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25X1 1. Personalities in the Dresden SMA [redacted]

- 25X1 Commandant of Dresden : Portnikov, Iau
- Chief Political Officer : Col. Bertkin, Iau
- 25X1 Assistant Political Officer: Maj. ?
- " " " : Capt. Morozov, Iau
- " " " : Capt. Veks, Iau
- Cultural Affairs Officer : Kolosenko, Iau
- Finance Officer : Novosiy, Iau
- Economics Officer : Pankovko, Iau
- Radio Officer : Capt. Deutscherman, Iau

Lead Saxony SMA Officers known to source:
 Lead Political Officer : Lt. Col. Raitsin, Iau
 Assistant Lead Political Officer: Maj. Hofmann, Iau
 Trade Unions Officer : Maj. Gregorien, Iau

2. SAC's:

The largest factory in Dresden is an SAC, the Sachsenwerk, employing about 9000 men. The Sachsenwerk also has a factory in Radeberg (F-3) employing about 5000 men, under the Russian Director Roman. The latter factory is engaged in experimental work in the telecommunications field. In Radeberg (F-3) there is a Russian administered laboratory which is engaged in the testing of machines.

3. The SED Headquarters for Saxony (Landesleitung der SED Sachsen).

- Chairman : Erich Hasehenberger
- Ernst Lohsen
- Section Heads :
- Organization : Otto Sinner
- Propaganda : Hans Schirmer

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State Administration : Oskar Fdel
 Personnel : Artur Schliebs
 Culture and Education : Hiestermann, fnu
 Women's Affairs : Frau Gertrud Gloeckner
 Editor of the official SED party magazine, "Der Parteifunktionaer": Willi Forner
 Party Control Commission : Kurt Hausmann

4. SED Headquarters for Dresden.

Saxony is divided into thirty Kreise, of which Dresden is one. The SED Dresden Kreisleitung includes both the Stadtkreis and the Landkreis. Functionaries are as follows:

a. Political Secretariat:

First Secretary: Adelbert Hengst (had been first secretary of SED Plauen until this appointment)

Assistant : Arnold, fnu
 Walter Weidauer (Lord Mayor of Dresden)
 Sneiser, fnu (Landrat of Landkreis Dresden)
 Heinz Glaser
 Arno Schoenherr
 Marianne Samtlebe (Fraeulein)

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Comment: The above group of individuals determines the entire political life of Dresden.)

b. Section Heads

Organization : "Bambi" Gimmel (was head of the SED Dresden party school until June 1949)
 Massenagitation : Karl Friedemann
 Culture and Education: Eugen Braun
 Economics : Koelsch, fnu
 Party Control : Arno Schoenherr. (Schoenherr had been head of the Saxony Police School in Dresden until appointed here.)
 Commission :

Pick Ament was formerly head of the Communal Policy Section of the Dresden SED, but is now attending the zonal SED School in Klein Machnow, the Karl Marx Hochschule.

Until March 1949, the first and second chairmen of the Dresden SED were fnu Saupe and Werner Nonn respectively. At that time both were attacked in the party councils as pursuing weak policies, whereupon Saupe was transferred to the post of Cultural Director at the Riesa steel works (where he still is), A third SED Dresden functionary affected by this housecleaning, fnu Dankner, was transferred from his position as head of the personnel section and given charge of the Saxony Fire Office (Saechsisches Brandschutzamt).

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Until the structural reorganization in the summer of 1949, the SED Dresden Kreisleitung Personnel Section comprised thirty-three men. This section has now been dismantled, leaving only two men, who are responsible to the first secretary. These personnel specialists now request the information they require from the Organization Section.

The Organization Section of the SED Dresden KL now has eleven instructors, who are dispatched from time to time to the lower party units armed with full executive authority.

SED Dresden is divided into 23 precincts (Stadtbezirke) and seven work areas (Arbeitsgebiete), the latter found only in the rural areas on the outskirts of the city, for purposes of party organization.

The Organization-Instructor Section of the SED Saxony Headquarters has eighteen instructors at its disposal.

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5. SED Party Schools in Saxony.

The Landesparteihschule (State party school) of the SED for Saxony is located in Ottendorf. One of the earliest courses given there was from January through March 1946, at which time 160 students, partly from the KPD and partly from the SED participated. Egon Rentsch was head of the school until June 1948, when he was succeeded by Linus Hamann. (Rentsch then became a Stadtrat in the Dresden government in charge of cultural affairs, but left in August 1949 to attend a course at the Karl Marx Hochschule.) The school has eight permanent teachers on its staff, the names of four of whom follow:

Fritz Beyer
Walter Grabs
Dorle Wollmann
Fnu Xawe

In addition, lectures are given during the various courses by distinguished visitors from the SED Central Secretariat, etc. Among the students at the January-March 1946 course were:

Heinz Glaser (now in the Dresden SED Political Secretariat, stayed on at Ottendorf for two semesters as a teacher after finishing his course.)
Fnu Faellisch, State attorney in Dresden (Staatsanwalt).
Eugen Braun (now in charge of the Cultural Section in the Dresden SED.)

SED Dresden maintains two local (Kreis) party schools:

- 1) In Moritzburg, the "Ernst Thaelmann School" has ninety beds, and a course lasting six weeks. Head of the school is fnu Peter.
- 2) In Dresden, the "Georg Wolff School" has eighty beds and a six-week course. Head of the school is Gerhard Henschel, who has completed a two-year course at the Lenin School in Moscow.

Finally, there are 26 study groups, or Zirkel, currently studying the Short History of the CPSU in Dresden, sponsored by the SED.

The Saxony SED also runs a Special School in Biberstein (Saxony) at which various courses are given under various directors. These courses are usually relatively short, and normally are attended by selected groups, as for example, school teachers, party cultural workers, trade union organizers, etc.

The Saxony SED also maintains two rest areas, or Erholungsheime, one in Oberreinsberg and the other in Seifersdorf.

The SED-sponsored daily newspaper in Dresden is the Saechsische Zeitung, editor-in-chief of which is Hans Koenig.

6. The Saxony Police

Minister of the Interior for Saxony is Artur Hofmann (SED). Chief of Police for Dresden is fnu Buehler. (Was Max Opitz, who is now Lord-Mayor of Leipzig.) Chief of the Dresden Criminal Police is fnu Hoppe. Chief of the K-5 section of the Dresden Criminal Police is fnu Schuster.

The SED step group at the Dresden Police Headquarters maintains two permanent secret areas to handle the interests of the SED. One of these, fnu Steiner, serves as liaison official between the group and the Dresden SED.

The Volkspolizei maintains a rest area (Erholungsheim) in Rehfeld.

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7. Front Organizations and other Political Parties in Dresden.

FTGB (trade unions): Head: Was fnu Arnold until he was transferred to the SED Dresden Political Secretariat in October 1949; (present incumbent not known).
DFD (Womens' Organization), Head: Frau Froehlich (SED)
Kulturbund: Head: Karl Kneschke (SED- was in England during World War II).
Helmut von Gerlach Society: Head: Fnu Kurpat (also editor-in-chief of the periodical Zeit um Bild).
LDP: Head: Schoenlebe (also head of Dresden "ohnungsamt").
MDP: Head: Brunzel, fnu (was SED before joining FDP).
VVP: Head: Herbert Hilse (SED).
FDJ: Head: Fnu Kimmel (SED).
Kreisvolksausschuss: Head: Rudi Jaeger (SED).

8. Dresden City Government Personalities.

Dresden now has a population of 450,000. Lord-mayor (Oberbuergermeister) is Walter Weidauer, who is at the same time a member of the political secretariat of the Dresden SED, and head of the Dresden branch of the Society for German-Russian Friendship. Assistant mayors (Buergermeister) of Dresden are as follows:

Schoenlebe, fnu (LDP), in charge of "ohnungsamt.
Assistant, Director Hahn, fnu (SED).
Richter, Martin (CDU), in charge of Social Welfare Office.
Assistant, Director Powotny, fnu (SED).
Wagner, Otto (SED), in charge of civilian supply office (Versorgung).
Assistant, Director Weller, fnu (LDP)

The remaining six departments (Dezernate) of the Dresden municipal government are as follows:

Personnel, under Stadtrat Frau Dietrich (SED).
Assistant, Director Glockner, fnu (SED).
Cultural Office under Stadtrat Schlotterbeck (SED).
Schlotterbeck moved to Dresden in August 1949 from western Germany.
Assistant, Director Hahnwald, fnu (SED).
Economics Office under Stadtrat Koncak (LDP).
Assistant, Director Braun, Hans (CDU).
Finance Office under city treasurer Frau Riess (SED).
Assistant, Director Metsch, (CDU).
Public Health Office under Prof. Hans Huebner (LDP).
Assistant Director, name unknown, non-party.
Construction Office under Stadtrat Vermunth (LDP).
Assistant, Director Rummrich, fnu (SED).

Thus the SED has filled the number 1 and 2 slots in the departments of personnel and of culture (propaganda), and has either the number 1 or the number 2 slots in all the other departments with the exception of economics and public health. The Economics Department, be it noted, concerns itself only with private enterprise, a sector of eastern German economy which is rapidly dwindling to the vanishing point.

Other Dresden public bodies are headed up as follows:

Radio Dresden: Intendant Reichert, fnu (SED).
Labor Office: Director Hofmann, fnu (SED).
Dresden Railway Office (PBD Dresden): under Barth, Max (SED).
Head of the PBD Dresden SED shop group is Max Girnd.
Dresden Postal Office (Oberpostdirektion Dresden): under Stuermer, fnu (SED). Head of the SED shop group is Hans Weidner.
Head of the Dresden Technical High School (Technische Hochschule) is Prof. Straub, W. (non-party). Head of the SED shop group is Hilde Roettcher.

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9. Saxony Control Commissions.

The Saxony Land Control Commission (Landeskontroll-Kommission) was headed by Fritz Grosse (SED) until 1 November 1949, at which time he was slated to become ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Grosse had previously been head of the Personnel Section of the SED for Saxony. The Dresden city Control Commission is headed by Horst Naake (SED), but consists of only three men,

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[redacted] The latter has no reputation for either great efficiency or for injustice. Most of the actual control work is carried out by the Land Control Commission.

10. The KfU (Kommunalwirtschaftliche Unternehmen, or municipal public utilities) is a socialized unit set up as a corporation at public law. It comprises the following sections in Dresden:

- 1) The electricity, gas, and water works (the former DREWAG), with ca. 4,000 employees.
- 2) The city street car lines, with ca. 5,000 employees.
- 3) A construction office which does the major part of public construction in Dresden, with ca. 4,800 employees.
- 4) A reconstruction office, mainly engaged in city planning, with 60 employees.
- 5) The city printing press (Ratsdruckerei), with 400 employees.
- 6) The municipal farms and gardens, with 400 employees.
- 7) The municipal laundry, with 200 employees.
- 8) The municipal mortuary, with 300 employees.
- 9) The city own shops, with 20 employees.
- 10) The city market halls, with 30 employees.
- 11) The city zoological garden, with 20 employees.
- 12) The epidemic control office with 30 employees.
- 13) The city watchman service (Wach und Schutz) with 150 employees.
- 14) Hotels and restaurants office (includes all major hotels and restaurants in Dresden) with 500 employees.
- 15) Municipal central steam-heating plant with 30 employees.
- 16) Administration of city-owned dwellings with 50 employees.
- 17) The technical workshop with 150 employees.
- 18) The reform school-workshop for juvenile delinquents, with 400 employees.
- 19) The city slaughter house with 150 employees.
- 20) The city warehouse, with 20 employees.
- 21) The municipal bath houses with 100 employees.
- 22) The office for the administration of expositions with 80 employees.
- 23) The city purchasing office, with 60 employees- concerned only with purchasing for the KfU.

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This complex, which was set up in Dresden, as in most other cities in eastern Germany, in January 1949 in accordance with directives drawn up at the DWK (Deutsche Wirtschaftskommission in Berlin) is administered by a council (Verwaltungsrat) of eighteen members, twelve of whom, including Lord-Mayor Weidauer, are members of the SED, with three from the CDU and three from the LFP. This council appoints the three directors of the KWU, who are as follows: Organizational Director- Koch, Fritz (SED); Financial Director- Heinz Anthony (SED) (until he defected to the west 28 October 1949); and the Technical Director- Schuster, Inu (CDU). On paper the KWU appears to be intended to function on a purely business basis. In practice, as source points out, it is often subordinated to the needs of the SED and occasionally to those of the Russians. Source comments: "The resolutions of the SED Dresden secretariat, transmitted to the KWU through the permanent SED representative in the KWU, have been of purely political import, designed to gain prestige for the SED by forcing through pleasing but economically unsound measures. (The KWU directive was originally drafted by Dr. Kallmayer (SED), assistant to Willy Rumpf in the Administration for Auditing and Trusteeship, and by Lord-Mayor Weidauer.) Examples of such unsound practices follow:

- a. Scarcely four weeks after the KWU was set up, in January 1949, the SED Dresden demanded and received from the KWU treasury 5,000 DM for use in party work.
- b. The SED then required the KWU to set up a factory called Mibaulit by 1 May 1949 for the purpose of manufacturing a cement substitute out of blast furnace slag and soft coal filter ash mixed with sandstone. The aim was to be able to provide the people of Dresden with a cheap roofing material for the repair of bombed-out houses, thus achieving a degree of popularity for the SED. The roofing tiles thus developed were, however, of such poor quality that they very quickly began to disintegrate, and it has already become necessary to remove them from the houses to avoid injury to passers-by.
- c. Next the Soviet commandant of Dresden required the KWU to construct two hotels in the vicinity of the Komendatura for the use of the SMA. The cost to the KWU was 200,000 DM.
- d. The Dresden slaughter house (part of the KWU) is required to deliver to the SMA by the end of 1949 1.2 million DM worth of meat. This money will probably be reimbursed after a period of months, but the cost of the actual labor involved in the slaughtering of the animals must be borne by the KWU Dresden.

The above and similar examples all add up to a deficit of about four million DM for the year 1949.

The real properties of the KWU Dresden are valued at 540 million DM, while the depreciated value is currently reckoned at 250 million.

11. Conclusion. In conclusion it may be stated that as far as Germans are concerned, the three people who exercise decisive control over the entire economic, political, and cultural life of Dresden are:
 - 1) Adelbert Hengst, the first secretary of the Dresden SED.
 - 2) Walter Weidauer, the Lord-Mayor of Dresden.
 - 3) Otto Schoen, the head of the Organization Section of the Saxony SED.

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