

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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A. Political-EconomicSituation of Berlin

1. At 1900 on 10 November 1958, the press department of the Prime Minister had invited a number of editors and correspondents to whom Albert Norden read Khrushchev's speech verbatim and excerpts from Gomulka's speech in Moscow. Those present were surprised to the point of speechlessness. Questions, which finally came up only reluctantly, concerned exclusively possible results of the speech.
2. Summarizing, Albert Norden said that Khrushchev's speech was a "statement of utmost importance" which, however, was far from being an announcement of facts. He added that Khrushchev, "in a refreshingly blunt frankness" had done away with the "fog of diplomatic talks" and journalistic phantasms by stating that
 - a. the GDR was not an object of barter but an integrant part of the camp of peace-loving nations;
 - b. the agreement on Berlin's Four-power status was not meant to last for ever but, meanwhile, had become so questionable a paper that, in the near future, it would be declared non-existent on the side of the USSR;
 - c. this statement would be made neither today nor tomorrow but the Western Powers would be clever to give serious thought to a "new status" of Berlin;
 - d. neither the USSR nor the GDR were thinking of a forced solution but, should the Western Powers answer with force "peaceful measures" by the GDR, this would mean the casus belli, since every act of violence against the GDR must be interpreted as aggression directed against the Warsaw Pact, with all its consequences;
 - e. measures which would result in a 100 percent blockade of West Berlin could be expected on the side of the GDR regardless of the further development of the inevitable conflict between the GDR and the Western Powers;
 - f. the USSR, in any case, expected Khrushchev's speech to result in an exchange of opinion and, finally, summit meetings.

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Norden added that technical preparations for a closing-off of West Berlin had been under way for a prolonged period and pertinent measures could be put into effect "over night".

3. Subsequently, Norden mentioned possibilities and/or commented on the possible further development as follows:
- a. Transfer to the GDR of all sovereign rights and withdrawal from East Berlin of Soviet occupation forces.
 - b. Joint declaration of the USSR and GDR, that the legal situation of West Berlin had become so confused that negotiations with the aim of new agreements with the GDR had become necessary.
 - c. It is up to the discretion of the GDR to which extent and when Allied or West-Berlin privileges arising from the Four-power status will be annulled.
 - d. A possible effort of the German Federal Republic to make the Soviet declaration an occasion for the integration of West Berlin into the Federal Republic would represent an aggressive act against the GDR with all its consequences.
 - e. The GDR does not necessarily want to annex West Berlin, although, upon abrogation of previous agreements, this would be within the realm of possibility.
 - f. It appears more appropriate to create a new, more realistic, special status for West Berlin which would have to be guaranteed by the GDR as well as West Germany.

4. At last, Norden asked the press to hold off with regard to the discussion of possibilities. He said "let the big stone first make its waves"

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Comment. Norden's statements clearly reflect Moscow's and Pankow's desire to force direct talks between Pankow on the one side and the Western Powers and Bonn on the other side. Moscow's initiative must, however, also be seen in still another connection.

Since about September 1958, available reports tended to indicate that Peking is making efforts to convince Moscow of the favorable possibilities which would lie in an aggravation of existing tensions and the creation of new conflicts on the entire front from the Far East over Near and Middle East as far as Europe, in order to split up political as well as military defense forces of the West.

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Peking's and Moscow's common interest in such a procedure is obvious for Moscow, it would mean the additional advantage of avoiding too one-sided a commitment in the Far east.

With regard to Berlin, it can be assumed that all preparations for a possible new blockade of West Berlin have advanced to such a point that it might be started anytime. [redacted] a scheduled beginning not later than mid-1959.

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[redacted] a military conference had allegedly been held under direction of Marshal Grechko in Koenigsberg in late September. The conference, which had been attended by Stoph and high-ranking NVA officers, had dealt with pertinent military questions. [redacted]

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B. Armed Forces**I. USSR and "United" Forces (Warsaw Pact)**

In Nov 1958, Gen Georgi Ivanovich Khetagurov, Hero of the USSR, was confirmed as Commander Northern Group of Soviet Forces in Poland (press).

[redacted] Comment. Khetagurov was mentioned in the following positions: Mar 1943, Maj Gen and Chief-of-Staff Third Gds Army; Jan 1944, Chief-of-Staff First Gds Army; Aug 1944, Commander 82nd Gds Rifle Div; May 1945, Suvorov Order First Class; Jul 1945, promoted to the rank of Lt Gen; Apr 1948-Nov 1949, allegedly Commander XXIX Gds Mtz Rifle Corps in Naumburg; Mar 1958, as Gen of the Arty elected into the "National Council" in a military election district; Jul 1958, for the first time mentioned as Commander Northern Group of Soviet Forces.

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The appointment of Gen Fiodor Lisitsin to the position of Commander Northern Group of Forces (May 1958) has thus not been confirmed [redacted]

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[redacted] It is possible that this had been a temporary assignment only.

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II. GDR**Recruiting and Replacement Administration**

The individual Kreis Kommandos are in charge of induction and shipment to post of training units of reservists. Upon completion of reservist training courses, the reservists are again subordinated to the Kreis Kommandos, either as Reserve I or II, according to age group [redacted]

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III. Czechoslovakia**Recruiting and Replacement Administration**

According to official notification of the Ministry of National Defense (MNO) of 8 Aug 1958, all 1958-inductees excluding those who had been granted a deferment had to report for military service between 28 and 30 Oct (Czech Gazette, 8 Aug 1958).

[redacted] Comment. According to par 11 (1) of the amending law of 16 Apr 1958 to the Czech Compulsory Service Law of 23 Mar 1949, the obligation to register for the draft starts on 1 January of the year in which the prospective draftees will complete their 18th year. According to par 33 (1), draftees who have not been granted a deferment will be inducted during the year of their registration or in the following year; dates of beginning of service will be annually published in the MNO gazette (Par 33 (2)).

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IV. Bulgaria

Recruiting and Replacement Administration

By order No 312, dated Sep 1958, of the Minister of Defense, all sergeants and EM of the Armed Forces who have completed their term of service will be discharged and turned over to the reserve. It is, simultaneously, ordered that all members of the new age class subject to military service be drafted except for those who are legally entitled to a deferment (Bulgarian Press).

Comment. Army personnel to be discharged are believed to belong to the 1937-age class, while members of the 1939-age class and deferred members of the 1938-age class are due for induction

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C. Army

I. USSR

1. Order of Battle (Hungary)

- a. On 25 October 1958, the following was observed:

Gyoer and Dorog (10 km S of Esztergom):

Soviet motor vehicle traffic and Soviet soldiers;

Piliscsaba (20 km SSE of Esztergom):

Soviet occupation of both barracks on the eastern exit of the town, of the so-called Northern Camp (Beri-Balogh-Kaserne) and of the so-called Southern Camp (Perczel-Mor-Kaserne). Shafts were shipped to the Southern Camp and unloaded there; intensive activities and hammering indicated a further extension of the Camp.

Budapest:

Soviet occupation of the Nagy-Antal-Kaserne.

- b. According to various information it appears possible that

- (1) the new quartering area of the 2nd Gds Mecz Div includes the area E of Budapest as far as the Jaszbereny-Hatvan line;
- (2) during Sep and Oct, the 35th Gds Mecz Div extended its quartering area northward to the Kecskemet area; the Div Hq may have been transferred to Kecskemet.
- (3) the u/i Div S of Lake Balaton extended its quartering area on the eastern bank of the Danube River in the Kalocsa-Kiskoeroes area, which, so far, had been occupied by the 35th Gds Mecz Div.

Other information indicates that an exercise was held in the area of the 2nd Gds Mecz Div between 8 and 10 Oct.

The remaining headquarter units (?) of the u/i Tank Div, which had returned to the USSR in July, had last been confirmed in Komarom on 5 Sep; they may have been withdrawn in the meantime

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[redacted] Comment. Observations made in Gyoer, Dorog and Piliscsaba confirm the reoccupation of this area by elms/2nd Gds Mecz Div. In Apr, the Southern Camp in Piliscsaba had still been occupied by Hungarian troops, while the occupation of the Northern Camp by Soviet troops has already been reported since 1957.

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The information on the change of the quartering areas of the 35th Gds Mecz Div and the u/i Div S of Lake Balaton requires confirmation [redacted]

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2. Training (GDR)

Until and during the first week of November, training was confined to the barracks area at most of the posts; advanced weapons training of the trained personnel and sub-leaders was continued in addition to basic training of newly arrived recruits. Several firing details of arty and tank units transferred to training grounds for short-term practices. On 7 Nov, celebrations were held at the posts on occasion of the 41st anniversary of the October Revolution.

The following was observed:

22 Oct, firing details/9th Gds Tank Div returned to Neustrelitz from Wittstock training grounds [redacted]

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29 Oct, arty units/12th Gds Tank Div from Neuruppin transferred for firing practices, possibly to Altengrabow [redacted]

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31 Oct, elms presumably Tank Tng Bn/8th Gds Mecz Div returned to Leipzig from firing practices held at a training grounds [redacted]

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1 Nov, arty units/6th Gds Mecz Div from Frankfurt/Oder transferred to a training grounds [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Activities of Soviet units in the GDR at the end of the 1958 training year are normal.

II. "GDR"

1. Order of Battle

a. On 24 and 25 Oct, elms/16th Arty Regt transferred by rail from Prora to Rostock [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The change of post of the Arty Regt/8th Mtz Rifle Div which had repeatedly been announced can be regarded as completed [redacted]

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- b. After mid-1958, the 22nd Tank Regt/9th Tank Div and the mtz rifle regiments/8th Mtz Rifle Div were equipped with up to 6 SU-57/2s [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. After the AAA Regt/Tank Div had previously been equipped with these weapons up to the required strength [redacted]

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and some SU-57/2s have been observed with the AAA Regt/Mtz Rifle Div, the tank and mtz rifle regiments have been receiving SU-57/2s since mid-1958. At about the same time it became known with elms/4th and 8th Mtz Rifle Div that, in the future, these two divisions will get priority-supplies of weapons, due to their stationing in the vicinity of the border.

2. Training

- a. In the morning of 23 Oct, two columns, presumably belonging to the train of maneuver units, rested in Dresden along the Koenigsbruecker road under war-like conditions. One column, the vehicles of which were marked with a small red cross, included about 10 ambulances [redacted]
- b. In the afternoon of 24 Oct, tank assemblies and about 50 camouflaged and parked trucks were observed in the woods on both sides of the Spremberg-Harnischdorf road [redacted]
- c. During the night of 24/25 Oct, tank units passed through towns " of Spremberg in a southwestern direction [redacted]
- d. In the afternoon of 27 Oct, shipments, which left Grimma railroad station in the direction of Leipzig, included numerous trucks, several 76-mm guns and 37-mm AA guns, and an u/i number of converted boxcars [redacted]
- e. On 28 Oct, the NVA quarters in Zittau were almost occupied to capacity; shortly before, personnel had been unloaded at the railroad station [redacted]
- f. In the afternoon of 28 Oct, the units stationed in Muehlhausen returned from the maneuver [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The above information is undoubtedly still connected with the exercise held in the Muehlberg/Elbe - Riesa/N area

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[redacted] the 7th Tank Div participated with all troop units as the strongest unit. According to other information, the enemy was, among other units, represented by the 4th and 11th Mtz Rifle Div at an u/i level. The fact that units/22nd Mtz Rifle Regt returned to Muehlhausen on 28 Oct and that shipments went in the direction of Leipzig on 27 Oct confirms the participation in the exercise of units/4th and 11th Mtz Rifle Div.

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The Elbe River crossing of the 7th Tank Div was observed on 25 Oct [redacted]

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According to other information, tanks with snorkels crossed the river under water. A similar exercise could be observed during an unconfirmed training demonstration in the area of the 8th Mtz Rifle Div between 20 and 31 Oct [redacted]

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3. General

It was reported from Oranienburg post that the fall discharges will not be held until 16 Nov because of the elections for the People's Chamber [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The date which falls a little later than in 1957 was presumably not chosen for security reasons but to avoid coincidence between discharges from the Army and the elections for the People's Chamber.

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III. Czechoslovakia

Training

From Apr to Sep, the tank unit from Saaz (Zatec) was stationed at Duppau training grounds.

In Oct, the barracks E of Saaz was occupied by tank units at an approximate strength of 1,000 men, wearing red-bordered black epaulets and tank insignia; 2 T-54s and about 30 trucks were observed [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The 21st Tank Regt/5th Mecz Div is stationed in Saaz. The tanks observed confirm the assumption that the regiment is being equipped with T-54s. First indication on a transfer of the tank regiment to a training grounds. [redacted]

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D. Air Force

I. USSR

1. Order of Battle

a. Bomber Regiment Finow

On 26 October 1958, 20 to 25 IL-28s were observed at the edge of Finow airfield, while 8 Mi-1s and 4 Yak-12s were counted at the southern edge of the airfield. Between 25 and 31 October 1958, no air activity was conducted by IL-28s, while Mi-1s and Yak-12s conducted air activity on 28 October 1958 [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Finow airfield is still occupied by Bomber Regiment Finow and courier unit/Twentieth Army.

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b. Fighter Regiment Jueterbog/Target Representation Group South

On 24 October 1958, Jueterbog airfield was occupied as follows:

- (1) 35 MiG-17s, with their noses pointing in the direction of the runway, parked in front of hangars 4 through 7; at the top, the nose was painted grey-green about 1 m in length. Four MiG-17s parked at the eastern edge of taxiway No1.
- (2) 1 IL-28 parked in front the repair hangar, about 5 IL-28s parked in front of hangar 8, about 10 IL-28s parked at the western edge of the little forest, 200 meters south of the repair hangar [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Jueterbog airfield is still occupied by 2 fighter regiments and Target Representation Group South.

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2. Command and Training of Troops

Bomber Regiment Briesen

Between 1330 and 1500 on 30 October 1958, bombs were dropped through the clouds at Gadow-Rosow bombing range at intervals of 3 to 5 minutes; the bombers were not visible from the ground [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Confirmation of bombing practices by 27 IL-28s of Bomber Regiment Briesen at 8,000 to 10,000 meters with the aid of radar-control bomb sight.

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II. "GDR"1. Order of Battlea. Bautzen Airfield

Between 17 and 20 October 1958, 45 canvas-covered MiGs, 1 Yak-18 and 1 AN-2 were parked at Bautzen airfield. No air activity was conducted; the soldiers were employed in potato-harvesting [redacted]

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b. Kamenz Airfield

There were rumors on 22 October 1958 that Kamenz airfield would be vacated by the NVA-L "within the near future" [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. So far, training with Yak-18s has been conducted at Kamenz airfield. Due to the fact that the airfield has a grass cover and is therefore in poor condition during bad weather, evacuation of the airfield - either temporary or permanent - appears possible. This assumption has not yet been confirmed.

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c. Dessau Airfield

On 1 November 1958, Dessau airfield was occupied by 9 IL-14s, 14 Mi-1s and 9 Mi-4s. On 3, 8, 10, 17, and 29 October 1958, IL-14s conducted night flights and Mi-4s practiced local formation flying [redacted]

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d. Cottbus Airfield

In early September 1958, Cottbus airfield was occupied as follows:

Headquarters of the NVA/L ¹

Headquarters of the 1st Fighter Division

1st Fighter Wing

1st Air Technical Battalion

2nd Training Company of the instruction and training battalion (LAB)

4th Training Company of the instruction and training battalion (LAB) ²

NVA/L band

NVA/L public prosecutor's office

NVA/L hospital ³

Workers' Sports Club "Vorwaerts"

Elements of the radio regiment. ⁴

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The 1st Fighter Wing was equipped with 32 MiG-17 Cs, 8 UMiG-15s, 2 AN-2s for photographic flights and 1 Super-Aero touring airplane.

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[redacted] the radio battalion quartered in the Rennbahn Kaserne was increased to the strength of a regiment 4

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1. [redacted] Comment. Headquarters of the Administration of NVA/L and Air Defense at Strausberg; acting head of the NVA/L staff is Colonel Wilpert for Major General Zorn at present staying in the USSR.
2. [redacted] Comment. The 1st and 3rd Companies of the instruction and training battalion at Frankfurt/Oder formerly stationed at Neubrandenburg.
3. [redacted] Comment. Military band, public prosecutor's office and hospital belong to the Administration of NVA/L and Air Defense; they have not yet been transferred to Strausberg.
4. [redacted] Comment. The organization of the regiment has not yet been determined, but investigations are being made.

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2. Training of Troops

On 1 October 1958:

4 pilot schools ("Fliegerschulen") equivalent to pilot training wings (Flieger-Ausbildungs-Geschwader) (FAG),

1st FAG: fighter school, equipped with Yak-18s, Kamenz
(1st and 2nd Squadrons)

2nd FAG: fighter school, equipped with MiG-UMiG-15s, Bautzen
(3rd and 4th Squadrons)

3rd FAG: 5th Squadron, equipped with Yak-11s, Brandenburg-Briest
(5th and 6th Squadrons)
6th Squadron, equipped with AN-2s*, Brandenburg-Briest

4th FAG: 7th Squadron, equipped with IL-14s + , Dessau
(7th and 8th Squadrons)
8th Squadron, equipped with Mi-1s and Mi-4s, Dessau.

* Air transport training

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Training lasted for 3 years. During the first training year, only theoretical instruction was given, while flight training was held during the 2nd and 3rd training years [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. Although a pilot training division (Flieger-Ausbildungs-Division) is not mentioned in the above report, it may be assumed that the designation "Bautzen Flying School" is a camouflage designation for an existing training division under Colonel Lewess-Litzmann.

Due to inconsistent reports, it is not clear whether the training wings have Roman or Arabic figures. The tasks of the above-mentioned 5th Squadron equipped with Yak-11s are not yet clear.

III. Poland

Order of Battle

In August 1958, there were only two airfield construction battalions in the Polish Air Force, namely the 16th Airfield Construction Battalion at Jarocin (5158 N - 1731 E) and the airfield construction battalion at Elbing (5408 N - 1926 E) [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. It was already reported recently that only the 16th Airfield Construction Battalion [redacted] and the 13th Airfield Construction Battalion at Elbing [redacted] are in existence. Accordingly, 9 airfield-construction battalions have been disbanded, since Gomulka resumed power. Airfield construction which had been speeded up under Rokossowski is now virtually completed. Additional runways will not be built. Construction work will only be completed at Schnatow (5353 N - 1452 E), Borsk (5357 N - 1757 E) and Penkuhl (5352 N - 1700 E) airfields. However, repairs are repeatedly necessary on the runways which generally were poorly constructed.

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IV. Rumania

Order of Battle

In April 1958, Sibiu-Turnisor (4547 N - 2405 E) airfield was occupied by a flying unit equipped with about 130 single-engine propeller aircraft which were parked in 4 rows of 33 aircraft each. In early July 1958, personnel and aircraft of the flying unit transferred from Sibiu-Turnisor airfield to Turda-South (4632 N - 2347 E). According to an unconfirmed report, this transfer was conducted within the framework of cutting down the Rumanian Army by a total of 50,000 men.

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In August 1958, no soldiers but only a twin-engine propeller passenger aircraft was observed at Sibiu-Turnisor airfield. In late August 1958, Turda-South airfield was occupied by about 180 single-engine propeller aircraft most of which were canvas-covered. During the daily air activity at Turda-South, there was individual and formation flying by 2 to 10 aircraft. Night flights were conducted occasionally

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[REDACTED] Comment. The 130 aircraft stationed at Sibiu-Turnisor airfield probably include the IL-10s of the disbanded ground attack regiment at Brasov (4541 N - 2537 E). According to a previous report, a portion of the Sibiu-Turnisor ground attack regiment transferred to Arad-Ceala (4611 N - 2116 E), possibly for re-equipment with MiG-15s, while the rest transferred to Turda-South. All IL-10s of the ground attack division have obviously been concentrated at Turda-South.

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E. Navy**USSR****New Soviet Submarine Type Observed in Murmansk**

The following evaluation of photographs as well as a comment on the possible employment of the new submarines for guided missiles is being forwarded

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1. Evaluation of Photographs

The new submarine apparently is a converted vessel of the Z Class as can be seen from the length, shape of bow, arrangement of the flooding slots (Flutschlitze) and the mounting of the conning tower.

The new conning tower was approximately 16 meters long and approximately 6 meters high; the breadth could not yet be determined. Side-lights in the upper part of the forward edge of the tower were arranged the same way as on vessels of the Z Class. Several slots, presumably flooding slots (Flutschlitze), were seen at the side walls. The existence of two bulgy, cover-like elevations which were obviously painted in a lighter color than the rest of the ship, and of about 1.5 meters in diameter, was of interest. A conically mounted tube construction protruded from the outgaged aft edge of the conning tower. The tube construction presumably belonged to the upper part of the schnorkel.

2. Possible Purpose of Employment of the New Vessels

On the basis of the evaluation of photographs, that is of the size of the conning tower, the following conclusions may be drawn

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- a. The conning tower, in its quarter section, which takes approximately two thirds of the total space measured from the after edge, presumably enclosed the upper part of two tubes, which run vertically through the conning tower and the ship's hull. These tubes may serve for the stowage, transportation and discharge of guided missiles.

They have to be constructed pressuretight, and they are firmly welded to the bottom of the pressure hull with their lower edge; while the top edge is covered by tube covers (similar to the outer caps of the torpedo tube). The diameter of the tubes has to correspond to the diameter of the missile to be discharged. Compared to Western missiles used for the same purpose, the diameter will be 1.6 to 1.7 meters.

If the pressure hull is assumed to have an approximate diameter of 7 to 7.50 meters, the total length of the tube would be approximately 13 to 13.50 meters. This length would be adequate to hold a 13 meter-long missile (similar to type "Polaris").

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The devices necessary for the setting of the missile are possibly fitted at the upper sections of the tubes; it has to be taken into consideration, however, that the adjustment has to be done while the submarine is under water. For this purpose, the tubes should be fitted in the pressure-tight part of the control tower or be housed in a second pressure-tight space. In their lower parts, each of the tubes should be connected with a compensating tank which, after the missile has been launched, has to take in the water which remains in the tube when the covers have been closed. Furthermore, a discharging stamp should be fixed in the tubes for under water launching (similar to the torpedo discharge).

- b. Presumed Procedure of Missile Launching
 Provided the launching is executed from the submerged vessel, the following procedure is considered possible:

The tube holding the missile is being flooded like a regular torpedo), after the necessary adjustment has been done. After opening the closing flap, the missile is being discharged by the stamp by means of compressed air and, driven by own power, (propeller and steering) is running vertically to the surface of the water. When reaching the surface, the actual propelling plant of the missile starts to work, leading the missile to its target.

New Data on the SASHA Class

The following data were obtained from the photo-evaluation of the SASHA Class:

Length overall	:	56 meters
Height of the plum stem measured from the designed water-line	:	5.2 meters
Height of the upper edge of the bridge measured from the designed water-line	:	8.3 meters
Height of the mast (radar stand) measured from the designed water-line	:	15.7 meters
Height of the stack (forward edge) measured from the designed water-line	:	8 meters
Height of the stern frame measured from the designed water-line	:	2 meters.

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Armament

The boats were armed with a 57 (76?)-mm sea and air target gun mounted on the fore-castle and two 25-mm twin-mounts on the bridge, and had depth charges aboard.

Radar

Navigation radar, presumably Ball Gun; IFF interrogator and responder. Radio direction finder [redacted]

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Rocket Launcher on RIGA Escort Destroyers

The following changes could be observed on RIGA escort destroyers [redacted] which passed the Belt on 24 August 1958:

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- a. Two rocket launchers mounted on trailing edge level of the superimposed 100-mm gun. Since the rocket launchers were covered with tarpaulins, type and caliber could not clearly be identified.
- b. The hedgehog has been dismantled.
- c. The fixed bulwark below the bridge superstructure, which serves as a second manger board, has been extended forward by 4 meters [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. The mounting of rocket launchers on RIGA escort destroyers was observed for the first time. Though covered by tarpaulins, the silhouette of the devices revealed the following details:

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1. The rocket launchers are similar to the "Stalin-Organ" used by the Soviets during WW II. Mounted on motor vehicles, these rocket launchers belong to the regular equipment of the Soviet Army.
2. On RIGAs [redacted] two types of rocket launchers are used which are distinguished by the arrangement of the tubes.

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- a. 2 rows of 8 tubes each arranged above one another [redacted]

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- b. 2 "packs" of 8 tubes each, arranged in a circle [redacted]

Subsequently, there is a total of 16 tubes to each rocket launcher. The tube has an estimated diameter of approximately 200 mm and a length of 1.8 meters.

The rocket launchers can be directed sideways or upward.

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The rocket launchers will presumably be used mainly for the support of troop landings, that is direct fire protection and for the establishment of a barrage to cover the beachhead. An employment against ship targets may be possible but is not considered to be the main purpose.

It is believed that only a limited number of RIGAs will be rearmad. The following two kinds of RIGAs will thus be in existence: the escort destroyer with hedgehog (submarine defence and submarine combat) and the destroyer giving support during landing operations.

Due to their small size, little draft and maneuvering capability, the destroyers of the RIGA Class are extremely suitable for both purposes; and thus will be preferred to the destroyers of the KOTLIN or the SKORY Class if commissioned for tasks as those mentioned above.

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F. Premilitary and Paramilitary OrganizationsI. GDR1. Militia and Police Troops(1) German Border Police (DGP)

In mid-June 58, the DGP officer school Sondershausen evacuated its quarters [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] Comment. Partly unconfirmed reports contain the following information on the DGP school system:

25X1

1. Since mid-June 58, training courses for officer candidates have been held in Gloewen;
2. Training courses for battalion and company commanders have been transferred from Sondershausen to a school near Wittenberge, presumably Doemitz;
3. Officers for political work within battalions and companies are still being trained at the Polit Officer School in Gross Glienicke;
4. Officers for political work within Bereitschaften and their deputies receive training at a Polit School in Weimar. Effective 1 February 1959, the Higher-Officer School of the Ministry of the Interior in Weimar is to be renamed into "Training Kombinat" and is to be transferred to Staaken near Berlin;
5. Bereitschaft commanders and their deputies have to attend the NVA officer school in Plauen for 1 year;
6. Starting October 58, NVA Officer Academy in Dresden which, so far, had been attended by Hauptabteilungsleiter (main departmental chiefs) of the DGP Hq, Brig and Bereitschaftscommanders and their deputies, will be visited by main departmental chiefs of the DGP Hq and their operative deputies only; they may, however, also choose the schools in Plauen and Weimar.

In August 1958, DGP quarters in Sondershausen have been occupied by elms/23rd NVA Mtz Rifle Regt from Gotha [redacted]

25X1

(2) Amt fuer Zoll und Kontrolle des Warenverkehrs

- a. Inspector of Customs Anton Ruh was chief of the Amt fuer Zoll und Kontrolle des Warenverkehrs (Office for Customs and Control of Traffic with Goods) (AZKW). In case of emergency, the AZKW was subordinate to the DGP [redacted]

25X1

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- b. The subordination of the AZKW was subdivided as follows:

with regard to operations, prior to 30 April 1958, directly to the MdI, subsequently to the DGP;

with regard to trade and customs, to the MAI, Chamber for Foreign Trade, Department H (Trade) of the SED Central Committee;

with regard to administration, to the 1st Department of the MdF in financial questions and to the 1st Department of the State Planning Commission for questions concerning material.

Prior to May 1958, only Department H (Trade) of the SED Central Committee had been in charge of customs and tariff problems of the AZKW. Effective 1 May 1958, the AZKW was given a liaison man to Department S (Security) of the SED Central Committee. This measure resulted from the fact that the AZKW had been subordinated to the DGP and had been assigned additional border police and military functions. The influence which is being exercised by Department S of the SED Central Committee is based neither on a law nor on any known orders or directions

25X1

[redacted] Comment. [redacted]

[redacted] Colonel Steiner is the MfS liaison officer with the MdI; Brennicke is the liaison man of Department S (Security) of the SED Central Committee for the AZKW.

2. Premilitary and Paramilitary Organizations

Association for Sports and Technics (GST)

On 1 and 2 November, an exercise with NVA inf and arty units was held in the Grabow area by the GST of the Ludwigslust Kreis.

The GST members were organized in Hundertschafts and/or platoons assisted by NVA advisors and combined with NVA units.

GST members were also attached to 6 NVA radio stations. The problem of the exercise was the destruction of an enemy assumed to have invaded this area from the German Federal Republic

25X1

[redacted] Comment. After FDJ field exercises had been held in almost all Kreise of the GDR already on 27/28 September [redacted] the above exercise was held within the framework of agreements between the GST Central Headquarters and the Ministry of National Defense with the aim to determine the present readiness for action of the GST. Since the GST Kreis headquarters was being sponsored by the 27th Rifle Regt it can be assumed that this unit participated in the exercise.

25X1

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II. Yugoslavia

Paramilitary Organization and Preliminary Training

On 28 September, the Yugoslav "Rifle Association" celebrated its 10th Anniversary. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] annually some 30,000 air guns were being manufactured in Yugoslav plants and that 7,600 small-bore rifles with 20 million rounds of ammunition would be manufactured in 1958.

[redacted] members of this association, which included 250,000 members organized in 3,500 groups were in charge of preliminary training of some 500,000 youngsters (Yugoslav Press).

25X1

[redacted] Comment. Gen Lt Todorovic had last been mentioned as Chief of the Financing Department with the General Staff in July 1957. It is unknown whether he resigned from this post or is executing both functions.

25X1

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