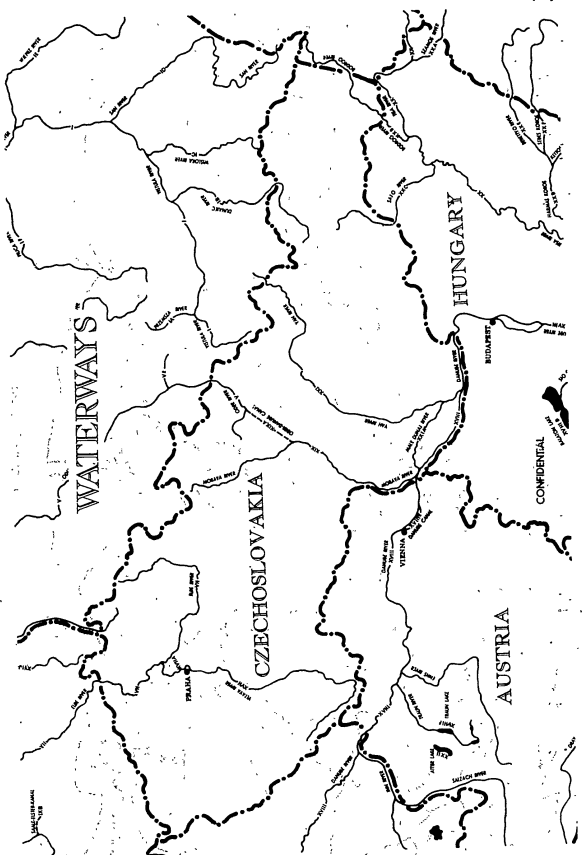


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378

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WATERWAYS

The Czechoslovakian waterways, although of great importance to the national economy, are poorly situated in relation to her industrial and agricultural centers. This reduces their utilization for internal traffic, and as a result the main burden of transportation is directed towards the railways. Nevertheless, official policy as formulated in the present Five-Year Plan is in favor of continued improvement and expansion of navigable waterways. However, in many instances the main emphasis is given to the generation of power rather than navigation.

Czechoslovakia has two important waterway nets, the Elbe and Danube. Two streams of minor importance, the Oder and Tisa Rivers, also play a small part in the navigational system of Czechoslovakia. The Elbe system is the oldest and principal waterway with the Danube, coming into importance only after the peace treaties of World War I.

The waterway system of Czechoslovakia ties into the networks of the surrounding countries. On the north, the Oder River provides an outlet through Poland to the Baltic Sea. At present, this is of very limited importance because of the very low capacity on the Oder in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia's principal northern waterway trade route, connecting the country with the North Sea, is the Elbe River. Vessels of 1,000 tons navigate the Elbe while vessels up to 450 tons can navigate its principal tributaries.

The Danube system, Czechoslovakia's second most important net, provides access to the Black Sea. This waterway was inaugurated in 1919 after WW I. This river will accommodate vessels of 1,000 tons and its tributaries, like those of the Elbe system, will permit the passage of vessels up to 450 tons.

Czechoslovakia has a continental type of climate and this accounts for the wide variation in temperature. This causes navigation to be impeded for approximately two months each year. Normally in September and October low water suspends navigation and between December and March the rivers are closed periodically due to ice.

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379

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- Figure No. 184

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CHAPTER XXX - LIST OF CZECHOSLOVAK ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Czechoslovak Words	Meaning
ARMA	(not abbreviation) (newly coined word)	Army Sales Store or PX
CSM	ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO SVAZU MLÁDEŽE	Czechoslovak Youth Organization
CSR	REPUBLIKA ČESKOSLOVENSKA	Republic of Czechoslovakia
KNV	KRAJSKÉ NÁRODNÍ VÝBORY	Regional National Committee
KSC	KOMUNISTICKÉ STRANY ČESKOSLOVENSKA	Czechoslovak Communist Party
KVV	KRAJSKÉ VOJENSKÉ VELITELSTVÍ	Regional Military Hq
LM	LIDOVÁ MILICE	Peoples Militia
LVT	LETNÍ VOJENSKÝ TABOR	Summer Training Camp
MNO	MINISTERSTVO NÁRODNÍ OBRANY	Ministry of National Defense
MNV	MÍSTNÍ NÁRODNÍ VÝBORY	Local National Committee
ONV	OKRESNÍ NÁRODNÍ VÝBORY	District National Committee
PS	POHRANIČNÍ STRAZ	Border Guard
PTP	POMOČNÝ TECHNICKÝ PRÁPOR	Auxiliary Technical (Labor) Bn
PVOS	PROTIVZDUSNÉ OBRANY STATU	AA Defense of the State
SCSP	SVAZ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO-SOVIETSKÉHO PRÁTELSTVÍ	Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Club
SDD	ŠKOLA Důstojnického DOROSTU	Officer Candidate Prep School
SNB	STATNÍ NÁRODNÍ BEZPEČNOST	State Security Police
STB	STATNÍ TAJNÁ BEZPEČNOST	State Secret Police
SVAZARM	SVAZ PRO SPOLUPRÁCI S ARMÁDOU	Union for Cooperation with the Army

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TJ	TECHNICKÝ JEDNOTKY	Technical (Labor) Unit
TP	TECHNICKÝ PRÁPOR	Technical (Labor) Bn
TS	TECHNICKÝ SKUPINA	Technical (Labor) Group
UDA	ÚSTŘEDNÍ DŮM ARMÁDY	Army Athletic Center
VBZ	VEŘEJNÁ BEZPEČNOST NA ŽELEZNICÍCH	RR Security Police
VK	VOJENSKÁ KNÍŽKA	Military (Record) Book
VK	VOJENSKÁ KONTRARozVEDKA	Military Counterintelligence
VS	VNITŘNÍ STRAZ	Interior Guard
VTA-AZ	VOJENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ AKADEMIE ANTONINA ZAPOTOCKÉHO	Military Technical Academy of Antonín Zapotocký
VVO	VOJENSKÉ VELITELSTVÍ OBLASTI	Military District (Territorial) Hq
VVP	VOJENSKÝ VÝCVIKOVÝ PROSTOR	Military Training Area
VVPJ	VELITELSTVÍ VOJENSKÝCH PRACOVNÍCH JEDNOTEK	Hq Military Labor Units
VVT	VOJENSKÝ VÝCVIKOVÝ TABOR	Military Training Camp
ZS	ZÁVODNÍ STRAZ	Industrial Guard

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