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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Radar, AA and Passive Defense Measures	DATE DISTR.	16 April 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2 25X1A
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED] 25X1C	REQUIREMENT NO.	[REDACTED]
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED] 25X1A	REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1X

[REDACTED]

25X1X

1.

[REDACTED]

AA Defense 25X1X

2.

[REDACTED] that Floesti (4457N-2602E) and its surrounding oil fields is protected by Soviet AAA units.

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STATE #	X	ARMY #	X	NAVY #	X	AIR #	X	FBI		AEC					
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

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Passive Defense

- 25X1X 3. I have no information on plans for passive defense in Rumania. At [redacted] the civilian population of Brasov had not been informed of any defense plan, and since Brasov had none for the civilian population, I do not believe other areas would have any. In Brasov, only the military at the airfield practiced air raid alerts.
4. Regarding the construction of air raid shelters, underground factories and installations, I have information on the Brasov area only. There has been no new construction of air raid shelters since World War II, during which two or three concrete air raid shelters were constructed in Tampa Hill, south of the city, for the civilian population of Brasov. I never saw this construction but knew of it during World War II. Two concrete shelters were also constructed during World War II for the population of Brasov in Dealul Cetautuia, Fortress Hill within the city limits. At one time I took shelter at this location. The shelter was constructed so that the entrance was on the side of the hill and tunneled toward the center. I would estimate it to be 50 to 60 m. in length, two meters in width and head high. Construction was of concrete and stone. Although ventilation was very poor, I consider the shelters very adequate and believe that, in the event of future air raids, the shelters would be used.
- 25X1X 5. I heard that the larger buildings in Bucharest had air raid shelters in their basements during World War II, while the civilian population living on or near hills within or near the city dug their own air raid shelters in the sides of the hills. Three or four families would combine in the construction and use of these shelters.
6. [redacted] the civilian population had not shown any interest in the possibility of future air raids and there had been no organized plans made by the authorities for passive defense. Gas masks had not been issued to the civilian population, including those people working in the factories. During World War II, only the workers in the factories were issued gas masks.
7. [redacted]
- 25X1X 8. [redacted]

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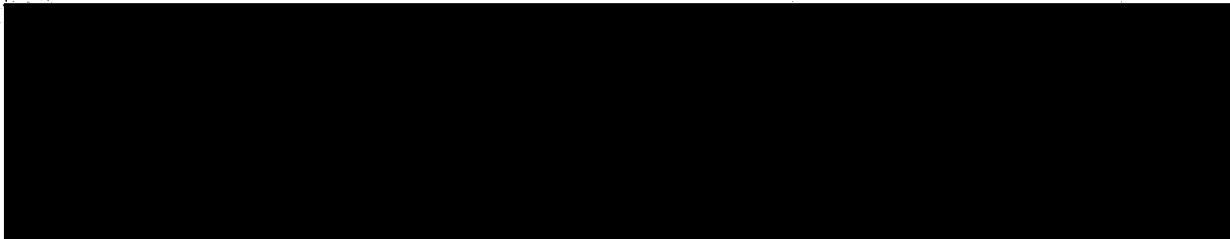
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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Training and Maneuvers in the WOP	DATE DISTR.	30 April 1953
	25X1C	NO. OF PAGES	11
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	[REDACTED]
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES	25X1A

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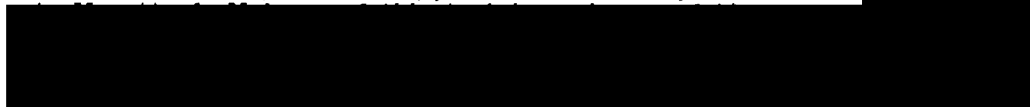
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WOP Training

1. The daily training schedule shown below was applicable to all units in the 43rd WOP Bn. at Raciborz /5005N-1812E/, UIN (Jednostka Wojskowa) 2480.

25X1X



0600	Reveille	25X1X
0605	Preparation for gymnastics	
0615	Gymnastics	
0620	Personal hygiene, care and cleaning of barracks	
0645	Breakfast	
0710	Preparation for training	
0715	Rifle training and marksmanship	
0750	Roll call, issuance of daily orders and assignments	
0800	Political indoctrination	

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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI	#x	AEC						
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1000 Nomenclature and field stripping of weapons (The training period between 1000 and 1200 hours was devoted to the care and cleaning of one light MG (RKM-28 Degtyarev) and other light weapons in the guard units. The heavy MGs (Maxim 7.62 of Russian manufacture) were never fired and, in general, received little care.)

1200 Cleaning of weapons and equipment

1300 Dinner and free time

1400-1800 Combat training, extended order drill, bayonet drill, field stripping of equipment, political indoctrination when omitted in the morning schedule, nomenclature of weapons, border document identification training

1800 Care and cleaning of equipment

1900 Supper

2000 Study period

2100 Free time

2145 Roll call and taps

2. The training period between 1400 and 1800 hours was not rigidly followed and varied constantly. Rifle marksmanship and weapon nomenclature were the subjects most stressed. Part of this period was devoted to border document identification training and the checking of passports, passes and papers. There were three types of border crossing passes:
- Permanent Pass (White): Issued to Polish and Czech workers permanently employed on either side of the border.
  - Temporary Pass (Pink): Issued to Czechs and Poles for the purpose of short visits, such as weddings, funerals, etc.
  - Agricultural Workers Pass (Light Blue): Issued to Polish and Czech farm workers and field hands employed in harvests and other farm occupations.
3. Sample passes were kept posted at battalion headquarters and at all guard units. [REDACTED] units and while performing duty at a road check point at Cieszyn /4946N-1836E/ during the period 15 July to 30 October 1948. The passes were made of stiff manila paper and measured 6 x 4 inches.
4. In order to obtain a pass, the applicant had to obtain a clearance from the nearest security office (Urząd Bezpieczeństwa - UB). He then had to contact the Security Officer of the 4th WOP Brig, Hq. in Gliwice (Gleiwitz) /5017N-1840E/, where a photograph was taken and a personal history statement was completed by each applicant. Applicants then went to the Customs Office in Raciborz, where the passes were issued. My information pertains only to passes listed above.
5. [REDACTED] units of the 4th WOP Brig. [REDACTED] joint training exercises with field artillery or other combat units.

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6. Training in the 43d WOP Bn. was not supervised by Soviet officers. The various guard units were scattered out along the border and my battalion was never able to amass more than about 150 men for field training exercises at any particular time. I believe that in the event of an emergency, if a fighting force was required, the battalion could muster no more than 150 men.

Training Schedule at Armorers' School for WOP and KBW

7. The following training schedule was effective at the Armorers' School at ~~Nasaw~~ ~~Warsaw~~ ~~52 50 2100E~~ ~~████████████████████~~

25X1X

25X1X

0600	Reveille
0605	Preparation for gymnastics
0615	Gymnastics
0630	Personal hygiene, care and cleaning of barracks and area
0710	Breakfast
0720	Personal cleanup
0730	Morning inspection
0750	Roll call and reading of orders of the day
0800	Care and maintenance of arms and equipment
0900	Nomenclature and field stripping of weapons
1000	Political indoctrination
1100	Close and extended order drill
1200	Policing of barracks and caserne area
1300	Dinner and free time
1400-1600	See Annex 07
1600	Care and maintenance of arms and equipment
1700	Policing of barracks and caserne area
1800	Free time
1900	Supper
2000	Political meeting of the ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziejzy Polskiej - Polish Youth Union) or PZPR (Polska Zjednoczona Partja Robotnicza - Polish United Workers' Party)
2200	Evening roll call and taps

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8. This school was conducted by the KBW for both the KBW and the WOP. The school had an enrollment of 117 students and the class was divided into two platoons. The commanding officer was a KBW captain, but I do not remember his name. A deputy for political affairs, with the rank of captain, assisted the CO. In addition, two instructors from the WOP and one from the KBW constituted the teaching staff. The course lasted six months. Its purpose was to train armorer NCOs in small arms repair. Instruction was given through lectures and demonstrations. Copybooks, pencils, blackboards and charts were used as training aids. Two examinations were given: one at mid-term and one at the end of six months. Upon graduation students were awarded certificates of successful completion of the course. Graduates were then returned to their respective units to work as armorers.

Flares and Border Obstacles Used by Guard Units in the 43d WOP Bn.

9. At each guard unit (Straznica) there were five ~~six~~ trip flares See Annex A placed in border wooded sectors or other inaccessible areas. The distance between flares was 8 to 20 feet, depending upon the terrain. Flares were placed in a zig-zag pattern and were connected together by wires set in such a manner as to indicate whether a person was crossing the border into or out of Poland. Flare positions on the border were changed whenever an old class was demobilized from service. This was done for reasons of border security. No trip flares were set at the 214th Guard Unit at Sciborzyc Wielki 5002N-1802E because the lowest number of escape attempts was made in that sector of the border line. An electrical warning device See Annex B would occasionally be set up by sentries on the border in particularly vulnerable places, where they suspected that an escape might be attempted. This device was connected by taut trip wires which would, when tripped flash a light to the sentry indicating a border crossing into or out of Poland.
10. Barbed wire and mines were not used by the 43d WOP Bn. as aids in apprehending illegal border crossers. However, it was the intention to use barbed wire in the future. Four-cornered wooden pyramid-like structures, approximately 20 m. high, were placed in the vicinity of each guard unit for the purpose of daytime observation of the border. A square wooden shack with slanting roof and four windows was mounted on each structure. There was also a catwalk with a small fence surrounding the shack. There were two to three structures at each unit, and they were usually placed in those sectors of the border which were rugged and hilly. The only other obstacles employed to hinder passage and assist in detecting illegal border crossers was a plowed soil belt, approximately 8 m. deep, running the length of the border line, except in wooded or extremely rocky areas. The area was replowed on the average of once or twice each week in order to keep the earth soft and fresh. This replowing made it easier to detect the tracks of escapees.

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11. Flare cartridges used in both trip flare devices and flare pistols by the 43d WOP Bn. are described below:

<u>Marking on flare shell</u>	<u>Color and pattern of flare burst</u>	<u>Purpose for which used</u>
Red tip	Red with single fire ball	Border crossing into Poland at night
Two red raised dots	Red with 2 fire balls	For training and on crossings into Poland
A red band 6 mm. wide in center of shell	Red smoke flare	For daytime crossings into Poland
Two raised inverted Vs	Green star cluster	For crossing into Czechoslovakia at night
Plain green top	Green with single fire ball	For crossing into Czechoslovakia at night

Patrols and Methods Used to Capture Illegal Border Crossers

12. Guard units in the 43d WOP Bn. employed certain established methods to accomplish the capture of illegal border crossers. Mounted foot and dog patrols were used to track down and to capture illegal border crossers. Upon notification that a crossing had been made, the guard unit commander immediately notified battalion headquarters, which in turn reported to brigade headquarters, through whom WOP headquarters in Warsaw was informed. The guard unit commander then dispatched a tracking and search patrol, consisting of two dogs and their handlers. Upon arrival at the suspected crossing area, one of the dogs would be released, followed by his handler. Later, the second dog was released to determine the presence of a new scent, or to confirm the tracking of the first dog. One soldier was armed with a submachine gun, while the other was armed with a carbine. Mounted and foot patrols were dispatched to the area to assist in the capture. Supplementing these measures, guards were stationed at areas which were recognized as offering opportunity suitable for illegal crossings. Guards were stationed at main cross roads, main thoroughfares and at all nearby railroad stations in the vicinity of the crossing. In the event of an illegal crossing, sentries stationed on the border alerted their units by firing three times. The alert signal at the guard unit consisted of three long blasts from a siren and the rapid beating of a manually operated gong.

Search Methods Employed by the 48th GPK (Główny Punkt Kontrolny - Main Traffic Control Point) at Chalupki

13. The mission of this traffic control point was to check all passenger and freight trains approaching and crossing the Polish-Czech border in either direction. A detail of 5-6 soldiers and one officer met all trains and searched them. Guards were stationed at each end and on either side of a passenger train. One officer accompanied by an enlisted man went through the train, checking passports and passes and searching for hidden passengers and illegal border crossers. They inserted a long iron rod into the coal tender in order to see if it contained stowaways or contraband. One enlisted man walked over and searched the entire top

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portion of the freight trains. At a point 1½ km. from the border all passengers were ordered to vacate the train and enter a customs inspection hall (sala rewizyjna), where passengers, baggage, passports and passes were checked and searched. After the search and inspection, all passengers boarded the train again and proceeded to the border. Meanwhile, the train was watched by two sentries stationed outside of the train. They were posted to see that no one jumped aboard the train and crossed the border illegally. At the border the Polish locomotives were uncoupled and hitched to Czech cars entering Poland. Similarly, the Czech locomotives were hitched to Polish cars entering Czechoslovakia. Both Polish and Czech railroads used the same gauge.

#### Practice Alerts in the 43d WOP Bn.

14. Practice alerts (alarm cwiczebny) were held twice monthly. The signal for the alert was the sounding of the siren three times and the rapid beating of a gong. Officers and troops would assemble at the alert field (plac alarmowy) and await instructions. Each soldier armed with a carbine or machine pistol was issued 120 rounds of ammunition. Officers armed with pistols TT carried 16-18 extra rounds of ammunition in addition to their regularly loaded magazines.

#### Tactical Training in the 43d WOP Bn.

15. Tactical training in the 43d WOP Bn. was presented once each week. During the training period, personnel from the various guard units not actually on guard or outpost duty were formed into provisional squads and platoons. The combined strength seldom exceeded that of a company. The training problem was a typical and often repeated maneuver such as that described below:
- a. A captain commanded a unit of 2-3 platoons, each of which was divided into 3-4 squads and commanded by a first or second lieutenant. The commander of a unit designated a specified village as the objective. Five or six soldiers were placed in the village to act as the skeleton defending force. The unit was first formed into a line of squads for a frontal attack; the squads then deployed into a line of skirmishers. On the signal to attack, one man from each squad advanced approximately 8-10 m. by short rushes under the protective fire of the remaining riflemen. This tactic was repeated until the attacking force was within 50-70 yards of the objective.
  - b. Assault tactics: The signal for the assault was preceded by the command to fix bayonets and to prepare hand grenades. All men in the attacking force would then get up and run towards the objective simultaneously, holding the rifles in their left hand and wooden grenades in the right hand. They hurled the grenades and stormed the objective when approximately 20-25 yards from the objective. If an enemy was assumed to be dug in, smoke grenades were hurled and then simulated F-1 or RG-2 grenades were thrown.

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Chemical Training in the 43d WOP Bn.

- 25X1X 16. Chemical training [redacted] consisted mainly of gas mask drill on command. This lasted for about 15 minutes once a week. No effort was made to limit the time of removal or placement of the mask; the men were merely told to perform the drill as quickly as possible. Gas mask drills were performed in the following manner: At the command, "Prepare for gas drill," each man removed the facepiece, corrugated tube and canister from the carrying bag (the corrugated tube was carried unconnected to the canister in the carrying bag). A 12-15 cm. cork was removed from the air intake at the bottom of the canister; a screw metal cap was disconnected from the upper portion of the canister, then the canister was screwed to the tube. The canister was then replaced in the carrying bag. The drill was followed by the command "Gas".
17. At each guard unit there were 25-30 gas masks, which were piled in large wooden boxes. I was told that they were manufactured in the USSR. The facepieces were made of rubber; the canisters were oblong with rounded corners and the tubing was corrugated. Masks were marked with size designations 2-3-4. The carrying bag was made of light tan semi-tarpaulin material. The battalion armament officer was supposed to conduct gas training for the battalion; however, this was not done. 25X1X
18. [redacted] Because there were no manuals for gas training available in my unit, I did not conduct gas training. While I was attending recruit school at the 4th WOP Brig. Recruit Training Center in Gliwice [redacted], I had firing practice while wearing a gas mask. I heard of, and was lectured about, the following gases during recruit training: blistering agents, choking gases, and tear gases. I was taught to identify gases according to smell. One gas smelled like Fresh bread, another like hay and another smelled like manure. I have no knowledge concerning any other gases. [redacted] 25X1X
- 1950, I saw one sniff set containing 7-8 round glass flasks of approximately 1/2 pt. in a wooden box. I have no information on the use of this set. In this same arms room I also saw five sets of chemically impregnated protective clothing, consisting of trousers, jacket and hood. This clothing was of light gauge cotton material and was light tan in color. I also saw one horse gas mask in this arms room, but have no further knowledge concerning the mask.
19. At each guard unit there were two charts relating to gas training. One chart listed the component parts of a gas mask, while the other dealt with the care and cleaning of equipment contaminated by gas. A reagent or cleaning compound was mentioned in the chart, but I have no information on this compound. I never entered a gas chamber; gas training in the guard units of the 43d WOP Bn. was very sketchy.

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Political Indoctrination and Training

20. Political indoctrination and training was conducted by the political officer of each WOP guard unit on Tuesdays and Fridays. Attendance was compulsory; political topics were stressed. The topics that were specifically discussed were: imperialism of the West (particularly the United States and England), destruction and degradation caused by American forces in Korea, American and British spy aims, Poland's new and old constitution, aims and objectives of the new Polish constitution, efforts of the Americans to influence the Polish people by radio broadcasts, America's "A" bomb, and the importance of the WOP's border guarding mission. The latter part of each instruction period was devoted to open discussion on the subject material presented and to a question and answer period. It was the responsibility of the political officer to determine the weaknesses of political education in his unit and to devote additional training time to this purpose, either on Wednesday or by utilizing a portion of the afternoon training time. The point stressed most strongly above all others was that every soldier should attain a high degree of political knowledge in order to be able to combat effectively the propaganda of America and Great Britain.

- ANNEXES A: Trip Flare Device Used by Units of the 43d WOP Bn. at Raciborz /5005N-1812E/
- B: Sketch Showing Partial Construction Details of Night-time Warning Device Used by Sentries on Outpost Duty at the 43d WOP Bn. at Raciborz
- C: Weekly Training Schedule at the WOP Armorers' School at Wansaw

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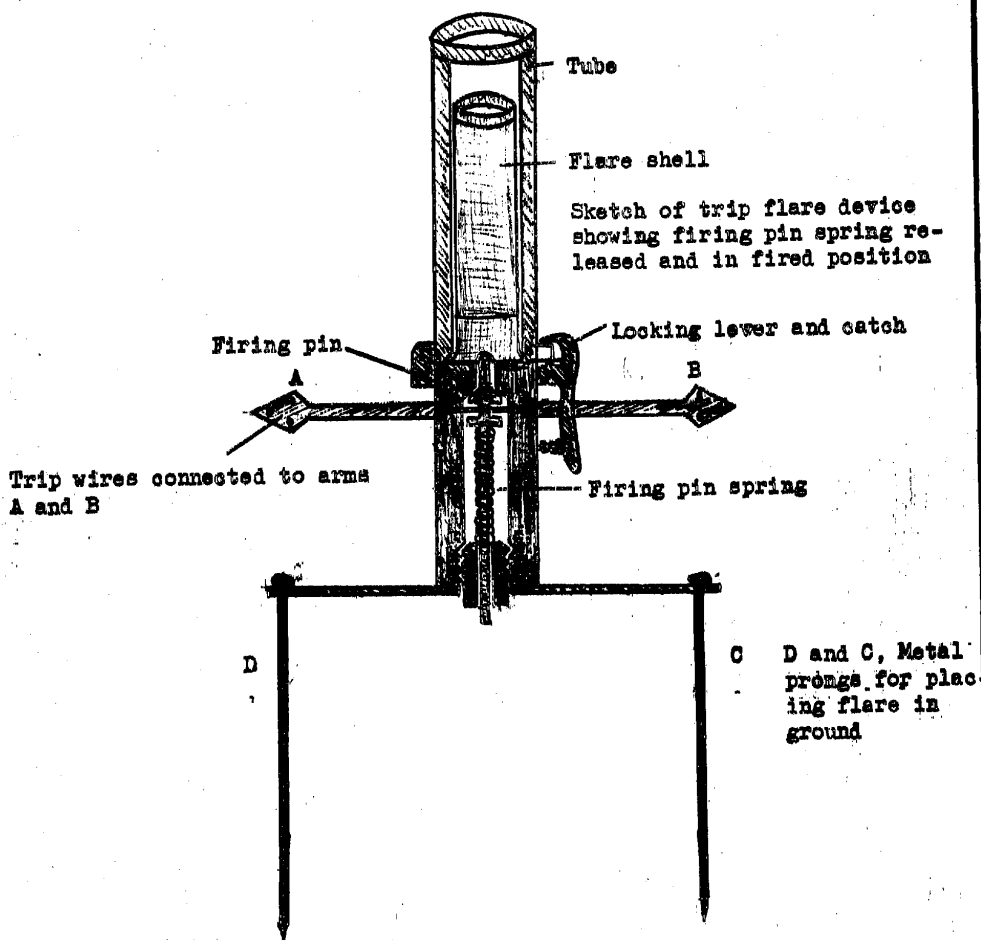
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ANNEX A

Trip Flare Device Used by Units of the 43d WOP Bn at RACIBORZ (5005N-1812E)  
 (Drawn from memory by source)

This sketch gives 1/2 the approximate size of device



This firing device was set for firing by pressing down on arms A and B and then twisting them to the right. There was an L-shaped milled slot on each side of the firing pin housing, approximately 1" x 1/4". When trip wire was disturbed arms A and B would clear the horizontal portion of the slot and spring upward causing the firing pin to strike the primer on the base of the flare cartridge.

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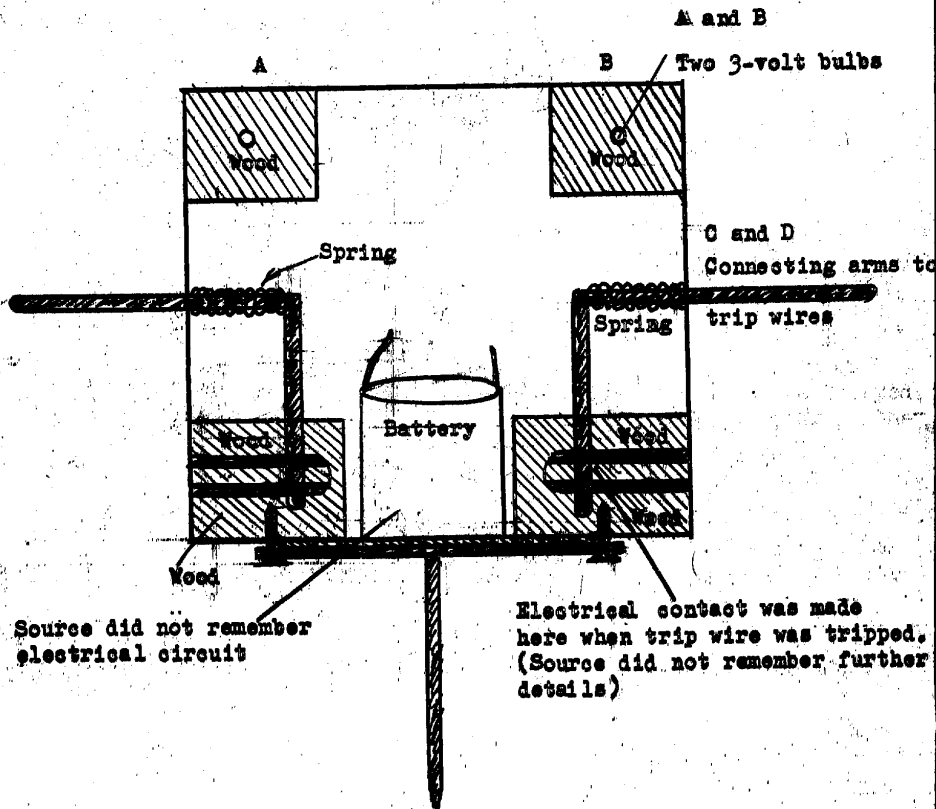
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ANNEX B

Sketch Showing Partial Construction Details of Night-time  
Warning Device Used by Sentries on Outpost Duty at the  
43d WOP BN at RACIBORZ (5005N-1812E)

(Drawn from memory by source)



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ANNEX C

Weekly Training Schedule at the WOP Armorer's School  
at WARSZAWA

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(indicated in hours)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday (No Drill)
Political Education	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Musketry Instruction (Theory)	2	3	5	2	2	-	-
Musketry Instruction (Practical aspects)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Repair of Weapons in Repair Shop	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Repair of Weapons (Theory)	2	2	1	2	-	2	-
Topography, Knowledge of the Ground	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Combat Training	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Nomenclature of Grenade F-1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Nomenclature of Grenade RGP (Hand A/T Grenade)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomenclature of 82-mm Miny Mozdzieragoc (82mm Mordziaragoc)	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
Regulations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nomenclature and Descrip- tion of Small Arms Ammu- nition	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Identification of Gases in the Field	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cleaning of Barracks	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Firing of Small Arms	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nomenclature and Descrip- tion of RG-42 Grenade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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