

COUNTRY East

TOPIC Military Information from Potsdam 25X1

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED PREPARED 9 January 1953 25X1

REFERENCES 25X1

PAGES 11 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS This is UNEVALUATED Information

25X1

25X1

1. on 6 25X1

November 1952, the barracks installation was occupied as follows: Block I, garages in building No 3 and cantonment No 9 were both occupied by a motor transport unit; Block II, class-rooms for officers; Block III, kitchen, club and PX; Block IV, quarters for troops and women, motion picture theater and heating installation; Block V, officers' quarters; and Block VI and the large garage near Block VI housed a motor transport unit separated by wood barriers and a telephone exchange. An instruction course under way in the installation was attended by about 150 officers. The total number of personnel stationed in the Adolf Hitler Kaserne was estimated at about 1,200 troops and 300 uniformed women. On 4 November, five tanks which came from the direction of the northern section of the installation which was fenced in were parked in garage No 2. There was no change in the occupation of the barracks installation on 26

November. soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery, tank and motor transport insignia, including some with blue-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia. At 7:30 a.m. on 21 November, about 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and carrying writing material marched from Block I to Block II and about 40 officers marched from Block V to Block II. About 100 soldiers fell in line in front of Block II and, subsequently, entered this building. Motor vehicles seen in traffic from and to the barracks installation included

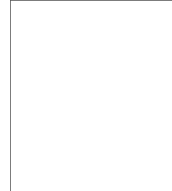
Some of these vehicles were utilized for practice driving. A considerable number of officers were seen leaving the barracks installation daily between 3 and 3:30 p.m.

2. Prior to 26 November, the Kriegsschule quartered about 1,000 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank, motor transport, artillery and signal insignia, including some with black-bordered crimson epaulets and blue-bordered black epaulets. A watchtower about 4 meters high was built at the northeastern corner of the installation. Between 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. on 21 November, troops engaged in submachine gun firing on the range in the billeting area, while the majority of the troops were at the quarters. At about 3 p.m., on 25 November, about 30 soldiers with light packs marched to the installation. The soldiers came from the direction of Nedlitz. About 40 soldiers without rifles practiced in the northern section of the installation between 3 and 3:30 p.m. on 26 November.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1



SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1


SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -



25X1

8. At 1:30 p.m. on 15 November, trucks  with two-axle trailers carrying four telescopic masts went from the Potsdam railroad station to the Ruinenberg Kaserne. The soldiers observed wore red-bordered black epaulets.

25X1



25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

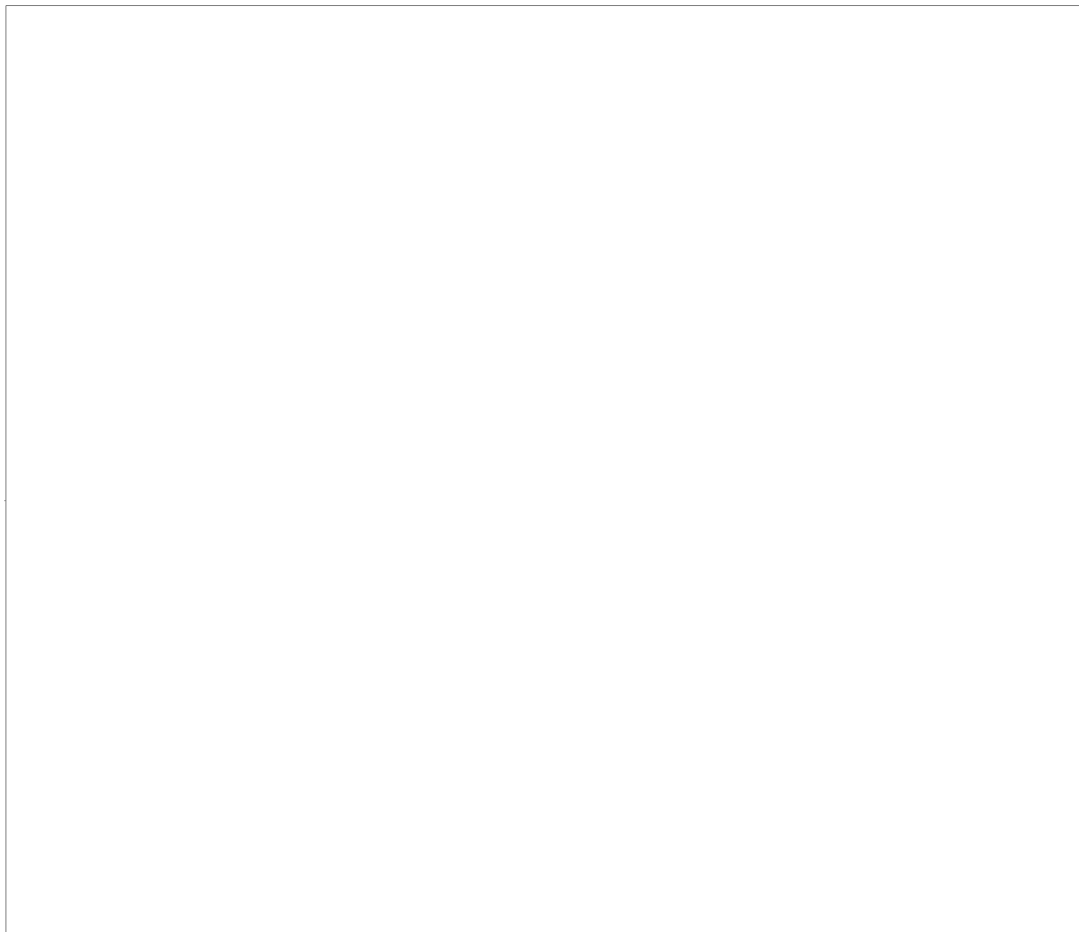
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 4 -



25X1

25X1



Prior to 6 November, the Kaserne Wildpark-West was occupied by about 3,000 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia and black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia. About 150 trucks were parked in the southeastern section of the billeting area. The motor vehicle parking lot in the woods south of the barracks installation had been vacated. The Crosse Entenfaengerberg along the eastern boundary of the barracks installation was not included in the billeting area. However, it was guarded by sentries. At 10:30 a.m. on 31 October, 2 officers and about 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia and carrying baggage were brought to the Wildpark railroad station by trucks

25X1

25X1

The personnel boarded the regular passenger train to Justerbog. Other soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia arrived at the Wildpark railroad station from the town on trucks all these troops to have been discharges.

25X1

25X1



25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

- 5 -

- [redacted]
11. From 15 to 21 November, the southern section of the Delius Kaserne was occupied to capacity by 800 to 900 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia. The soldiers received theoretical instructions in their quarters and, occasionally, did fatigue duty. [redacted] During the same period, the northern section of the Delius Kaserne quartered 900 to 1,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia. The troops there also received instruction in their quarters. On 18 November, about 25 soldiers were seen at physical exercises. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

12. From 18 to 21 November, the Hohenlohe Kaserne was not occupied to capacity. About 500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and motor transport insignia were quartered there. The majority of the personnel were in the quarters. Some soldiers were engaged in maintenance and fatigue duty. [redacted]

25X1

13. On 15 November, the three barracks buildings of the Lucendorff Kaserne fronting the street were occupied to capacity by about 500 to 600 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport and artillery insignia. The troops received theoretical instruction, close-order drill. They also engaged in athletic exercises, practice marches and motor vehicle maintenance. On 18 November, truck [redacted] left the barracks installation toward Potsdam, occupied by about 20 soldiers.⁴

25X1

14. From 15 to 28 November, the Kavalerie Schule in Krampnitz quartered from 5,000 to 6,000 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank, artillery, motor transport and signal insignia and black-bordered black epaulets. The installation was occupied to capacity. About 120 soldiers launched a practice attack supported by mortars in the terrain east of the Krampnitz Berg on 17 November. Fourteen parking lots for tanks or motor vehicles, about 4 meters long, about 2.5 meters wide and about 1 meter deep, were excavated between the Bullenwinkel and the ammunition dump south of the Glienicke-Krampnitz road. At about 3 p.m. on 18 November, a T-34 tank and an armored personnel carrier moved out of the installation. About 150 soldiers wearing black-bordered black epaulets and carrying entrenching tools returned to the barracks installation from the direction of the Bullenwinkel at about 3 p.m. on 20 November. At about 8:30 a.m. on 27 November, 12 driving-school trucks left the installation. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] At 4 p.m. on 28 November, 300 troops received basic training in the eastern barracks section or practiced carbine firing on the target range north of the barracks installation. Trucks [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] picked up coal from the Satzkorn railroad station. Two armored personnel carriers and an armored scout car [redacted] entered the installation.

25X1

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 6 -

25X1

25X1

17. From 17 to 22 November, the Hohenlohe Kaserne was occupied only partially by units from the General Wever Kaserne, as the previous occupation had been transferred to Rehagen. Colonel Dimenkov was in command of the units in the Hohenlohe Kaserne. His supply officer was Major Chenilevski (fnu). The following details were determined: One building with a headquarters and its administration. A captive balloon unit in another building with some of the personnel of the headquarters billeted there. A third building had a kitchen in operation. It also had two boilers that were out of order. A boiler that belonged to a second kitchen had been dismantled and transferred to the Ludendorff Kaserne. About 120 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, including some with motor transport insignia were in a fourth building. A fifth building quartered officers and uniformed women on one floor. Other officers and women were billeted outside of the barracks installation. A sixth building was vacant. The captive balloon unit which received special training in signal communication, such as telephone operation, numbered 60 to 80 men. Portable switchboards were stored in the basement of the second building mentioned above. Soldiers observed there wore blue epaulets. The artillery unit numbered 100 to 120 men and fell in every morning. At about 8 a.m. every morning, about 10 artillery officers from junior lieutenant up to and including captain, were seen leaving the installation.

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

- 7 -

A major, captain and lieutenant with tank insignia asked the sentry for the headquarters on 24 November. The windows of the fifth building mentioned above were lighted on 26 November 1952. It appeared that the building was occupied by air force personnel. Six trucks, partly loaded with billeting equipment, were at the guardhouse on 27 November. A cool-storage installation was established in Warehouse No 7; the previous cool-storage equipment had been taken along by the old troops. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

18. The Ludendorff Kaserne was occupied to capacity by artillery troops on 25 November. Colonel Ovchinikov was in command of the unit. Six small prime movers and an artillery piece of about 120-mm were in the barracks yard. Another artillery piece with a caliber larger than that of the latter moved from the southern section of the Delius Kaserne to the Ludendorff Kaserne.4

19. Courses of instruction under way in the Kriegsschule from 17 to 22 November included: an officers' course attended by 200 to 300 officers including lieutenants up to and including colonels; an officer candidate course the students of which wore artillery and signal insignia; an NCO course, attended by about 150 NCOs from corporals up to and including sergeants wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and signal insignia and black-bordered crimson epaulets; and an undetermined course attended by about 90 EM and several sergeants. The latter group wore tank insignia. Sentries were sitting at tables in some floors of several buildings. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

20. From 25 to 29 November, the General Wever Kaserne quartered a signal unit and another unit of which, [redacted] only an advance party was present. The unit numbered 350 to 400 men and the supply officer referred to it as battalion. The unit occupied seven barracks buildings. The soldiers wore black epaulets with the field uniform and blue-bordered black epaulets and, some red-bordered black epaulets, with the dress uniform. They all wore signal insignia. The unit described as advance party numbered 60 men who wore red-bordered black epaulets and black-bordered crimson epaulets. The establishment of a kitchen indicated that more troops would arrive. The unit was quartered in one barracks building. Daily activity in the barracks installation included breakfast from 7 to 8 a.m.; morning roll call in front of the quarters and subsequent review from 8 to 8:30 a.m.; and interior duty, probably instruction, and little maintenance duty from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. The unit did not move out. The medical soldiers in the hospital in the ninth building belong to the signal unit. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] A radio mast, 10 to 12 meters high, was moored in front of the quarters of the signal troops. Sedan [redacted] was in front of a garage on 26 November. About 15 sedans and 20 trucks with superstructures, apparently radio trucks, were parked in the garage. Truck [redacted] with billeting equipment, mostly kitchen utensils, was in front of the quarters of the advance party on 27 November. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

21. From 20 to 25 November, the General Wever Kaserne was partly occupied by about 250 soldiers who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with motor transport insignia. [redacted]

25X1

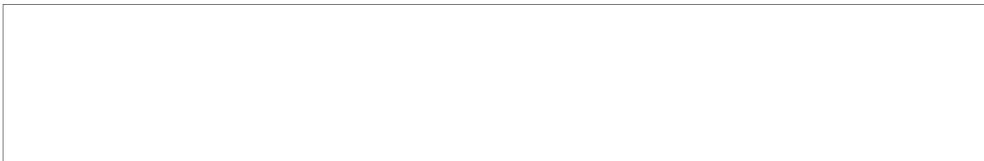
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 8 -



25X1



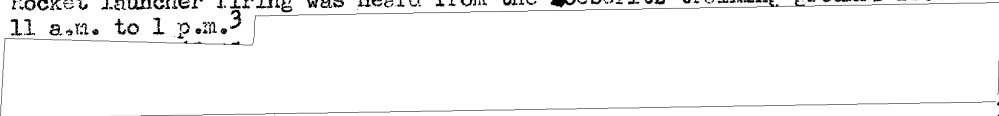
25X1



22. No major changes were noticed in the occupation of the Kavallerie Schule Krampnitz until 13 November. About 3,500 officers and EM of all branches of service quartered in the barracks installation fell in on the athletic field on Am Reiterdamm between 8:30 and 10:30 a.m. on 6 November. A military band of about 40 pieces played marches. Subsequently, troops passed in review in front of a colonel with tank insignia, organized into groups of 50 to 60 men, with each group headed by 4 to 5 officers. [redacted] the review to have been a rehearsal for the celebration of the October Revolution. On 10 November, 1 major and 4 lieutenants wearing artillery insignia and carrying map pouches, field glasses and an aiming circle were seen leaving the barracks installation. Twelve soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets marched out of the installation. They were equipped with two 76.2-mm AT guns. On 11 November, 1 lieutenant and 15 EM wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and carrying rucksacks and submachine guns left house No 13. The lieutenant said farewell to some of the other officers. At 9:15 a.m., about 200 soldiers with baggage boarded 22 trucks on the athletic field and left the billeting area. Rocket launcher firing was heard from the Weeberitz training grounds from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.³

25X1

25X1



25X1

25X1



SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 9 -

25X1

25X1

25. [redacted] at about 10 a.m. on 6 November, 4 high-ranking officers inspected weapons including 3 JS-2 tanks, 3 SU-100, 2 x 85-mm AA guns, 2 x 76.2-mm AA guns, 4 x 76.2-mm field guns, 4 x 57-mm AT guns and 16 x 160-mm mortars which were lined up in front of the gymnasium. Twenty-five officers from lieutenant up to and including captain arrived at the Kriegsschule from Bornstedterfeld to participate in a course of instruction on 6 November. In the afternoon, 15 instructing officers of various branches of service arrived at the installation. Four trucks brought 70 officer candidates on 10 November. All German craftsmen employed in the barracks installation were given off on 7 and 8 November. A guard detail of one officer and six soldiers patrolled the billeting area on these days. On 14 November, 25 uniformed women and 30 recruits wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets arrived at the installation. On 15 November, 1 SU-100, 2 trucks [redacted] towing 160-mm mortars and about 20 officer candidates with each truck left the barracks installation toward Bornstedterfeld. On 17 November, 3 JS-2 tanks, mounting 5 officer candidates each and 4 trucks [redacted] towing 57-mm AT guns and carrying about 15 officer candidates each moved to the Bornstedterfeld. In the afternoon, 150 officers wearing white gloves and carrying carbines passed in review by the headquarters building. The march column was headed by a soldier carrying a flag. On 18 November, about 40 officer candidates equipped with 4 x 76.2-mm field guns and 3 x 120-mm mortars marched to Bornstedterfeld. On 29 November, 150 officers with baggage left the installation. The troops made preparations for leaving the Kriegsschule. It was rumored that the courses of instruction and training activity were to terminate on 1 December. On 1 December, 2 JS-2 tanks, 2 SU-100s, 4 x 57-mm AT guns, 3 x 76.2-mm AT guns and 17 trucks [redacted] were loaded for an undetermined destination at the Wildpark railroad station. The remaining equipment was allegedly to be loaded at the end of the week.²

25X1
25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

26. On 13 November, 30 uniformed women carrying full field pack and armed with carbines marched from the eastern section of the Adolf Hitler Kaserne to Bornstedterfeld. A short time later, 3 trucks carrying 4 or 5 soldiers each followed these women who took cover when the trucks approached. The soldiers subsequently threw undetermined items among the women and returned to the barracks installation while the uniformed women continued marching. On 15 November, 60 officers engaged in practice with machine guns

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 10 -

25X1

and portable radio sets in the western section of the barracks installation.¹

1. Comment. The report indicates that an officer course, probably of the GDFG, is located in the Adolf Hitler Kaserne in addition to a motor transport unit of the GDFG and, presumably, a guard unit of the komendatura as was previously reported.

25X1

25X1

25X1

2. Comment. [redacted] belongs to an officer course of the GDFG in the Kriegsschule. The weapons described in paragraph 22 of the report are probably part of the training equipment of this school. Source of paragraph 22 previously reported that a new course of instruction would begin at the Kriegsschule at the beginning of November 1952. [redacted] The organization of this course as stated in paragraph 17 of the present report was partially known from previous information. However, it is considered credible. The loadings on 1 December 1952 are indicative of a transfer of the school. This confirms previous information [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

[redacted] reported in mid-September 1952 that the school was presumably leaving Potsdam in two or three months.

25X1

3. Comment. It appears that no major changes have occurred in the southern and northern section of the Bellus Kasernen, the Luinonberg Kaserne, the barracks installation [redacted]-West and the Kavallerie Schule in Kramnitz. [redacted] An

25X1

exception is the 56th Motor Trans Regt in the barracks installation Wildpark-West with regard to the decreased number of motor vehicles. In this connection, it is noteworthy that, according to a report from Wuensdorf, elements of this regiment could be carried in the Cambrai Kaserne in Wuensdorf at the beginning of November 1952. [redacted]

25X1

It is possible that the Hq GDFG keeps at its disposal in Wuensdorf components of the regiment. In this case, the occupation strength would be below that indicated in paragraph 9 of the present report.

4. Comment. The occupation of the Hohenlohe Kaserne and Ludendorff Kaserne by the 148th Gun Arty Brig (US) is known from previous information. The present report indicates that the brigade headquarters and headquarters units are stationed in the Hohenlohe Kaserne, while the bulk of the brigade is stationed in the Ludendorff Kaserne. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

According to the present report, unknown Colonel Dimenkov possibly is commanding officer of the brigade and Colonel Ovchinikov, who is known from the barracks installation in Golm, supply officer of the brigade.

5. Comment. [redacted]

25X1

UNCODED

[redacted] The organization of the political apparatus of the Soviet Army as indicated in the document described in paragraph 8b was generally known, except for the fact that the party commissions of the military districts are elected in the U.S.S.R. while those in East Germany are appointed. Colonel General F.F. Kuznetsov is known as chief of the main political administration of the Soviet Army. Dudakov possibly is identical with a Major General (Sig) B.F. Dudakov who was mentioned in a press dispatch in 1943. He is assumed to be the present deputy to the commander-in-chief of signal troops with the GDFG. Gds Colonel Karpov

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 1 1 -



25X1

is known as commander of the 30th Gds Gun Arty Brig. Gds Lieutenant Colonel Zharikov possibly is identical with one Lieutenant Colonel A. Zharikov, who was mentioned in an article on Rear Services.



25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY