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CLASSIFICATION SECRET

COUNTRY

East Germany

REPORT NO.

25X1

TOPIC

Information on KVP Units Stationed in the Torgelow-Eggesin Area

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

EPARED

4 September 1953

REFERENCES

2

PAGES

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS



1. On 30 June 1953, a KVP infantry regiment left the Torgelow area toward the south by rail. The regiment did not carry along its heavy weapons and vehicles. On 5 July [redacted] a convoy of about 50 trucks towing light artillery pieces, proceeding from Torgelow toward Pasewalk. [redacted]
2. [redacted] not 40 percent, but only 15 percent, of the effectives of the KVP units were to be discharged. Most of the discharges were soldiers with a prolonged period of service and unreliable elements. Among others, 16 officers were discharged in Eggesin. Of these officers, two had been demoted.²
3. In July, firing with live ammunition by 152-mm howitzers was almost daily practiced about 5 km southeast of Eggesin. The howitzers fired at targets set up at a distance of about 11 km in the direction of Borken.
4. In late July, work on the construction of barracks installations in the Torgelow-Eggesin area continued. Work on the construction of 10 garages with a capacity of 100 motor vehicles each had been started recently. About 280 completed log houses near Torgelow which were scheduled to serve as officer billets were offered to the municipal administration of Torgelow for use as private dwellings. Construction material for further log houses which was piled up on the Eggesin-Ahlbeck road was to be sold to private persons. The two blocks of dwelling houses in the Eggesin barracks installation, which were occupied by dependents of KVP officers were to be vacated for Soviet officers dependents. The German families were to move to Karpin.
5. On 6 August 1953, about 1,000 KVPs, who wore red collar patches, entered the tent camp in Droegerheide from the direction of Torgelow. About 50 percent of the soldiers were armed with submachine guns, 40 percent with rifles and 10 percent with machine guns. The luggage of the unit was carried on trucks [redacted]. The camp, which had a quartering capacity of about 3,000 men, was occupied by only two companies

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totaling about 300 men after 17 June. Of the soldiers previously stationed at the camp, about 40 percent were discharged. They had completed their term of service. After new recruits had arrived, the camp was occupied by an estimated 1,300 men. About 60 trucks and an undetermined number of 37-mm AA guns and 45-mm AT guns were parked at the camp.

6. On 10 August, four quartering buildings of installation No 6, Droegerheide, quartered about 640 men who wore red epaulets. A large portion of the units stationed at the installation slept in tents. A total of 120 to 150 T-34 tanks and SP guns besides about 15 armored reconnaissance cars were observed in forest districts No 112 and 113, southeast of the installation.
7. Fourteen garages with 10 stalls each for tanks and trucks were completed at installation No 9, Droegerheide. The installation was connected to the Gumnitz railroad station by a spur track. Eight T-34 tanks were seen parked near Neumuehl.

25X1 1. [redacted] Comment. It is believed that this information refers to the dispatch of units to be employed in East Berlin. It appears that the KVP units from the Torgelow-Pasewalk area employed in East Berlin were replaced by units from Prora in early August 1953.

25X1 2. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] 25X1
 25X1 [redacted] 20 percent of the personnel of Armeegruppe Nord was to be discharged and 30 percent to be transferred to other units.

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