

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

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SUBJECT Gloewon VP School-Miscellaneous Notes

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1. Strength:

	<u>On Duty</u>	<u>T/O</u>
Officers:	46	120
Non-Coms:	87	
Students:	1245	1000

2. Personalities:(School Direction):

School Chief: Inspekteur Teloh: SED, Member Society for  
German-Soviet Friendship, former German  
army major, previously stationed at Döbeln  
School as Chief of Staff.

Deputy School Chief and P/K Chief: Inspekteur Herbert Thiele,

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Secretaries assigned to School Direction: Polizeianwärter  
Hermann Michel and Kommissarin Ivett Haupt.

Personnel Section (Kanzlei):

Chief: Polizeirat Heinz Neubert

Deputy Chief: Oberpolizeirat Kaselowski

Assistants: Kommissar Herbert Gutscher and Polizeimeister Moll.

Secretary: Anwärter Fenske

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Civilian Employee: Frau Langfeld.

Quartermaster Section:

Chief: Kommandeur Larisch

Deputy Chief: Polizeirat Volf

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Finance Chief: Oberkommissar Kleffel

Accountant: Kommissar Schwarz

Secretary: Oberwachtmeister Rittig

Assistants: Hauptwachtmeister Loschke and Oberwachtmeister Klapschinski.

Mail Clerk: Wachtmeister Manfred Gebhard

Uniform Section:

Kommissar Fluegge

Oberwachtmeister Lask

Wachtmeister Friebel

One civilian employee

Materiel and Tools:

Kommissar Mehlhase

Wachtmeister Terfeld

Hauptwachtmeister Berger

1 Civilian employee

Kitchen

Chief: Kommissar Fichte

Frl. Bareuthin

Oberwachtmeister Herrles

Wachtmeister Fuchs

Chief Cook: Polizeimeister Radke

Kitchen Help: Oberwachtmeister Winert  
" Ebel  
" Scherf

Armorer: Kommissar Poelchen

Deputy: Oberwachtmeister Bauer

Assistants: Two Wachtmeisters

In addition, approximately 12 police candidates have been assigned to this section for training.

Infirmary:

Chief: Polizeimeister Bossle

Oberwachtmeister Coertler

Oberwachtmeister Unverzagt

One assistant

One secretary

Instruction and Training Section:

Chief: Kommandeur Karl Pietzuch

Planning Assistant: Polizeioberst Karl Bachmann

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Kommissar Pankau

Wachtmeister Block

Two secretaries

Polizeimeister Ellger

Wachtmeister Scholz

Instructors:

Artillery:

Kommissar Kloth

Oberkommissar Baumann

Oberkommissar Reikert

Oberkommissar Koczulla

Polizeimeister Kilian

Oberwachtmeister Scheinitz

Polizeimeister Besthorn

Two assistants.

Engineers:

Polizeirat Thiele

Polizeimeister Matern

Hauptwachtmeister Schreier

Tactics:

Oberkommissar Zakobitz

Hauptwachtmeister Kisch

Map Reading:

Oberkommissar Meinert

Hauptwachtmeister Kowalczyk

Sport:

Oberkommissar Wilke

Signal:

Kommissar Rotig

Kommissar Briest

General Education:

Oberrat Eckart

Hauptwachtmeister Spangenberg

Hauptwachtmeister Ziem

Hauptwachtmeister Brosch

Instructional Aids Section:

Hauptwachtmeister Markewitz

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Political:

Oberrat Mehle

Oberkommissar Lehmann

Hauptwachtmeister Schindler

Hauptwachtmeister Stender

Company Commanders and P/K Chiefs:

1st Company:

Commander: Polizeirat Sonnenburg

P/K: Kommissar Uhlig

2nd Company:

Commander: Kommissar Band

P/K: Polizeimeister Fischer

3rd Company:

Commander: Oberkommissar Dressler

P/K: Unknown

4th Company:

Commander: Kommissar Keilling

P/K: Kommissar Rothe

5th Company:

Commander: Oberkommissar Steinberg

P/K: Kommissar Grabs

6th Company:

Commander: Oberkommissar Lerche

P/K: Unknown

7th Company:

Commander: Kommissar Hopfer

P/K: Polizeimeister Zapf

8th Company:

Commander: Polizeirat Radloff

P/K: Unknown

9th Company:

Commander: Oberkommissar Bork

P/K: Unknown

10th Company:

Commander: Oberrat Schuerer

P/K: Unknown

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The former company commander of 7th company, Oberkommissar Gottschalk, has been arrested by the "NKWD" agency stationed at Perleberg on suspicion of espionage. The company P/K chief of the 8th company, Kommissar Wartig, fled from the Gloewen School on 21 February 1950 with 15,000 Ost Mark.

### 3. Structure of the S.D. Organization:

The chief of the Party organization within the school is the Party Secretary, Oberrat Paul Birnstein. Also included in the Party organization is the main Vorstand of the FDJ, headed by Oberwachtmeister Heiner Schultz, who is assisted by two members holding the rank of Wachtmeister.

### 4. The following sighting devices have been delivered to the Gloewen School:

Panoramic sights: 20  
Aiming circles : 15  
Field glasses : 20  
B. C. scope : 10

### 5. According to a recent inspection survey of all the schools, made by the HVA, the Gloewen School was adjudged the worst in training efficiency.

### 6. The Soviet Liaison officer assigned to Gloewen, Lt. Col. Popovich, has spent little time at the school during the past several weeks. Recently his practice has been to come to the school twice a week, go directly to his office, and, after a few hours, return to Perleberg. In November, 1948 it was understood that an officer of the Soviet Army was to be assigned to the Gloewen School to supervise training. To date no representative of the Red Army has appeared at Gloewen to assume this position, the only Soviet to maintain contact with the school being Popovich. His task consists of the political supervision of Gloewen personnel, and his office is given as Perleberg, Lindenstr., Amtsgericht.

### 7. Ammunition and Armament:

Ammunition is issued on the following scale to units at Gloewen:

Up to 120,000 rounds per company  
Up to 125 rounds per machine gun  
16 rounds per pistol  
65,000 rounds for practice firing  
No artillery ammunition.

2 Heavy Field Howitzer, 105mm	600 Carbine 98
5 Light Infantry Gun, 75mm	60 Rapid fire rifles 41
3 Heavy Infantry Gun, 105mm	143 Machine pistol (43/44)
1 Anti-tank Cannon, 88mm ('44 model)	20 Machine gun 34
4 Anti-tank Cannon, 75mm	72 Machine pistol 41
Heavy Mortar (number unknown)	50 Pistol 38
25 Pistol 08	16 Pistol FN
3 Light field howitzer 105mm	8 Pistol Walther

### 8. Signal Equipment and Communication Lines:

- (a) Teletype communication is maintained with Potsdam-Eiche.
- (b) Local battery communication links the school with both Potsdam-Eiche and Perleberg.
- (c) The following signal items are used for instruction purposes:

- 1. Portable switchboard(1)
- 2. Field telephones (model 33)(5)

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9. Vehicles:

- 1 Diesel truck
- 1 Horch truck
- 1 Opel truck (on loan)
- 1 Borgwardt truck
- 1 Opel 6 cylinder passenger car
- 1 Opel 4 cylinder) both in repair shop
- 1 Volkswagen )
- 1 Motorcycle with sidecar

Within the school a fuel storage dump has been established in a former aid raid shelter and is normally stocked with between 2,000-3,500 liters of gasoline brought to the school from a tank in Ferleberg. This notwithstanding, supplies of fuel are usually short of the desired amount.

10. New Construction:

At present a school building is being constructed to include 16 classrooms with a capacity of about 30 students each and three rooms for approximately 100 men. In addition, plans have been submitted to the HVA calling for the erection of a clubhouse, an armory and additional garage space.

11. Evaluation of the Students:

The composition of the student body is approximately as follows:

- (a) Approximately 5 percent satisfy the qualifications for officer candidates in the Wehrmacht.
- (b) About 30 percent have attained a degree of training which would have qualified them as non-commissioned officers in the former German army.
- (c) Twenty-five percent, depending on their personal initiative, might have become non-coms in the Wehrmacht.
- (d) The remaining 40 percent would have hardly attained the rank of PFC. This latter group includes both those who lack technical ability and those who lack any personal interest in advancement within the paramilitary police.

Comment: Generalinspekteur Zaisser, before his appointment as Minister for State Security, stated in a speech to school leaders, deputies, and P/K officials of the HVA at Doebln, 25 January 1950, that it was intended to make the lowest 25 percent of the students at various police schools non-coms, the next highest 50 to 60 percent platoon leaders, and the best, about 10 percent, company commanders and deputies.)

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12. Instruction and Training:

Political Instruction Themes:

The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union  
Questions of Leninism  
National Front  
Organization of the SED  
Leninism and Marxism  
Capitalism and Socialism  
The Workers' Fight against Capitalism  
The Economy of the DDR within the Framework of the Two Year Plan  
The Tasks of the People's Police  
German Unity

General Education:

German Language

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Mathematics  
Geography

Military Training:

Tactics: Terrain exercises, service of artillery pieces.

General Practice in Battery Fire: Range exercises, with one and two aiming circles, direct fire exercises, work of a battery position and the tasks of the forward observer.

Armored Training: Strength and weakness of armor, capabilities of armor in action, organization of an armored company.

Basic Training: Bringing the following pieces into action: MG 34, rapid fire rifles, and machine pistols

Map Reading: Orientation in open terrain, night marches.

Engineer Training: Bridge construction, construction of defensive positions.

13. Status of Training in the 8th Company for Period 15 January - 14 February 1950:

A directive appearing over the signature of Kommissar Pankau of the Instruction and Training Section for the Gloewen School requests the submission of monthly reports by company commanders, stressing the following points:

- a. In which fields were the goals of the training program not fulfilled? Why? The reasons for the failure.
- b. What difficulties and shortages appeared in the implementation of the program? (Teaching aids, shortage of teaching personnel, shortage of students due to sickness, special assignments, etc.).
- c. What measures for the improvement of the courses have been taken and what measures have been suggested? (New teaching methods and their results. Which new instructional aids were completed by the company?)
- d. What degree of success was reached in the theoretical training of students?
- e. What degree of success was attained in practical training? (Status of basic training, etc.)
- f. What degree of success was obtained in character and moral improvement? (Discipline, attitude, number of penal measures, etc.).

The following is   the monthly report submitted by Polizeirat Radloff, commander of the 8th company:

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1. Re Point a:

With regard to firing practice (aiming with one or two aiming circles) we must face the fact that the goals were not reached. On 14 February 1950, during a repetition of the direct fire exercises, 30 percent of the company were unable to accomplish the aiming procedure, and the same was true in aiming with one or two aiming circles, where the students were in part unable to obtain satisfactory results. This poor training status is based on the fact that a part of the students, due to poor school training and general development, are unable to learn quickly. So much training material is thrown at them in such a short time that they are not able to absorb the instruction, although the teachers bend every effort to present the material in such a way that it must be understood. In addition, the

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short that, at best, only two or three students get actual practice with the weapon. Then, too, even when the theory is sufficiently mastered, there are always those instances in which individual students cannot apply theory to practice. A further deficiency exists in that the assistant instructors are not always able properly to assist and support the students. Since up to now the teacher has had to supervise several sections at the same time, he has not always been able to supervise instruction and step in when mistakes appear or are made, and it has been proved, also, that material treated in basic training is soon forgotten.

2. Re Point b:

As has been mentioned in Point a, because of shortages of teaching personnel, practical instruction has not always been fruitful. In addition, the needed aiming devices have not been supplied in the necessary quantities. An ever greater number of students have been missing classes because of sickness, on the average about 11 per week. This has stemmed largely from the inclement weather and from sitting in over-heated classrooms prior to going outside, but the very poor quality shoes issued to the students is in part to blame. The students own only the one pair, and these are so poorly made that they must continually be repaired, forcing many students to wear light sport shoes unsuited for the cold weather.

3. Re Point c:

In order to improve the schooling, a community system has been established in which the more advanced students work intensively with the weaker ones. This system has been applied to general education and to artillery instruction. Further, Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings have been utilized to stress those subjects in which the greatest weaknesses have been found. This time is spent under the supervision of the instructors, platoon leaders and the company commander. The use of this method has proven that even the most backward students begin to understand the material after sufficient repetition. Success has also been recorded by having the weaker students discuss on paper those fields in which they were found deficient during the previous week.

4. Re Point d:

There has been some improvement recently in teaching results, although much is yet to be desired. By all means very good individual results have been seen. It has been ascertained, however, that in spite of the competitions, progress is not all it might be. Even members of the FDJ make too little effort in this respect. Very poor results have been noticed especially in the field of general education. It still happens that in a short dictation exercise 40 percent of the students make between 25 and 60 mistakes, and many still do not finish their algebra lessons. In this latter subject, in fact, some have not even mastered the simple multiplication table. Student cooperation is, on the average, not bad. The real fault lies with the partly low standard of general education and with the slowness of the students. An evaluation of the recent competitions points this up exactly. While our company stood fairly high in the field of discipline, it was next to the last in technical training.

5. Re Point e:

The standard of basic training also leaves much to be desired. Here the fault is that the company was established later than the others and too few hours of basic training were given, and, although much was made up on Saturdays

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and Sundays, there is still room for improvement. The degree of student cooperation within the framework of basic training is still fairly low, although here the fault lies with the platoon leaders who do not know how to instill enthusiasm in the students or how to present their training material in a proper fashion. Further, the platoon leaders, because they themselves have not completely mastered the training material, are unable to see the mistakes of the students and to correct them.

6. Re Point f:

Student morale in the company is, on the average, good, though methodical instruction is still lacking in some fields. Some improvement was obtained through accomplishments in extra instruction periods outside the regularly scheduled hours. The attitude in the company is satisfactory. Negative discussions, with only one exception, were not recorded. This one instance involved Polizei-oberwachmeister Rueter, who saw rendering the salute in closed formations as militarism. I pointed out to him that an officer in the Volkspolizei is still something different from an army officer, and also that the salute was necessary to raise the standards of discipline, whereupon Rueter changed his attitude and agreed with me. Punishments in the company for this period consisted of only one reprimand. One commendation was received from the school director, and two were given by the company commander on recommendation by the school director.

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