

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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

Enclosures

1. Avto Remontyy Zavod 50 (A.R.Z. 50) in Rostov.
2. Building Site No 264 in Stalingrad.
3. Location sketch of Building Site No 264.
4. Layout sketch of buildings on Building Site No 264.
5. Layout sketch of one basement on Building Site No 264.  
(State 6, Army 10, Navy 4, Air 4, OCD 10)
6. Cross section of one basement on Building Site No 264.
7. Cross section of basement gangway of Building Site No 264

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC							
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Soviet Troops in the North Caucasus MDTown

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Groznyy  
(Nh3-20,  
Eh5-42)InstallationLocationOccupationRemarksBarracks installation  
of two five-story red  
brick buildings, one  
roofed shelter, and one  
small drill ground.Northwestern peri-  
meter of the city.

One of the barracks buildings was occupied by about 500 troops wearing red epaulets, while the other quartered about 700 troops, about two-thirds of whom wore red epaulets, whereas one-third wore tank insignia. About ten armored vehicles were parked in a yard. Two trucks towing guns were once observed moving out of the installation. A large tent camp with troops was observed about six km southwest of the city in the summer of 1949.

Dzardzhikau  
(formerly  
Ordzhonikidze)  
(Nh3-00,  
Eh4-40)Barracks installation  
of one large and three  
smaller three-story red  
brick buildings and one  
combined garage and  
equipment storehouse.Southern perimeter  
of the city, on the  
western bank of the  
Terek River

Occupied by an officer candidate school, the trainees of which wore epaulets bordered with gold braid and a five-pointed gold star on the lower portion of the left sleeve. The commandant was a general who wore a light-blue cap with a red band, gold epaulets with a silver star, and wide red stripes on his trousers. The installation was estimated to be occupied by a total of 2,000 troops, including more than 100 officers and roughly 300 NCOs with war decorations. The troops were observed marching out and assembling in the yard. When moving out of the installation, the troops were armed with short rifles.

According to a Soviet foreman, the trainees were commissioned as officers upon graduation from the school.

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Pyatigorsk  
(N44-01,  
E43-05)

- about 20 heavy model Maxim machine guns, and eight to ten light mortars. Also, two or three T34 tanks were once observed near the installation. Two or three times the firing of artillery pieces was heard from a westerly direction at night.
1. Old barracks installation of several brick buildings, up to five stories high, and numerous stables; enclosed by a brick wall. About one and one-half km southeast of the railroad station, north of the new concrete bridge over the Podkumok River, on the west side of the road to Nalchik (N43-29, E43-37). Occupied to capacity by a cavalry unit. Columns of 300 to 400 mounted troops were frequently observed leaving the installation. A troop training ground was located northwest of the city.
2. Old barracks installation of one large four-story brick building and one smaller building; enclosed by a brick wall. Opposite the barracks installation mentioned in paragraph one. Occupied by an infantry unit of about 300 troops who wore red epaulets and were armed only with rifles. The unit furnished the guards for the PW camp and various buildings in the area of the city. Practice with dogs was frequently observed in the installation.
3. Old barracks installation of eight to ten four-story brick buildings, several smaller buildings and one riding course; enclosed partly by a wall and partly by a board fence. About two and one-half km southeast of the railroad station, on the west side of the road to Nalchik (N43-29, E43-37). Occupied by a unit estimated at 600 to 700 troops. Troops were frequently observed practicing riding on the riding course.

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Krasnodar  
(N45-02,  
E39-00)

Barracks installation of one six-story brick building, about 120 meters long, two wooden storehouses, and a barracks yard; enclosed by a wire fence.

Southern sector of the city, near the former cadet school.

Occupied by about one battalion of troops wearing bright-red epaulets and black epaulets with tank insignia. Forty to fifty trucks were parked in the barracks yard. Also, eight to ten tanks with large bogie wheels, about twenty 76.2-mm AT guns, and about ten 120-mm mortars belonged to the unit.

Military installation of one large garage in a fenced-in yard.

Near the former cadet school.

Ten to 15 T34 tanks, five to seven 37-mm AT guns, and two or three AT guns of a heavier model were parked in the yard. Troops wearing tank insignia on their epaulets were frequently observed moving out of the installation with AT guns towed by tanks or horses. The former cadet school was evacuated by PWs in July 1949. An advance detail arrived there in early August 1949 and was later followed by a unit referred to as engineers.

Extensive new barracks installation.

Northern perimeter of the city, on both sides of a wide road reaching the airfield at a distance of two or three km.

Construction was started in early 1948. The installation was ready for use in February 1949, but was not occupied. That section of the installation which was located west of the road included four two-story barracks buildings, two two-story administration buildings, four small wooden houses, two stables, and six storage sheds. That

Stavropol  
(N45-03,  
E41-58)

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1. Barracks installation of one three-story sandstone building, about 150 meters long, and some sheds and stables.

All the barracks installations the [redacted] located in the western and northwestern sector of the city.

section of the installation which was located east of the road had, except for some minor differences, the same layout as the western part.

Occupied by a cavalry unit of undetermined strength.

Besides the three barracks installations described, a three-story Cossack Barracks, a cadet school, and an MVD school were located in the area of the city. A radio tower, about 60 meters high, was seen several hundred meters west of the barracks installations located in the western sector of the city. Troops were observed near the radio tower.

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2. Barracks installation on one large three-story sandstone building and some stables.

Occupied by a cavalry unit and an infantry unit.

3. Barracks installation of several large three-story brick buildings and some storage sheds.

Occupied by an infantry unit estimated at one battalion.

1. Barracks installation, including a large riding course bordering on the street and several brick buildings and stables beyond the riding yard.

Western sector of the city, south of a broad avenue leading from the railroad station across the city in a southwestern direction.

Referred to as riding school. Officers and enlisted personnel were frequently observed being instructed in riding.

2. Barracks installation of one large multi-story red building.

About 200 meters southwest of the so-called riding school, on the southwestern side of the avenue.

Referred to as cadet school. The installation was estimated to be occupied by more than 500 cadets who wore black uniforms with red stripes on their trousers and, in summer, white blouses

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[redacted] said that the school commandant was living in a villa in the southern sector of the city.

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and white vizor-type caps.

3. Barracks installation of two long brick buildings, about 200 meters apart, with several wooden huts, possibly stables, in between the buildings.

Western perimeter of the city, on the south side of the southwest-bound thoroughfare.

Occupied by a horse-drawn or mounted unit. Horse-drawn AT guns and other light guns, as well as one cavalry group, were observed in the barracks installation. The troops wore green-bordered epaulets.

Barracks installation of several brick buildings.

Western perimeter of the city.

Occupied by a unit of soldiers who wore blue-bordered red epaulets and were armed with rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns. Besides, mounted units of platoon to company size were seen in the city almost daily.

1. Barracks installation of one large three-story building, one garage, one workshop, and six to eight small officers' houses; enclosed by a wire fence, two meters high.

Southern sector of the city.

Occupied by a border guard unit of 200 to 300 troops wearing green epaulets. A colonel was the commanding officer. The troops were armed with rifles and submachine guns. Guards in the harbor and crews of motor boats were furnished by the unit.

1. Barracks installation of one angular four-story building, about 100 meters long, and eight wooden huts, each fitted with three rod antennae connected by wires to a tower in the barracks yard.

Northern sector of the city, on Krasno-armeyskaya Ulitsa.

Occupied by a unit estimated at one battalion. Ten to 12 personnel vehicles were parked near the huts.

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Novorossiysk  
(N44-43,  
E37-47)

Rostov  
(N47-15,  
E39-53)

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2. Headquarters building, Northern sector of the city, at the intersection of Krasnoarmeyskaya Ulitsa and Budenovskaya Ulitsa. Officers and well-dressed civilians were observed entering or leaving the building continuously. Some of the officers wore dark-blue trousers with wide red or white stripes.
3. Barracks installation of one angular, red two-story brick building with a black roof. Northeastern sector of the city, northwest of the railroad station of Selmash (agricultural machine factory). Occupied by a unit estimated at one battalion, the personnel of which was frequently changed.
4. Barracks installation of one long four-story brick building. Northern bank of the Don River, north of the western point of the large island. Occupied by a naval unit estimated at not less than one battalion.
- Billeting area. Northeastern sector of the city, north of the agricultural machine factory, bordering on PW Camp No 7182/18. [REDACTED] estimated at not less than 1,500 men. Recruits of the 1927 through 1930 classes arrived in the spring of 1949. After a short period of basic training, they were employed in road construction.
1. Military building, a large two-wing structure, eight or nine stories high, with a cupola on the eastern wing. Center of the city, at 33 to 36 Engelskaya, near the intersection of Engelskaya Ulitsa and Budenovskaya Ulitsa. Occupied by an MVD headquarters, commanded by a general whose deputy was a colonel. Sections of the headquarters which were identified by way of conversation with the German interpreter included a propaganda section, a [REDACTED] the officers of the headquarters toured the area as far as Krasnodar, Stalino (N48-00, E37-48), and Zhdanov (N47-05, E37-40).

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political security section, a counter-intelligence and counter-sabotage section, and a section in charge of PW camps. A police court, the police headquarters, and a prison were also directly assigned to the headquarters, which was equipped with seven or eight sedans and about 15 trucks, some of which were numbered P 75-66 and from P 75-71 through P 75-81.

2. Billeting area of one red brick building, about 200 meters long, with garages and stables. Center of the city.

Occupied by an MVD guard battalion of three companies estimated at 400 men. The troops wore red epaulets, red collar patches, and red-bordered blue caps. They were armed with rifles and sub-machine guns. Each company was equipped with radio sets. The battalion had 30 to 35 van-like trucks, some horse-drawn vehicles, and 30 to 40 horses.

Barracks installation of several, rectangularly arranged, four-story brick buildings, some small buildings, stables, and garages with a wall along the road. Southeastern perimeter of the city, on the southern side of the road to Stalingrad.

Occupied by about 1,500 troops, some of whom were accommodated in tents. Troops wearing tank insignia, others wearing a lightning insignia on the sleeve and yellow-bordered red epaulets, several field officers, and one general were observed. Some troops wore a Soviet star on the left side of their breasts. Numerous trucks, sedans, and jeeps were parked in the billeting area. Troops practicing with heavy machine guns,

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Kamensk  
(N48-21,  
E40-19)



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Astrakhan  
(N46-21,  
E48-03)

Stalingrad  
(N48-45,  
E44-25)

Barracks installation of one semicircular brick building, about 400 meters long, and some smaller buildings to the rear; enclosed by an iron lattice fence.

South of the main railroad station, just south of the two-steeple cathedral.

several tanks, and armored scout cars were observed near the installation.

Occupied by a unit of about 1,000 young troops wearing red epaulets. One major was observed to be the ranking officer. Some mortars were seen in the barracks yard. The sentries standing guard at the entrances were armed with rifles.

Construction of apartment houses with pill-boxes and emplacements.

Northern sector of the city, at the site of the destroyed houses west and northwest of the Red Barricade Plant, on a ridge slightly sloping in a north-westerly direction to a large ravine. A strip of vacant ground about 400 meters wide was located between the plant and Building Site No 264.

For details on Building Site No 264, see Enclosures 2 through 7. The location and designation of the so-called Palisadnyy Dom Building Site, situated east of Building Site No 264, were

Excavations were, from a distance, observed being made also on the hilly terrain west of the prominent railroad curve, southwest of the Red October Plant. More building sites had been laid out in the area northwest of Building Site No 264. They extended as close as approximately 300 meters to the large ravine.

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1. Old barracks installation, reconstructed after the war, of multi-story brick buildings, forming a rectangle, and large storehouses.

About one km south-east of the airfield, located northwest of the Stalingrad I Railroad Station, near an industrial railroad spur.

Occupied by a motorized artillery unit estimated at one regiment. About 40 long-barreled guns of about 100 mm caliber with rubber-tired wheels were frequently observed parked in front of the storehouse.

Referred to as Red Barracks by Soviet workers.

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2. Barracks installation of multi-story brick buildings.

About one km south of the airfield,

Occupied by a unit estimated at one battalion, whose personnel wore black-bordered black epaulets with the number 48. Machine gun drill was observed in the installation. The troops apparently were not older than 18 years.

Referred to as engineer barracks by Soviet workers. Driving practice with tanks was held near the airfield continuously.

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3. Multi-story military building covered with a sheet-metal roof, about 100 by 40 meters, mounting five or six high umbrella aerials with arms, 60 to 70 cm long.

Northeast of the Stalingrad I Railroad Station, about 150 meters from the bank of the Volga River.

Referred to as air defense center. MVD officers were observed in the building at all times. Bombs, air-raid warning, fire-fighting, and gas defense equipment were exhibited there. Fire engines were parked in garages in the courtyard.

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Soviet Supply Installations in the North Caucasus MD

<u>Town</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pyatigorsk (N44-01, E43-05)	Ordnance shop of seven single-story brick buildings, on the premises of a destroyed barracks installation, which housed also the PW camp; enclosed by a wire fence.	Northwestern perimeter of the city, east of an airfield.	Numerous lathes, milling machines, and drilling machines were observed in one of the buildings. Light and heavy infantry weapons were seen there once. Boxes of various sizes were frequently carried out of the other six buildings. The troops observed in the installation wore red epaulets.	
Rostov (N47-15, E39-53)	Military motor vehicle repair shop; an old establishment covering a built-up area of about 350 by 150 meters; enclosed by a high wall. For details see Enclosure 1.	Eastern sector of the city, about two km south of the Selmash Railroad Station, on both sides of a street with a streetcar line leading from north-northwest to south-southeast. The repair shop proper was located on the west side of the street, whereas materials, spare parts, fuels, etc., were stored on the east side of the street.	Referred to as Avto Remontnyy Zavod 50 (A.R.Z. 50) a. General: In charge of the repair shop was one lieutenant colonel, to whom one Lieutenant Colonel Timoshenko (fnu) was assigned. According to Soviet soldiers, the superior headquarters of the repair shop was a motorized division stationed in and around Rostov. Many soldiers wore on their epaulets insignia consisting of a wheel with two wings. Attendants of an officer candidate school, tank troops, and air force troops were also employed in the shop. Motor vehicle engines were overhauled and repaired in the installation. Most of the old Soviet engines were replaced by new German ones. b. Work force and working hours: the entire manpower	

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employed in the repair shop consisted of 700 to 800 male and female workers, including about 50 PWs. They worked two shifts. The Soviet workers were skilled and capable of operating German-made machines.

c. Type and rate of production: The following engine types were observed being overhauled: ZIS 5, ZIS 151, Studebaker, Dodge, Ford 6, Willys, Gaz-AA and Gaz-M1. The monthly output ranged from 200 to 400 engines and 800 to 1,000 lifting jacks. These figures were published in output surveys.

d. Power supply: Electricity was supplied from outside by an overhead transmission line via two transformer stations. The electricity used had a voltage of 380. The installation had an emergency power station fitted with a Maybach diesel engine.

Kamensk  
(N48-21,  
E40-19)

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Fuel depot, about 400 by 300 meters, equipped with a railroad spur track and enclosed by a high board fence topped by barbed wire.

About five km north of the Donets River on a double-track railroad line leading to the north.

Ten to 15 surface tanks, more than ten meters high and five to seven meters in diameter, resting on concrete bases. Pipe lines came out of the fenced-in area. Civilian motor vehicles were frequently observed. The installation was guarded by civilian sentries armed with rifles.

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Frolovo  
(N49-45,  
E43-38)

Ordnance shop, an old installation, about 300 by 200 meters, of two two-story administration buildings and eight two-story brick sheds.

Southeastern perimeter of the city, on the highway to Stalingrad.

20 to 30 heavy AA guns were observed in a storage area. Light AA guns and ten to 15 mortars of 120 mm caliber were stored inside the installation. Machine guns with drum magazines and small arms of various types were observed in the brick sheds. The weapons had apparently been used before; the quantities of the weapons stored fluctuated constantly. The labor force of the installation was estimated at one company, engaged exclusively in repair work. The small foundry was in operation day and night. Neither incoming nor outgoing shipments were observed.