

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL	
COUNTRY Polish-Occupied Germany Poland	REPORT
TOPIC 1. Polish Engineer Exercise near Golschwitz and Polish Engineer Troops in Brieg	25X1
EVALUATION 2. Former Kuerassier Kaserne in Deutsch-Eylau PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT.	25X1
DATE OBTAINED	7 April 1955
REFERENCES	
PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
REMARKS	
This is UNEVALUATED Information	
	25X1

1. In August 1953, Polish engineer troops were observed constructing a bridge over the Oder River in the area 300 to 500 meters downstream of the ferry near Golschwitz (P 51/J 08). This area was used as an engineer training ground by the former German army. In preceding years, this type of exercise, which lasted four days, was held under similar conditions. According to the soldiers, the troops came from the Brieg (P 51/H 89) station. They numbered 200 to 300 men who, during the exercise, bivouacked in the meadows on the Oder River. Three or four personnel carriers which presumably performed shuttle drives between the station and the training ground and 20 to 25 vehicles which were loaded with engineer equipment were observed at the site. Each vehicle was loaded with five pontoons which were arranged bottom up and one on top of the other. Eight men unloaded such a vehicle in about five minutes. [redacted] vehicles which were loaded with two pontoons were also observed. Before ~~the~~ bridge construction was started, embankments where the pontoons were unloaded from the vehicles were dug along the banks. After being launched into the water, the pontoons were, by two, assembled into boat-like vessels, the joint being formed by their blunt sterns. The width of the pontoons corresponded to the width of a standard truck. The twin pontoons were floated into place beside each other at clear intervals of about 1.25 meters. [redacted]

[redacted] A planking which consisted of thick planks, about 2 x 4 meters long, was laid over each twin pontoon. Each plank was carried by 12 men. The medium portion of the bridge which included about four twin pontoons was movable and could be floated laterally out of place. After the completion of the bridge, some sedans and trucks and also several tanks which approached on the eastern bank of the Oder River passed over. After reaching the western bank, the tanks left toward Brieg. Each tank had a drive wheel, an idler wheel, and five bogie wheels. The tanks were recognised as T-34 models. 25X1

2. Prior to 1953, it was known that the Polish engineer unit which this exercise involved was located in the former Pionier Kaserne on the southeastern perimeter of Brieg and the west side of the Lossen (P 51/H 98) road. In 1953, pontoons and open sheds in which engineer equipment was stored were observed from the Oder River on the western bank near the Brieg sugar factory.¹

3. From 5 September 1953 to 3 September 1954, the former Kuerassier Kaserne at 13 ul. Rokossowskiego in Deutsch-Eylau (Q 54/E 04) temporarily housed a prison. Shortly

CONFIDENTIAL



25X1

before 3 September 1954, [redacted] removal of the window grates from the provisional prison structures was started.²

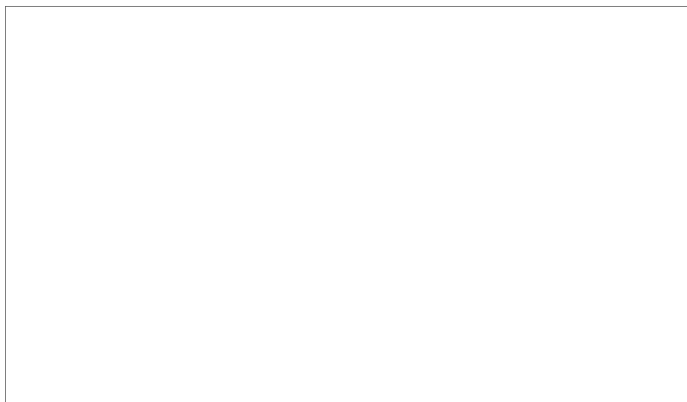
25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. The present report confirms the 1st Engr Regt of the 4th Military District which is located in the Mudra Kaserne in Brieg. The specifications of the devices tend to indicate that Soviet DLP pontoons have been observed. On the other hand, only three pontoons of this model can be loaded onto a truck. A ferry of a total of eight pontoons is required to obtain a load capacity which is sufficient for T-34 tanks. It is believed that the armored vehicles observed have been SU 76 SP guns rather than T-34 tanks.

25X1

2. [redacted] Comment. The former Kuerassier Kaserne is mentioned for the first time.

25X1



25X1

CONFIDENTIAL



25X1

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIALCOUNTRY Poland REPORTTOPIC 1. Polish Engineer Exercise near Golschwitz and Polish Engineer Troops inBrieg

25X1

EVALUATION 2. Former Kuerassier Kaserne in Deutsch-Eylau
PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

April 1955

25X1

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO: & TYPE)

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

25X1

1. In August 1953, Polish engineer troops were observed constructing a bridge over the Oder River in the area 300 to 500 meters downstream of the ferry near Golschwitz (P 51/J 08). This area was used as an engineer training ground by the former German army. In preceding years, this type of exercise, which lasted four days, was held under similar conditions. According to the soldiers, the troops came from the Brieg (P 51/H 89) station. They numbered 200 to 300 men who, during the exercise, bivouacked in the meadows on the Oder River. Three or four personnel carriers which presumably performed shuttle drives between the station and the training ground and 20 to 25 vehicles which were loaded with engineer equipment were observed at the site. Each vehicle was loaded with five pontoons which were arranged bottom up and one on top of the other. Eight men unloaded such a vehicle in about five minutes. [redacted] vehicles which were loaded with two pontoons were also observed. Before bridge construction was started, embankments where the pontoons were unloaded from the vehicles were dug from the banks. After being launched into the water, the pontoons were, by twos, assembled into boat-like vessels, the joint being formed by their blunt sterns. The width of the pontoons corresponded to the width of a standard truck. The twin pontoons were floated into place beside each other at clear intervals of about 1.25 meters. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] A planking which consisted of thick planks, about 2 x 4 meters long, was laid over each twin pontoon. Each plank was carried by 12 men. The medium portion of the bridge which included about four twin pontoons was movable and could be floated laterally out of place. After the completion of the bridge, some sedans and trucks and also several tanks which approached on the eastern bank of the Oder River passed over. After reaching the western bank, the tanks left toward Brieg. Each tank had a drive wheel, an idler wheel, and five bogie wheels. The tanks were recognised as T-34 models. 25X1
2. Prior to 1953, it was known that the Polish engineer unit which this exercise involved was located in the former Pionier Kaserne on the southeastern perimeter of Brieg and the west side of the Lossen (P 51/H 98) road. In 1953, pontoons and open sheds in which engineer equipment was stored were observed from the Oder River on the western bank near the Brieg sugar factory.
3. From 5 September 1953 to 3 September 1954, the former Kuerassier Kaserne at 13 ul. Rakozajowskiego in Deutsch-Eylau (Q 54/E 04) temporarily housed a prison. Shortly

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



25X1

before 3 September 1954, [redacted] removal of the window grates from the provisional prison structures was started.²

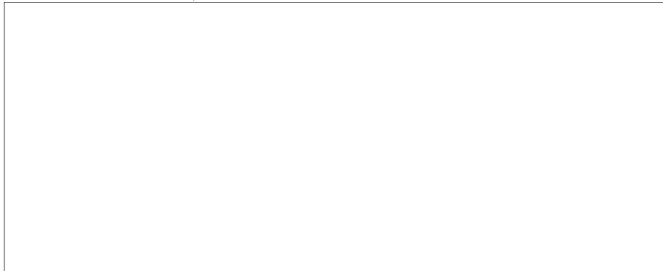
25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. The present report confirms the 1st Engr Regt of the 4th Military District which is located in the Mudra Kaserne in Brieg. The specifications of the devices tend to indicate that Soviet DLP pontoons have been observed. On the other hand, only three pontoons of this model can be loaded onto a truck. A ferry of a total of eight pontoons is required to obtain a load capacity which is sufficient for T-34 tanks. It is believed that the armored vehicles observed have been SU 76 SP guns rather than T-34 tanks.

25X1

2. [redacted] Comment. The former Kuerassier Kaserne is mentioned for the first time.

25X1



25X1

CONFIDENTIAL