This report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the Kiev Military District.

Attachments:
1. Sketch and legend of installations in Zaporozhe. (State 2, Army 10, Navy 4, Air 4, OCD 10)
2. Sketches of material seen with motorized artillery units in Kiev.
3. Sketch with legend of command post of the supreme AA commander for Kiev.

(For key see reverse)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiev (50-27H, 30-32H)</td>
<td>1949 to 1950</td>
<td>Barracks installation of four five-story buildings, including one new building, each 50 meters long, and several other buildings.</td>
<td>About two km southwest of the northern railroad bridge over the Dnieper River. Referred to as installation No. 160 in the military geographic plan.</td>
<td>MWD school with two officer courses and one MP course, each course including about 500 trainees. According to Soviet reports, MWD judicial officers and political officers for Soviet convict camps were also trained there.</td>
<td>About 15 tanks, ridden by civilians, were frequently observed near SW Camp No. 7061/7, located on the northeastern perimeter of the city. According to workers employed in the building site, the civilians were regularly trained with various weapons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Military installation, about 150 by 100 meters, of three K-shaped buildings under construction. Southwest of the railroad station on Ozerov Stratosferi Highway. Approximately opposite installation No. 3 on attachment three of previous report. (1)

2. Barracks installation of one heavily damaged large building. Approximately opposite the aforementioned building site, on the west side of the street. Occupied by a police unit of about 500 troops wearing blue service caps with red ribbons and black overcoats. The police apparently were on duty in the city area.
3. Drill ground. Near the operational building site.

Units of approximately company strength were trained there daily. The troops were armed with rifles. They approached on the road leading to the city from a southwestern direction.

Military billets of several barracks. North and north-east of the military hospital referred to as former cloister, about one and one-half km west-southwest of the citadel. See Object No. 51 on the military geographical plan.

A division headquarters was accommodated in one of the barracks located nearby the so-called cloister. One General Donets (5m) was division commander. More units of the division were accommodated in the rest of the barracks buildings. The only information available on the division was that the guard unit of the FW camp belonged to it.

Old barracks installation, about 500 meters square, of three three-story brick buildings, several garages, stables, and storehouses; surrounded by a board fence, and enclosing a large barracks yard in the center.

Several hundred meters east of Stalin Bridge, on the new street leading to the Dnepr River. Possibly Object No. 139 on the military geographical plan.

In the fall of 1948, occupied by about 500 young troops wearing black-bordered red epaulets and black trousers with narrow red piping. In summer, the troops wore white uniforms and white caps. A captain was observed to be the ranking officer. Several trucks were seen
in the barracks installation. Drill practice was held in the barracks yard.

1. Barracks installation, blocked to observation by woods, edged with a fence of iron rods and concrete posts, 100 meters long; one gun of medium caliber on either side of the entrance.

2. Barracks installation of two red six-story brick buildings. The eastern building was U-shaped. One 73h tank was set up at the entrance.

3. Barracks installation of one five-story U-shaped building with one gun set up in front of the entrance.

On the western perimeter of the city on the northern side of the Brest Litovsk Highway. See Reference No 10 on Attachment three of a previous report.

Several hundred meters east of the army garbaling yard. Installations No 19 and 20 on the military geographic plan.

Occupation not identified.

In the center of the city, on Karl Liebknecht Street. The troops observed were referred to as officer candidates and wore red epaulettes and wide yellow-bordered red stripes on the sleeves of their uniforms.
1. Troop reviews observed on West Ukrainian Liberation Day and October Revolution Day.

- On the hills south of the northern sector of the city, called Poddni. Occupied by a naval unit. From 200 to 300 naval personnel were observed to be trained in the square in front of the militia building. They came from the abovementioned military billets.

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Each tractor was about 170 cm high. Description of gun carriage:
Track-laying chassis with bogie wheels and track-supporting rollers.
Box-shaped superstructure with slanting sides, open rear and a semi-circular
opening in the front.
Inside the superstructure were the cradle with the recoil mechanism and,
on either side, six seats for three gunners, whose heads projected over the
top of the superstructure.
The overall height of the gun carriage was about 180 cm.

See sketch 2, on Attachment 2.

Description of the gun:
- Barrels: Two-axle carriage with four twin wheels,
  One front and one rear seat on either side of the barrel brackets.
  Length of barrel was about seven meters.
  Caliber was estimated at 300 mm. Overall height of the carriage mounting
  the barrel was about 140 cm.
- Tank units of 27 tanks each, either of 3rd or 4S models. One
  unit of 27 tanks of a heavy, hitherto unknown type were
  also seen at both reviews.
Description: Chassis with bogie wheels and track-supporting rollers. Wedge nose. Turtle-shaped turret with center of gravity ahead of tank center. Three round openings, about 50 mm in diameter, were in a line on either turret side. Gun of not less than 150 mm caliber, projected beyond the nose by about two meters, with noticeable recess between the rear third and the conic front two-thirds of the barrel protrusion. Roll-shaped muzzle brake. Nose mounting two front machine guns. Frost rod antenna right of gun-barrel. Rear mounting two exhaust supports. Judging by the very loud noise, the tank was equipped with a diesel engine. e. AA unit equipped with 88-mm guns, moved by tractors, and self-propelled four-barreled AA guns with eight-man crews. The caliber of the latter guns was estimated at 37 mm.

Source Comment: The FWs were deeply impressed by the size of this mammoth tank.
2. Barracks installation of one large multi-story, semi-circular building. Southeastern sector of the city, about one km northeast of the citadel. Installation No 160 on the military geographic plan.

Military billets. South of the main railroad station on the eastern side of the Beresov Stratozor Highway. Approx. building, 80 meters square, not similarly oppositely long. According to Soviet workers, a technical college of the Soviet Navy was to be established there. Number 6 on Attachment 3 of a previous report. (1)

Underground command post. For details, see Attachment 3. Western perimeter of the city on Zhito-mirskaya Street, south of the railroad branch to the military marshaling yard, about 500 meters. It was about ten meters underground and was so excellently camouflaged that it could not be identified from above. According to Soviet officers, the installation was the command post of the supreme commander of the Kiev AA units and was constructed in 1946. In the spring of 1947, the installation was occupied by any troops, about 500 meters.
1. Barracks installation of one three-story building, 50 meters long. Northern sector of the town, south of the Kiev-Brovary (K20-22, K30-48) road. Occupied by an NVD unit of about 300 troops. Numerous officers, including one colonel, were observed. The guard details assigned to the PW camp and to the PW labor crews belonged to this unit.

2. Barracks installation of one three-story building, 60 meters long. Eastern sector of the town, near the railroad car factory located about one and one-half km northeast of the railroad station. Occupied by an NVD unit of about 120 troops, including about 20 officers.
Barracks installation, about 500 by 300 meters, of two three-story brick buildings, about 120 meters long, of three wings, and one small garbage; surrounded by a lattice fence.

On the edge of the woods, south of the Darvita railroad station. Recently constructed installation. In April 1950, troops wearing red epaulets were observed in the barracks for the first time.

Barracks installation of three billets and two stables.

Southeastern perimeter of the town.

Occupied by a horse-drawn artillery unit of about 500 troops. One gun of about 80 mm caliber was observed when the unit left the barracks for the training grounds.

1. Barracks installation of one three-story building, 100 meters long, covered with a sheet-metal roof; and one minor three-story building.

On the street to the automobile factory, north of the prison.

Troops were observed to undergo basic training in the barracks yard until February 1950.

2. Barracks installation of one multi-story building, 120 meters long, with many trees at its rear.

Opposite the prison.

The occupation could not be determined in April 1950.

3. Barracks installation, about 500 meters square, of several long five-story red brick buildings and several storage sheds.

South of the prison.

Troops wearing red epaulets were observed in the barracks area until February 1950. Also, 20 tanks, covered with tarpaulines, were observed to be parked both in the open, and
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>April 1956</td>
<td>Barracks installation of two three-story buildings, 150 meters long, and two large brick storehouses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948 to December 1949</td>
<td>Barracks installation, about 200 by 150 meters, of eight to ten four-story grey brick buildings; enclosed by a wire fence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Southern sector of the city, on the eastern side of a street leading from the main railroad station to the automobile factory, south of the prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Almost opposite the aforementioned barracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Southern perimeter of the city, on the western side of the southbound thoroughfare leading from the main railroad station to the automobile factory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

under shed-roofs. About 60 trucks and more than 20 guns of about 100 mm caliber were stored in a yard, enclosed by a wooden fence and located west of the barracks installation, until February 1948. The occupation could not be determined. Twenty to 30 tanks and about 35 guns of 100 to 150 mm caliber were observed in the barracks area. About one battalion of engineers wearing black epaulets. Numerous, partly wooden, partly metal-constructed pontoons and blocked-up trucks were observed in the barracks yard. Troops received weapons training.
2. Barracks installation, about 300 meters square, of eight to ten multi-story large brick buildings and four wooden shed roofs; enclosed by a wire fence.

On the eastern side of the same street, north of the prison. Occupied by an artillery unit estimated at two battalions. Twenty-five to 30 guns of an estimated caliber of 100 to 120 mm with shields and iron wheels, fitted with solid tires and without muzzle brakes, were stored in the barracks yard. Also 80 to 100 trucks were observed.

3. Barracks installation, about 200 by 150 meters, of several brick buildings and wooden shed roofs; enclosed by a wire fence.

On the western side of the same street, opposite the prison. Occupied by an AT artillery unit. About 50 guns of 80 to 100 mm caliber, with solid wheels, mounting pneumatic dual tires, shield, and barrel with pear-shaped muzzle brake, were observed in the barracks yard. Gun carriages with pneumatic tires were observed under the wooden shed roofs. Numerous blocked-up trucks were seen in the open.

4. Barracks installation, about 200 by 150 meters, of eight to ten multi-story gray brick buildings, enclosed by a wire fence.

On the western side of the same street, north of the AT artillery barracks, almost opposite the prison. Occupied by an infantry unit of not less than battalion size. Troops armed with rifles and sub-machine guns were observed drilling in the barracks yard.

5. Barracks installation, about 150 by 100 meters, of four four-story brick buildings and one
Several barracks installations of large four-story brick buildings and garages, with wire fence along the street frontage and walls, two meters high, along the rest of the edges; some sections located in wooded area.

Large barracks installation of brick buildings, enclosed by a fence on its eastern edge; a wall, two to four meters high, on its southern and western edges; and a board fence on its northern edge.

Southern sector of the city, on the west side of the street leading from the railroad station to the automobile factory, near the prison.

Southern sector of the city, on the western side of the same aforementioned street, bordering on the northern edge of the military prison.

A total of not less than 100 guns of medium caliber were observed to be stored at several points. Also, six T-34 tanks were seen in front of a large garage. The guard personnel of the prison were accommodated in one of the buildings.

a. A tank unit was accommodated in the northern section of the barracks installation. The troops wore the number 12 beside the tank insignia on their epaulets. T-34 tanks without muzzle brakes, tanks with muzzle brakes, and 24 tanks of a heavier model were observed in the barracks area.

b. A motorized artillery unit was accommodated in the southern section of the barracks installation. Guns of about 100, 150, and 210 mm caliber were observed. They were attached to prime movers. Symbols consisting of a white circle enclosing a blue center.
1. Barracks installation of one three-story yellow brick building and some stables and storage sheds in its rear.

About one km southwest of the main railroad station, on the southern side of a turn of Chechlovskaya Street, opposite an air-force barracks installation with a tower for parachute training.

2. Barracks installation of three five-story brick buildings, enclosed by an iron fence.

Eastern sector of the city, on the southern side of the southeastern end of Karla Marksa Street.

were painted on the left front fenders of many of the motor vehicles. C. One General (Art'y) Kaufmann (name not given) and one Colonel (Art'y) Kramer (name not given) were identified in connection with the construction of an apartment house for officers.

Occupied by troops wearing red epaulets with golden insignia, possibly crossed-weapon insignia. Some horse-drawn vehicles were stored in the barracks yard.

Occupied to capacity by a tank unit. Troops wearing tank insignia as well as very young soldiers wearing silver epaulets with two or three transversal black braids were observed. About 50 tanks mounting 76.2-mm guns, some tanks of a lighter model, several armored scout cars, trucks, and jeeps were stored in the barracks yard.
Troops wearing red epaulettes with the number 3/99 and insignia consisting of a practice target and crossed rifles were observed. Twenty guns of about 100 mm caliber without shields, equipped with split-trail gun carriages; and about 20 guns of approximately 150 mm caliber, attached to trucks, were stored in the barracks yard. Also, five or six tanks were observed to move about the barracks area.

Occupied by about 300 very young troops, who were replaced every three months. Practice with mortars and infantry guns was held. According to Soviet workers, the trustees were officer candidates.

Occupied by an 47 artillery unit of one company, including one captain and four lieutenants. Five 47 guns of about 70 mm caliber with split-trail gun carriages and pear-shaped muzzle breaks, as well as eight trucks, were observed in the barracks area. During the summer months, no troops were observed in the barracks.
25X1A

From April to October of each year, military units were observed to approach on the Demepetrovsk-Kharkov road from both directions and to enter the training grounds over the Samara bridge located on the eastern perimeter of the town. The troops included tank units of up to 60 tanks, artillery units equipped with heavy guns, AT artillery units, and infantry units on foot and in motor vehicles. The reports of guns and infantry weapons were heard constantly from the direction of the training grounds. Searchlight practices were sometimes held at night.

Barracks installations of three brick buildings, about 60 meters long, four garages with roofs covered with sheet metal, and numerous shed roofs.

Southwestern exit of the city.

Six to ten tanks, AT guns, and heavy AA guns were observed to be stored under the shed-roofs. In summer, the troops were billeted in a camp located about ten km southwest of the city.

Occupied by German FNs until February 1945. Starting in January 1945, the camp was frequently inspected by artillery officers who came from Kiev, according to members of

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CONFFIDENTIAL

-16-

2. Troop training grounds of extensive woods and swamps.

Best of Volgove on the eastern bank of the Samara River.

From the fall of 1948 to the fall of 1949.

25X1A

Zaporoshe
(35-11)

25X1A

Krivoy
(35-51)

25X1A

Volnoye
(35-17)

25X1A

Northwestern sector of the city, southeast of the reservoir.

1. FW Camp No. 7200/6, about 500 by 250 meters, of one three-story green brick building, one three-story old schoolhouse, two smaller

25X1A

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-16-

2. Troop training grounds of extensive woods and swamps.

Best of Volgove on the eastern bank of the Samara River.

From the fall of 1948 to the fall of 1949.

Occupied by an MVD unit of about 120 troops. The FW camp guards belonged to this unit.

1. AA positions and military billets.

On both ends of the dam crossing the Despr River.

Two emplaced batteries, each consisting of four 76.2-mm guns. The unit, which comprised about 150 troops, was accommodated in wrecked houses about 500 meters east of the new railroad bridge. About 20 trucks and some searchlights were observed.
2. Military billets in old apartment houses, some of which were damaged.

About two km southeast of the new railroad bridge.

Occupied by a unit of about 120 troops, including 10 to 15 officers who wore black epauletts. It was referred to as engineer unit by some civilians. Training with rifles and submachine guns was observed.

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1. Barracks installation of five three-story brick buildings and four wooden sheds, bounded by a woods to the southwest.

South of the Zaporoshstal Plant on the northern edge of New Zaporoshe.

Occupied by a tank regiment whose personal wore black uniforms and crash helmets. Vehicles on the parking site included about 50 T34 tanks, mounting long barreled 76.2-mm guns without muzzle brakes, numerous four-wheel armored scout cars; and numerous trucks.

2. Barracks installation of four or five five-story brick buildings.

Northern perimeter of New Zaporoshe, about one km west of the tank barracks.

Occupied by an MVD unit. Numerous high-ranking MVD officers were observed entering and leaving the barracks installation. According to Soviet civilians, an MVD headquarters was accommodated there.

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Barracks installation of several two- or three-story buildings.

Eastern sector of the city, possibly in New Zaporiuzhia, between the aircraft plant and the locomotive factory.

Barracks installation of eight four-story brick buildings, about 10 by 12 meters, two excavated bunkers, several wooden sheds, and one storage yard; enclosed by a high barbed-wire fence with two entrances.

Eastern sector of the city, between the aircraft plant and the locomotive factory, north of a large railroad station.

Barracks installation of several three-story brick buildings, one long garage, several excavated bunkers, and one storage yard; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, two meters high.

Between the aircraft plant and the locomotive factory, north of the large Zaporiuzhia II railroad station.

Until 1948, up to 12 T34 tanks were frequently observed to leave the barracks installation. In September 1949, columns of young civilians carrying baggage frequently entered the barracks.

Occupied by a tank unit. More than 100 T34 tanks and SP guns of about 150 mm caliber were stored in the yard. Fuel drums were stored in front of one excavated bunker.

Occupied by a tank unit, estimated at not less than 1,000 troops wearing tank insignia. No less than 50 tanks of the T34 and JS models, ten to 15 light AA guns, and about 100 trucks and sedans were stored in the yard.

Soviet army was observed as the usual guard of the PW camp guards until April 1949.
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20-

25X1X
Stalino
(NK-00,
EG-00)
1948 to
December
1949

Prior to
November
1949

Prior to
July 1949

Barracks installation of about eight red multi-story brick buildings and several minor buildings, enclosed by a wire fence.

1. Barracks installation of three or four two-story buildings, 10 by 12 meters.


Military billets of one large horseshoe-shaped three-or four-story brick building with about 150 rooms.

Near the main railroad station.

Center of the city. On the so-called First Line, 200 meters east of Prison No. 1. 300 meters north of a gas plant.

Center of the city. House No. 61 on the so-called Ninth Line.

Occupied by a unit of troops wearing black epaulets and armed only with submachine guns and rifles. Some light horse-drawn vehicles were stored in the barracks yard.

Occupied by an artillery unit of troops wearing black-bordered red epaulets. The officers wore red or blue-bordered epaulets.

Referred to as MVD building. MVD officers were instructed there.

Military post headquarters. The ranking officer was referred to as general by the PNs. He wore a black uniform with blue-bordered golden epaulets, light blue stripes on his trousers, and a black service cap with a light-blue ribbon. His deputy was Major Khaustareiko (Tao). The only officers observed were captains and field-grade officers.

CONFLICT

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Barracks installation of five to six two-story brick buildings, 60 by 12 meters.

Western perimeter of the city, on the northern side of the Stalin road.

Occupied by an artillery unit of troops wearing black-bordered red epaulets. Trucks but no guns were observed in the barracks installation.

A command agency was accommodated in the building, according to fellow Poles. Numerous officers were observed. Another building of similar dimensions was under construction in a building yard, bordering the western edge of the billets. The basement and the first floor of the new building were completed by May 1948.

Barracks installation of several old four-story brick buildings, about 80 meters long.

Northwestern perimeter of the city, about two km northwest of the railroad station.

Occupied by a unit of about one battalion of troops wearing black epaulets. When leaving the barracks installations, the troops were observed to be armed with submachine guns, light machine guns, and 80-mm mortars.

Military billets of two cantonment buildings and eight pointed tents.

About four km north of Gorlovka, on a northbound railroad line.

Occupied by a railway engineer unit of about 250 troops, including one major and several junior officers, wearing black.

Until January 1949, the unit had worked on railroad construction in Brest Litovsk.
Barracks installation, about 500 by 200 meters, of several brick buildings and open tank garages, enclosed by several barbed wire fences with four watchtowers.

Northwestern perimeter of the city, about one km northwest of the main railroad station.

epaulets with crossed-tool insignia. The unit did construction work on the railroad line.

Tank unit of troops wearing black epaulets and black collar patches. Thirty to 35 tanks with bogue wheels, track-supporting rollers, and guns with muzzle brakes; about 20 half-track personnel carriers; and eight tank trucks were stored in the tank garages. Small units armed with submachine guns and rifles were frequently observed to leave the barracks installation. At night, motor vehicles with searchlights were frequently seen, and the noise of half-track vehicles was heard in the training ground, bordering the northern edge of the barracks installation.

Tank unit estimated at not less than 1,000 troops. One lieutenant colonel was observed to be the ranking officer. Up to ten tanks of various models were frequently observed in the barracks yard.
1. Military district of one two-story wooden building, about 10 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 2.6 meters high, with a stone foundation and a stone wall. A wire fence surrounds it. About 70 yards away, another building, two-stories high, is also surrounded by a wire fence.

2. Barracks installation, 100 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 50 meters high. The northern side is surrounded by a wire fence. About 200 meters away, another building, three or four-stories high, is surrounded by a wire fence.

3. Southeastern part of the city, occupation by a tank unit. A tank unit, commanded by a Colonel, is stationed there. A barrack is located next to the tank unit.

4. Northern part of the city, occupation by a command. A command center is located there.

5. Southeastern part of the city, occupation by a tank unit. A tank unit is stationed there.

6. Occupation by a tank unit. A tank unit is stationed there.

7. Occupation by a command. A command center is located there.

8. Occupation by a tank unit. A tank unit is stationed there.
2. Military billets in a former cloister.  

Northeastern perimeter of the city near the FW camp, installed in a church.

Cadet school.

Arty Div, stationed in Chuguyev, was superior headquarters of the FW camp and that the 5th Arty Div was stationed in Slavymsk (N08-32, E37-37).

Barracks installation of not less than four four-story brick buildings, one large instruction building, some more structures, garages, and one fuel depot; enclosed by a wall with watchtowers.

About five km north of the city, on the eastern side of the Moscow road, about 500 meters west of the airfield.

Occupied by an MVD unit of not less than one battalion. The troops wore blue caps with red ribbons.

Northern sector of the city, on a large square bordering on the Moscow road.

Referred to as a military academy by the FWs. The troops wore red epauletts and had excellent military bearing. Guns of about 150 mm caliber with shields and several trucks were observed in the barracks yard.
1. Barracks installation, about 300 meters square, of four four-story, still partially damaged brick buildings and one small new three-story structure, enclosed by a board fence.

Southern sector of the city, about one km southwest of the large terminal, located in the center of the city, and north of a motor-vehicle repair shop.

Occupied by a tank unit of about 300 troops wearing tank insignia and a three-digit number starting with '23' on their epaulets. Tank repair shops were installed in the first floors. Tanks and other motor vehicles were stored between the buildings. T-34 tanks, armored scout cars, and trucks, partly self-propelled and partly towed, was frequently observed going into the barracks installation. The vehicles originated from a tank unit built up in Kharkov and presently stationed in Vienna and were to be overhauled, according to FW's girl friend. Replacement parts were frequently picked up by troops of this unit.

Comment: The FW had a girl friend who was employed in the barracks installation and was transferred to a tank unit stationed in Vienna in early 1949.

2. Barracks installation of numerous buildings.

Northern perimeter of the city, on the Moscow thoroughfare, south of the Dynamo Stadium.

An artillery unit of not less than 300 troops was accommodated in a large five-story brick building until October 1949. Training with guns was frequently observed. There were nine guns with shields and noticeably short barrels.
Air force units were accommodated in the rest of the buildings of the installation.

Troops were observed to be drilled in the barracks area.

Ten to 12 radio trucks, mounting box-shaped superstructures with antennas, were observed in the barracks area.
Soviet Supply Installations in the Kiev MD

25X1X Kiev

1949 to April 1950

1. Ammunition depot, about 1000 meters long, enclosed by a board fence, about two meters high, with watchtowers.

2. Fuel depot in an area covered with trees.

1950 to November 1959.

Ordinance depot of one wooden storage shed, about 80 meters long, with three open sides, located in a yard enclosed by barbed wire.

February to March 1950.

Military installation with a street frontage of 250 to 300 meters.

Southwest of the main railroad station, on the western side of Gorodye Stratosferi Highway, north of the police barracks.

Northwest of the main railroad station. See installation No 8 on Attachment 3 of a previous report (1)

Forty to 50 trucks were housed in the storage shed. About 60 AA guns of about 80 mm caliber were observed in the yard. The breech-blocks were covered with tarpaulins. No troops were observed being trained with these guns.

Southeastern sector of the city, about two km southwest of the southern railroad in the camp. An embankment, three meters high, enclosing the installation was protected from observation.

Referred to as the Red Army Building Site by the Soviets who organized the FW labor details. The Installation No 78 on interior of the installation was shown on a city plan.

A vast number of fuel drums were stored in the depot.

Ammunition piles were observed within the fenced-in area.
25X1A

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-28-

25X1X

Darmitza 1949 to April 1950

1. Tank repair shop of one large building.

About one and one-half km southeast of the Darmitza railroad station.

Only repair work on armored vehicles was done in the repair shop. Seven to ten tanks arrived in the repair shop daily. The same number of tanks were observed to leave the installation every night. All troops observed in the repair shop were black pajamats.

According to Soviet workers, the installation was taken over by the MVD in 1945. Only MVD officers and enlisted personnel wearing blue caps with red ribbons were observed.

Layout: Three-story administration building, 20x35 meters; machine shop, 150x20 meters; varnishing and assembly shop, 150x20 meters; service station and fuel depot; EM Camp No. 7062/20; foundry, 150x35 meters, fitted with one coke oven; grinding shop; woodworking shop, 120x25 meters; boiler house, 80 meters square; workshop, 100x30 meters; and storehouse, 80x10 meters. The work force at the repair shop consisted of 500 FWs, who were replaced by 800 civilian workers in February 1950. Fifteen

2. Motor vehicle repair shop, old installation, with one railroad spur.

About 800 meters east of the Darmitza railroad station. Possibly Installation No. 255 on military geographic plan.
to 20 MVD motor vehicles were repaired daily. All the personnel employed in this installation, except for those working in the foundry, worked one eight-hour shift. The workers employed in the foundry worked two shifts.

Ration supply depot at 25X1A

Ration supply depot supplying the military units stationed in the Stalino area. Large quantities of rations of every type, including a great many durable ones, were stored there. Rations were picked up daily, according to notices seen on the bulletin board. Trucks of various military units, but no commercial vehicles, were seen whenever the rations were distributed. Incoming shipments continually arrived by rail. Troops unloading railroad cars were always seen. The labor force employed in the depot was estimated at 120 MVD troops. One MVD major was observed to be the ranking officer. A noticeably large number of officers was observed. Neither civilians nor PPs were employed in the depot.
Supply depot. Eastern perimeter of the city, on the road to Makeyevka, in the suburb of Kalinovka.

Referred to as Baza No. 27. An MVD Major Anarbenko (fnm) was in charge of the depot. His official post was the MVD headquarters in Lira No. 9. The depot included one clothing depot, one ration supply depot, and one motor vehicle spare parts depot with garages. Military units and civil agencies located in and near Stalin were supplied from the depot. Rations of every type, military and civilian clothing, motor vehicles, machines, and spare parts were stored there. About 200 MVD troops, 150 civilian workers, and some PWS were employed in the depot. All shipments were made by 10 to 50 trucks which belonged to the depot. There was a continuous flow of outgoing and incoming shipments, so that the storehouses were usually filled to capacity.

The rations were picked up exclusively by army troops and loaded on motor vehicles. The depot was guarded by troops wearing red epaulets. Reconstruction work was observed in late 1946.