

Approved For Release 2008/07/02 : CIA-RDP80T00246A000700820001-3

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ARMY review completed

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# INFORMATION REPORT

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PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Hungary USAF review completed.

SUBJECT Curriculum at Kossuth Artillery Officers' School/CBR Training, Equipment and Protective Clothing

DATE DISTRIBUTED 2 May 57  
NO. OF PAGES 5  
NO. OF ENCLS.  
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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2. There are four general subjects taught at this school. The first one is "Artillery Specialist." This course includes artillery supply, maintenance, administration, and subjects of that nature. The second course is "Locators," and includes the use of radar in locating and tracking targets. The third course is "Artillery Support for the Infantry," and the fourth is "Anti-Aircraft Artillery."
3. The school was commanded by Colonel Vilmos Koltaly. His assistant and head of the Academic Department was Lieutenant Colonel WNU Lenart. Each of the four main departments, which correspond to the four main subjects taught, had a Captain or Major in command. Captain Janos Horvath, commanded the Anti-Aircraft Department. Each of the four departments consisted of two or three artillery batteries. The Anti-Aircraft Department had two batteries: Battery G, which was commanded by First Lieutenant Miklos Nagy, and Battery H which was commanded by First Lieutenant Zoltan Pocz.
4. 

in the Anti-Aircraft Department each battery consisted of 90 men broken down into three platoons of approximately 25 men each. Each platoon consisted of three squads of approximately seven men each. The individual platoon strength varied since each platoon consisted of men of the same educational level, i.e., either first, second, or third year men.
5. The total strength of the Anti-Aircraft Department was approximately 180 men. The approximate strength of the Artillery Specialist Department was 270, the Locator Department 180, and the Artillery Support for Infantry Department 400. Each of these departments received separate instruction on their own specialties and there was little joint-training during my year of training at this school. The length of each of the four courses was three years.
6. The instructors were all Hungarian officers. Some of the instruction, particularly field instruction, was often presented by their NCO assistants. None of the

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instruction was given by Soviet personnel [redacted]

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7. The academic year was of 11 months duration which was followed by a 30 day leave before starting the next year. There were no special privileges of any kind extended to me as a student at this school. [redacted] treated as any other soldier would have been. Perhaps the only difference is that I commenced my artillery studies immediately upon reporting to the school and did not have any actual Infantry basic training. [redacted]

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8. It is difficult to give the curriculum of the Anti-Aircraft Department in units of days, weeks, or months since many subjects were taught off and on all during the year. Generally the first three months were devoted to the more basic subjects. Some of these subjects would continue all year, but beginning with the fourth month, weapon and instrument training was introduced. Then beginning around the eighth month increased emphasis was placed on mathematics.

9. [redacted] approximate hours devoted to each subject are as follows:

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- a. Organization of the Artillery - 14 hours per week for three months.
- b. Chronological history of the Artillery - hours unknown, difficult to break down since we had it off and on all year.
- c. Mathematics - six hours per week all year. More emphasis was placed on mathematical computations around the eighth month.
- d. Russian language - three hours weekly all year.
- e. Military customs and courtesies, chain of command - 70 hour block during the year.
- f. Engineer organization and duties - three hours weekly all year.
- g. Infantry organization and duties - three hours weekly all year.
- h. Signal organization and duties - two hours weekly all year.
- i. C B R training - three hours per week all year.
- j. Electro-techniques of radar - six hours per week all year.
- k. Political History - four hours per week all year.
- l. Measuring instruments which included a one-meter telescope with a 15 kilometer visibility range and a four-meter telescope with a 20 kilometer visibility range. Both of these were Soviet made. A three week block of instruction on these scopes was spread over an eight month period. These instruments were introduced during the fourth month of the course.
- m. Field glasses, also Soviet made - about two weeks during the fourth month were devoted to these.
- n. 37mm AA gun - about 18 to 22 hours weekly for seven months. This included all aspects of the weapon from nomenclature to actual firing at the end of the first year.

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z C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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- o. 37 mm ammunition - 15 hour block during a seven month period.
- p. Drills which included individual weapons-crew drills and mock air attack drills during which the entire school would fall out and stand by their battle stations - about two hours daily for seven months were devoted to these and various other drills.
10. Of the above list of subjects those listed under sub-paragraph c, d, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, and AA were also taught in the second year [redacted] the subjects taught during the second year were similar to the first year subjects, except that our weapons training would be on the 85mm AA gun and that more radar training would be given.
11. [redacted] firing range located near Drázelvnařank /48 03N 19 03E/ near the Czechoslovakian border. [redacted] overlay of Anti-Aircraft Firing Range, Classified CONFIDENTIAL/. Each seven man 37mm gun crew would fire approximately 70 to 75 rounds during this record firing and would fire them in groups of about 20 to 25 shells at each of three targets. The first target was a sleeve-type target which was towed by a plane. This target was towed at an altitude of 1800 meters. The second target was an air-dropped parachute which was fired on at an altitude of approximately 1400 meters. The third target was a ground-towed target which was fired upon at a distance of about 800 to 1000 meters. An officer would stand by each of the guns and would observe the hits with field glasses. He would grade the gun-drew performance as failed, passed, good, or outstanding. [redacted] the school staff did not want any failures so there were none; no matter how poorly a crew did they would receive at least a passing score.
12. During [redacted] CBR training [redacted] demonstration of a Detection Kit which would detect the presence of gas in the area. This kit came in a cylindrical shaped, OD colored container which was carried on the right hip by means of a strap which ran over the left shoulder. This kit has a screw-on type lid which contained 15 or 20 sheets of litmus paper. This paper was about four centimeters in diameter and was rose-colored. The kit contained an ordinary kitchen spoon and a pump which resembled a bicycle pump. This pump had an inverted conical-shaped nose.
13. To test for gas a piece of litmus paper was placed over the nose of the pump. A spoonful of the suspected contaminated dirt would be placed on the paper. The pump handle, while holding the pump in a vertical position, would be pumped 15 or 20 times. Then by looking at the color of the litmus paper it was possible to determine what type of gas, if any, was in the area. The instructor, who showed us this kit, pointed out that the different shades of color, which the various gasses would turn the litmus paper, were indicated on the bottom of the container for ready reference in case the tester would forget what type of gas each color indicated.
14. [redacted] the instructor tested about 15 different types of gasses with this detection kit. [redacted] These are chlorine, mustard, phosgene, diphosgene and lewisite. [redacted] sketch of CBR Detection Kit, classified CONFIDENTIAL
15. [redacted] two-piece rubberized suit which offers protection against chemical agents. The trousers, with footgear, were one piece and slipped over the ordinary field clothing. The soles of the footgear were of reinforced rubber. Each heel had a small extension to the rear which permitted the wearer to take these trousers off without touching them with his hands. With one foot he would step on this heel extension and hold it

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25X125X1  
25X1  
25X125X1  
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25X25X1

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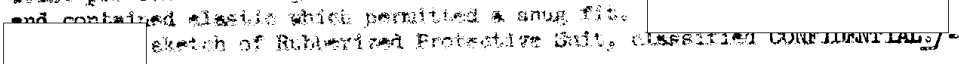


C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

firmly in place while he extracted the other leg. The top of the trousers came up to a point about halfway between the waist and the arm pits. The trousers were held up with suspenders which fit over the shoulders. These suspenders were straight, that is they did not cross either in the front or back. There were two strings on each of the trouser legs near the ankle. These permitted the wearer to tighten the trouser leg to permit a greater degree of comfort. This was quite necessary since the trousers were by no means form-fitting. They came in one size and were not adjustable. There was also another draw string near the waist which served not only to make the trousers more comfortable to wear, but also as an added precaution to seal the trousers. These trousers were quite uncomfortable - they had no pockets, no zippers and no air inlets whatsoever.

16. The jacket portion of this suit is a one piece pullover with a hood. There is a draw string in the hood which permits the wearer to tighten the hood so that only his eyes, nose and mouth are exposed. The wrist portion of the sleeve contains elastic which causes a snug fit. The lower portion of the jacket likewise contains elastic which results in a snug fit around the hips. The jacket has no pockets, air inlets, or zippers.

17. Gloves were also issued with this outfit. They were five-fingered gloves and were of the same material as the rest of the suit. The wrist portion of this glove extended about four inches beyond the wrist and contained elastic which permitted a snug fit.



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18. This rubberized suit, when worn with the gas mask, offers complete protection against contact type contaminating agents.



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19.

20. The container for this gas mask contained the mask on one end, the canister on the other end, and a protective cape extended the length of one side of this container.

it appeared to be treated with paraffin or some similar substance. It was green in color, was roughly rectangular in shape with one long and one short side sewed together. It was used as protection against a falling blistering gas such as mustard gas. There were two little tabs sewn inside of this cape. To use it the wearer would place it over his head, then, with his arms crossed in front of him, he would insert his index fingers through the tabs inside the cape and uncross his arms bringing them to a position in front of and shielding his face.

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**C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L**

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This action would completely cover him with the cape. At the same time he would hunch forward and squat which would offer further protection since, if he wore the cape and remained standing, the cape would reach only to his hips.



following sketches:

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1. Overlay of Anti-Aircraft Firing Range now Drebejpalank, Classified Confidential.
2. CER Detection Kit, Classified Confidential.
3. Rubberized Protective Suit, Classified Confidential.
4. Protective Rubberized Suit, Classified Confidential.]

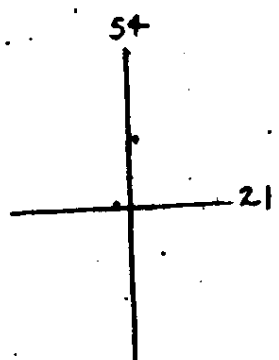
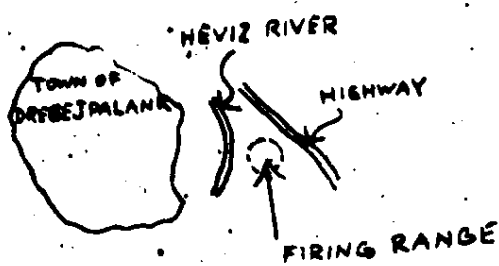
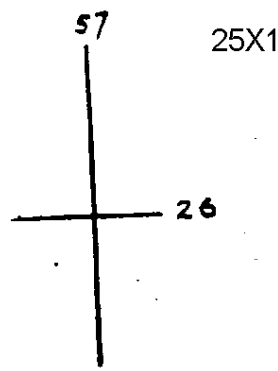
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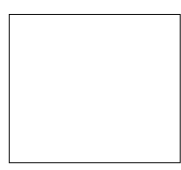


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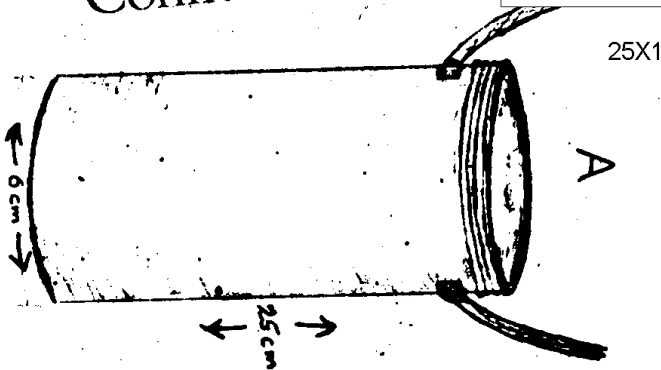
OVERLAY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT  
FIRING RANGE

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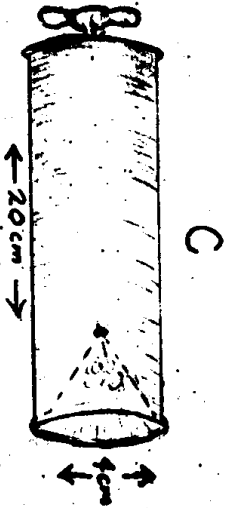
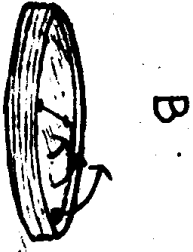






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SKETCH of CBR DETECTION KIT  
 (NOT TO SCALE - KIT CONTAINS A  
 SPOON WHICH IS NOT SHOWN)

A = CONTAINER FOR KIT  
 STRAP EXTENDS OVER  
 SHOULDER TO PERMIT  
 CARRYING. DIRECTIONS FOR USE  
 ON BOTTOM OF CAN

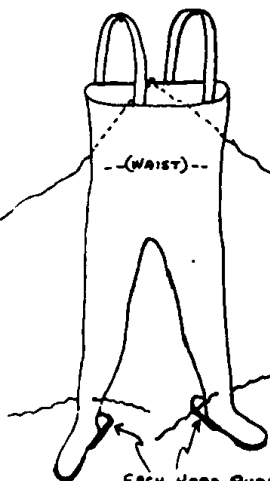
B = LID TO CONTAINER  
 OF INSIDE OF LID LIFTS  
 IN DIRECTION OF ARROWS,  
 SPRING-TENSION KEEPS LID  
 CLOSED. LID CONTAINS  
 15 TO 20 SHEETS OF  
 LITMUS PAPER.

C = PUMP. HAS INVERTED  
 CONICAL NOSE. TO USE, A  
 PIECE OF LITMUS PAPER IS  
 PLACED OVER NOSE. A  
 SMALL AMOUNT OF SOIL IS  
 PLACED ON PAPER (w/ SPOON -  
 IS PART OF KIT). HANDLE IS  
 PUMPED 15-20 TIMES WHILE  
 IN UPRIGHT POSITION. COLOR  
 OF LITMUS PAPER INDICATES  
 PRESENCE & TYPE OF GAS.

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ONE-PIECE LOOSE-FITTING TROUSERS

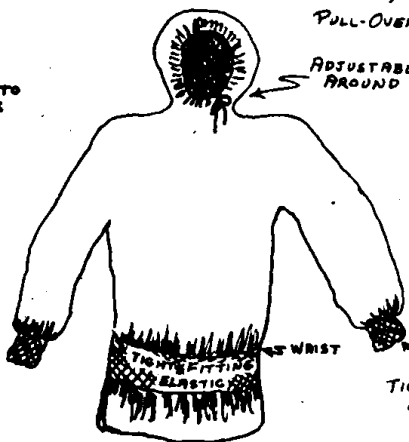


WAIST STRINGS - ATTACHED AT CENTER BACK OF TROUSERS ARE SO PLACED SO AS TO WRAP TWICE AROUND BODY 6-7 INCHES ABOVE WAIST

STRINGS EXTENDING FROM EITHER SIDE OF ANKLE ARE TIED IN KNOT IN REAR SO AS KNOT CAN BE QUICKLY KICKED OFF WITH OTHER FOOT.

EACH HARD RUBBER HEEL HAS 2-4 INCH EXTENSION TO REAR - TO BE STEPPED ON BY OTHER FOOT TO HELP REMOVE TROUSERS

ONE-PIECE, LOOSE-FITTING PULL-OVER JACKET



ADJUSTABLE-DRAW-STRING AROUND FACE TIES AT CHIN

TIGHT ELASTIC AT WRISTS

RUBBER-MOLDED GLOVE

EXTENDS WELL UP OVER JACKET AT WRISTS



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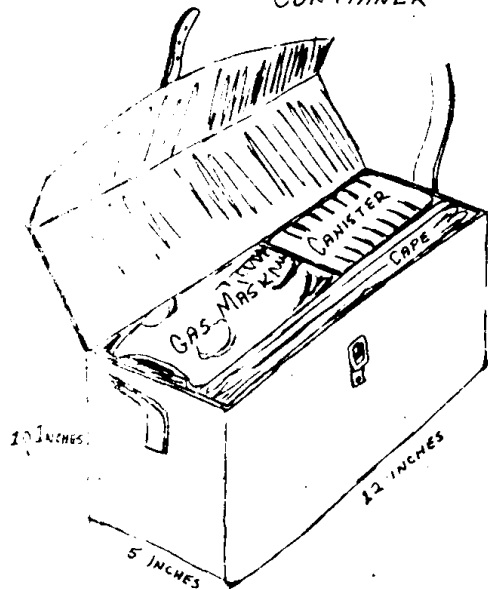
SKETCH OF RUBBERIZED PROTECTIVE SUIT

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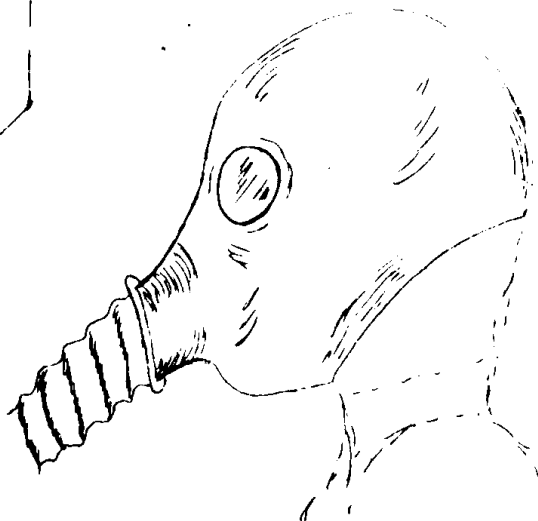
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SKETCHES

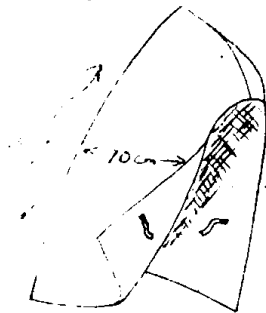
BACK & CAPE IN CONTAINER



GAS MASK - ONE PIECE - NO STRAPS



CAPE



SMALL CLOTH TABS USED BY WEARER TO PULL CAPE AROUND BODY

TOP AND BACK ARE SEWED TOGETHER - FRONT & BOTTOM ARE OPEN

25X1



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SKETCH OF PROTECTIVE RUBBERIZED SUIT



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