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COUNTRY

Poland

REPORT NO

TOPIC

Military Installations in Warsaw

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EVALUATION see below

PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT prior to January 1951

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DATE OBTAINED 25X1A DATE PREPARED 15 August 1951

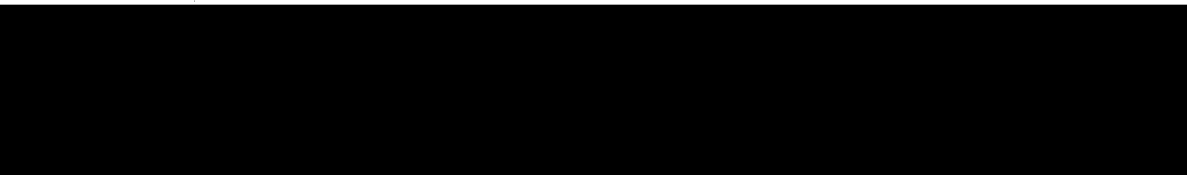
REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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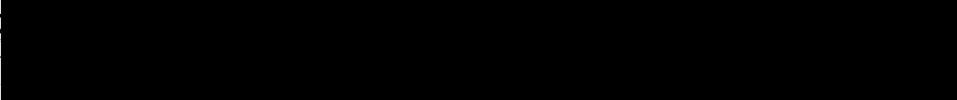
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25X1X Barracks Installation on the North Side of ul. Rakowiecka.

1. The KBW (Internal Security Corps) units, which regularly marched out of the barracks installation on the north side of ul. Rakowiecka for practice, were estimated at 900 to 1,200 men prior to January 1951. However, these figures do not cover all the troops quartered in the large installation. The individual companies were organized into three or four platoons. Each platoon numbered 30 to 50 troops who frequently carried as many as eight light machine guns. (1)
2. Convoys of up to 25 trucks, mostly of the ZIS and Molotov types, were frequently observed moving out of the installation. The trucks were equipped

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3. Officers and PW wearing khaki uniforms and bright red cap bands

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dark-blue blouses with Soviet-style stand-up collars, and trousers of the same color. The trousers of the field and dress uniforms had wide red stripes along the outside leg seams. (2)

4. KBW companies of 150 to 200 troops, organized into three or four platoons, were frequently observed marching out of the barracks installation prior to 20 November 1950. The units had an unusually large number of Soviet light machine guns. The platoons were also equipped with Soviet submachine guns, short Soviet rifles with folding bayonets, and long carbines with mountable three-edged bayonets. Troops wearing red and blue cap bands

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In the barracks area. Motor vehicles on a parking lot adjoining the detached cadet school to the east included about 60 trucks, some of which

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were of the ZIS type, and several caterpillar vehicles with open tops and lightly armored sides of two types, one being larger than the other.

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5. About 500 cadets, who usually carried no arms, belonged to the cadet school in the western section of the barracks installation and slightly recessed from ul. Rakowiecka to the north. Cadets of junior classes, 10 to 12 years old, were seen at instruction lessons and sports only, whereas those of senior classes, not older than 17 years, were frequently observed marching out of the school with rifles for record practice held near the Vistula River. The cadets wore khaki field uniforms with garrison caps, and blue dress uniforms with blue service caps with yellow or bright-red bands. Instruction officers wore red cap bands.

Ministry.

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6. A newly constructed, large four-story brick building, more than 100 meters long, U-shaped and covered with a flat roof, was located on the western edge of the barracks installation and directly on the north side of ul. Rakowiecka. The building, which apparently housed either offices or classrooms, had a wide central passage, used almost exclusively by officers riding in passenger cars.
7. A large, bright stuccoed building, referred to as "the ministry", with a Polish Eagle over the portal, was located directly on the north side of ul. Rakowiecka, and was either integrated into the barracks installation or adjoined it to the west, with the west side of the so-called "ministry" fronting the large old building of a civil high school.
8. The so-called "Security Ministry" was located in a large building adjoining the barracks installation to the west and fronting the north side of ul. Rakowiecka, prior to January 1951. [REDACTED] it was the superior headquarters of the KBW units located in the barracks installation.

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Barracks Installation on the East Side of Belvedere Park.

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9. The barracks installation on the east side of Belvedere Park quartered KBW units. Guard units of 70 to 80 men wearing caps with blue bands were detailed to Belvedere Castle. (3)

Soviet Agencies.

10. On the southwestern perimeter of the suburb Praga, a distance of 300 to 400 meters from the Praga slaughterhouse which is situated directly on the east bank of the Vistula River and south of the Slasko Dabrowski, formerly Kierbedzia, Bridge, there was an old, three-story corner house, about 35 meters long, in which only Soviet soldiers, mostly officers wearing red-bordered epaulets, were observed. The building, which apparently contained offices, was about 100 meters distant from the Praga motion picture theater on the other side of the street.
11. Two Soviet sentries were observed in front of a fairly long building on the west side of ul. Jagiellonska, near the Cyryla Church. No Soviet troop units were seen marching in Warsaw.
12. A Soviet unit, equipped with a limited number of motor vehicles and consisting primarily of young soldiers, was billeted in civilian houses on both sides of the entrance to, and surrounding, the slaughterhouse prior to July 1950. Soviet officers were only occasionally seen on the streets of Warsaw. (4)

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Comments.

- (1) The barracks installation probably houses the KBW High Command, a motorized KBW regiment and the KBW cadet school. See [REDACTED] 25X1A
- (2) With KBW personnel wearing blue cap ribbons, it is believed that only a limited number of troops with ruby-colored cap bands were seen in this barracks installation. The new building is believed to house the State Security Ministry and possibly also the KBW High Command which has to date been believed to be located in the adjoining barracks installation.
- (3) This barracks installation was previously reported to quarter a KBW regiment which primarily detailed guards to government buildings. See 25X1A [REDACTED]
- (4) It is believed that only Soviet signal-communications detachments and small supply installations are located in Warsaw. The building near the slaughterhouse may be the group of buildings on the west side of ul. Jagiellonska, between ul. Zamojskiego and ul. Kepna, which was occupied by Soviet troops in December 1948.

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