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25X1A Approved For Release 2000/06/08 : CIA-RDP82-00457R01

COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone) SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

25X1X TOPIC Military Information from Eberswalde

25X1C [REDACTED]

25X1C EVALUATION [REDACTED] PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

25X1C DATE OF CONTENT [REDACTED]

DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED] PREPARED 11 December 1951

25X1A REFERENCES [REDACTED]

PAGES [REDACTED]

REMARKS [REDACTED]

REFERENCE COPY

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SOURCE [REDACTED]

- 25X1C [REDACTED]
1. On 29 October 1951, about 40 artillery officers were seen attending a conference in the classroom on the former MW premises, which is just west of the Eberswalde (N 53/V 08) narrow-gauge railroad station. Source estimated that there were 80 to 100 troops stationed there. Materiel in the yard of the MW area included: 14 trucks, 4 sedans, 1 radio truck with generator, 1 x 37-mm AA gun and 1 x 85-mm AA gun. [REDACTED]  
The available garage space was capable of sheltering about 20 vehicles. (1)
  2. On 16 November, the Schuetzen Kaserne quartered about 1,500 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia. On 22 October and the subsequent days, about 400 officers of various branches of service were seen walking from the houses in Ostend, which had been requisitioned several weeks previously to the headquarters mess in the northern section of the Schuetzen Kaserne. On 22 October, three female officers arrived at the headquarters [REDACTED] apparently to attend a conference there. Staff car [REDACTED] general, stopped in front of the building at 18 Teuberstrasse. Groups of about 10 soldiers each practiced aiming four model [REDACTED] 25X1A rocket launchers in the yard of Schuetzen Kaserne on 12 November. [REDACTED]
  3. On 6 November, about 3,000 troops were present at the ceremony at the war memorial at Freienwalder Strasse. They wore black-bordered black, red-bordered black, black-bordered crimson and black-bordered blue epaulets. After the ceremony, about 800 troops returned to the Schuetzen Kaserne, about 800 to the [REDACTED] 25X1C [REDACTED] ward the city. (3) [REDACTED] 25X1C [REDACTED], loaded with ration supplies, were seen leaving the ration supply depot in the former hat-pin factory on Kupferhammerweg on 12 November. (4) Recruits, wearing black-bordered black epaulets, were observed

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arriving from the direction of Frankfurt/Oder aboard the regular trains at 5:59 a.m., 6:07 a.m. and 10:10 a.m. on 16 November at a rate of about 150 men per train. (5)

h. Streets and houses, which have been vacated by the Soviets since 15 October include Ernst-Thaelmann-Strasse between Teuberstrasse and Triftstrasse, Soldtstrasse, Teuberstrasse, Parionworderstrasse, Triftstrasse, Werbellinstrasse, and Brunoldstrasse. The Ardelt plant and its administration buildings have been vacated completely, and a German civilian guard is on duty in the driveway. (6) Streets which have been newly requisitioned by the Soviets include Freienwalder Strasse, Bersberger Strasse, Franz-Wueller-Strasse, Danziger Strasse, Soweler Strasse, Bearstrasse, Tornowstrasse and Mehlenfinow Strasse. (7)

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5. The western section of the Schuetzen Kaserne on Bernauer Hoerstrasse, with its gate on the street, contains a headquarters, which was previously located in the Ardelt plant. About the middle of October, three generals were seen in the Schuetzen Kaserne who had been observed at the Ardelt plant before. The eastern section of the Schuetzen Kaserne served as troop quarters. [redacted] that there were 2,000 troops observed there on 8 November. They wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia; and black-bordered black epaulets, including some with signal insignia. On 7 November, about 1,500 troops assembled in the barracks yard for a ceremony in commemoration of the October Revolution. They were organized into 22 units, varying in strength between 12 and about 65 men, and had four unfurled flags. After the ceremony, the troops passed in review before a general. Martial music was heard from the western section of the billeting area at the same time. Troops who were seen returning from the ceremony at the war memorial at about 10:30 a.m. on 8 November included: eight units of a total of about 350 men, most of whom wore red-bordered black epaulets and a few black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia, who marched through the gates on Tramer Chaussee; and a unit of about 50 men wearing black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia, who marched through the gate on Bernauer Hoerstrasse. (2) Documents found at the Schuetzen Kaserne on 23 October included an envelope addressed to a soldier of Unit APW 33 892, postmarked 23 August 1951, examined by Consorship Office APW OI 923, and mailed from Leningrad; and a fragment of an envelope addressed to a soldier of Unit APW 33 892, and postmarked September 1951. (3)

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6. On 8 November, the Artillerie Kaserne on Freienwalder Strasse was occupied to capacity by about 4,000 troops. The ceremonies commemorating the October Revolution were held at the drill fields on 7 November, but the units participating could not be determined. Eight units, totaling about 350 troops with red-bordered black epaulets, entered the barracks installation at 10:30 a.m. on 8 November coming from the war memorial. [redacted]

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7. On 6 November, the hutment on Breitscheidstrasse quartered about 70 troops who wore black-bordered black epaulets and red-bordered black epaulets. Source believed the troops to belong to a telegraph-construction unit with about 20 [redacted] was seen entering the billeting area. A unit of 2 officers and 52 men returned to the hutment from a ceremony at the war memorial on 8 November. (10)

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8. The hutment on Duesterrinkelbruecke (bridge) was occupied by an engineer unit on 7 November. No training activity was noticed, however. [redacted] was seen entering the billeting area. (11)

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9. On 9 November, Camp Pritz was occupied by 2 units. Since [redacted] saw tank trucks, which were apparently filled, leaving the [redacted] the camp were [redacted] the

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10. The villa on Kupferhammerweg was again occupied by Soviet personnel and guarded by sentries who wore red-bordered black epaulets. A unit of 2 officers and 23 men, wearing red-bordered black epaulets, assembled at the villa on 31 October. [REDACTED] the unit was assigned to the ration supply or equipment depot in the eastern section of the former Koeller & Schreiber hat-pin factory. (1)

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11. After the ceremony at the Soviet war memorial on 8 November, a 13-piece band and 2 units with a total of 2 officers and 62 men wearing red-bordered black epaulets moved into the kommandantura on Ernst-Thaelmann-Strasse. Five of 16 field kitchens standing on 5 flatcars on the Eberswalde railroad station on 3 November were unloaded and hauled away by [REDACTED]

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An additional six field kitchens were probably unloaded during the night of 3 November. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] what was done with the remaining five field kitchens. [REDACTED] tanks were detrained at 11:45 a.m. on 19 November and drove to the Artillerie Kaserne. In addition, three field kitchens were unloaded and hauled to the former nail factory by [REDACTED]

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12. On 13 November, [REDACTED] the Ardelt plant on Ernst-Thaelmann-Strasse had been vacated by Soviet personnel. German civilians were seen at the plant buildings. (6) The hutment on Breitscheidstrasse was occupied by troops who wore black-bordered black and red-bordered black epaulets. [REDACTED] stood in the yard. (10) A group of Soviet traffic MPs was seen on highway No 5. Some of the military post men wore red brassards bearing the white letter P on a black field, and some of them a plaited badge with the letter P on their left upper sleeve.

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13. On 1 November, the hutment on Duestervinkelbruecke was occupied by about 600 troops who wore black-bordered black epaulets, including some with engineer insignia. Most of the troops were working on logs on 5 and 9 November. Materiel seen in the hutment included 4 motorboats, 6 trucks with hoisting gear and trucks with [REDACTED]

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14. Documents found in a squadroom of the Schuetzen Kaserne on 26 October included: an envelope addressed to a soldier of [REDACTED], postmarked 1 June 1951, examined by Censorship Office [REDACTED] and mailed from Dimitrov, Moscow Oblast; and a letter addressed to a soldier of Unit [REDACTED], dated 24 December 1950, examined by Censorship Office [REDACTED] and mailed from the Gorki Oblast. (13) An envelope found in one building assigned to the eastern section of the Artillerie Kaserne on 20 October was addressed to a soldier of Unit [REDACTED] postmarked 2 April 1950, examined by Censorship Office APW 31 006, and mailed from the Crimean A.S.S.R. (13) A bill made out for the kommandantura on Ernst-Thaelmann-Strasse was signed by one Major Marinikov (fnu) at the end of October. [REDACTED]

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15. On 25 October, one section of the Schuetzen Kaserne in Eberswalde contained an army headquarters with a ration strength of about 300 men. Personalities identified with this headquarters included General Gokhov, (fnu), commander-in-chief; General Avtonenko (sic), chief of staff [REDACTED] and General Romanov. (fnu), appointment undetermined. (2) The unit which previously occupied the section of the Schuetzen Kaserne, had moved to Camp Britz. (12)

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(1) According to the [REDACTED] the billeting area [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] Army. It is located between the narrow-gauge railroad station and the Ardelt plant.

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(2) A previous report also stated that the billeting area of the Schuetzen Kaserne had been subdivided into an eastern and a western section after the movement of the Hq Fourth Gds Mecz Army from the Ardelt plant to the barracks installation. See IHL-16027. According to the present report and previous observations made during the return of the troops from the troop training grounds, the units in the Schuetzen Kaserne are believed to include the 118th Sig Regt, the 312th Gds ML Regt and the 51st (?) Mtrcl Regt of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army. Lieutenant Colonel V.F. Obulchov, identified in paragraph 15, is known as the commander-in-chief of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army. General Avtonenko, (fnu), is mentioned for the first time as the army's chief of staff. General Romanov, (fnu), was previously identified with the army headquarters when he still held the rank of colonel.

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(3) It is believed that not all of the trained soldiers at the post attended the ceremony at the war memorial.

(4) The two sources confirm a report of November 1950, which stated that a ration supply depot might be located on Kupferhammerweg. [redacted] from there indicate that the depot may be assigned to the Fourth Gds Mecz Army.

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(5) These recruits probably came via the Nischhorn Kaserne, Frankfurt/Oder.

(6) All streets mentioned are located in the vicinity of the Ardelt plant. The houses on these streets were probably vacated together with the Ardelt plant.

(7) The new restricted area is located north of the Artillerie Kaserne and the Wald Friedhof (cemetery). It was occupied in connection with the movement of the army headquarters.

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(8) [redacted] belongs to the addressee of a letter previously found in Ebers-

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(9) The Artillerie Kaserne quarters primarily components of the 6th Gds Mecz Div. [redacted] According to previous reports and observations made during the return of the troops from the Templin troop training grounds, the units in the Artillerie Kaserne are believed to include the 17th Gds Mecz Regt, the 210th Gds Mort Regt and the 32d Gds Hv Tank SP Regt or at least components of the latter regiment.

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(10) A report of August 1951 by another source also indicated that the hutment quarters a signal unit.

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(11) The hutment on Duesterwinkelbruecke quarters the unidentified engineer regiment of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army whose vehicles include those with [redacted] of the [redacted]

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(12) The [redacted] observed again confirm components of the unidentified AAA division of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army in Camp Britz. The movement of these units from the Schuetzen Kaserne to Camp Britz was correctly analysed by the [redacted]

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(13) [redacted] belongs to the 32d Gds Hv Tank SP Regt of the 6th Gds Mecz Div in Eberswalde, which was previously confirmed there until November 1951.

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