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50X1-HUM



2. RIVER PORT / BRIDGE:

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(b) [redacted] the ZUGBRÜCKE (Lifting Bridge) in ZERDENICK [redacted]

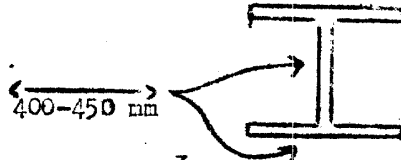
[redacted] the bridge was strengthened during the first half of 1951 for taking medium-heavy tanks but its appearance has not been altered.

(c) Only the carriageway of the bridge -- that is to say the lifting bridge itself -- has been strengthened and widened, whereas the fixed footway [redacted] in front of the lifting bridge has remained unaltered. The improved lifting bridge has received stronger foundations and has been enlarged by 1 m to a present total width of 6 m. 50X1-HUM

Contd.

- 2 -

The thick planking of the carriageway rests on 6 heavy wide-flanged girders, depth and length of flange equal and about 400-450 mm, thus



lying next to one another about $\frac{3}{4}$ m apart at right-angles to the river.

- (d) The lifting mechanism, unaltered in appearance, has also been strengthened and adapted to electrical operation. The small servicing hut necessary has been erected at the side of the SW bridge approach just about where the raised barrier can be seen on the card.

50X1-HUM

- (e)
 It is now suitable for the heaviest loads and since its improvement has been regularly used by medium-heavy Russian T34 tanks whereas this was not previously possible.

- (f) The ZEHDENICKER SCHLEUSE (ZEHDENICK Sluice or Lock) is about 100 m downstream from the lifting bridge. It is operated by hand and can take 2 large Havel barges simultaneously.
There are no harbour installations with cranes in ZEHDENICK.
At present loading is chiefly with bricks from the numerous local brick-works.

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50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM



3. TROOP DISPOSITIONS:



(b) The Russian troop camp in ZEHDENICKER FORST (ZEHDENICK Forest) 50X1-HUM
[redacted] N of ZEHDENICK [redacted] is at present occupied by 50X1-HUM
only a small strength. The main body of the Russian troop units
accommodated there from Spring to Autumn 1951 are now back in their
winter quarters.
On Christmas Eve, [redacted] heavy artillery firing 50X1-HUM
quite plainly from a northerly direction. 50X1-HUM



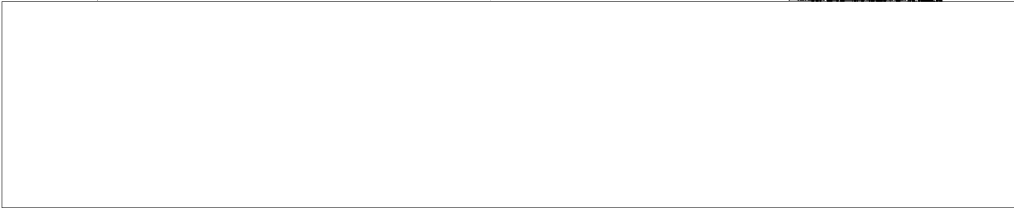
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S E C R E T



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SUBJECT: A) INFORMATION ON RAILWAY DISMANTLING NEAR FINSTERWALDE
B) MILITARY INFORMATION ON FINSTERWALDE

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A) INFORMATION ON RAILWAY DISMANTLING NEAR FINSTERWALDE

1. Railway Line from FINSTERWALDE to GRIVITZ

a) Location

The railway line [redacted] was located between FINSTERWALDE [redacted] and GRIVITZ railway station [redacted] 50X1-HUM

b) General Information

[redacted] the railway line between FINSTERWALDE and GRIVITZ railway station was dismantled in December 1951. 50X1-HUM
Rails, sleepers and signals were taken to FINSTERWALDE railway station where they were loaded to railway wagons. The ballast remained on the rail-bed. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

2. Information on Railway Line from SALLGAST to KOSTEBRAU

a) Location

The railway line in question connected the line from FINSTERWALDE to SENFTENBERG with that of RUHLAND to LAUCHHAMMER. It was built from the railway station at SALLGAST [redacted] via KOSTEBRAU [redacted] to LAUCHHAMMER [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

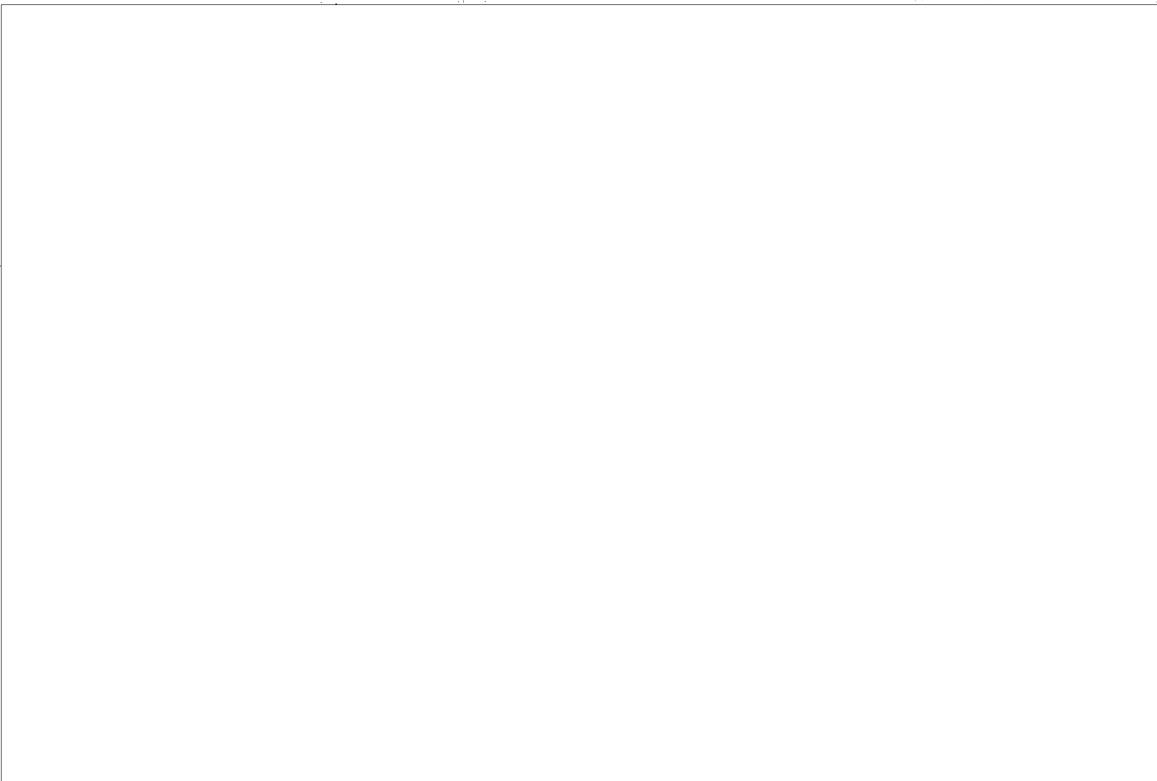
b) General Information

The part of the line from SALLGAST to KOSTEBRAU was dismantled in Sept 1951 and it was said that the remaining part to LAUCHHAMMER was also to be dismantled but work was not begun by December 1951. Rails, sleepers and signals from the first section were despatched by rail [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the dismantled materials were to be used for re-installation of second tracks on some main railway lines.

SECRET

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c) Information on Military Traffic

A military transport of about 50 to 60 railway wagons passed through the railway station, coming from the direction of LEIPZIG and going in the direction of COITBUS. The transport was made up of about 4 passenger-cars with troops, all others were open trucks and loaded with tanks and heavy long-barrelled guns. Most tanks and guns were covered with canvas, but [redacted] the few not covered [redacted] had muzzle brakes.

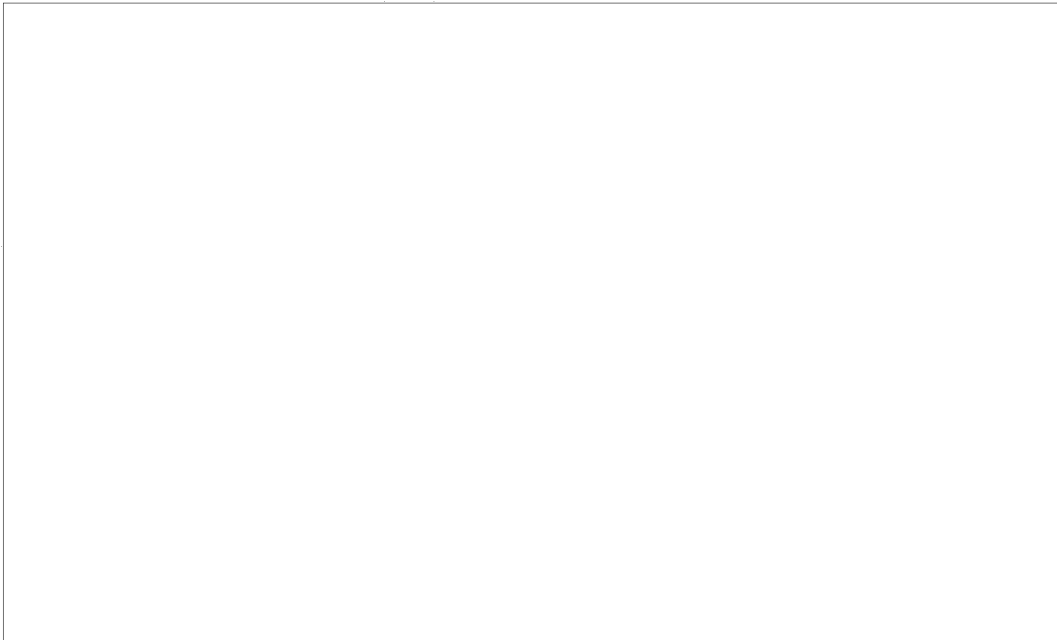
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[redacted] such transport passed the railway station in FINSTERWALDE on one or two days or nights a week. Transports were coming or going from or in the direction of COITBUS.

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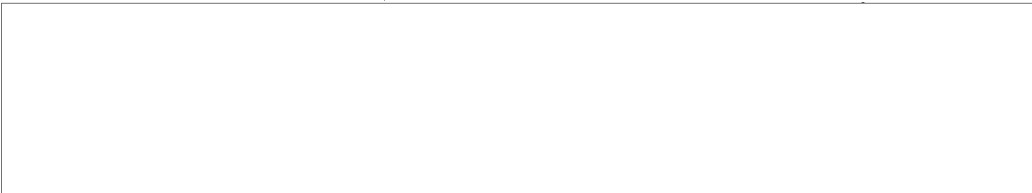
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Subject:

General Information on DRESDEN

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2. HILLE WERKE, MACHINE TOOL PLANT

location at MUEGELNERSTRASSE,

3. J. M. LEHMANN MASCHINENFABRIK

50X1-HUM

this factory was situated in FREIBERGERSTRASSE
and not FREIBERGSTRASSE

4. V.V.B. - MECHANIK (formerly SEIDEL & NAUMANN A.G.)

its location at HAMBURGERSTRASSE 19.

6. STREET - NAME CHANGES

- (a) Albertplatz has been changed to Platz der Einheit.
- (b) Hauptstrasse has been changed to Strasse der Befreiung.
- (c) Koenigsbrueckerstr. has been changed to Strasse der Weltjugend.

SECRET

- 2 -

7. STREET NUMBERING

Even and odd numbers were as before, on opposite sides.

8. OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- (a) Reconstruction of the destroyed "Rathaus" at "Am Dr. Kuelsring" has been completed up to 50%.
- (b) Reconstruction of "Die Deutsche Notenbank" at "Am Dr. Kuelsring" has been completed.
- (c) Reconstruction of the former "Kaisers Textil Etagen" at "Wilsdrufferstrasse" has been completed. This formerly privately-owned department store has now been turned into H.O. department store (Public Trade Organisation - Handels Organisation).
- (d) Reconstruction of the "Finance" and "Economic" ministries has been completed. Both these ministries are situated at "Am Koenigsufer".
- (e) Reconstruction of a former "ZEISS-IKON" workshop has been completed at "Schandauerstr. 76". This workshop has now been converted into offices used by "DHZ" (Deutsche Handels Zentrale).
- (f) Reconstruction of the former SIEMENS office building at "Sidonienstrasse" has been completed. These offices are now being used by the H.O. (Public Trade Organisation - Handels Organisation).
- (g) Reconstruction of the REICHSBAHN head office at "Amonstrasse" has been completed.
- (h) Reconstruction of another "REICHSBAHN" office building at "Wienerstrasse" has also been completed.
- (i) Reconstruction of a Land Government building at "August Bebelstrasse" has been completed. This building was formerly used by the "LUFTFAHRTMINISTERIUM".
- (j) Reconstruction of the Main Post Office (Hauptpost das Telegrafien- und Fernsprechant) at the corner of "Postplatz" and "Marianstrasse" has only been partially completed.
- (k) Reconstruction of the main station (Hauptbahnhof) has been partially completed.
- (l) Reconstruction of the "Technische Hochschule" at "Georg Baehr Strasse" is under way.

Remarks

The only living accommodation under construction was a block of flats for about 350 "Activists" at "Grunaerstrasse". This block of flats was to be called "AKTIVISTENBLOCK".

9. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The tram lines were in a very poor condition, and many have been removed altogether. Bus services have almost completely ceased to exist.

SECRET

- 3 -

10. RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER ELBE [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] its width at about 12 m. [redacted]
[redacted] only emergency repairs were so far carried out although the bridge
had been hadly damaged during the war.

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[redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted]

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TIMBER CUTTING IN KREIS NEUESTERLITZ, LAND MECKLENBURG

1951 target: 500,000 fm to be cut as follows:

- 250,000 fm standing timber (Stamm holz)
- 50,000 fm pit props (Grubenholz)
- 25,000 fm leaf timber (Laubholz)
- 25,000 fm grained timber (Paseholz)
- 150,000 fm burning wood (Brenholz)

[redacted] the target for the entire ROZ for 1951 was set at 3.5 million fm, but only 3.2 million fm was cut.

50X1-HUM

1952 target 300,000 fm to be cut as follows:

- 115,000 fm standing timber
- 35,000 fm pit props
- 15,000 leaf timber
- 10,000 fm grained timber
- 125,000 fm burning wood

Exports from this Kreis to Poland during 1950 amounted to 30,000 fm telegraph poles, 20,000 fm pit props, 20,000 fm cut wood. Similar amounts were also despatched to Poland from Land BRANDENBURG.

During 1951 50,000 fm of first class timber were used for constructing houses which were exported to Russia. Three thousand fm beech wood were despatched to Czechoslovakia.

During 1952 [redacted] 15,000 fm pit props are to be sent to Poland, and Czechoslovakia is to receive 2,000 fm beech wood.

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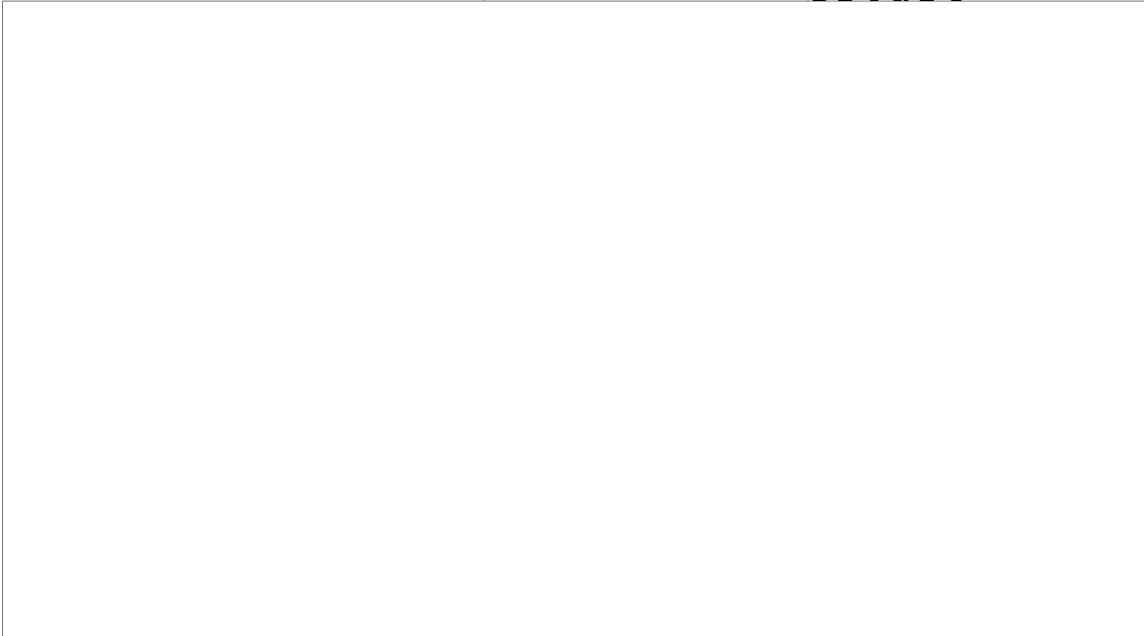
[redacted] regarding re-afforestation in the Soviet Zone [redacted] this is very backward and that only recently have long term schemes for replanting been drawn up. No concrete results, however, of such plans are yet in evidence.

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S E C R E T

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Subject :

General information MAGDEBURG

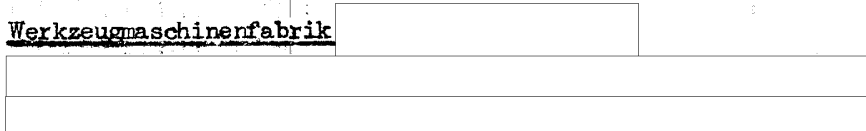
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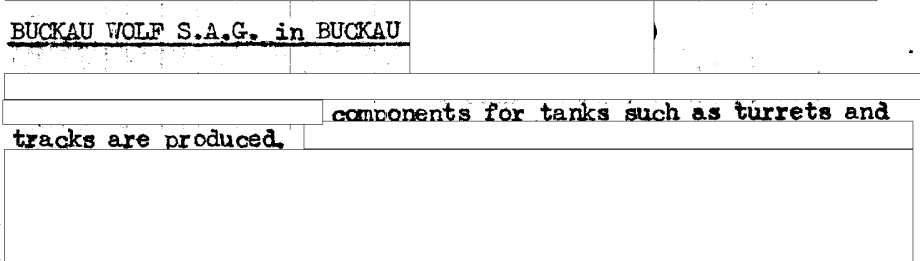
GENERAL INFORMATION - MAGDEBURG

(a) Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik

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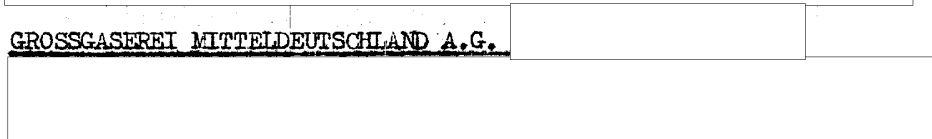


(b) BUCKAU WOLF S.A.G. in BUCKAU



components for tanks such as turrets and tracks are produced.

(c) GROSSGASEREI MITTELDEUTSCHLAND A.G.



SECRET

(d) Town

50X1-HUM

(i) Street name changes

Formerly

Present

KAISER WILHELM PLATZ
STERNSTRASSE

FRIEDENSPLATZ
PLANCKSTRASSE

(ii) Method of numbering along streets

In the more recently constructed districts the houses are numbered odd along one side and even along the other side of streets.

In the older established districts houses are numbered consecutively irrespective of sides.

(iii) Official and public buildings

The former D.A.F. (Deutsche Arbeitsfront) building in RATS WAAGEPLATZ has been rebuilt and now accommodates offices of the FDGB (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund).

The RATHAUS has suffered no change.

The main post office building in BREITER WEG is being repaired and is 90% completed.

(iv) Public transport

the public transport system as operating normally, although the tram cars are, for the most part, of old fashioned design and drab looking.

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50X1-HUM

Reported Erection of Overhead Military Telephone Field Lines in Land MECKLENBURG area

50X1-HUM

2. In September 1951 a "Sonderbaustab der Deutschen Post" was set up in WAREN occupying three offices in the local Post Office. This "Baustab" about 25 strong in office and executive employees had been sent to WAREN by the "Landes Oberpostdirektion" SCHWERIN. All were Post Office employees and the Head was one ROSSNER (or name similar). The purpose [redacted] in WAREN was to supervise work now being carried out in the general area of WAREN by "Bau Union" employees (from ROSTOCK, SCHWERIN and STRALSUND) in the erection of new overhead telephone field lines for the Russian army. The [redacted] work was part of a big project with which the East German Postal authorities had been assigned by the Russians and in which other "Sonderbaustabe" of the East German Post were taking part. The project concerned the creation of field lines (8 double lines) stretching from STETTIN and as far as LUDWIGSLUST along the main roads through the towns of PASEWALK, NEU BRANDENBURG, WAREN, MALCHOW, LUBZ, PARCHIM and LUDWIGSLUST. Work on the project began in October 1951 and was scheduled to be completed by 21st December 1951. Owing to a shortage of personnel, however, and a delay in the supply of insulators, the completion date had had to be postponed until the end of February 1952. All material being used for the project was being supplied by the Russian army. The East German Post had been allotted a sum of over 1,500,000 DM (0) for [redacted] costs. No Russian Troops were being used on the project so as not to arouse the suspicion of the civil population into believing that war preparations were being made and creating panic. The workers had not been told officially for what purpose and for whom the lines were being erected in the fear of acts of sabotage being carried out. Post Office officials employed in an office capacity or as advisors on the project, who realised that it was a Russian Army assignment, had been instructed to maintain silence on the matter and had been told that should enquires be made of them by members of the civil population they should say that the lines were for civilian purposes.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

3. [redacted] already telephone masts had been erected along the whole stretch between STETTIN and LUDWIGSLUST and [redacted] the masts on the main WAREN-MALCHOW road [redacted] (December 1951). The masts [redacted] are typically Russian Army style (not impregnated and about 8 - 9 m [redacted] high when in position, with two cross pieces fitted). The lines [redacted] consisted of eight double lines, each insulator taking a double line i.e. for each cross piece two double lines on either side. Neither the lines nor insulators were fitted or were in evidence but [redacted] that insulators had already been fitted at the STETTIN end and at parts in the LUDWIGSLUST area. The masts were erected on the opposite side of the road to that where civilian masts were located.

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50X1-HUM

4. [redacted] in WAREN [redacted] an amplifier (Verstärkerant) was being erected in LUDWIGSLUST into which the lines referred to above would run. [redacted] the knowledge of this information was causing great concern among WAREN Post Office employees; in view of the close proximity of LUDWIGSLUST to the inter-zonal border, who fear therewith that the Russians are making obvious preparations for an aggressive war.

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Russian Troops in MERSEBURG

1. Russian troops were stationed in the Flak Kaserne in Gausser Strasse



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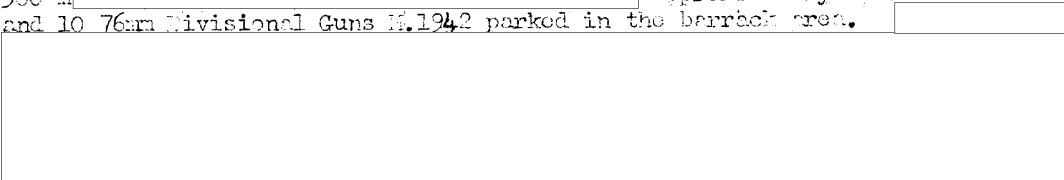
2. Troops stationed here wore yellow shoulder-boards with red piping some with tank insignia and others not. [redacted] the barracks, which consisted of about 12 three-storey blocks, would hold approximately 1500 men and [redacted] the barracks were fully occupied. The barracks were encircled by a wooden fence about 2 metres high and the entrance was guarded by two Russian sentries who were armed with PPSH machine carbines.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

3. From a small hill overlooking the barracks at a distance of about 300 m [redacted] approximately 20 JSD tanks and 10 76mm Divisional Guns M.1942 parked in the barrack area.

50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Russian munitions (?) dump in RUECKERSDORF

1. A Russian munitions (?) dump was situated in a former stable EAST of the RUECKERSDORF - BURGLUSEN road

50X1-HUM

2. The area was encircled by a wooden fence approximately two m high which was illuminated during the night. The outside of the perimeter fence was patrolled day and night by two Russian sentries armed with machine carbines.

the guard troops came from a barracks in LEIPZIG/ SCHOENAU, as troops arrive by vehicle and on foot from that direction, and that no troops were permanently stationed there because, no accommodation was available.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Russian Barracks near TAUCHA

50X1-HUM

i. A barracks, occupied by Russian troops, was situated SOUTH of the LEIPZIG-TAUCHA road

Troops stationed here wore black shoulder-boards, without piping, and tank insignia.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM



Building 10 This was the canteen for German employees.

Building 11 This comprised a rest room for Russians on the ground floor, a Russian Families Shop on the first floor, and a number of instruction rooms for Russian troops on the second floor.

50X1-HUM

Building 12 This building was composed of offices and a guard room



Number 13 was a steel plate which was used for testing the armour penetrating powers of the weapons repaired here.

it measured approximately 6 m long by about 4 metres high.

50X1-HUM

Numbers 14 and 15 were electrified fences about 2.50 m high, but their purpose was not known.

50X1-HUM

3. In all there were about 150 Germans employed here and about 200 Russians, the latter being mostly concerned with the guarding of the area and the supervision of the work carried out. This of course was with the exception of these Russian civilians who worked in building 8

50X1-HUM

It was not known where these civilians lived. The troops however lived in the neighbouring barracks commonly known as the *Hoterisierte Kaserne*, and the German civilians all lived at home. These troops wore black shoulder-boards with red piping and were armed with machine carbines.

50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

Russian Repair Workshop in FUERSTENWALDE (IR N 53/V 33)

1. There is a Russian Repair Workshop located in the Dekastrasse (former 50X1-HUM Langenwalastrasse) which branches off the main Chausseestrasse, about two kilometers from the town centre. The area is composed of five workshop sheds, one [redacted] building, one [redacted] building and one [redacted] building 50X1-HUM together with a few smaller subsidiary buildings. The area is completely surrounded by a wall about five meters in height surmounted with electrified 50X1-HUM wire [redacted] 50X1-HUM. Outside this wall there is a ditch 3.50 - 3.60 meters deep, and about 2 meters wide. The main entrance on the Dekastrasse and each of the three entrances at the rear of the area were each guarded by two Russian sentries, and Germans were only admitted on presentation of a special pass at the main entrance. (See Sketch at Appendix "A").

2. The jobs carried out in the various buildings are as follows:- 50X1-HUM

Workshop 1 Repairing and overhauling of the 12.7mm Degtyarev HMG and the 7.62mm Maxim HMG.

Workshop 2 Repairing and overhauling of the 7.62mm Mossin Nagant rifle 91/30, the 7.62mm machine carbine Models 1941 "PPSh" and 1943 "PPS", and a few old German rifles [redacted].

Workshop 3 Fitting of new parts to tanks, such as turrets and chains. Four large cranes had been observed here, but no description was available. From the description given of the tanks it was ascertained that the types dealt with here were JS2, JS3 and T34/85 types. 50X1-HUM

The designation of building 4 was not known.

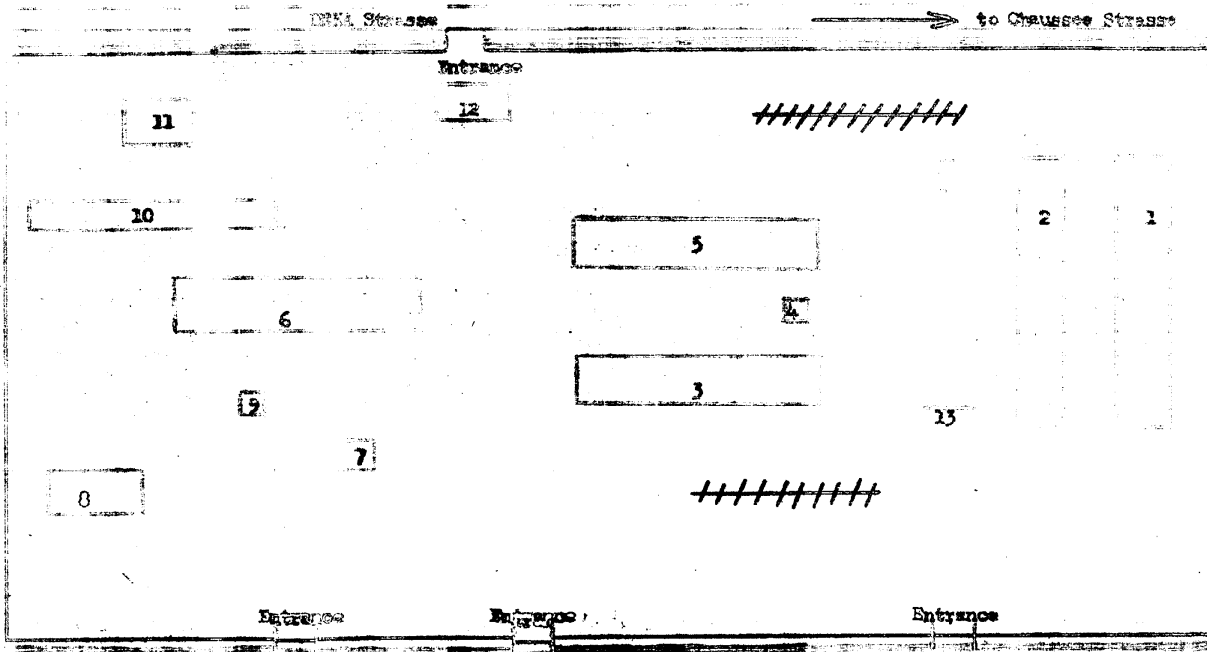
Workshop 5 Minor repairs to tanks and overhauling thereof. It was also believed that minor components were kept here [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

Workshop 6 Here [redacted] all the old and used spare parts were kept.

The designation of building 7 was not known.

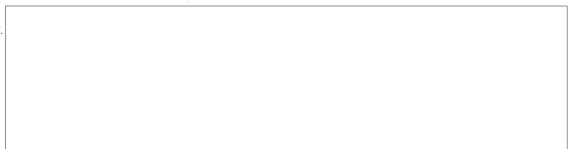
Building 8 This was the building where the new parts produced were tested. It was out of bounds to all Germans and the majority of workers here were Russian civilians.

The designation of building 9 was not known, but was out of bounds to Germans.

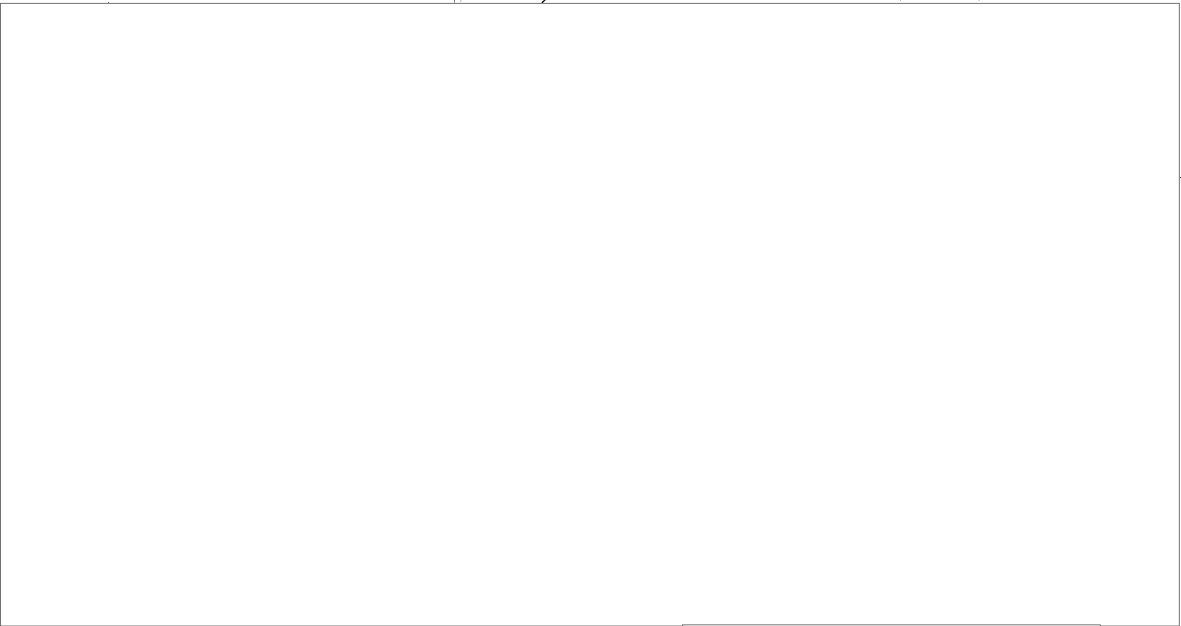


- Key
- 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6 Workshops each measuring about 220 m x 12 m
 - 4 = building about 4 m x 5 m
 - 7 = 2-storeyed building about 8 x 8 m
 - 8 = Two storeyed building about 10 x 5 m
 - 9 = One storey building about 8 x 5 m
 - 10 = One storeyed building, 220 x 7 m
 - 11 = Two storeyed building about 11 x 8 m
 - 12 = Size unknown
 - 13 = Steel plate

- Ditch
- Wall mounted with electrified barbed wire
- Electrified fencing



50X1-HUM



Russian Troop Movements in ERFURT

1. Round about the middle of November, 1951, large Russian units were stationed in ERFURT,

the airfield at BINDERSLEBEN was being cleared and that buildings were being repaired for the reception of Russian troops. buildings on the ROTENBERG were being renovated for Russian troops and that building also was being carried out on the RINGELBERG for the same purpose. The ROTENBERG and RINGELBERG are located to the North of ERFURT

the beginning of December, no troops had arrived at these latter two places.

2. On the 27th or 28th November, 1951, a convoy of about 30 vehicles coming out of the Henne Kaserne, which is located on the South side of the main road ERFURT-WEHLMAR. The convoy which was composed mostly of three-axled Studebakers together with a few ZIS 150 troops which

Mongolians. They were all very young troops, in between the ages of 18 and 20, and were all shaven-headed. The only weapons they had with them were machine carbines.

later that evening, he saw the same convoy proceeding in the direction of the airfield and two days later some of these troops working there. In

BINDERSLEBEN, two Russian Regiments were supposed to be moving on to the airfield.

3. these troops came from the Henne Kaserne because it was full of Volkspolizei, and it was possible the troops had arrived at the railway station which is situated behind the barracks area.

50X1-HUM



Arrival of New Russian Troops in WEILAR

1. On the 20th December, 1951, [redacted] about 500 troops standing outside the former Panzer Kaserne which is located on the West side of the Ettersburger Strasse, about 2 1/2 km [redacted] from the town. They were very young troops and their average age was estimated at 20. [redacted] these troops were new arrivals.

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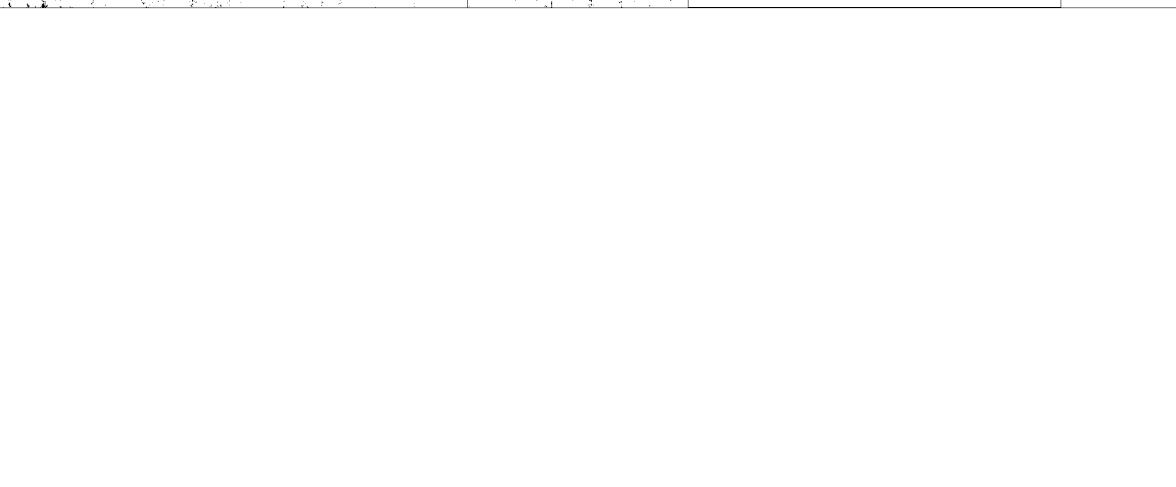
[redacted] being driven back empty to the town again. All these troops were unarmed.

50X1-HUM

2. About a km [redacted] from the barracks on the East side of the same road, [redacted] about 150 Russian troops on the rifle range which is set back 150 m [redacted] from the actual road. These troops also looked very young. They were armed with Mossin Nagant rifles, [redacted] they were recruits receiving preliminary training.

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50X1-HUM



Russian Troop Movements through ROSSLAU (AR #52/E17)

50X1-HUM

1. On the 7th January, 1952, [redacted] a train of about 40 [redacted] standing at the main railway station at ROSSLAU facing in the direction of DESSAU. [redacted] About 8 to 10 waggons were loaded with Russian troops who wore black shoulder-boards with red piping.

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] about 250 men [redacted] There were about [redacted] and about 10 [redacted] each loaded with a Russian 1 1/2 tonner [redacted]

[redacted] they were each capable of carrying about 15 troops, that they were two axled with double rear wheels. There were 3 or 4 [redacted] each loaded with a gun which [redacted] 12 cms calibre, and [redacted]

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8.

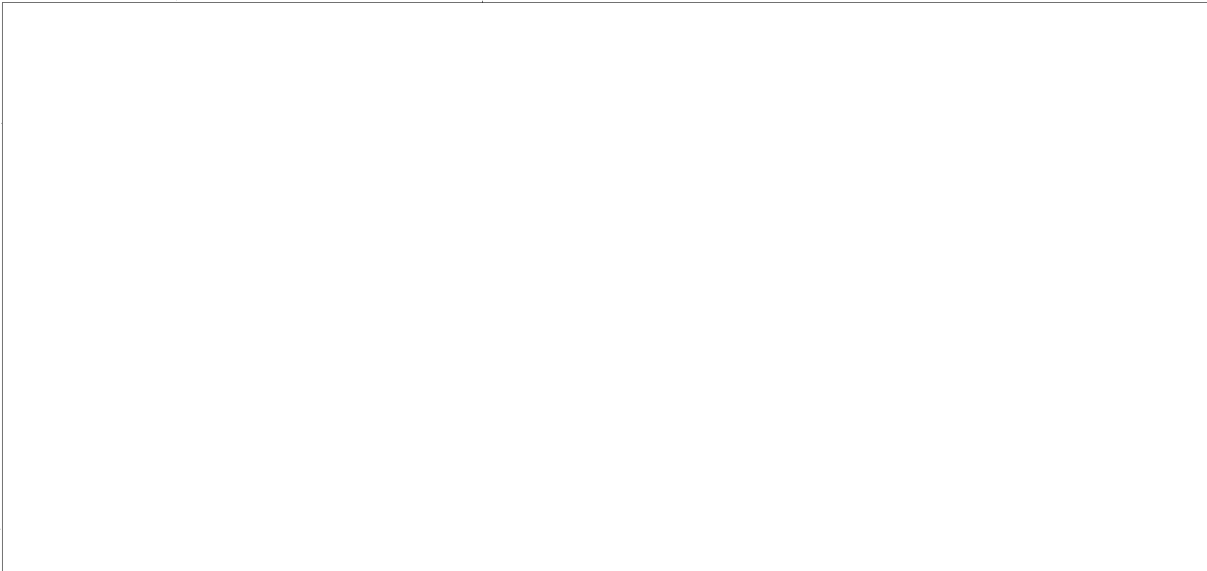
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[Redacted]

SECRET

There were also about 8 [Redacted] each loaded with a gun [Redacted] the former German S.S. [Redacted] It was not a Russian 50X1-HUM type of weapon [Redacted] Then there were 4 or 5 [Redacted] each loaded with a gun [Redacted] about 6 cms [Redacted]

[Redacted] This train steamed out in the direction of DESSAU. 50X1-HUM



Russian Troops in WEBER (HR 451/J57)

1. There were Russian troops stationed in the Luetzendorfer Kaserne which is located on the West side of the Ettersburger Strasse, about 1 km [Redacted] 50X1-HUM from the main railway station. The barracks comprised 8 to 10 [Redacted] 50X1-HUM barrack blocks and a number of administration buildings, all of which were built for the 1939-45 war. The barracks was surrounded by a wooden fence 2 to 2 1/2 m [Redacted] high, and there were two entrances on the South West side thereof, both of which were guarded by a Russian sentry armed with a machine carbine.

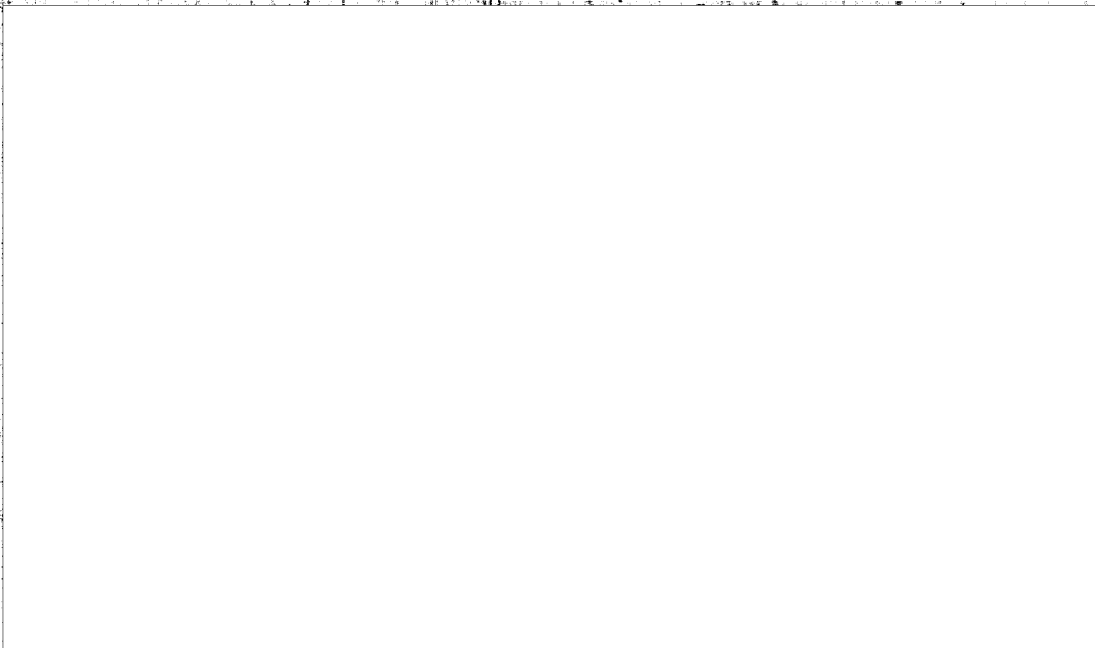
2. [Redacted] 50X1-HUM The officers here [Redacted] were black shoulder-boards with either yellow or red piping. About the beginning of December 1951, these troops had worn shoulder-boards [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

[Redacted] they were Infantry troops because of the weapons [Redacted]

3. The following equipment was observed:-
"PPS" Machine Carbines
"PPSh" Machine Carbines
A few S/L Tokarev rifles. 50X1-HUM
Mossin Nagant Rifles
7.62 Degtyarev DPG
Machine Guns (?) of about 8.9 mm [Redacted], about 1 m [Redacted] long, and fitted 50X1-HUM with a flash eliminator. [Redacted] there were about six holes in this flash eliminator but [Redacted]

The transport vehicles here comprised:- 50X1-HUM
YA AZ 200 [Redacted] ZIS 151 [Redacted] GAZ 63 [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

(J.M.F.)
/9



Russian Troops in LEIPZIG

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

1. There were Russian troops stationed in the barracks located on the North side of the Merseburger Strasse, about 12 km from the town. The barracks comprised five barrack blocks, each measuring about 50 m long by about 15 m wide, one garage measuring about 120 m long by about 25 m wide, and one building measuring about 30 m long by about 11 m wide and which was used for officers' quarters. The front of the barracks was cordoned off with a wooden fence about 2.20 m high and the other sides of the barracks by a wire mesh fence about 1.80 m high mounted with barbed wire about 40 cms high. The only entrance is located on the Merseburger Strasse which is guarded by Russian sentry armed with a machine carbine. See sketch attached at Appendix "A".

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2. Block 1 was composed of ORs quarters; block 2 comprised the ORs Mess on the ground floor and ORs quarters on the first and second floors; block 3 comprised ORs quarters; block 4 also comprised ORs quarters; block 5 was used for keeping stores, equipment, clothing, weapons, ammunition and the West end of this block on the ground floor only was used as a prison for Russian defaulters; building 6 was used for keeping transport vehicles, and in the Northern end thereof, in about the end quarter of the building, were horse stables

50X1-HUM

building 7 was the guard room; building 8 was the Officers quarters

50X1-HUM

There were three entrances to this building and on the ground floor there were four rooms to each entrance and on the first floor there were two rooms to each entrance, making a total of 18 rooms in all. Each room measured approximately 4m by 4m.

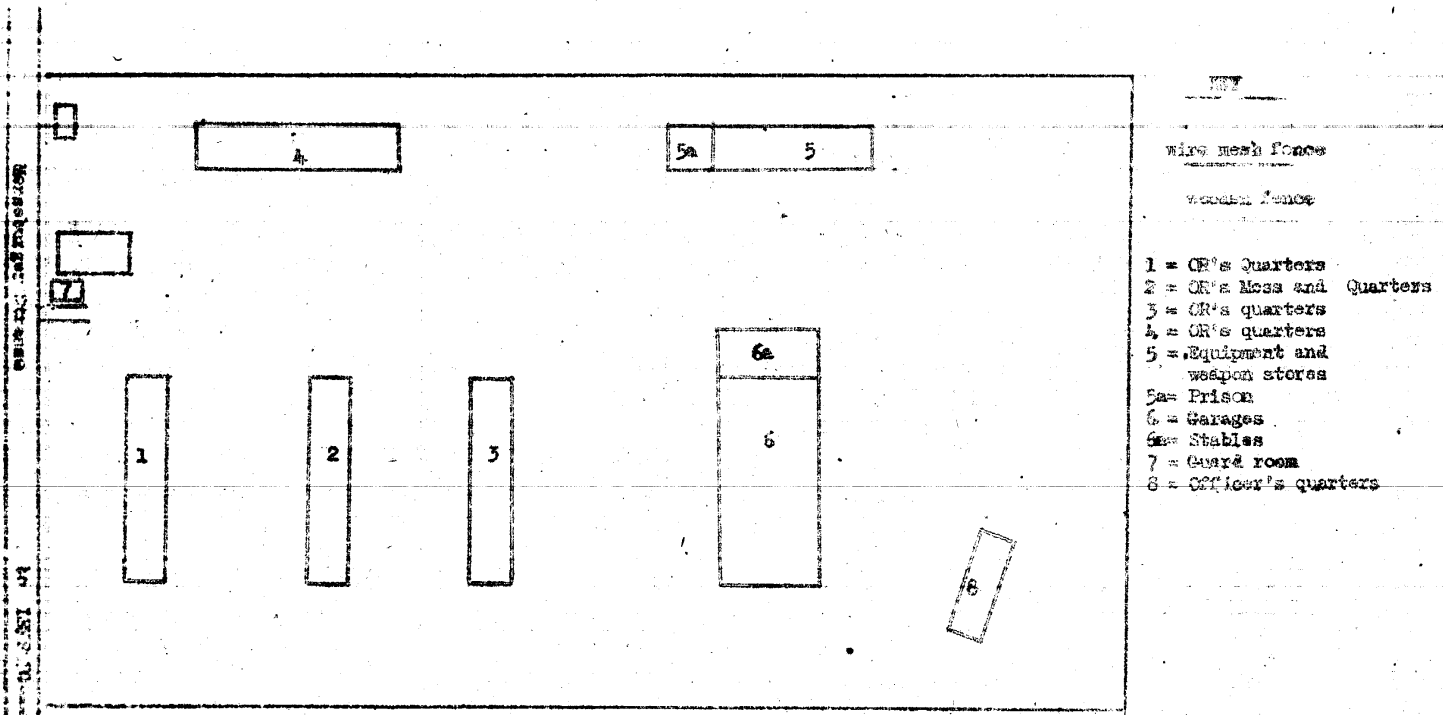
3. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] a Russian Battalion was stationed in the barracks [redacted]. The troops wore black shoulder-boards and the following equipment was observed:-

12.7 mm Degtyarev HMG Model 1938
7.62mm Degtyarev LMG "DP"
"PPSh" machine carbines.

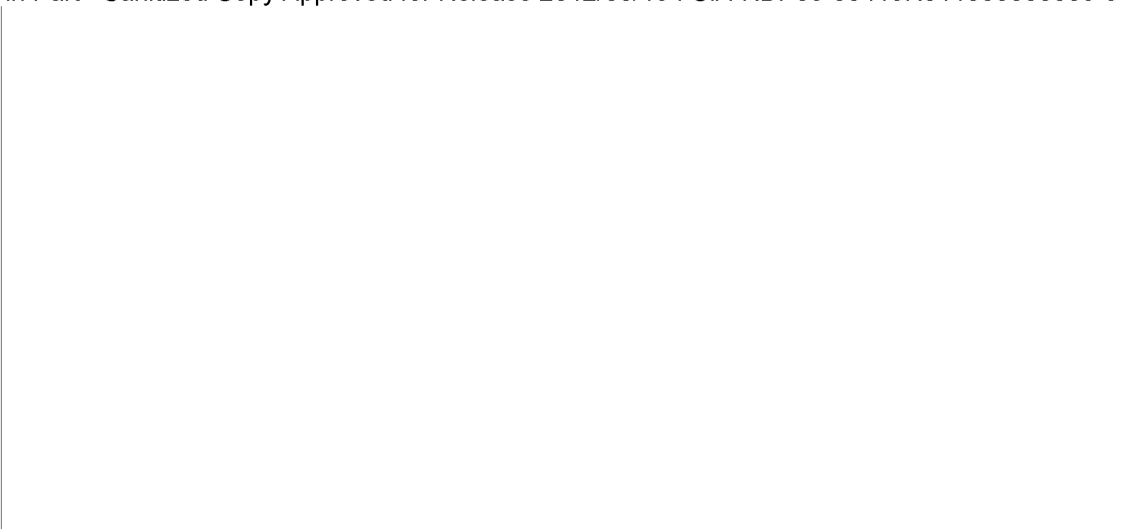
50X1-HUM

/10.



Subject: RUSSIAN TROOPS IN LEIPZIG

50X1-HUM



New Russian Troops seen in DRESDEN

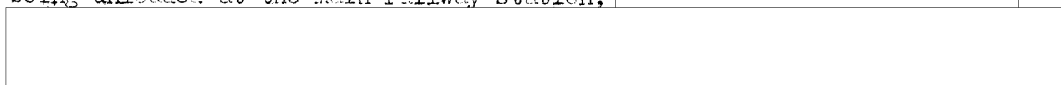
50X1-HUM

1. Since the end of October, 1951, [redacted] small numbers of 50X1-HUM very young troops arriving in DRESDEN. [redacted] groups of about 60 men standing outside the main station waiting to catch the next 50X1-HUM train to KOENIGSBRUECK [redacted] where [redacted] they were to be stationed in wooden huts. The average age of these troops was about 18, 50X1-HUM and they arrived two or three times a week in groups of about 60 men.



[redacted] The majority of these troop were tank troops and were armed with "PPSh" machine carbines. At the end of November, 1951, [redacted] three T34/85 tanks being unloaded at the main railway station, [redacted]

50X1-HUM

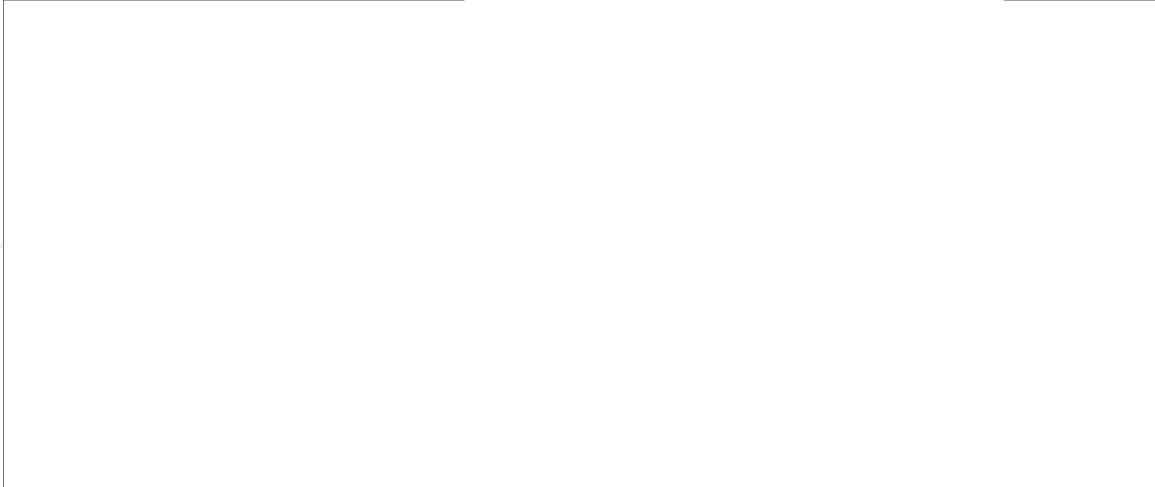


each one of these was fitted with a muzzle brake [redacted]



2. [redacted] very heavy transport was passing through every night from DRESDEN in the direction of KOENIGSBRUECK

50X1-HUM



Requisitioning in MAGDEBURG

1. All the houses in ZUCKERBUSCH and JAHNRING, were to be evacuated of their civilian occupants by 10 December 1951. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] a further 100 houses in the suburb of CRANKAU were to be requisitioned by the Russians. No further details.



/12, 50X1-HUM



Restricted Areas Near HALLE

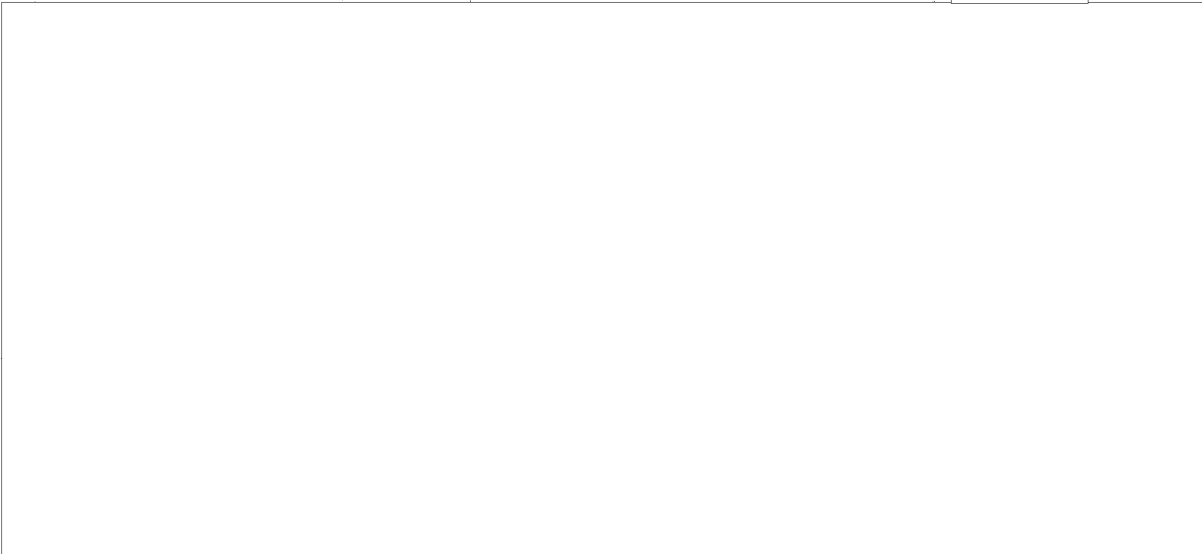
1. The following roads, leading to the River SAALE, were cordoned-off by a barrier during November 1951: in HOLLEBEN [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] and at BENKDORF [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 The barrier was guarded by a Russian soldier who wore red shoulder-boards and was armed with a PPSH machine carbine. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] the bridge of a tributary of the River SAALE at Max. Ref. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] was also to be cordoned-off in the same way. 50X1-HUM

2. [redacted]
 [redacted] all schools in the area were to be closed sometime during Feb. 1952, as they would be required as sleeping accommodation for the Russians and Volkspolizei who would be training in conjunction with them, during the exercises which were to start in February 1952.

3. [redacted] the exercises would take place in the area bounded by the following villages:- 50X1-HUM
 50X1-HUM

ZSCHERBEN [redacted], TEUSCHENTHAL [redacted]
 SCHOTTREY [redacted] KNAPPENDORF [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 RATTENSDORF [redacted] and PASSENDORF [redacted]

All roads leading into this area would be cordoned-off when the exercises began. [redacted] 50X1-HUM



13.

SECRET

50X1-HUM



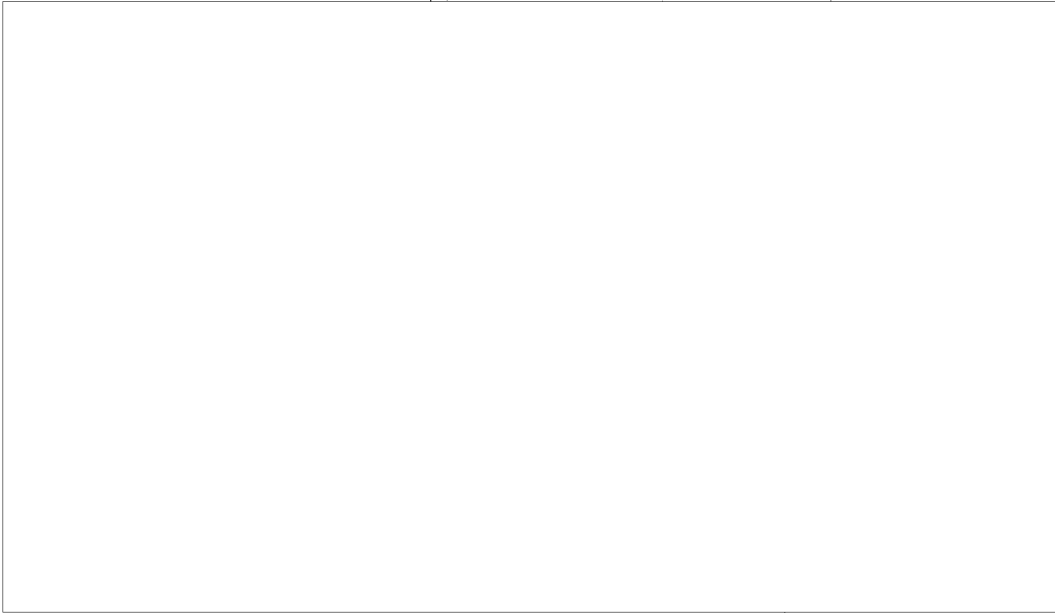
Requisitioning in LEININGEN

1. The "Saechische Hof" Hotel in Pushkin Strasse was to be evacuated of civilians by about 5 January 1952. [redacted] this hotel was to be occupied by Volkspolizei re-inforcements, [redacted]

50X1-HUM



Land BRANDENBURG



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Russian Troops in EBERSWALDE

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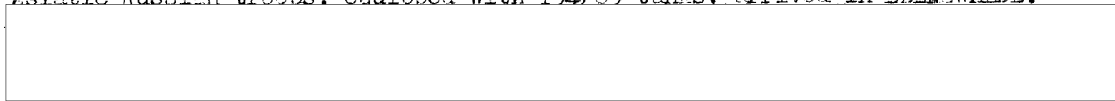
1. Russian troops/stationed in a hutted camp situated SOUTH WEST of EBERSWALDE [redacted]

50X1-HUM

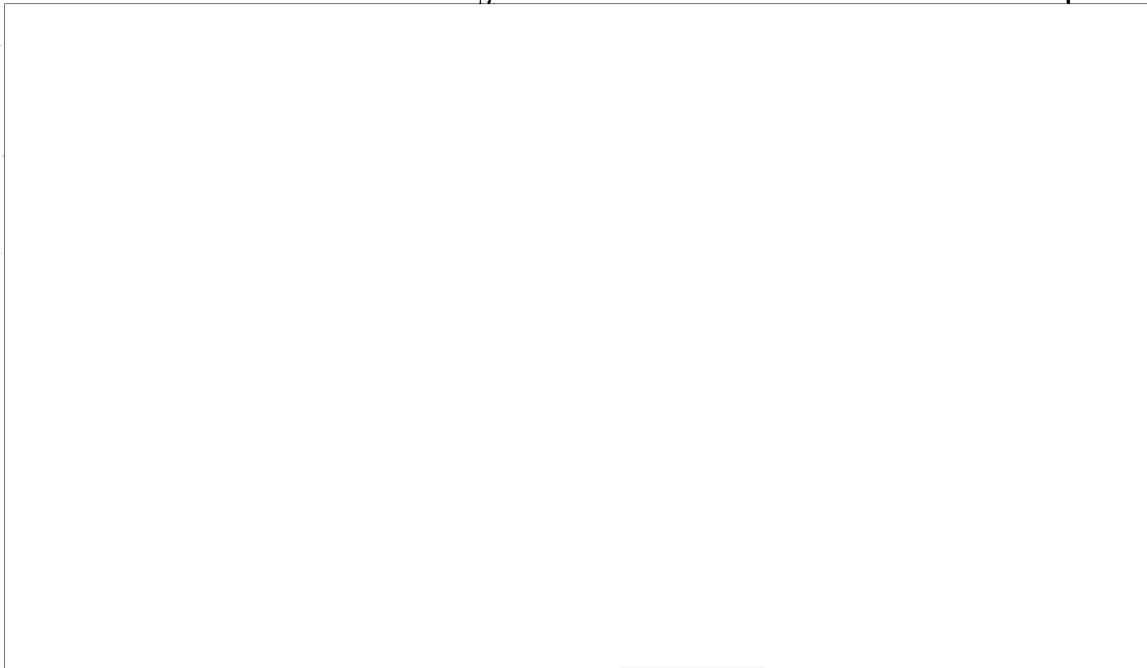
The area was encircled by a wooden fence about 2 m high. [redacted]

2. At the beginning of December 1951, [redacted] a large number of troops stationed in the hutted camp had been posted to the SCHWERIN area. About the same time large numbers of Asiatic Russian troops, equipped with T34/85 tanks, arrived in EBERSWALDE.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM



/14.



Russian Troops in MAGDEBURG

1. The Waescherei GUNTHER, MAGDEBURG, Walbeckerstrasse 51, was the laundry responsible for the washing of Russian Officers' laundry from three different units in MAGDEBURG. The three areas were:

- (i) The Encke Kaserne, which is located to the North of the Hohenbodeleberstrasse and to the West of Beimstrasse.
- (ii) Hotel Quarter, which is located on the East side of the Flechtlingerstrasse.
- (iii) Area bounded by the Werner Fritze Strasse, Humboldstrasse, Helle Strasse, Leipzigerstrasse and the Klewitz Strasse.

2. The laundry was brought from the Encke Kaserne every Tuesday, and normally came in an old Ford 1½ tonner [redacted]. Besides the driver there was a Senior Lieutenant who supervised the unloading, two members of the Russian Women's Services, and sometimes two private soldiers as well. The laundry was collected every Friday and always by the same people who brought it. [redacted] when the [redacted] were in progress, the Russians were short of transport [redacted].

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

The name or title of the unit was not known and was always referred to as "Encke"Kaserne" on the laundry receipt slips. Judging from the number of sheets and pillow cases dealt with here, [redacted] there were about 80 officers living in the barracks.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

3. The laundry from the Flechtlingerstrasse was also brought in a 1½ tonner [redacted] and besides the Senior Lieutenant and the driver, there were always four others, normally two members of the Women's Services and two private soldiers. It was brought every Monday and collected every Friday by the same persons. The units here were also not known, and the area was referred to simply as "Flechtlingerstrasse". [redacted] the amount of bed linen dealt with here that about 250 officers were living in this road. [redacted] 25 [redacted] houses had been taken over in this road, and that each house comprised six dwellings of three rooms each.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

4. The laundry from the Humboldstrasse area was brought every Tuesday and collected every Friday, also in a 1½ tonner [redacted]. Again there was a Senior Lieutenant in charge and besides the driver, there were always two privates who carried out the unloading duties. [redacted] this area comprised a Staff Headquarters and [redacted] four of the 24 Stab-

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

15.

SECRET

50X1-HUM

[redacted] Officers here were Generals [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] Of the area, which was always referred to as the "Humboldtstrasse" 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] it comprised about 30 villas and that the 50X1-HUM
 area was very heavily guarded by Russian sentries armed with machine
 carbines. [redacted] the officers as well as the ORs were obliged 50X1-HUM
 to show their passes before being allowed to enter.

5. The Encke Kaserne was composed of about 7 [redacted] barrack blocks, 50X1-HUM
 a cookhouse, a gymnasium, an Officers' mess, 2 rows of garages and three
 Workshop sheds. The main entrance is now on the Beimstrasse side of the
 barracks, and [redacted] the former entrance on the Hohenlodeleber 50X1-HUM
 was closed [redacted] and that it is no longer 50X1-HUM
 being used. Inside the new entrance a petrol point has been erected, and
 has been in use ever since the opening of this entrance. The barracks
 was completely surrounded by a wall 1.80 m to 2.0 m high and the East
 side of the Flechtlingerstrasse is also cordoned off by a wooden fence
 about 2 m [redacted] high which has been erected along the middle of the road, 50X1-HUM
 The West side of this road is open to German civilians. That part
 of the Hohenlodeleberstrasse directly in front of the barracks is also
 cordoned off by a wooden fence about 2 m [redacted] high. The one entrance 50X1-HUM
 was guarded by a Russian sentry armed with a "PPSh" machine carbine, and also
 a knife about 40 cms long hooked in his belt. On the middle block on the
 Eastern side of the barracks, there was an observation post, and [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted] whenever an aircraft flew over, the guard at this post 50X1-HUM
 would telephone down to the guard room.

6. [redacted] the strength of this barracks to be well over 1500 50X1-HUM
 men. The men wore dark red shoulder-boards and were extremely young; most
 of them were shaven-headed. Their equipment comprised "PPSh" machine
 carbines, 7.62 cm. field anti/tank guns, Model 42, and their transport
 consisted of ZIS 151 lorries.

7. At about the beginning of December 1951, a radio mast 15 to 20 m [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 high was erected on top of the cookhouse, and two rows of aerial wire,
 each about 20 m [redacted] long, were connected across to the barrack block near 50X1-HUM
 the main entrance. [redacted]

8. On the North Eastern corner of the Helle Strasse and the Halberstadterstr.
 there was a large building occupied by Russian troops, who wore dark red 50X1-HUM
 shoulder-boards. [redacted] this building [redacted]
 [redacted] would hold 800 men
 comfortably. The main entrance on the Halberstadterstrasse was guarded
 by a Russian sentry armed with a bayoneted rifle. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 [redacted]

/16.

16.

50X1-HUM

~~SECRET~~

Russian Troop Movements in SCHWERIN

50X1-HUM

1. On the 24th December 1951, [redacted] a train of about 60 [redacted] standing at the Goods Station in SCHWERIN. The train which was drawn by two locomotives came from the BERLIN direction. About six [redacted] were loaded with Russian troops who wore black shoulder-boards with Pioneer insignia, and there were about 30 troops in each [redacted]. At the time, the train was being guarded by two Russian sentries who were patrolling up and down the length thereof, one sentry being armed with a rifle and the other with a machine carbine.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2. The other [redacted] were all flat railway [redacted] and were each loaded with an amphibious vehicle of the "DOKW" type. Each vehicle measured approx. 4 1/2 metres long by 2 1/4 m wide by 1 1/2 m high.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Land MECKLENBURG



Russian Troops in SCHWERIN

1. There were Russian troops stationed in the Krueger Kaserne which is located on the West side of the Ludwigslusterchaussee, about 3 km from the town. The barracks, which was built for the 1939-45 war, comprised about three barrack blocks and a few subsidiary buildings and garages. It was surrounded by iron railings in some parts and wooden fence in others, all of which was about 2.50 m high. The main entrance was on the Ludwigslusterchaussee, and there was a subsidiary one on the Hagenowerstrasse which was only used occasionally. Each of these entrances was guarded by a Russian sentry armed with a machine carbine.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2. [redacted] the barracks was capable of holding about 1,000 and he was sure it was fully occupied. They wore black shoulder-boards with tank insignia. The following equipment was observed here:-

50X1-HUM

- Mossin Nagant Rifles
- 3/B Loading Tokarev rifles
- "PPSh" machine carbines
- 3 T34/85 tanks.
- GAZ [redacted]
- ZIS [redacted]

50X1-HUM

17.

SECRET

50X1-HUM

3. There were also Russian troops stationed in the former Mittelschule which is located in the Rudolph Breitscheid Strasse. It was a [redacted] building and was surrounded by a wooden fence 2.50m to 3.0m high. The entrance, which was situated on the Rudolph Breitscheid Strasse, was guarded by a Russian sentry armed with a bayonnetted rifle.

50X1-HUM

4. There were about 200 troops here and some wore red cap bands and others wore green ones. On occasions [redacted] physical training at 6.0 a.m. and at other times [redacted] doing rifle drill.

50X1-HUM



Russian Depot near NEU STRELITZ

1. A Russian depot was located approximately SOUTH WEST of FUERSTENSEE SOUTH of the FUERSTENSEE - KLEIN TREBOW road, EAST of the ALT-STRELITZ to DUESTERFORDE road. A sketch of the depot showing approximate layout and location is attached at Appendix 'A'.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2. A branch railway had been constructed from DREWIN to the depot, as had also an unloading ramp inside the depot itself (No. 8 Appendix 'A'). There were two sizes of fuel storage tanks. The first type was a cylindrical tank approximately 8 m long and 2.5 m high, of which there were a total of 25. each tank would hold about 2000 l.

50X1-HUM

(No. 2 Appendix 'A'). These storage tanks held fuel for AFVs. On several occasions T34/85 tanks - with muzzle brake - drawing from these holders. these vehicles came from the village of DOMJUECH via FUERSTENSEE.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The second type of storage container used in the depot were approximately 5 m long and 1.5 m of which there were approximately 20. (No. 7 Appendix 'A'). These fuel tanks contained aviation

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

the storage tanks had been obtained from a firm in SCHLEIFE/SACHSEN. the larger type of storage tanks were connected to each other by an underground pipeline a pipe leading from the storage tanks into the earth below. Six large pumps (No. 3 Appendix 'A') were situated along the length of this pipeline; these pumps had been obtained

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

18.

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from a firm in DRESDEN. Each of the 25 storage tanks (No. 2 Appendix 'A') was connected to the unloading ramp (No. 8 Appendix 'A') by a 60 cm narrow gauge railway [redacted]. Three concrete roads, approximately 6 m [redacted] wide, ran longitudinally through the depot. These were joined by roads of equal width at every 300 to 400 m [redacted]. Between the FUERSTENSEE entrance to the depot and the unloading ramp there were three connecting roads, but after this ramp the exact number of connecting roads was unknown [redacted]. Where the narrow-gauge railway lines crossed the concrete roads, they were inset into these roads. [redacted] this depot had been in use since the summer of 1948.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

3. The depot was encircled by a wire-mesh fence about 2 m [redacted] high, with three strands of barbed wire on the top. Watchtowers (No. 1 Appendix 'A') about 5 m [redacted] high were situated about every 150 m [redacted] around the perimeter fence. There were 30 of these watchtowers, and from this it would appear that the circumference of the perimeter fence was approximately 4500 m [redacted]. Each watchtower was occupied by a Russian sentry who was armed with a PPSh machine carbine. When a train arrived at the railway entrance to the depot (No. 9 Appendix 'A') a sentry climbed down from one of the watchtowers and opened the gate. The FUERSTENSEE entrance (No. 5 Appendix 'A') was guarded by a sentry who was also armed with a PPSh machine carbine. The Guardroom (No. 6 Appendix 'A') was situated at this entrance.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

4. The railway entrance to the Depot (No. 9 Appendix 'A') was only opened when a train was outside the depot. When a train was due to leave STRELITZ-ALT railway station the Russians were informed by telephone and on its arrival at the depot the train was met by a Russian officer who accompanied it to the unloading ramp. Only a train equipped with a special "spark-guard" in the smokestack and on the opening to the furnace was admitted into the depot. Only three Germans were allowed to enter the depot; these were the duty train driver [redacted] the foreman, and the goods foreman. These personnel were always the same and were never changed.

50X1-HUM

5. Two [redacted] trains per week arrived regularly at the depot, although on no certain days. Each train consisted of either 8, 10 or 12 [redacted] wagons. From the convoy notes which accompanied each wagon, [redacted] came from MAGDEBURG Hafen.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

6. Approximately 300 troops and 12 to 15 officers were employed in the depot. The other ranks wore red shoulder-boards with black piping and tank insignia; the officers silver shoulder-boards with red piping, with the exception of one officer who wore silver shoulder-boards with black piping who [redacted] was an engineer. This officer held the rank of Junior Lieutenant. The officers were billeted in requisitioned houses in FUERSTENSEE the other ranks in a former school [redacted], a large [redacted] building (No. 4 Appendix 'A') approximately 400 m [redacted] NORTH of the FUERSTENSEE entrance to the depot.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] The officer commanding the depot held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel [redacted]. The name of his predecessor [redacted] was Lieutenant-Colonel DUROVILIN (fnu). No Germans whatsoever were employed in the depot, all manual labour being done by the Russian troops stationed there. Guards were also provided from these troops.

50X1-HUM

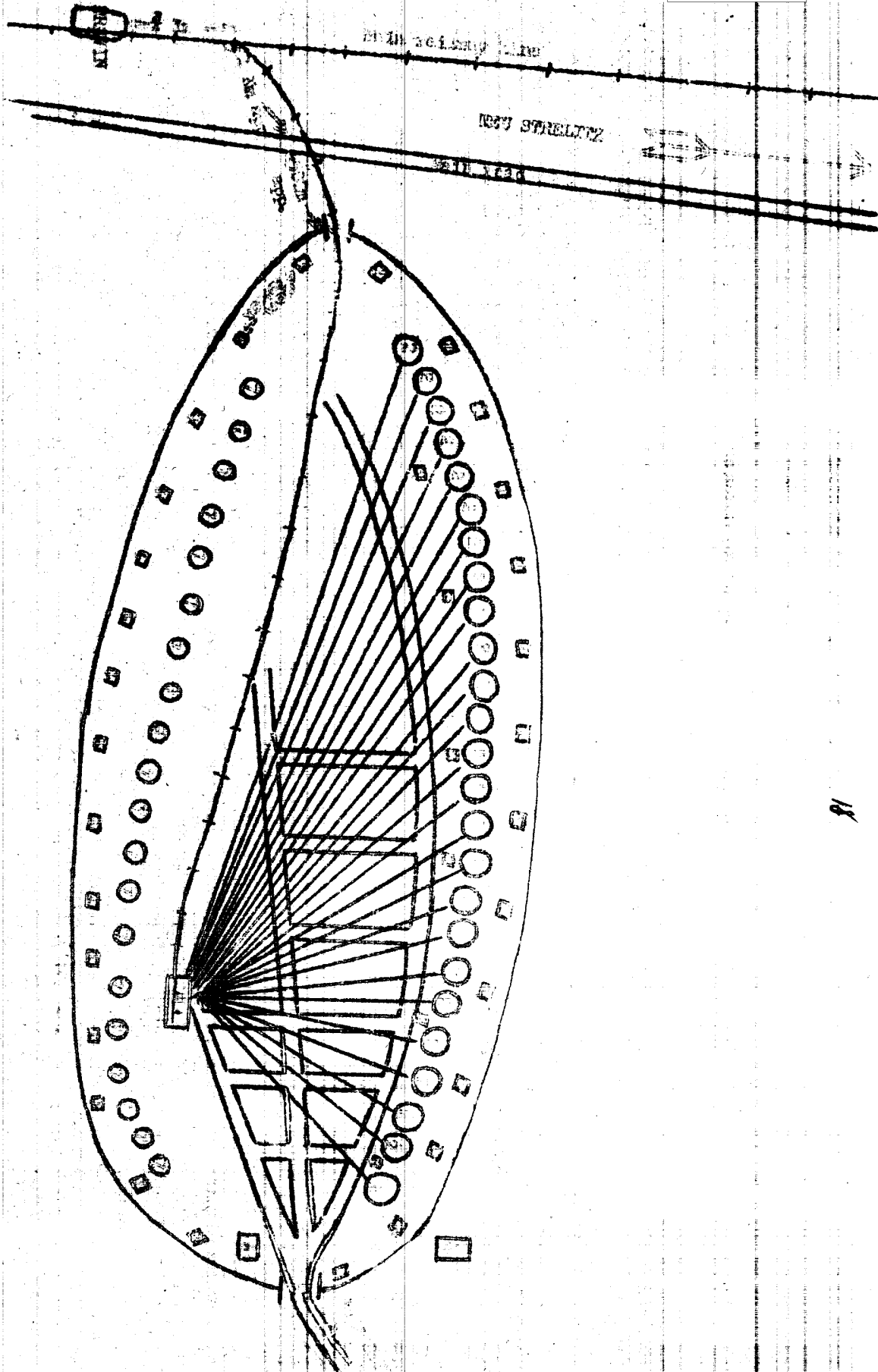
Key to Appendix 'A'

- | | | |
|--|--|----------|
| 1. Watchtowers (total number 30) | 2. [redacted] storage tanks (total no. [redacted]) | 50X1-HUM |
| 3. [redacted] pumps (total number 6) | 4. ORs living accommodation | 50X1-HUM |
| 5. FUERSTENSEE entrance | 6. Guardroom | |
| 7. [redacted] storage tanks (total no. approx. 20) | | 50X1-HUM |
| 8. Unloading ramp | | |
| 9. Railway entrance. | | |

/19.

19

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM



RI

(1) Strengthening of Road Bridges at REDEFIN

50X1-HUM

1. The three bridges crossing the Kotofurt River [redacted] were being rebuilt and the foundations [redacted] were being restrengthened with extra cement. At the time, No. 1 Bridge was almost finished and only the road and one of the safety walls were to be completed. Bridges [redacted] and [redacted] however were still only half completed, and in each case one of the sides was still to be rebuilt. The method adopted was to pull down one side of the bridge, rebuild and restrengthen it with concrete and cement, and then carry out the same process on the other side of the bridge. These three bridges were of the Steel Plate Girder Single Span type, and were originally built in 1933. [redacted] they had always been satisfactory and had never shown any signs of wear and tear, despite the fact that very heavy transport [redacted] travelled over them every day. It was common belief in the area that the bridges were being strengthened to stand the strain of Russian tanks [redacted] these bridges had never been used by tanks, and partly because the tank unit at HAGENOW carried out its tank tests [redacted] at FORST JESSE [redacted] and was obliged to consistently use the bridge at PRITZLER [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] this rebuilding of bridges was nothing new, and that it had been going on generally since the middle of 1950 in the area to the East of PRITZLER.

50X1-HUM

(2) Russian Troops in HAGENOW

50X1-HUM

1. There were Russian troops stationed in the Barracks located on the former airfield at HAGENOW, on the South side of the road HAGENOW-SUCKENHOF [redacted], about 3 km [redacted] from the town centre. For exact location and details see sketch attached at Appendix "A". The barracks was composed of 5 [redacted] barrack blocks, 3 rows of garages, 4 disused hangars, 1 former Workshop Building, a guard room, an electric power house and the private house of the Commandant. The North, West and half of the South side of the area were cordoned off by a wooden fence about 2 m [redacted] high, surmounted by barbed wire about 30 cms high. The rest of the South side was open and the East side, which was very heavily wooded, was patrolled by three Russian sentries armed with "MSh" machine carbines. The main entrance on the North side of the area was also guarded by a Russian sentry who was similarly armed.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

[redacted] was a tank unit and one of
Driving School. Some of the troops wore black shoulder-boards and some
bright red shoulder-boards, but no insignia had been observed in either
instance. It was estimated that about 4,000 troops were stationed here.

3. The following equipment was observed:-

134/85 tanks ([redacted] some of these tanks were
fitted with a muzzle brake, but that otherwise they
were exactly the same as the normal T34/85) 50X1-HUM
57 mm Anti-tank Gun (M943) ZIS 2
7.62 mm Degtyarev LMG
Mosin Nagant rifles
"PPSH" machine carbines

The transport here comprised the following vehicles:-

ZIS 150
ZIS 151
Old Ford 1½ tonner
GAZ 67

Of these types, the ZIS 151 and the Ford 1½ tonner were used for
driving instruction. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

4. There were Russian troops stationed in two private houses located in a
side street (name unknown) leading off the former Gartenstrasse. The top of
this side street faces the end of the Koenigstrasse. The two houses, which
were located on the left hand side of the street as one comes from the
top end, were square, [redacted] red brick buildings. They were surrounded
by a wooden fence 2.30 m - 2.50 m high, surmounted by barbed wire about
60 cms high. 50X1-HUM

4. [redacted] they were NKVD troops, as this was where political
prisoners were brought. There were about 20 or 25 troops stationed here,
and their arms consisted of "PPSH" machine carbines. 50X1-HUM

5. The transport of this unit was kept in a hut located 15 m [redacted] further
down the road on the opposite side, on the edge of the park. The hut was
capable of holding about 4 private motor cars, and [redacted] that an
Opel Kapitän was on this unit's strength. 50X1-HUM

(3) New (?) uniforms seen at SCHWABHEIDE railway Station

1. On the 7th December, 1951, [redacted] at the SCHWABHEIDE railway
station, the passes and documents of all passengers travelling on the Inter-
Zonal train to MUEBEN were inspected. The inspecting officials, who later
escorted the passengers to the guard hut, wore the following uniforms:-

Brown-yellow coat, which hung loosely like an ordinary single-
suit coat. Open at the neck with three or
four buttons down the front.

Plain Trousers of the same [redacted]

Plain peaked cap, also of the same [redacted]

Navy blue or black shirt. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The [redacted]
Black civilian shoes.

These officials wore no badges of rank or any insignia, and were very
unkempt in their appearance. Though thick and strong, the quality of the fabric
of their uniforms was very poor. There were five of them at the time, and none
carried any visible weapons. [redacted] they all spoke fluent German amongst themselves. 50X1-HUM

The next train, which was the last Inter-Zonal train from MUEBEN, was also
checked by these officials, and from it one passenger was escorted to the [redacted]

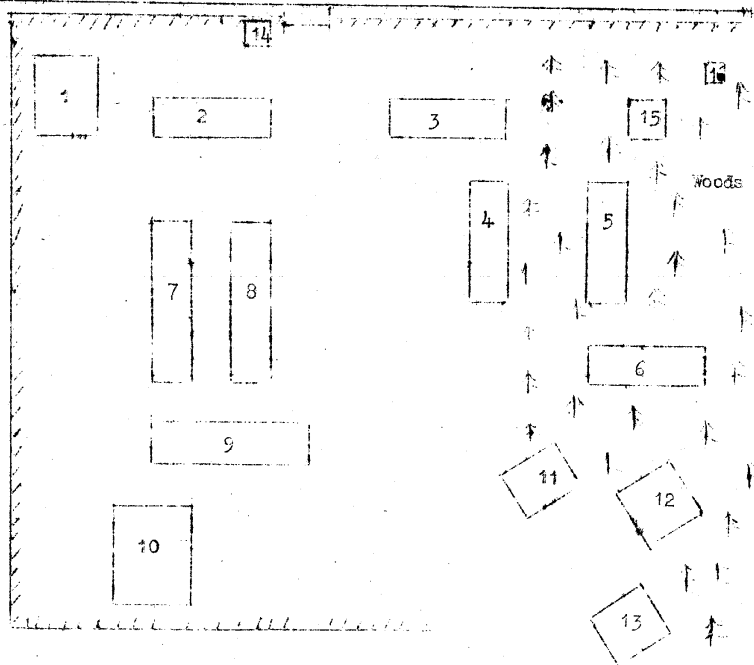
Appx. "A" [redacted]
Subject: Russian Troops in HAGENOW [redacted]

SECRET

To SCHMELIN

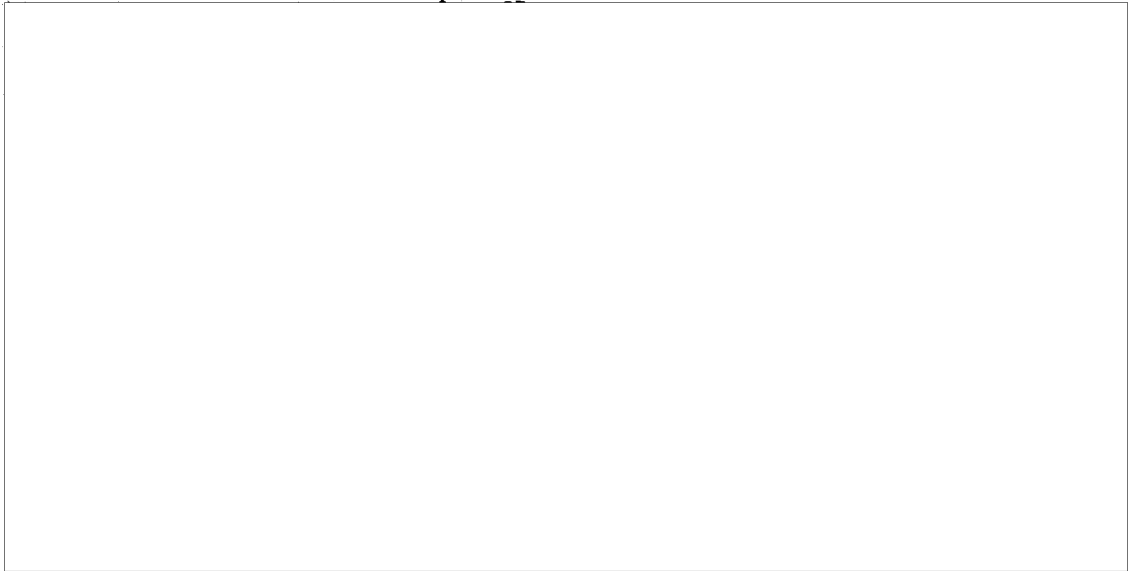
To SULENHOF

Key:



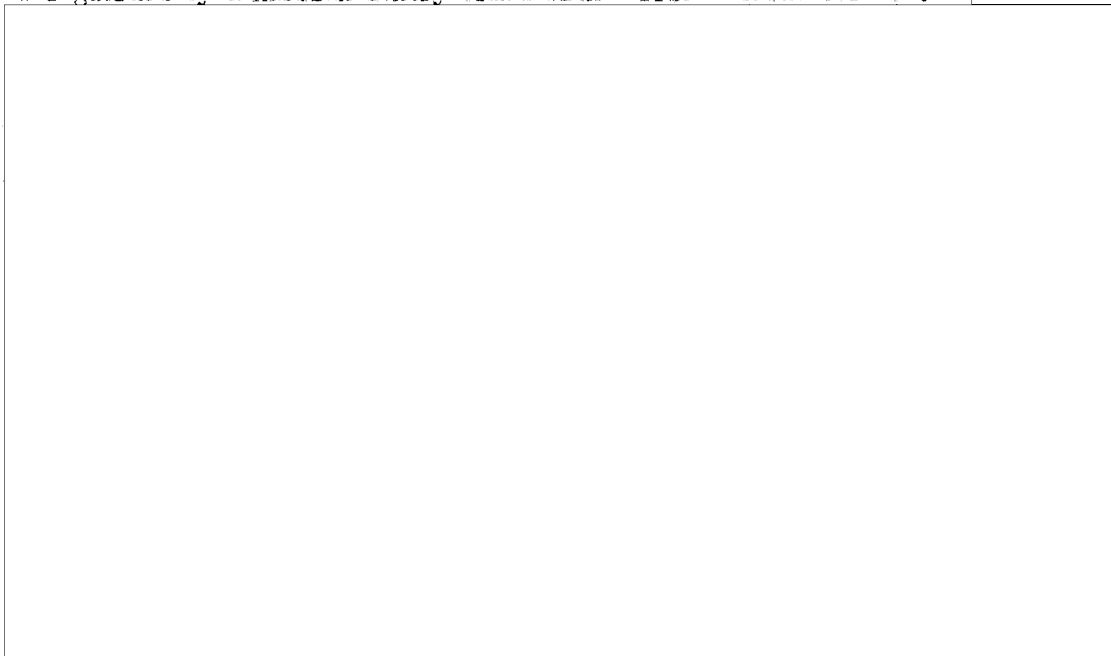
- 1. Former Workshop, present use unknown.
- 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6. Barrack Blocks.
- 7, 8, & 9. Garages. Transport vehicles kept here.
- 10. Former Hangar, present use unknown.
- 11, 12, & 13. Former Hangars. Tanks kept here.
- 14. Guard Room.
- 15. Electric Power House.
- 16. Commandant's private house.

To HAGENOW



Russian troops in JOHANNGEORGENSTADT

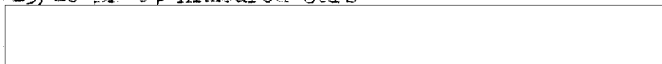
1. A [redacted] building approximately 25 m [redacted] long and 10 m [redacted] wide, 50X1-HUM
[redacted], was occupied by Russian troops. The area was surrounded 50X1-HUM
by a wooden fence about 3 m [redacted] high, and the entrance, a large wooden gate,
was guarded by a Russian sentry armed with a PPSH machine carbine. [redacted]



Russian Troop Movements near VOGELSENG

1. [redacted] November 1951, [redacted]
[redacted] a convoy of about 100 vehicles proceeding along the main road [redacted]
the direction of VOGELSENG in the direction of HILFELSENG [redacted]. 50X1-HUM
The convoy was about 6 kilometres long and comprised the following vehicles:-

- Field Kitchens (Number unknown)
- 15/20 B. 64 Armoured Cars

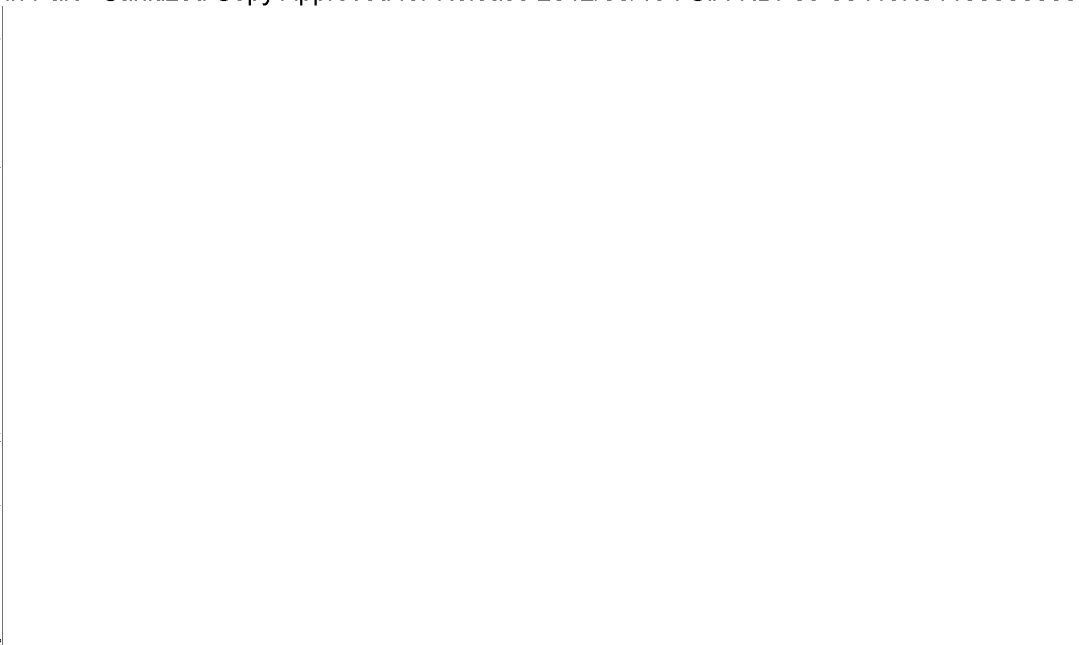


50X1-HUM

There were two types [redacted] seen: one a ZIS 151, and the other
described as being similar, only fitted with two axles. About 50 ZIS
151 [redacted] each towing a 7.62 Field Anti-tank Gun, Model 42. 50X1-HUM

The troops were armed with "PPSh" machine carbines, but it was not
possible to distinguish [redacted] their shoulder-boards or to determine 50X1-HUM
in any way what sort of a unit they belonged to. [redacted]

50X1-HUM



Russian troops in HILLERSLEBEN.

1. Russian troops were stationed in approximately 6 [redacted] barracks blocks which were situated NORTH of HILLERSLEBEN [redacted]

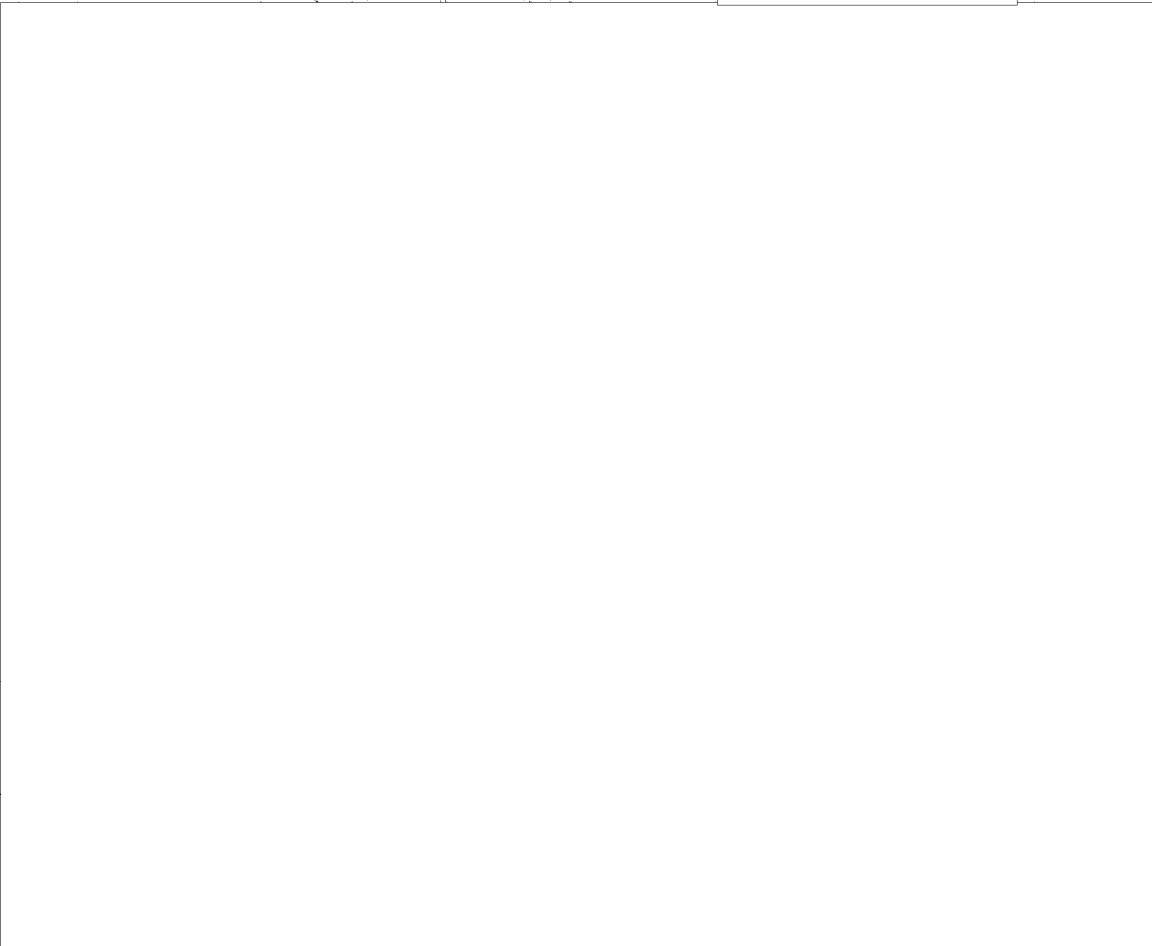
50X1-HUM

[redacted] Troops stationed here wore black shoulder-boards with artillery insignia, and red shoulder-boards without piping. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] of German civilian employees of the Russians had received dismissal notices which were to come into effect on 25 January 1952. [redacted]

50X1-HUM



[Redacted]

SECRET

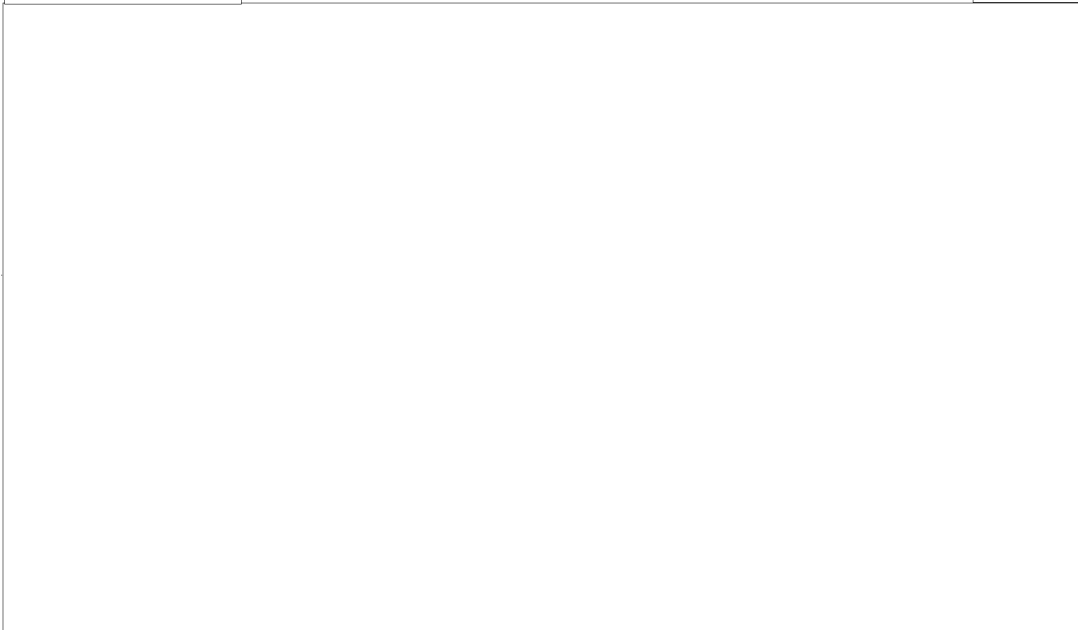
50X1-HUM

Russian Troops in WISMAR [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

1. A barracks, Flak Kaserne, was situated in Luebscher Strasse. This barracks was occupied by Russian troops who wore red shoulder-boards [Redacted] The area was encircled by a brick wall about 2 m high, [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

[Redacted] Troops seen marching in and out of the barracks were armed with rifles and PzSh machine carbines. [Redacted]



50X1-HUM