

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland
 SUBJECT Army Garrisons in Kamien, Drawsko, Walcz, Pila, Zlotow, and Chojnice

REPORT

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1. Garrison in Kamien Pomorskie (Cammin in Pommern). The Kamien Pomorskie garrison in the fall of 1952 consisted of one infantry regiment.
2. Garrison in Drawsko Pomorskie (Dramburg). One tank unit, probably of regimental size, and a non-commissioned officers' school for armored troops were permanently located in Drawsko Pomorskie in the fall of 1952. During different times of the year, presumably 1952, various tank, artillery, and infantry regiments came to the large former German military camp located in Drawsko Pomorskie from Walcz, Pila (Schneidemuehl), Chojnice, and Silesia to participate in maneuvers.
3. Garrison in Walcz (Deutsch Krone). The garrison in Walcz is composed of two to three infantry regiments, one tank regiment, one field artillery regiment, and a politruk officers' school. The course at the politruks school lasts for one year, and an additional three months' course has been added for poor students. The authorities originally intended to select the students for this school from the Communist Party and the ZMP (Union of Polish Youth), but because of the great demand for politruks in the army, the authorities were forced to recruit "simple soldiers without any formal education." In 1951, one of these classes at the school consisted of 150 students. In the past, students could, if they desired, usually withdraw from the school, but in the fall of 1953, because of the increased demand for army politruks, voluntary withdrawals were forbidden. The student in this political school receives a soldier's pay of 6 zloty a month, and in addition receives 10 cigarettes a day. This latter item is not given to the common soldier.
4. Garrison in Pila (Schneidemuehl).
 - a. No Soviet troops have been stationed in the town of Pila since the beginning of 1952 when the last of the Soviet garrison was transferred out. There is, however, a Soviet Air Force group stationed north of the town.

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- b. A Polish infantry officers' school was created in Pila at the end of 1951. The course at this school lasts two years. [redacted] there is another infantry officers' school in Wroclaw (Breslau) in which the course of instruction lasts three years. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
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- c. One infantry regiment, one field artillery regiment whose equipment is drawn by horses instead of trucks, and one tank regiment were formed in Pila in 1952. The tank regiment had three battalions which were each equipped with six T-34 tanks.
- d. There was one additional tank regiment stationed in Pila, which was equipped with tanks that were armed with one artillery gun and two machine guns.
4. Garrison in Zlotow (Flatow). The Zlotow garrison was composed of one infantry regiment in the fall of 1951. One tank regiment, equipped with T-34 tanks, and another infantry regiment were brought into Zlotow in the spring and fall of 1952. Regarding soldier's quarters, [redacted] several former German barracks were located in the northern part of the town. 50X1-HUM
5. Garrison in Chojnice (N-53-42, E-17-34).
- a. No military units were stationed in Chojnice until the arrival of an infantry regiment in the spring of 1952 from a military camp in Silesia. This regiment was billeted in the former Polish barracks located in the northwestern part of the town.
- b. After the summer maneuvers of 1952, another additional infantry regiment and one tank regiment equipped with medium tanks (srednie czolgi) arrived in Chojnice. [redacted] this tank was larger than the T-34 tank and was armed with one artillery gun and two machine guns. There were rumors in 1953 that this tank regiment would be transferred to another place. 50X1-HUM
- c. The majority of the soldiers stationed in Chojnice were billeted in private homes from which the civilians had been evacuated, because of the shortage of barracks. [redacted] this entire coastal area was highly militarized after the Korean outbreak. 50X1-HUM
- d. Soviet troops are being slowly withdrawn from this general area although some still remain in such towns as Szczecinek (Neustettin), Miastko (Rumwalsburg), Slupsk (Stolp), Bialogard (Belgard), and Nowogardek (Naugard).

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