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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR/Austria (Soviet Zone)  
SUBJECT 1. New Soviet Weapons  
2. New Soviet Medium Tank, T-54

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 3 September 1954

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REQUIREMENT

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PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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

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Comment:

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- 1. Throughout this report, "Semonov" should read Seménov.

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ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	#X	ARMY EV. #X	NAVY #X	AIR #X	FBI #	AEC	OGI EV. X	ORR EV. X
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REPORT

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**COUNTRY** USSR/ Austria (Soviet Zone)

**DATE DISTR.** 7 July 1954

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General

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1. This report contains information on the following weapons and equipment:

- A. 14.5-mm PKP Infantry Heavy Caliber Machine Gun
- B. 14.5-mm ZPU Antiaircraft Machine Gun Mount
- C. 82-mm SPG-82 Rocket Launcher
- D. 7.62-mm SKS Semiautomatic Carbine
- E. 7.62-mm "AVTOMAT" SMG
- F. 40-mm RPG Antitank Rocket Launcher
- G. 7.62-mm Degtyareva Hand Machine Gun
- H. 7.62-mm TT Pistol (rumored new type)
- I. 7.62-mm M1946 "Company" LMG (modification)
- J. T-54 Tank

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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EM 1 - New 14.5-mm AA machine gun

2. [redacted] 25X1

A. The nomenclature of the antiaircraft machine gun. [redacted] 25X1  
the nomenclature as ZPU-1, ZPU-2, and ZPU-4. [redacted]B. Caliber of new weapon [redacted] 14.5 mm as the caliber.  
This is the first report of Soviets using this caliber for  
machine guns. [redacted]C. Caliber of old AA machine gun. [redacted] 14.2 mm. We  
hold no information on any Soviet machine gun of this caliber.  
The standard AA machine gun of the Soviet Army is the 12.7 mm  
M38 Degtyarev.

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[redacted] two new types of 14.5-mm MG's appeared in the  
287th Gds Rifle Regt, 95th Gds Rifle Div, in December 1953 and  
January 1954. These were the PKP (Pekhotnyy Krupno Kalibernyy  
Pulemet - Infantry Heavy Caliber Machine Gun) and the ZPU (Zenitnaya  
Pulemetnaya Ustanovka - Antiaircraft Machine Gun Mount).[redacted] the basic machine gun used in the PKP and the  
ZPU series appeared to be one and the same weapon, the only difference  
being in the type of mount used. The PKP was mounted on an artillery-  
type two-wheeled carriage with split trails. The ZPU was mounted  
on a two-wheeled circular mount (see Encl. A).

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3. Characteristics of the PKP

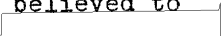






Caliber	14.5 mm
Weight of gun w/o mount	Unknown
Weight of gun w/ mount	Unknown
Maximum effective vertical range	Source did not believe that it was adapted for antiaircraft use.
Maximum effective horizontal range	1,000 m.

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25X1

Maximum range	Unknown	
Effective rate of fire	Unknown	
Overall length w/ flash hider	1.8 to 2.0 m.	
Length of barrel	Unknown	
Feeding device and capacity	Metallic non-disintegrating belt, capacity believed to be 50 rounds.   the weapon was fed from right to left but could not furnish additional information if the weapon could also be fed from left to right.	25X1
Principle of operation	Gas operated, type unknown. Source could not elaborate.	
Cooling system	Air	
Ammunition types	 tracer, AP, and API ammunition did exist for this weapon. 	25X1
Type of sights	Rear sight was tangent curve mounted on top of receiver. 	
Muzzle velocity	Unknown	
Cyclic rate of fire	Unknown	
Type of fire	Full automatic or semiautomatic.	
Method of charging	Operating handle was pulled back twice. The first pull brought the round into the breech, and the second pull chambered the round.	
Crew	Believed to be five men: one Gun Commander (NCO), one Gunner (Pvt), one Assistant Gunner (Pvt), and two Ammunition Bearers (Pvts).	
Classification	Top Secret	
Designer	Believed to be (fnu) VLADIMIROV.	
Place of manufacture	Unknown.  	25X1 25X1
Date of manufacture	Rumored to be 1952.	

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Date of issue to Soviet troops in USSR

1952 and 1953, according to hearsay.

Date of issue to Soviet troops in Austria

December 1953 and January 1954. nine PKPs were issued to the 287th Gds Rifle Regt, three to each rifle battalion MG company.

25X1

Weapon replaced

Believed to be the 7.62-mm Goryunov M1943 HMG.

Armor penetration

Unknown. the 2nd MG Co, 2nd Rifle Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt, firing the PKP in the regimental caserne area. At a range of 100 m., bullets from the PKP penetrated three steel targets, each one meter high, 1 1/2 m. wide, and 1 1/2 cm. thick, placed 10 cm. behind each other. the PKP could penetrate all US tanks. Firing was conducted against unknown German tanks; results unknown.

Method of transport

PKP being towed by ZIS-5 trucks, but it could be towed by almost any organic vehicle excluding the Soviet Jeep GAZ-67B.

25X1

Ammunition

Unknown

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Training time

Unknown

4. Additional Information on the PKP

the 2nd MG Co, 2nd Rifle Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt, training with the new PKP at the regimental caserne area at Auhof N 48-21. E 14-207.

fired at wooden stands (not targets), 2 x 2 m., at a range of 200 m. On impact there was a puff of smoke, although ball ammunition was used. (Note: No possible explanation could be given for this puff of smoke.)

25X1

The recoil was slight. the recoil was taken up within the receiver.

5. Characteristics of the ZPU

Caliber

14.5 mm

Types

ZPU-1 (single pedestal),  
ZPU-2 (dual MG mount), and  
ZPU-4 (quadruple MG mount).  
See Encl. A for ZPU-2.

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Weight w/o mount

Unknown

Weight w/ mount

[redacted] the ZPU-4 weighed about 1½ tons. Lt DURNYEV had been assigned as a ZPU specialist to the 287th Gds Rifle Regt in the summer of 1953. He was transferred within a month to an U/1 AAA unit in Baden N 48-10, E 16-147 since there were no ZPUs in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt at that time.

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Maximum effective vertical range

Unknown

Maximum effective horizontal range

[redacted] it was the same as the PKP (1,000 m.).

Effective rate of fire

Unknown

Overall length w/ flash hider

1.8 to 2.0 m.

Length of barrel

Unknown

Feeding device and capacity

Metallic non-disintegrating belt, capacity believed to be 50 rounds. 1.

Principle of operation

Gas operated, type unknown. Source could not elaborate.

Cooling system

Air

Ammunition types

Ball, tracer, AP and API.

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Types of sights

There was a conventional optical sniper scope type sight affixed to the receiver.

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It was used for ground targets only. An AA sight was mounted 15 cm. above the ground sight. A miniature airplane and cross-hairs were visible on the lens (see Encl. A).

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The tangent curve and open post ground sights were mounted but were not utilized in either the AA or ground firing roles.

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Muzzle velocity	Unknown	
Cyclic rate of fire	Unknown	
Type of fire	Full automatic or semi-automatic	
Method of charging	Operating handle was pulled back twice. The first pull brought the round into the breech, and the second pull chambered the round.	
Crew	Believed to be five men: one Gun Commander (NCO), one Gunner (Pvt), one Assistant Gunner (Pvt), and two Ammunition Bearers (Pvts).	
Classification	Top Secret	
Designer	Believed to be (fnu) VLADIMIROV.	
Place of manufacture	Unknown.	25X1
Date of manufacture	Rumored to be 1952.	
Date of issue to Soviet troops in USSR	1952 and 1953, according to hearsay.	
Date of issue to Soviet troops in Austria	December 1953 and January 1954. Each artillery battery of each rifle battalion was to receive two ZPU-2s, a total of six for the regiment. The AAA Defense Plat (PVO - Protivo Vozdushnaya Oborona) at regimental headquarters was to receive one ZPU-4.	25X1
Weapon replaced	The ZPU's replaced the DShK 12.7-mm AA MG. In February 1954	25X1
	EM  to St. Poelten N 48-12, E 15-37, Div Hqs, 95th Gds Rifle Div, to help load an unknown number of DShK AA MG's onto a train.	
	these weapons were sent to the USSR.	25X1
Armor penetration	Unknown. Believed to be same as the PKP.	
Method of transport	the ZPUs could be towed by almost any organic vehicle (Studebaker, Ford, ZIS-5, GAZ-63) except the Soviet Jeep GAZ-67B.	25X1

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Ammunition markings Unknown

Training time Unknown

6. Additional Information on the ZPU

In January 1954 [redacted] the AA Plat, Arty Btry, 2nd Rifle Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt, undergoing training with the ZPU-2 in the regimental caserne area at Aubof [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] the platoon leader. Lt Nikolay RUDENSKIY.

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[redacted] two ZPU-2s and three ZPU-1s ZPU-4 [redacted] were in storage [redacted]

The ZPU-2 employed a mechanical firing mechanism operated by a foot lever (see Encl. A). Mechanical linkage went from the foot lever to the weapon in an unknown manner. The spade grips were not employed when firing the ZPU.

[redacted] it was possible to interchange the 14.5-mm gun of the ZPU and the PKP.

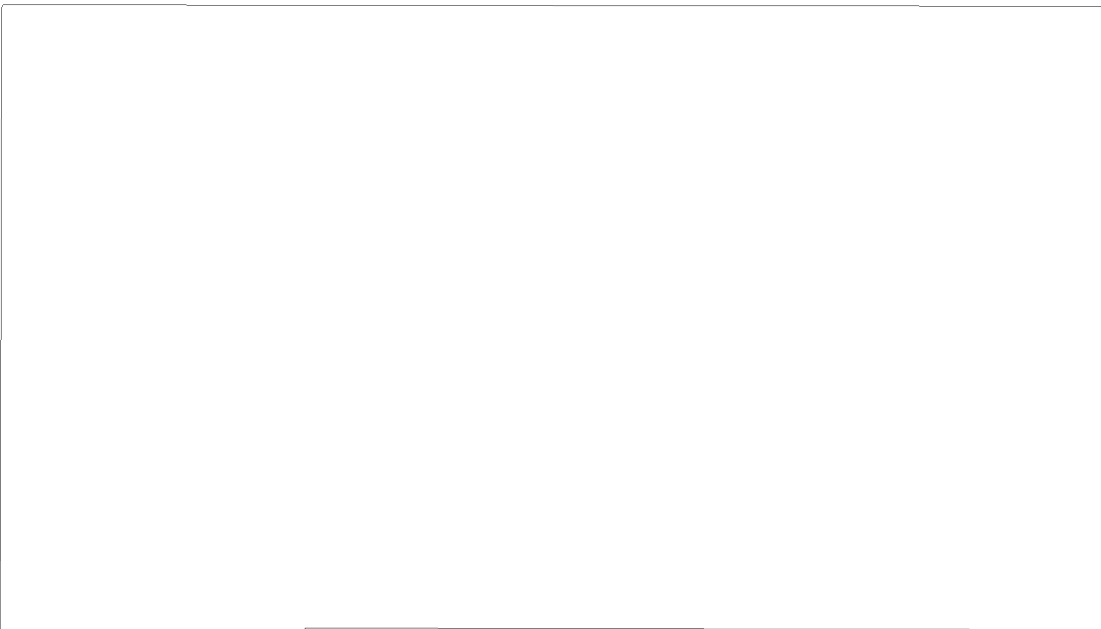
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[redacted] a 14.2-mm AA MG. [redacted]

[redacted] no such weapon existed.

ITEM 2 - Recoilless antitank rifles

7.



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[redacted] the SPG-82 (Stankovyy Protivotankovyy Granatomet - Heavy Antitank Shell Thrower) Rocket Launcher was first issued in early 1950, and was seen and dry fired by him at Tashkent Inf OCS in the spring of 1950 (see Encl. B). In July 1950 at the Tashkent Inf OCS [redacted] training rounds fired from the SPG-82.

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8. Characteristics of the SPG-82 Rocket Launcher

Caliber	82 mm
Weight w/ mount	80 lbs.
Weight w/o mount	Unknown
Mount	Two-wheeled carriage with sloped shield constructed of heavy canvas, used to protect personnel from back-blast of the projectile only.
Maximum range	300 m.
Maximum effective range	150 m.
Effective rate of fire	Unknown
Overall length	1.8 to 2.0 m.
Method of feeding	Breech loaded
Cooling system	Air
Tube	Heavy gauge metal, wall thickness of four to five millimeters. Two carrying handles: one near breech and one at muzzle end of tube.
Elevating and traversing mechanism	None. Adjustment of fire and any other adjustments were accomplished by moving either the mount or the tube.
Firing mechanism	Mechanical
Back-blast danger area	15 m., conical shape, behind weapon.
Ammunition data:	
Type	Shaped charge
Caliber	82-mm
Weight	Unknown
Overall length	60 cm. (23.62 in.)
Location of propellant	Shank of projectile
Method of stabilizing	Fins
Armor penetration	Unknown
Markings	Unknown
Sights	Rear sight was folding leaf type, graduated to 150 m. Front sight was open post type.
Muzzle velocity	Unknown


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Crew	Five men called for in T/O&E, but usual complement was four men. One Gun Commander (NCO), one Gunner (Pvt), one Assistant Gunner (Pvt), and two Ammunition Bearers (Pvts) were T/O&E.
Classification	Top Secret
Designer	Unknown
Place of manufacture	Unknown. 
Date of issue to troops in USSR	Believed to have been spring of 1950.
Date of issue to troops in Austria	In November 1953, the 287th Gds Rifle Regt received six SPG-82s. One SPG platoon with two weapons was organic to each rifle battalion.
Weapon replaced	Unknown
Method of transport	Hand carried for short distances; truck transported for long distances
Training time	Unknown

25X1

9. Additional Information on SPG-82


Although there was no breech mechanism as such, there was a hammer mechanism under the tube at the breech end of the weapon.  shaped like a half-circle (or 180-degree arc) with one of its ends mounted at the bottom center of the tube. The hammer, actuated by wires running from the trigger mechanism, was evidently spring loaded. In operation the hammer, under spring tension, was cocked by hand. When the trigger was squeezed the hammer pivoted on its connected end and struck the percussion cap, which was located in the shank of the projectile, thereby igniting the propelling charge. 

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ITEM 3 - New semi-automatic carbine

10. Question:

The development of a new semi-automatic carbine by the Soviets has been reported numerous times since 1948. However, this is the first report that the new carbine was designed by SIMONOV. 

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[redacted] at Tashkent Inf OCS in either 1949 or 1950 [redacted] a new-type 7.62-mm semiautomatic carbine. known as the SKS Model 1946 or 1947 [redacted]. For a [redacted] sketch of the carbine, see Encl. C.7 The "SKS" stood for "Samozaryadnyy Karabin Simonova" (Self-loading Carbine Simonov).

[redacted] the overall operation of the carbine, with the exception of the trigger housing group, seemed to be very similar to that of the 7.62-mm Simonov Rifle Model 1936. In appearance, the carbine was similar to the M1944 Mossin-Nagant Carbine in respect to overall length, the permanently attached folding bayonet, and the Mossin-Nagant type magazine system. 3.

11. Characteristics of the 7.62-mm SKS Model 1946 or 1947 Semiautomatic Carbine

Caliber	7.62-mm
Operation	Gas operated, semiautomatic
Magazine	Integral box, 10-round capacity.
Maximum range	3,000 m.
Maximum effective range	500 m.
Cyclic rate of fire	Unknown
Practical rate of fire	30 rounds per minute
Weight	3.5 kg. (7.7 lbs.)
Length with bayonet folded	About the same as the M1944 Mossin-Nagant Carbine (40.1 in.)
Loading	10-round clip charger
Barrel length	Unknown
Sights	Rear sight was tangent curve, graduated up to 1,000 m. Front sight was open post with guard. Source did not know if optical sights were used.

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Rifling	Right hand twist, four lands and grooves.
Cooling system	Air
Stock	Wooden, same as M1944 Mossin-Nagant Carbine.
Grenade launcher or other accessories	Unknown
Date of issue to troops in USSR	1949, according to instructor at Tashkent Inf OCS.
Date of issue to troops in Austria	Scheduled for May 1954 in the 287th Gds Rifle Regt, according to hearsay.
Weapon replaced	Rumored that it would replace the M1944 Mossin-Nagant Carbine.
Markings	Russian Letters "AA" and "MK" and the year of manufacture were stamped on the receivers of the various carbines, followed by a three- or four-digit number.
Place of manufacture	Unknown
Ammunition:	
Caliber	7.62-mm
Type	Ball ammunition. <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>
Overall length	2 1/8 in., approximately
Cartridge case:	
Length	Approximately 1 1/2 in.
Type	Rimless necked
Projectile	Pointed, protruded from cartridge case about 5/8 in.
Propellant	Unknown
Markings	None seen
Type of metal	Unknown. Color of complete round same as standard 1930 pistol ammunition.
Weight	Unknown
Distance operating piston travels	Approximately .394 in.
Distance bolt carrier and bolt travel in recoil	Approximately 5.54 in.

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12. Detailed Description of SKS Carbine

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A. Barrel Assembly

[redacted] the gas cylinder, which housed a recoil rod and spring, was mounted over the barrel and under the upper hand guard.

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B. Receiver Group

[redacted] there was a counter-recoil rod and spring mounted in the rear of the receiver. [redacted] the Simonov Rifle, Model 1936 receiver group [redacted] differences:

- (1) The cut-out slot found on the Simonov Rifle, Model 1936 receiver bridge was eliminated on the SKS.
- (2) The counter-recoil rod and spring which were visible on the Simonov Rifle, Model 1936 were not visible on the SKS.

C. Bolt Assembly

The bolt assembly consisted of a bolt and bolt carrier. The carrier had a handle similar to that found on the PPSH M1941 SMG. Through the use of lugs and recesses, the bolt and bolt carrier functioned as a unit. No further details available.

D. Malfunctions

[redacted] the most frequent malfunction which occurred with the SKS was the firing of two rounds while the trigger was held in the fired position. [redacted] the reason for this apparent defect. Sand had no discernable effect on the weapon [redacted] no malfunctions [redacted] that could be traced to the presence of sand.

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E. Parts Interchangeability

[redacted] parts should not be interchanged between similar weapons. The reason for this was not given.

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F. Ammunition

[redacted] ammunition previously described for the SKS was a new type of ammunition which could be fired in the 7.62-mm SKS Model 1946 or 1947 Semiautomatic Carbine, the 7.62-mm "AVTOMAT" SMG, the 7.62-mm DPM LMG, generally referred to as the "Ruchnoy Pulemet Degtyareva" (Hand Machine Gun Degtyarev), and the new 7.62-mm TT pistol.

OTHER NEW WEAPONS

[redacted]

13. 7.62-mm "AVTOMAT" SMG

[redacted] new 7.62-mm SMG known as the "AVTOMAT" [redacted]

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[redacted] it was very similar in appearance to the "AVTOMAT" SMG.

B. The following characteristics of the new SMG were furnished:

Caliber	7.62-mm
Operation	Gas operated, semiautomatic and full automatic.
Magazine	Curved box with 30-round capacity.
Maximum range	Unknown
Maximum effective range	500 m.
Cyclic rate of fire	Unknown
Practical rate of fire	100 rounds per minute
Weight	Unknown
Overall length	Shorter than the M1944 Mossin-Nagant Carbine, which was 40.1 in.
Barrel length	Unknown
Sights	Rear sight was leaf type graduated up to 500 m. Front sight was open post with guard.
Selector lever	Three positions: safety, full automatic, and semiautomatic.
Stock	Either wooden or folding metal.
Rifling	Right hand twist with four lands and grooves.
Cooling system	Air
Date of issue to troops in USSR	Believed to have been 1950 or 1951.
Date of issue to troops in Austria	To be issued in May 1954 according to hearsay.
[redacted]	Unknown
Ammunition	See Para. 12, F above.
Date of manufacture	Believed to be 1946.
Weapon replaced	Rumored that it would replace the 7.62-mm PPSH M1941 SMG.
Designer	Soviet Army Sr Sgt (fnu) KALASHINKOV

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C. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] this trigger group was very similar to the one employed on the "AVTOMAT" SMG. 4.

D. In November 1952, Capt (fnu) BEZDENEZHNYKH arrived from the Ural Mil Dist and was assigned as CO of the 6th Rifle Co, 2nd Rifle Bn, 287th Gds Rifle Regt. [redacted] all units in the USSR had the new "AVTOMAT" SMG in place of the PPSH M1941 SMG. 25X1

E. In February 1954 all battalion and company CO's of the 287th Gds Rifle Regt underwent officer refresher training at ALLENT-STEIG N 48-41, E 15-197. Here they were shown the new SMG and the operation and nomenclature were explained. They were told that all units of the CGF in Austria would receive the new SMG in May 1954. [redacted] in March 1954 no new SMGs had been issued to any units in Austria 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

14. Antitank Rocket Launcher Model RPG

A. In 1950 at the Tashkent Inf OCS, [redacted] a new Soviet 40-mm antitank rocket launcher, designated the RPG (Ruchnoy Protivotankovyy Granatomet - Hand Antitank Shell Thrower). [redacted] sketch of the RPG and ammunition used, see Encl D.7 25X1

B. Characteristics of the RPG were given as follows:

Bore diameter	40 mm
Wall thickness	Approximately two millimeters
Weight	Unknown
Effective Range	75 m.
Effective rate of fire	Unknown
Muzzle velocity	180 to 250 m/sec (590 to 820 fps)
Method of feeding	Muzzle loaded
Overall length	120 cm.
Cooling system	Air
Firing mechanism	Mechanical
Back-blast danger area	10 m., conical shape, behind weapon.

Ammunition data:

Type	Shaped charge
Diameter of projectile at head	Approximately 82 mm.
Diameter of stabilizing fins	Approximately 40 mm.

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Weight 1,600 grams (3.5 lbs.)

Overall length Unknown

Method of stabilizing Fins

Method of packing Wooden case, three rounds per case.

Armor penetration 100 mm. at 75 m. At officer refresher training at Allentsteig, [redacted]

Sights Front sight was post type, rear sight was folding leaf graduated up to 75 m.

Crew Unknown

Designer Unknown

Markings Unknown

Place of manufacture Unknown

Date of manufacture Unknown

Date of issue to troops in USSR To all rifle units in 1951, according to hearsay.

Date of issue to troops in Austria November 1953. The 287th Gds Rifle Regt received four RPG's for familiarization by platoon leaders. The platoon leaders were to instruct the EM in the use of the RPG.

Weapon replaced Did not replace any weapon; issued as additional armament.

Training time Unknown

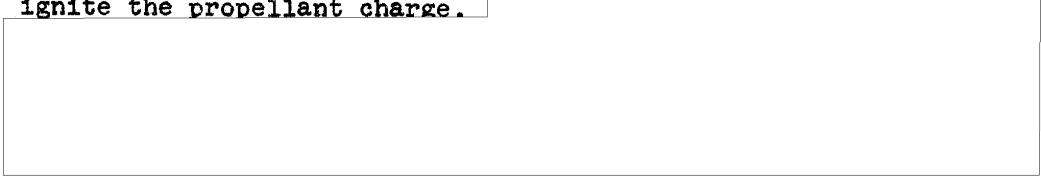
T/O&E One per rifle squad.

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C. [redacted] loading and firing procedure as follows: 25X1

A propellant charge, approximately 40 mm in diameter, length unknown, was inserted into the muzzle end of the tube and was pushed rearward to the approximate center of the weapon. A mechanism in the tube prevented the charge from sliding too far to the rear. [redacted] 25X1

A round was then inserted into the tube until the rear end of the round (the stabilizing fins) rested against the propellant charge. At this point the stabilizing fins and the shank provided a bearing surface and prevented canting of the projectile within the tube. A mechanical firing mechanism was employed to ignite the propellant charge. [redacted] 25X1



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15. 7.62-mm "Ruchnoy Pulemet Degtyareva"

A. At Tashkent Inf OCS in 1950, [redacted] a new 7.62-mm LMG, generally known as the "Ruchnoy Pulemet Degtyareva" (Hand Machine Gun Degtyarev). See Encl. E for a sketch of the LMG. 25X1

B. [redacted] characteristics of the new LMG: 25X1

Caliber	7.62 mm
Weight w/ bipod	6.30 to 6.50 kg.
Weight w/o bipod	Unknown
Maximum range	3,000 m.
Maximum effective range	1,000 m.
Cyclic rate of fire	Unknown
Practical rate of fire	Approximately 150 rounds per minute
Overall length	1.12 m. (45 in.)
Length of barrel	Unknown
Type of fire	Full automatic
Operation	Gas operated
Type of feed	Metallic non-disintegrating belt with 100-round capacity, fed from left to right. Belt was housed in a circular magazine attached to the bottom of the receiver.
Sights	Front sight was open post with guard. Rear sight was tangent leaf V-notch, graduated every 100 m. up to 1,000 m.
Cooling system	Air
Muzzle velocity	800 m/sec
Stock	Wooden
Rifling	Right hand twist with four lands and grooves.
Weapon replaced	7.62-mm DPM LMG
Crew	Two men: Gunner and Assistant
Method of charging	Lift feed cover, insert belt, close feed cover, pull operating handle to rear once. Weapon was then armed.
Designer	DEGTYAREV
Date of manufacture	Believed to be 1946

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25X1

Place of manufacture In USSR, exact location unknown

Classification Secret

Type of ammunition Ball ammunition. [redacted] the year "1950" [redacted] 25X1

Armor penetration [redacted] it was approximately the same as the M1944 Mossin-Nagant Carbine.

Markings [redacted] 25X1

Carry Weapon was balanced when carried by grip.

Date of issue to troops in USSR One per rifle squad to rifle units in 1951 [redacted] 25X1

Date of issue to troops in Austria [redacted] the 287th Gds Rifle Regt was to receive a new modified version of the 7.62-mm DFM LMG in May 1954. Issue was to be three per rifle platoon in a rifle company. [redacted] the Regtl Recon Co and Regtl School would receive an issue of the new LMG, exact amount unknown. 25X1

C. The weapon fired the same ammunition as the new 7.62-mm SKS carbine [See Para. 12 F above].

[redacted] range of 500 m. at the Tashkent Inf OCS in 1950. The targets were silhouettes. A total of 40 rounds were expended at ranges from 200-500 m. [redacted] the weapon was better than the DPM LMG because it was lighter, more accurate, and easier to fire. 25X1

16. New 7.62-mm TT Pistol

[redacted] in 1950 it was rumored that a new pistol would be issued to Soviet troops. The ammunition used in the pistol was reported to be the same as that used in the 7.62-mm SKS Carbine [See Para. 12 F above]. No further details. 5.

17. 7.62-mm LMG M1946 "Company"

[redacted] the M1946 "Company" LMG as a new weapon. [redacted]

[redacted] this LMG [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] had been issued to units in the USSR as of 1951. The LMG first appeared in Austria in January 1954. The 287th Gds Rifle Regt received an issue of two weapons for each rifle company. The weapon replaced the Goryunov M1943 HMG.

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25X1

C. The new LMG was classified Top Secret, and was covered with canvas when removed from the weapons storage room.

25X1

D. [redacted] it was possible to use the pan-type magazine in this weapon by removing the feed cover. The belt magazine was utilized by leaving the feed cover in place. This feed cover was a new modification.

18. T-54 Tank

A. [redacted] a new medium tank in the Soviet Army, referred to as the T-54.

25X1

B. [redacted] information about the T-54:

Crew	Four men
Weight	Unknown
Height	220-230 cm. (86.61 - 90.61 in.)
Ground clearance	30 cm. (11.81 in.)
Engine	Diesel engine. Students were not given any technical data on it.

Armor thickness:

Front (glacis plate)	140 mm. (5.51 in.)
Sides	Unknown
Rear	Unknown
Turret	Unknown

Gradeability	20%
Cruising range	200 km.

Speeds:

Hard surface roads	60 km. per hour
Cross country	35-40 km. per hour
Coordinated with infantry attack	12-15 km. per hour

Maximum vertical obstacle climb	80 cm. (31.49 in.)
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Armament	One 85 or 100-mm tank gun
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[redacted] The gun was 75 calibers long and was equipped with a muzzle brake. Two 7.62-mm DTM MG's, one mounted on the right side of the glacis plate and one mounted coaxially with the tank gun. One HMG, caliber unknown, on top of turret.

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C. [redacted] the T-54 would eventually replace the T-34. The turret was oval-shaped and was to offer better protection for the crew. The T-54 was said to be more maneuverable and to have a lower silhouette than the T-34.

25X1

25X1

19. [redacted] manuals on the above listed weapons:

- A. "Firing Instructions (82-mm SPG - Heavy Antitank Shell Thrower, model?)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (82-mm SPG - Stankovyy Protivotankovyy Granatomet, obraztsa?)").
- B. "Firing Instructions (7.62-mm SKS - Self-loading Carbine Simonov, model?)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (7.62-mm SKS - Samozaryadnyy Karabin Simonova, obraztsa?)").
- C. "Firing Instructions (7.62-mm Automatic Kalashnikov, model?)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (7.62-mm Avtomat Kalashnikova, obraztsa?)").
- D. "Firing Instructions (7.62-mm Hand Machine Gun Degtyarev, model?)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (7.62-mm Ruchnoy Pulemet Degtyareva, obraztsa ?)").
- E. "Firing Instructions (14.5-mm PKP - Infantry Heavy Caliber Machine Gun, model?)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (14.5-mm PKP - Pekhotnyy Krupnokalibernyy Pulemet, obraztsa?)").
- F. "Firing Instructions (14.5-mm ZPU - Antiaircraft Machine Gun Mount, model?)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (14.5-mm ZPU - Zenitnaya Pulemetnaya Ustanovka, obraztsa ?)").
- G. "Firing Instructions (7.62-mm LMG M1946 "Company", model 1946)" ("Nastavleniye Po Strelkovomu Delu (7.62-mm Rotnyy Pulemet, obraztsa 1946)").

These manuals were kept in the Secret Section (Sekretnaya Chast) which was located in Regtl Hq, 287th Gds Rifle Regt. All the listed manuals were classified "Secret". They were available to all officers. Some of them, specific ones unknown, were available to some of the NCO's.

20. Whenever any of the weapons were moved to training areas or taken out of the storage areas, they were covered either with a tarpaulin or a canvas cover. The reason for this was secrecy. [redacted] there were so many Western spies operating in Austria that it was necessary to take these measures.

25X1

25X1

## Enclosures:

- A. New Soviet 14.5-mm Antiaircraft Machine Gun Model ZPU-2
- B. Soviet Antitank Rocket Launcher SPG-82
- C. New Soviet 7.62-mm SKS Model 1946 or 1947 Semiautomatic Carbine
- D. New Soviet Antitank Rocket Launcher Model RPG
- E. New Soviet 7.62-mm Degtyarev Light Machine Gun

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1.  Comment: Belt capacity appears to be small for AA use. It is believed that the capacity of the belt may be increased by linking belts together.
2.  Comment:  sketch of a launcher which appeared in par 85, MI-10 War Office Technical Intelligence Summary #3, dated January 1950.  sketch as being the SPG-82, but two differences. The shield should taper off on the sides, and the SPG-82  had a different hammer (see Encl. B).
3.  Comment: Since the nomenclature of this carbine indicates that it is of a Simonov design, the principle of operation is probably the same as employed on previous Simonov models.
4.
5.  Comment: It is not thought likely that the newly developed round is a feasible proposition as ammunition for a pistol. If the ballistic qualities of the round, when fired in the carbine, produce a maximum effective range of 500 m. then its ballistic qualities make it too powerful for use in a conventional recoil operated type pistol.

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6. 

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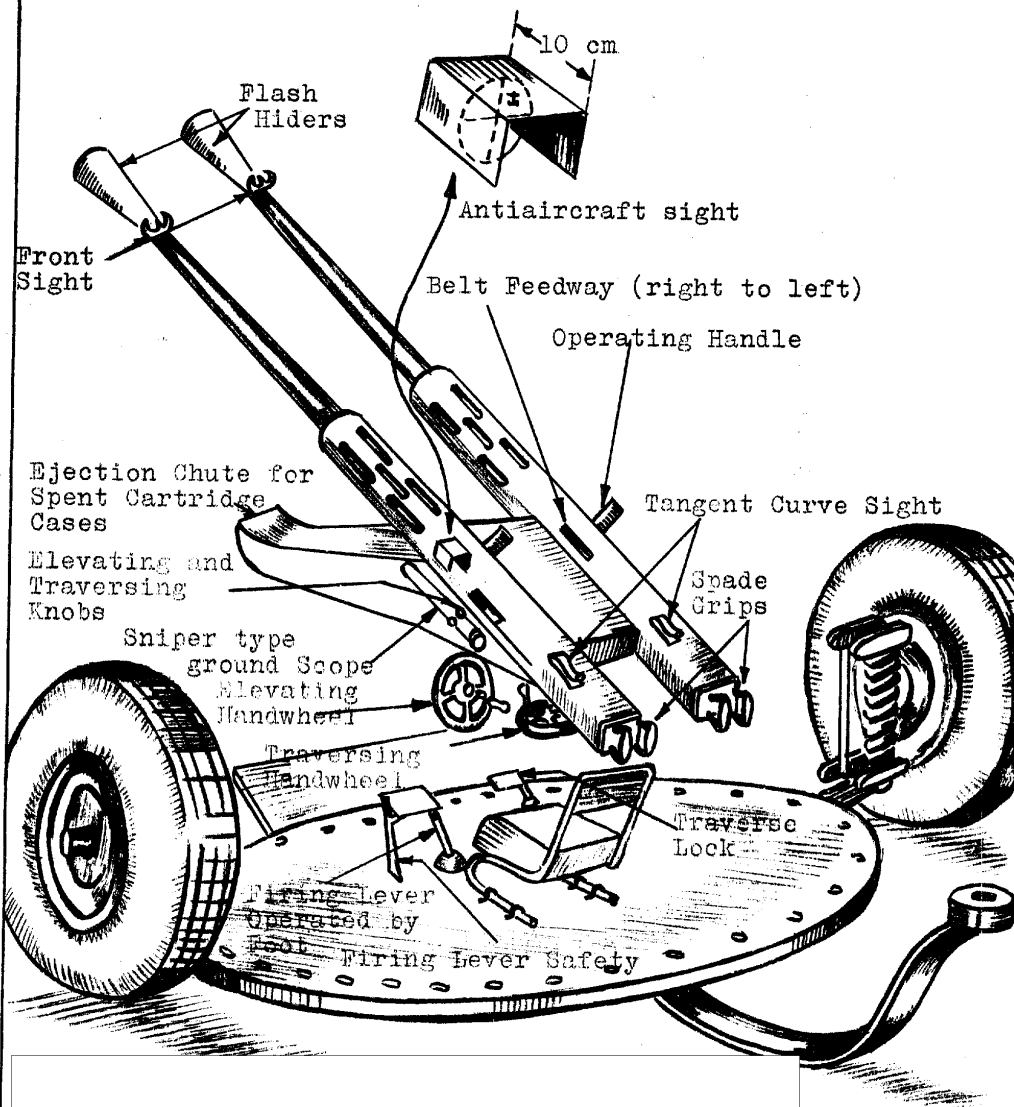


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Enclosure A

New Soviet 14.5-mm Antiaircraft Machine Gun Model ZPU-2



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25X1

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Enclosure A

New Soviet 14.5-mm Antiaircraft Machine Gun Model ZPU-2

(Note - This sketch is the final result of approximately 10 drawings. Each drawing was corrected until this sketch resulted.)



25X1

Source could give no reasonable description of the manner in which the two guns were attached to the circular base. He only knew that a maze of one-inch tubular steel composed the undercarriage.

The ejection chute for spent cartridges was not fastened to the receiver body as the sketch tends to show. However, it was located in the approximate position shown. It was held in an unknown manner by tubular steel.

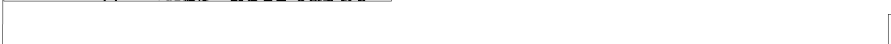


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The wheels are shown in this sketch to be off the ground, as was the practice when firing the weapon.

the circular base revolved,

the back plate was removable, and the interior components could be removed from the receiver through this aperture.



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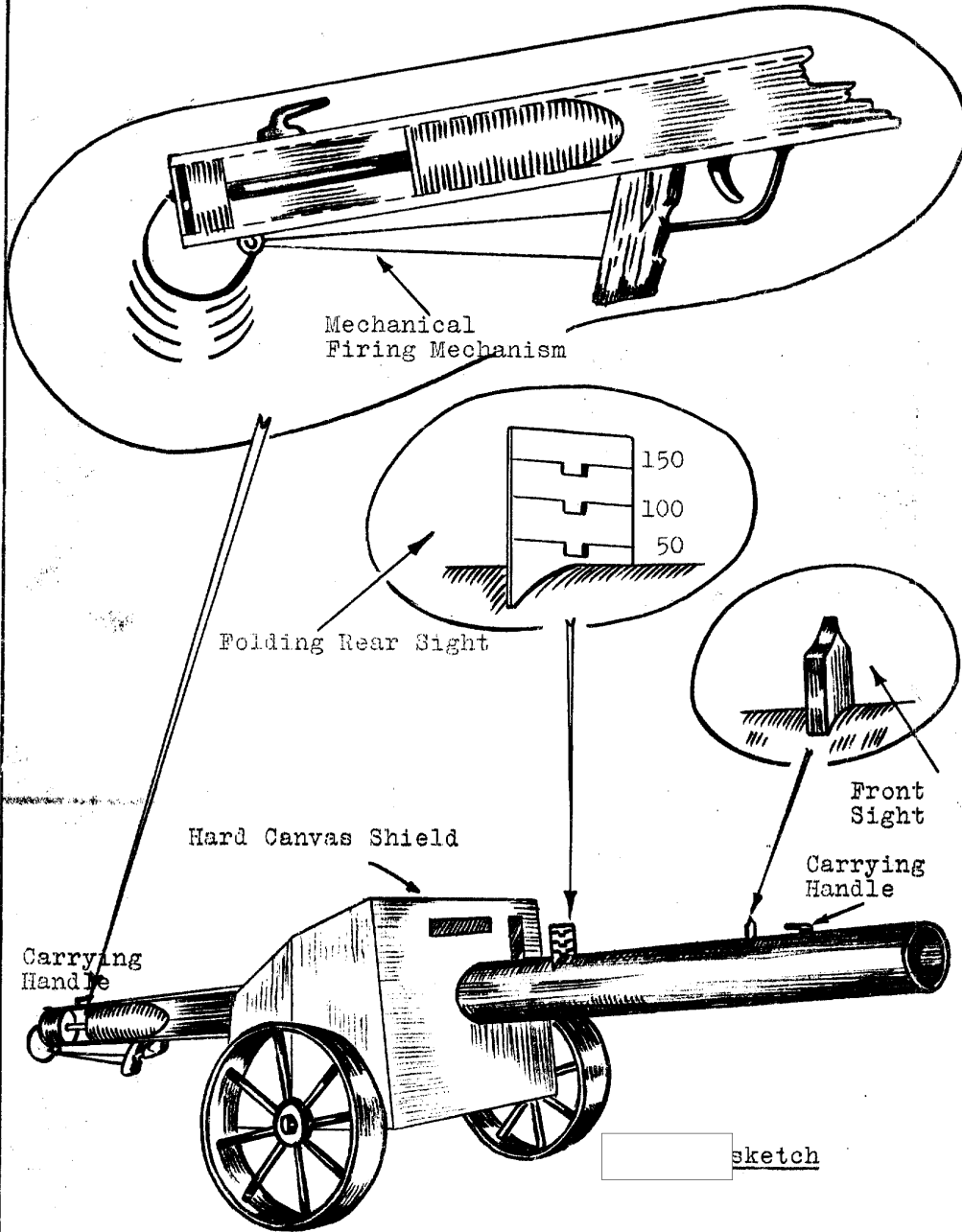


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Enclosure B

Soviet Antitank Rocket Launcher SPG-82



sketch

25X1

25X1

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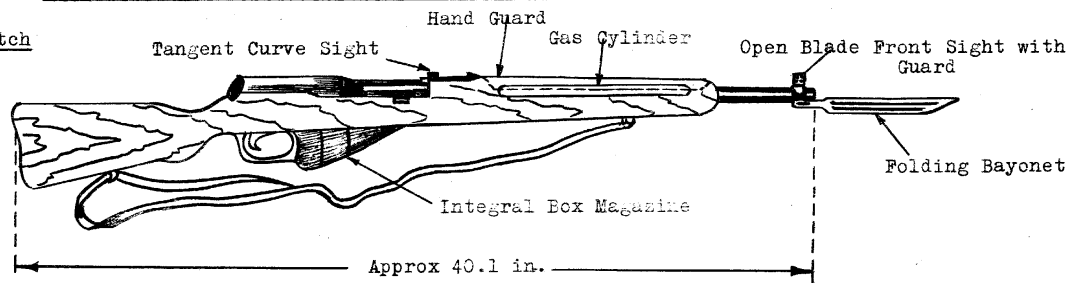


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Enclosure C

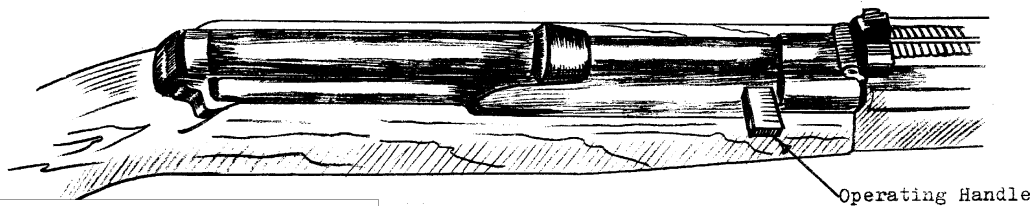
New Soviet 7.62-mm SKS, Model 1946 or 1947, Semiautomatic Carbine

sketch



25X1

Receiver (top view)

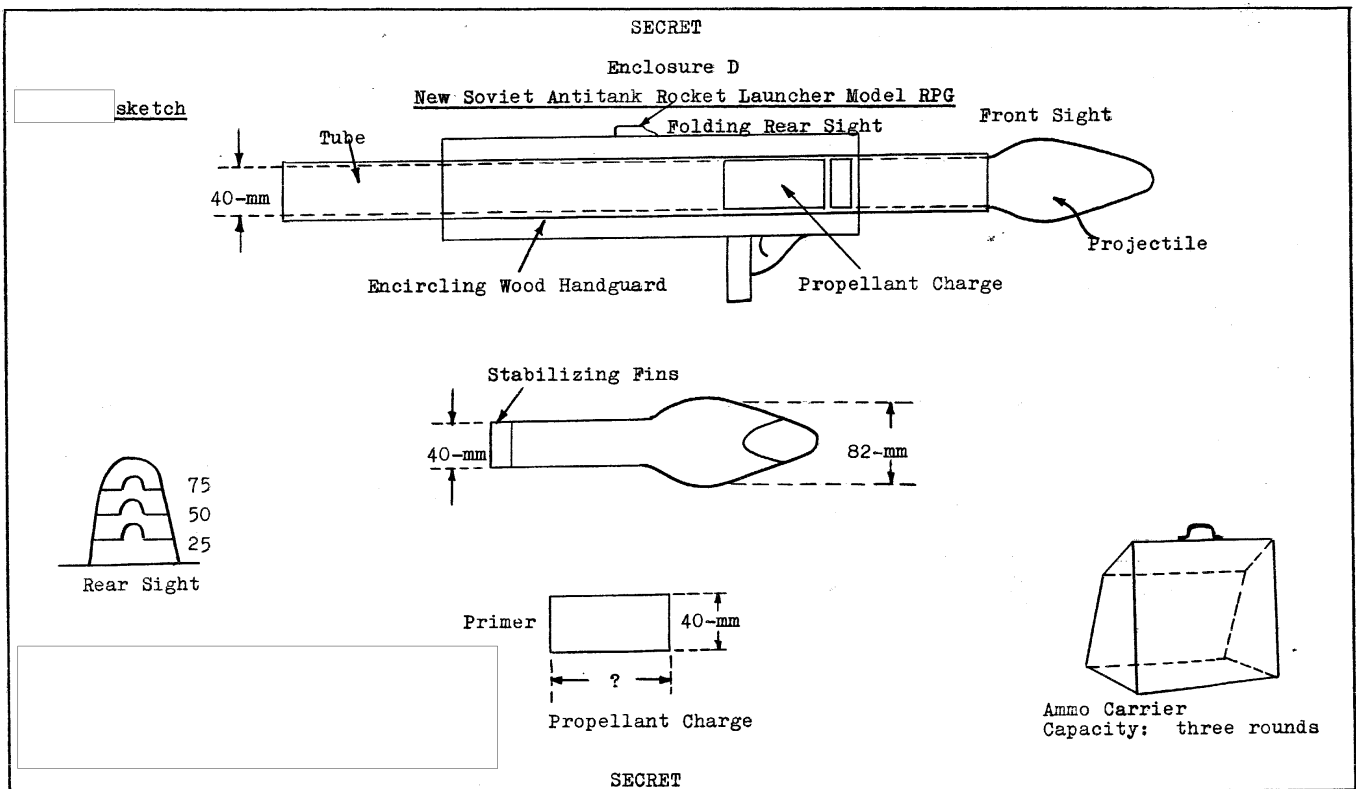


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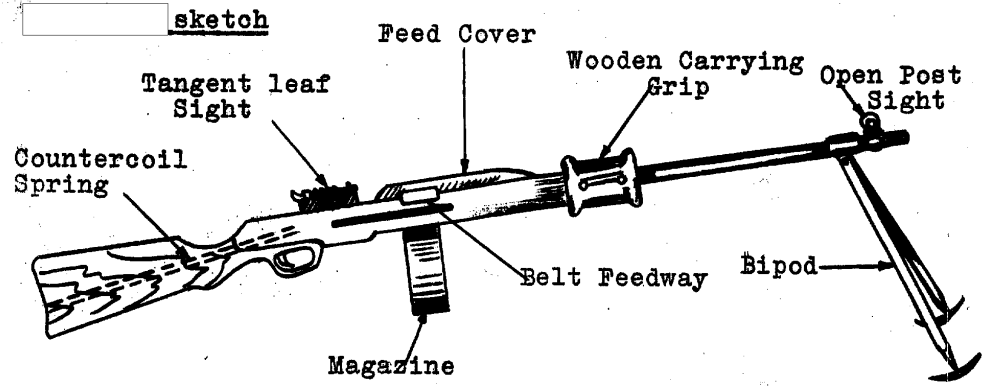


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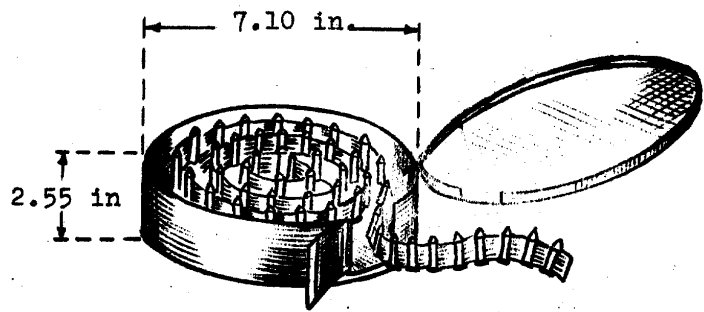
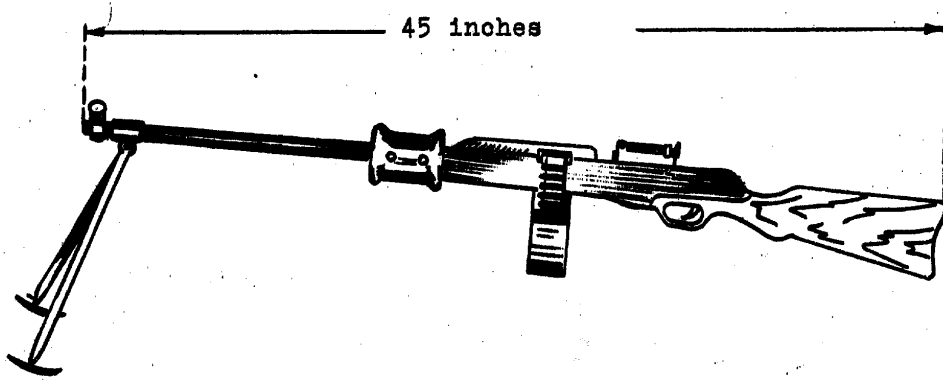
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Enclosure E

New Soviet 7.62-mm Degtyarev Light Machine Gun



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