

TOPIC Polish and Soviet Troops in Stettin

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EVALUATION 25X1X PLACE OBTAINED 25X1A

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REFERENCES 25X1A

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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SOURCE

1. The former transport barracks installation in Stettin (O 54/Q 55) on the southwest side of Al. Wojska Polskiego (formerly Falkenwalder Strasse) quartered a Polish tank unit until December 1951. This installation consisted of two large buildings near the street, another building on the northwest side and two long two-story garages in the southwest section of the area. Up to 6 T-34 type tanks and up to 12 four wheeled armored reconnaissance vehicles with a crew of two were seen when the unit moved out to the training area, south of the installation.¹
2. The former antitank unit barracks installation, adjoining the former installation in the southeast, quartered a Polish infantry unit, which wore red cap ribbons. This installation consisted of three four-story buildings and some long single-story garages. The unit there appeared to be of battalion strength. Only light infantry weapons and no trucks were seen.¹
3. Five of the eight low wooden buildings in the western section of the old barracks buildings on the north side of Klonowicza Street were occupied by a Polish SP unit in late 1951. The troops of this unit wore grayish-brown uniforms with red-and-white collar patches and had field caps. They were engaged in removing debris in the town district. The other three low wooden buildings were used as quarters for pupils and young workmen.
4. Prior to December 1951, a Soviet technical battalion was quartered in the large barracks installation on the south side of Klonowicza Street, which was bounded in the east by Wernyhory Street. A Soviet motor transport group, which was later transferred to the U.S.S.R., was quartered in this installation until 1949. The labor battalion was commanded by a Soviet lieutenant colonel and was subordinate to a Soviet headquarters on ul. Piotra Skargi (formerly Roon Strasse). This unit did only guard and fatigue duty, and had only small arms.
5. The former infantry barracks installation on the southwest side of ul. Zognierska, extension of Mickiewicza Street, was occupied to capacity by a WOP unit which wore green service color. The installation consisted of six four-story buildings, a drill shed, a kitchen, a kennel, a gas room and a number of sheds and had two entrance gates on ul. Zognierska. The villa of the commanding officer of the Soviet technical battalion was just northwest of the installation. The troops of this unit had short Soviet rifles with folding bayonets, submachine guns with wooden stocks and a drum magazine or submachine guns with clip magazines and extendable butt. The unit also had dogs, some jeeps and trucks.

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6. The barracks installation on which adjoined the installation described in paragraph 5 was bordered in the south by ul. Lukasinskiego (formerly Wamlitzer Strasse), and quartered a Polish infantry unit until the end of 1951. A board with the inscription "48.Pulk" was over the entrance of the installation. The installation consisted of six four-story buildings, an administration building, a drill shed, six brick garage buildings, and two workshop buildings. Only the eastern entrance on ul. Lukasinskiego was used. The troops wore red collar patches and cap ribbons of the same color. Whenever they moved out, they had rifles, submachine guns, light machine guns and bazookas. Training was held in an open field south of ul. Lukasinskiego, which included a staple-chase course. A dummy tank on rails was installed in this same area.²
7. In late 1951, a Polish motorized artillery unit was quartered in the former AAA barracks installation, which was bounded in the west by ul. Wernyhory, in the north by ul. Klonowicza, in the east by ul. Janickiego and in the south by ul. Mickiewicza. A small Polish unit with horses and animal-drawn vehicles, was quartered in a separate section of the installation in the north of the area, which was accessible from all sides, except for ul. Wernyhory. The maximum number of guns seen was 12 to 15. They were drawn by Soviet-type three-axle trucks, called Mosquitoes, and were fitted with rubber-tired disk wheels, protective shields and, in front of the latter, vertical compensators reaching about as far as the upper edge of the protective shield. Their caliber exceeded 100-mm. Once in the spring of 1951, several officers wearing Soviet uniforms were seen entering the installation together with Polish officers.
8. The former artillery barracks on the north side of ul. Macieja Rataja, the former Pasevalker Chaussee, was unoccupied prior to the end of 1951. The eight barracks buildings of the installation were used as a boarding school for Polish pupils and young Polish workmen. It was not known what the garages in the east section of the area were used for.
9. Prior to September 1951, the former Grenadier Kaserne on the Narutowicza, Potulicka, Sambora, and Kopernika Streets was occupied to capacity by a large Polish labor unit which was engaged in removing debris in the town. The SP men wore green-brown uniforms with short jackets, triangular red-and-white collar patches and field caps. Some also wore badges they had been awarded for good performance at work, firing practice or political schooling.
10. A Polish militia headquarters was accommodated in the former old artillery barracks bounded by Kaszubska, Narutowicza, Potulicka, and Czarnieckiego Streets until December 1951.
11. The former old artillery barracks installation, on the west side of ul. Potulicka and between the Narutowicza and Gen. Sowinskiego Streets, was vacated by German families in late 1950 to quarter Polish infantry.
12. A Polish army unit was quartered in the former Viktoria Kaserne I on the south side of ul. Gen. Sowinskiego, between Kilinskiego and Al. Piastow, in 1951. No motor vehicles or heavy weapons were seen.

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13. In the summer of 1951, Polish militiamen, wearing blue-grayish uniforms with dark-blue cap ribbons, were quartered in the former Victoria Kaserne II, which was bounded by Narutowicza, Glowackiego, Modlinska, and Kilinskiego Streets.
14. A high WOP headquarters, whose members wore green service color, was quartered in the former building of the corps headquarters between ul. Piotra Skargi and ul. Tkacka until December 1951. The headquarters building was a multi-story horse-shoe shaped building with two entrances. All border crossers who had been arrested in the area between Swinemunde and Greifenhagen were interrogated at this headquarters which also had a guard detail.
15. The highest headquarters in Stettin was quartered on the north side of ul. Piotra Skargi, east of Al. Wojska Polskiego. It was subordinate to the Soviet high command in Liegnitz (O 52/B 82). As the Soviet technical battalion, its headquarters controlled the entire transshipment business between East Germany and the U.S.S.R. in Stettin. A naval liaison officer, a technical chief of harbor operation, a chief of towage service, a supply officer and an MVD office were attached to this headquarters. A Soviet colonel was commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Vinegradov (fnu) was supply officer and Major Ivanov (fnu) was chief of the towage section.
16. A Soviet communication unit of about 40, which was responsible for the communication service of the Soviet headquarters, was quartered in a villa at the intersection of Al. Armij Czerwonej, south side, and ul. Kr. Kr. Polski, west side, until December 1950.
17. The Polish headquarters was quartered in a former insurance company building on the north side of ul. Zaleskiego until December 1951. The Polish recruiting office for the Stettin town district was at the intersection of ul. 5-go Lipca and ul. Boleslawa Smialego. The Voivodship office was in the former police headquarters at the intersection of Malopolska and Bankowa Streets.
18. A WOP unit was in the Major Rajkowo farm, west of the Scheune (Gumience, O 54/Q 45) railway station.
19. A Polish ration supply depot which was permanently guarded by Polish soldiers, was in an elevated ARP shelter on ul. Kaszubska. It was used mainly for the storage of canned goods. The arrival or departure of goods had not been observed there since 1951. Other army depots, guarded by soldiers or civilians, were in the area of the Vulkan Shipyard.
20. [REDACTED] the military depots, guarded by KEM men who wore blue cap ribbons, were in a wooded area west of the Glambeck Lake, northwest of the town. Prior to 1945, there was a labor camp in this woodland.
21. A school for Polish navy cadets was seen in a barracks installation consisting of several brick buildings on ul. Gen. Bema, between Al. Piastow and ul. Sikorskiego, until the fall of 1951.⁴

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1. Comment. The barracks installation on Al. Wojska Polskiego is not quite clear. While there is no doubt that a tank unit is quartered in one of the two barracks buildings, the referenced report mentioned an AAA unit. This has not been indicated in any previous information. See

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2. Comment. A Polish 48th Inf Regt was not previously reported.

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3. Comment. This headquarters has . The two officers cannot be identified.

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4. Comment. This information confirms information by another source.

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