

COUNTRY Poland and Polish-occupied Germany REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC Polish Troops and Military Installations in Beuthen and Tarnowski Gory 25X1A

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EVALUATION [REDACTED] PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED] 25X1A

DATE OF CONTENT prior to January 1951 and March 1951

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Beuthen.

1. The former Moltke Kaserne fronts on the north side of ul. Jana Smolenia and borders on ul. Korfantego, ul. Zeromskiego, and ul. Zolnierza Polskiego, Beuthen (Q 51/Y 58). Built prior to World War I, the installation consisted only of a four-story brick building with a street frontage of 80 to 100 meters. Until January 1951, it was occupied by members of the Polish youth organization ZMP. Five or six groups of about 50 young boys each were repeatedly seen receiving premilitary training in the barracks yard. Wearing greenish-grey fatigue uniforms without insignia, they engaged in drill, target practice, and gymnastics. [REDACTED] had the impression that they belonged to a school. 25X1A
2. Another barracks installation is located in the northern sector of the city fronting on the west side of ul. Mickiewicza and, to the south, at a right angle to ul. Oswiecimska, on the west side of which a water tower and a high school are located. The installation was occupied by Polish troops in late 1950. Prior to 1945, it temporarily housed the German city police headquarters and some police offices. (1)
3. Polish apprentice miners wearing fatigue uniforms were quartered in a hutment which is located east of Dimitroff Pit, formerly Karsten-Zentrum Pit, on the north side of ul. Wroclawska. They received technical training and, in addition, premilitary training, political indoctrination, and schooling in general subjects. On Sundays they wore black miners' uniforms with field caps. (2)
4. The MO (Militia) headquarters for the city of Beuthen is located south of the city center, on the east side of ul. Dr. Mostka. Its personnel wore blue-grey uniforms and visor-type caps with dark blue bands. The headquarters was presumably subordinate to the MO headquarters of the Voivode District Administration in Katowice (Q 51/Y 57).
5. In the summer of 1950, Soviet officers were last seen in the former Cafe Hindenburg located in the southwestern corner of Stalin Square. They wore Soviet uniforms with broad gold epaulets and visor-type caps with red bands. No Soviet NCOs and EM were seen in Beuthen (3)

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Tarnowskie Gory.

6. The undamaged Infanterie Kaserne consisting of 4 four-story barracks buildings and a billet for officers and NCOs and their dependents, was located between Viehmarkt and Ring in the center of **Tarnowskie Gory** (Q 51/Y 49). The installation quartered a Polish signal unit of about 500 men from 1947 to January 1951. The equipment observed in the installation included wire reels, pack reels, line construction equipment, small arms, but no radio sets. Trucks occupied by troops were seen leaving the installation on two occasions. Source did not receive the impression that the unit there was fully motorized. The troops were trained in the training area between the southeastern edge of the town and Piekary Rudne and in the area of Sucha Gora. They practiced stringing overhead telephone lines.
7. The former Jaeger or Ulanen Kaserne is located northwest of **Tarnowskie Gory**, on the southwest side of the road to Piaseczna (Q 51/Y 49) and contains not less than eight large brick buildings with horse stables. After World War I, the installation quartered troops of a Polish Uhlán regiment and, in the fall of 1950, a unit with which horses were seen. Some of its buildings were also used for the storage of military supplies. (4)

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8. The MO office was located on ul. Siendewicza. [redacted] of discharge, it had the designation "Kommissariat Milicja Obywatelskiej w **Tarnowskie Gory**".
9. The UB (Security Police) office was in a building of the Kartuscowice estate at the southwestern edge of **Tarnowskie Gory**, on the road to Leuthen.
10. The RKU (recruiting office), located a short distance north of Ring, had jurisdiction in the **Tarnowskie Gory** district. In January 1951, when applying for registration of his son, who was born in 1932, [redacted] by the duty officer that the 1932 class had been registered only with the manpower office of the country administration, but not yet with RKU. (5) 25X1A
11. The civilians living in the five apartment houses on the west side of the road leading from former Viehmarkt to Czarna Huta (Q 51/Y 49) were evicted in December 1950. The houses were reoccupied by men with families who wore Polish uniforms but, according to local residents, were not Poles. They spoke a foreign language and knew only a few Polish words. They had no furniture with them.

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Comments.

- (1) Only the 18th Ingr Bn and the 27th Sig Co of the 7th Inf Div were identified in Leuthen in early August 1949. According to a deserter, an infantry regiment which he believed belonged to the 7th Inf Div was also stationed in Leuthen in August 1949. These units were probably quartered in the former Heltke Kaserne.
- (2) An army-controlled labor unit was observed in this hutment in October 1949; it is not the same as the Polish apprentice miners who were there in early 1951.
- (3) The red cap band indicates that the officers were assigned to Soviet security troops.
- (4) The 35th Inf Regt and the 10th Arty Bn of the 7th Inf Div were stationed in **Tarnowskie Gory** in early 1949. It is doubted that a signal unit of 500 troops was in **Tarnowskie Gory** at the same time. According to its strength, the unit might have been an independent signal battalion, but units of this type are usually stationed near high-echelon headquarters.
- (5) This information definitely indicates that the 1932 class is not yet due for induction in 1951. This is in accordance with the Military Law. The information therefore seems to refute previous reports on the registration and induction of members of the 1932 and 1933 classes. [redacted] 25X1A

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