

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Military Training at a Kiev Tekhnikum 2. Miscellaneous Industrial Military Plants in Kiev	DATE DISTR.	30 June 1958
		NO. PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	RD
DATE OF INFO.			50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

- In 1956-1957 there were 600 students at the Kiev Tekhnikum, 197 of whom graduated in June 1957 and were assigned as teachers in trade schools at the elementary level. The Kiev Tekhnikum thoroughly trained students to be technicians for the maintenance and repair of industrial equipment, maintenance and repair of ships, and the mechanical processing of metals. The school workshop was large and well-equipped. Students training for ship maintenance and repair received their practical training at Zavod i/n Stalin, a ship repair yard near Kiev. For three months each year the students were employed as ordinary workers in local industrial plants. 50X1-HUM
- In 1953 military studies were added to the curriculum. This was thought to be an experiment to determine whether or not such studies should be given in all secondary technical schools of the USSR. In Kiev the military studies were extended throughout all four years of study and included such subjects as antiaircraft defense, automobile and tractor mechanics, tactics, small arms, chemical warfare, and driving. During the third year of training the students spent one month at a camp in Trushki near Belaya Tserkov (N 49-48, E 30-07). During the summer this camp was used as a firing range by the Army Transport School No. 3 (Voyenno-Avtomobilnoye Uchilishche No. 3) of Romny (N 50-45, E 33-29). Upon returning from the one month of training the Kiev students were examined by a military committee and received the rank of mladshiy leytenant avtotransportnoy sluzhbi by the authority of Order No. 7 of 4 January 1957 by the Ministry of Defense. Students of institutions that had had military training introduced at a much earlier date were generally free to follow their professions upon graduating. However, in some cases they were inducted into the Army, even against their will. Those who were not drafted were called up for three months' training every three or four years.
- The Arsenal Works on Moskovskaya ulitsa in Kiev, about 500 meters west of the famous Pecherskaya Lavra Church, was one of two or three plants in central Kiev that had the same name. This plant, which was in an old

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factory, employed some 15,000 people in three shifts and primarily produced optical equipment for the Air Force. Numerous senior Air Force officers were regularly present at the plant to take over the finished products. Most of the plant equipment had been brought from the Zeiss Works in Germany. The Arsenal was organized into 24 or 25 departments; No. 4 was the tool department; No. 7 was the department which processed metals mechanically; No. 10 was the department which assembled Kiev cameras; and No. 16 was the department that repaired the plant's machinery. A number of the departments were secret and only the particular staff was allowed to enter. The plant had a large central laboratory where much of the equipment was of American manufacture.

4. The Bolshevik Works, though not a completely military plant, also had some secret departments, some of which were underground, and all were heavily guarded. The plant was located on Brest-Litovskoye shosse in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon and primarily produced components for steam ship machinery.
5. Zavod 1/n Gorkiy was also located on the Brest-Litovskoye shosse, about two or three kilometers west of the Bolshevik plant. It employed about 15,000 workers in three shifts and had 24 or 25 departments. The plant primarily produced automatic and semi-automatic lathes.
6. Plant No. 208, a large military plant, was located on Kerosinnaya ulitsa in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon. The plant produced precision instruments that were thought to be made of brass. The streetcar which had once passed in front of this plant had been diverted around it.

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