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REPORT   
 CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Economic - Construction, public services  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers; biweekly, monthly periodicals  
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR  
 DATE PUBLISHED 20 Nov 1951 - 17 Apr 1952  
 LANGUAGE Russian  
 DATE OF INFORMATION 1951 - 1952  
 DATE DIST. 11 Jun 1952  
 NO. OF PAGES 4  
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

REVIEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC SERVICES IN BELORUSSIAN SSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

More than 450,000 residential houses have been built in the restored villages of the Belorussian SSR since the end of World War II.(1) In 1951, kolkhoz workers built more than 10,000 houses. More than 6,500 residential houses were reported to be under construction in December 1951, part of which are to be available for occupancy in 1952.(2) The plan for rural and kolkhoz construction confirmed by the Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR for 1952 includes the building of 15,000 residential houses, 350 kolkhoz administrative buildings, 370 clubs and cultural buildings, 545 day nurseries and kindergartens, more than 3,000 grain driers, flax driers, and grain elevators, 370 brick plants, and livestock shelters for 1,351 head of livestock. The state has allotted many construction materials, including 1,700,000 cubic meters of lumber, for construction work.(3)

Minsk

In Minsk, more than 3,500 residential houses (1), or more than 500,000 square meters of living space, 40 schools, tens of institutes, tekhnikums, and scientific research institutes (4), and 200 new streets were completed during the postwar years.(10) The construction of industrial enterprises assumed particularly broad proportions in the same period. More than 100 industrial enterprises were built, including automobile, tractor, motorcycle and bicycle, fine woven clothing, and tobacco factories and plants.(5) In 1951, about 62,800 square meters of living space were put into operation in Minsk.(6)

The main street of Minsk, Sovetskaya ulitsa, which, together with Moskovskaya and Pushkinskaya ulitsa, is 7 kilometers long, has been almost completely built.(5) The residential buildings on it are five or six stories high and the public buildings are four stories.(7) A main post office, a palace of culture

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of trade unions, and several residential houses are presently under construction on Sovetskaya ulitsa. There are three squares on the street which are approximately one kilometer from each other: ploshchad' V. I. Lenina, Tsentral'naya ploshchad', and Kruglaya ploshchad'. In the near future, the construction of a new building for the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR will begin on Tsentral'naya ploshchad', while a television center will be built in the region of Kruglaya ploshchad'.

At present, Minsk puts out 11 republic papers and nine journals, and it has two legitimate theaters, five moving-picture theaters, and 166 libraries. The total length of the streetcar and bus lines is around 40 kilometers. The power of the electric power stations in Minsk has multiplied seven times since 1940.(5) The expenditure of around 120 million rubles is planned for 1952 to build 75,000 square meters of living space. Among the large industrial enterprises to be built in 1952 are a furniture factory, a melange fabric combine, and a lime plant. The construction of a bridge over the Svisloch' River will also be completed in 1952, and the work on the reconstruction of Sovetskaya ulitsa will be finished. The first trolley bus line will be put into operation in 1952 (8), and the first two 60-seat trolley busses were reported to have arrived in January 1952.(9) The construction of the "Gonales" reservoir, which will supply and regulate the water in the limits of Minsk, will be developed in the same year. Considerable work is planned on intensifying the power of pumping stations and the growth of the network of water mains.(8)

#### Polotsk Oblast

In Polotsk Oblast, around 800,000 square meters of living space were put into operation in the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan; 29,400 houses built in the countryside were a part of the total amount of living space made available.(10)

#### Borisov

In 1951, more than one million rubles were spent on construction in Borisov and the population received 1,750 square meters of living space. The 1952 plan calls for the further improvement of the town and residential construction, the complete reconstruction of Privokzal'naya ploshchad', the building of a 48-apartment house, and the construction of residential houses for the workers of the shipyards, the Komintern Wood-Processing Combine, and the wood pulp plant.(11)

#### Molodechno Oblast

In Molodechno Oblast, a furniture, a sewing, and a footwear factory, a foundry, a machine plant, and a milk-processing plant were put into operation in the last few years. The Smorgon'skiy Dried Milk Plant was recently put into operation. The second furniture factory of the oblast is being built in the rayon center of Vileyka.(18)

#### Baranovichi

In Baranovichi, 68,830 square meters of living space were built in 1951 and capital repair was finished on 17,500 square meters of living space. In addition, an electric power station which supplies the industry and people of the city with sufficient electricity, a repair and machinery plant, a motor

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repair plant, and a construction parts plant were put into operation in 1951.(10) A general plan for the reconstruction and new construction has been worked out for Baranovichi. Komsomol'skaya ulitsa will be reconstructed and the building of an oblast dramatic theater with 800 seats is planned. Several million rubles will be invested in capital construction in 1952. The construction of a firebrick plant is scheduled to begin, while a bread-baking combine, a combine for communal services, and a knitted fabric factory must be put into operation in 1952.(12) Four ZIS-155 busses were received as a gift from Moscow for the New Year.(13)

Brest

The town of Brest has eliminated all traces of World War II, which destroyed all its industrial enterprises, the railroad center, and schools. More than 500 houses have been built and the following new streets have been completed: imeni Lomonosova, Lizy Chaykinoy, Gastello, and Lazo.(14)

Grodno Oblast and City

The industry of Grodno Oblast has not only been fully reconstructed since the war; however, it has expanded.(15) Many plants and factories were restored in the city of Grodno in the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan, including a fine wool fabric combine, a construction materials combine, a footwear factory, a foundry and machine plant, and a bicycle plant. A bearing repair plant is under construction on the left bank of the Neman River in Grodno; its first section will go into operation in the spring of 1952.(16) Around 10 million rubles will be spent on residential construction and city improvement in 1952.(19) More than 2 million rubles have been allotted in 1952 for the reconstruction of a cloth combine in Grodno, and more than one million will be spent on the expansion of a tobacco factory.(17) The construction of a new furniture factory was reported to be in full swing in March 1952, and the building of a plant for drying vegetables will begin soon after that date.(16)

Skidel

In 1952, the first sugar factory to make use of local raw materials in the Belorussian SSR will be built in Skidel.

Lida

In November 1951, a dried milk plant was being put up in Lida.(15)

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