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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR REPORT [redacted]

SUBJECT Town Information on Chernovtsy, Drogobych, Ordzhonikidze, and Luninets DATE DISTR. *28* August 1961 NO. PAGES 1 REFERENCES RD ~~38~~ ~~40~~ 50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO. [redacted]

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

- a. Chernovtsy, Ukrainian SSR. Town plan locating 49 points, including industrial plants and military installations. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] Three pages and plan. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. Drogobych, Ukrainian SSR. A four-page report which includes information on industrial and military installations. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- c. Ordzhonikidze, North Osetian ASSR. Town plan and four-page legend locating 40 points, including industrial, military, and municipal installations. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. Luninets (N 52-15, E 26-48). Belorussian SSR. Four-page report supplying general town [redacted] information. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

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enclosure attached

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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[Redacted]

COUNTRY : USSR (Belorussian SSR)

SUBJECT

General Information on Luninets

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[Redacted]

2. In early 1999, the town of Luninets [N52-15, E26-48] in the Brest Oblast had a population of about 10,000, 60 percent of whom were

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Belorussians. The town had changed little in appearance since the days of Polish rule, and only recently had any new construction been carried out. The new buildings, most of which were government institutions and offices, were usually two stories high, while the older ones were mostly one story high.

3. The industries in the town were not particularly noteworthy, a large portion of the population working in the neighboring kolkhozy. The largest enterprise in Luninets was a sawmill employing about 40-50 [sic, possibly 400-500] workers. A cooperative called the Sveshoda Artel, which comprised several shoemakers and tailors shops, machine shops, smithies, and a soda water plant employed about 300 workers. The railroad locomotive workshops, which were capable of routine repairs only, had existed during the Polish regime and employed between 300 and 350 workers. In mid-1958, the equipment and some of the personnel of the rolling stock repair shops, which had employed about 300 workers, were transferred to Baranovichi.
4. The town's principal thoroughfares were paved with rough stones, and its side streets were no more than dirt roads. The town had no central sewage or water supply systems. Luninets received its electricity from the railroad power plant, which operated on coal and was equipped with three 175-kilowatt generators. Construction of a new railroad station had begun in the early 1950's and was still not completed in 1959.
5. There were two 10-grade schools in Luninets, one of which was run by the Railroad Directorate and the other by the Municipal Department of Education.

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- 6. An air force interceptor regiment (polk istrebitelnoy aviatsii) commanded by Col. Ivanov (fnu) was billeted in old Polish barracks on Pochtovaya Street. The airfield of the regiment, which had a concrete-surfaced runway, was about 4 kilometers northwest of Luninets. In early 1959, the regiment was equipped with MiG-19's, numbering about 35 aircraft.
- 7. During a fire in mid-1958, a kolkhoz at Lyubon [N52-13, E27-08] suffered very heavy damage, including the loss of some 300 cows and a large quantity of fodder. As a result of this incident, the majority of key office holders in the district administration were replaced.

Personalities in Luninets

- 8.  50X1-HUM
 - a. Col. (Reserves) Andryanov (fnu), chairman of the municipal council since early 1959,  50X1-HUM

 - b. Ivan Kalilets, first secretary of the district Party committee since early 1959  50X1-HUM
 - c. Mizerakiy (fnu), district prosecutor for many years, 

 - d. Lt. Col. Sidorenko (fnu), commander of the district military commissariat (rayvoenkomat) until the fall of 1958,  50X1-HUM


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[Redacted]

e. **Capt. Sidorov (fnu), commander of the district Militia office since early 1959 and formerly with the Pinsk Militia,**

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[Redacted]

f. **Sychov (fnu), chairman of the municipal executive committee (Pred. Raispolkoma) since the fall of 1958,**

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[Redacted]

g. **Maria Vasilyevna Tichina, second secretary of the district Party committee**

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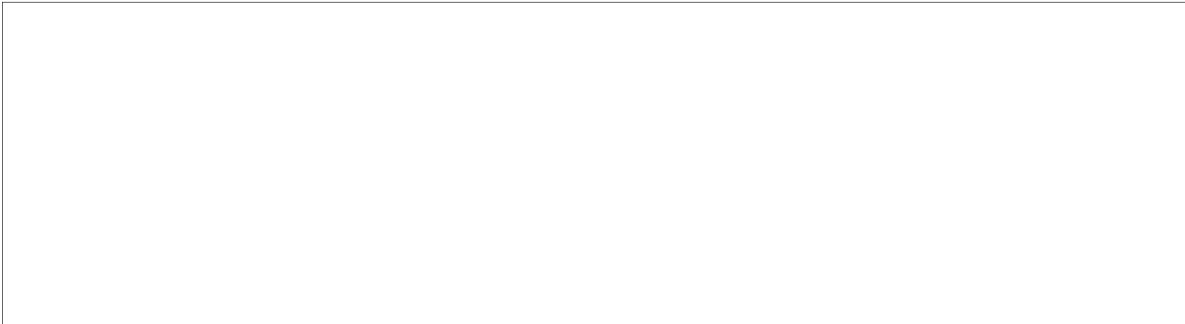
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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT : Town Plan of Chernovtsy

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Attached is a town plan of Chernovtsy, scale 1:12,500, with legend as follows:

Legend

1. Knitted Goods Factory No. 1 (Trikotashnaya Fabrika No. 1), located at the corner of Prutskaya and Voksalnaya. The main building was a large four-story structure. The factory employed about 1,000 workers and produced silk fabrics, cardigans, tricot underwear, etc.
2. Rubber Shoe Factory (Rezinovo-Obuvnaya Fabrika), located on Prutskaya near the power station. An old factory which was expanded after World War II, it employed about 800 workers in three shifts. The factory produced rubber shoes, rubber boots, and cloth shoes with rubber soles (Bosonoshky) at the rate of about 2,000 pairs (of all kinds) per shift.
3. Piece Goods Factory No. 8 (Galanteriyhnaya Fabrika No. 8), located on Prutskaya. The factory employed about 250 workers and produced various notions, including ribbons, buttons, scarves, and lace.

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4. City Gas Works (Gas Zavod).
5. Electric power station, fueled by coal, with one metal chimney.
6. Groats Factory (Krup Fabrika), located in a three-story building, which employed about 150 workers.
7. Machine Tool Plant (Stankostroitelny Zavod), located on Prutakaya. It employed about 600 workers and produced, among other things, oil drilling rigs.
8. Sugar Factory, an old plant which was not expanded after World War II. It employed about 500 workers during the production season.
9. Distillery (Spirt Zavod), which produced crude spirit and employed about 150 workers.
10. Oil and Fats Combine (Maslo-Zhir Kombinat), which primarily produced sunflower seed oil. It employed about 150 workers.
11. City Water Works and Purifying Plant.
12. Saw mill (Lesopilny Zavod).
13. Meat Products Combine (Myasokombinat), which included a slaughter house, refrigeration stores, and sausage-making shop.
14. Brewery No. 2.
15. Brewery No. 1.
16. Bathhouse of the railroads (Zhel Dor Banya).
17. City Hospital No. 5.
18. Oblast Hospital (Obl. Bolnitsa).
19. Hospital for mental diseases (psikho bolnitsa).
20. Military Garrison Hospital (Garnizonny Voenny Gospital).
21. Officers Club (Dom Ofitserov).
22. Oblast Militia Directorate (Obl. Upravleniye Militsii), on Lenina.
23. Militia Station No. 1 (1 - Veye Otdeleniye Militsii).
24. Jail (tyurma).

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25. Oblispolkom. *Att*
26. Obkom Komsomola, in a three-story building.
27. Gorispolkom.
28. Gorkom Partii.
29. State Bank (Gosbank).
30. Chernovtsy branch of the Lvov Railroads (Chernovitskiy Otdel Lvovskoy Zhel-Dorog).
31. City fire brigade command (Gor. Pozharnaya Komanda).
32. Automatic telephone exchange.
33. Faculty of history of Chernovtsy University.
34. Main buildings of the university.
35. Kiev Hotel, a four-story building.
37. Chervona Bukovina Hotel.
38. Central post office.
39. Ukrainian dramatic theater.
40. Oblast KGB office (Obl. KGB).
41. DOBAAF city committee.
42. Gor-Obl. Voenkomaty, a three-story building.
43. Komendantura Goroda and garrison jail.
44. Barracks of an artillery unit the size of a regiment (polk).
45. Barracks of a rifle regiment (strelkovy polk).
46. Barracks (occupants unknown).
47. School for infantry officers (Pekhotnoye Uchilishche).
48. Barracks of an air force unit.
49. Streetcar and trolley bus depot (Trolleybusno- Tramvaynoye Depo).

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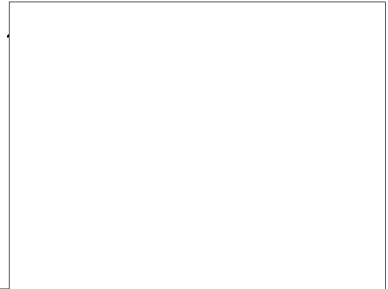


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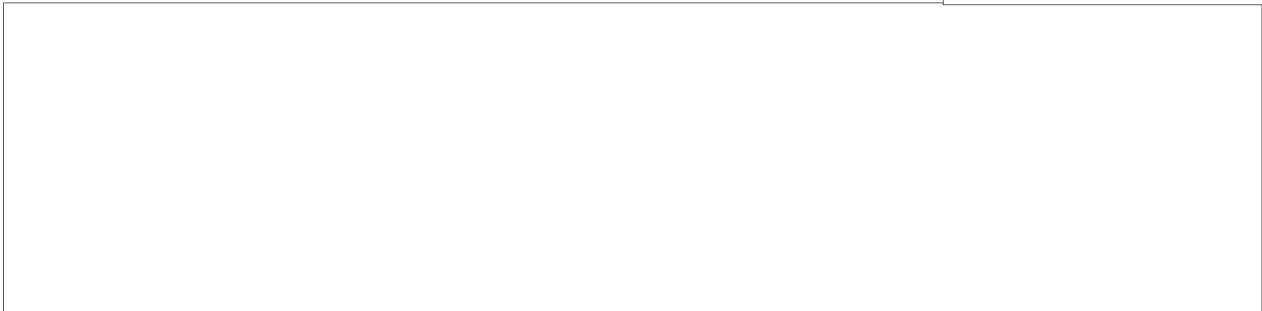
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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT : General Information on Drogobych



1. The city of Drogobych [N49-21, E23-30] was an oblast town in the Drogobych Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, until early 1957, at which time the oblast was rumored to have been abolished and its area attached to the Lvov Oblast. In 1941, Drogobych had a population of 35,000, a figure which had about doubled by 1956. About two-thirds of the population were Ukrainian.

Industry and Utilities

2. Drogobych was the center of the oil industry. It had two refineries, Nos. 1 and 2, both of which had been built before World War II and employed 700 and 1,200 workers respectively. No changes had been introduced at Refinery No. 2, but a cracking plant had been added by the Soviets to Refinery No. 2. Refinery No. 2 produced red-colored high

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octane gasoline for high-revolution motors, paraffin, and solidol

[sic]. Kerosene was the chief product of both refineries; [redacted]

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[redacted] neither aircraft gas nor lubricants was

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produced. Gasoline for the civilian aircraft which made flights within the Ukrainian SSR from the small airport in Drogobych was supplied from East Germany.

3. A large fuel base (neftebaza) supplying the entire oblast with kerosene, gasoline, and lubricants was built after World War II on the Drogobych/Stry road, opposite Refinery No. 1.

4. A mechanical plant (mekhanizheskiy zavod) which produced metal products for construction purposes was located in a suburb of Drogobych. The plant had small casting furnaces and employed about 1,000 workers. [redacted]

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5. A small foundry (Chugunno-Liteyniy Zavod) was located on the outskirts of Drogobych, on the road to Truskavets. It produced small components for agricultural machinery and employed about 200 workers.

6. Two sawmills, a spirits and liqueur distillery, and two brick factories were located in the town.

7. In late 1956, construction was begun of a factory for ready-made clothes on Koleyova Nizhna Street. [redacted] this was going to be a very large plant which would employ thousands of people.

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8. Drogobych had a central gas supply with a network of pipes connected to most houses in the town.

9. Communication between various parts of the city was carried out by means of buses only.

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10. The city received its drinking water from sources in the village of Vrozh, 20 kilometers away. A large pumping station had been built near the village from which the water was carried by pipes into the town.

Town Institutions

11. The city directorate of the MVD was located on Dzerzhinskovo, a street leading to Stryy.
12. The oblast prosecutors' offices were located opposite the MVD.
13. The Gorsoviet was located on Stovatskovo, in the center of town.
14. The Gorkom was located in the municipality building (ratush) in the market place (rinok).

Military Information

15. An artillery unit was stationed in former Polish barracks on Vasileva Street (formerly Truskawiecka).
16. Several army formations, including tank units, were stationed in the woods on both sides of the road to Truskavets, about 5 kilometers from Drogobych. The prison which had formerly occupied the site had been closed, and some of its buildings were used to house juvenile delinquents under supervision. The buildings where the prison wardens once lived were being used to accommodate the officers serving in the nearby units
17. A military airfield was located near Stryy, not far from the village of Mezhuukhov. The village houses were dispersed along the road, and the airfield was located about two kilometers from them. As early as 1951/1952 jet aircraft could be seen from the road parked along the

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runways. Paratroop training was also carried out on this field.

18. The garrison headquarters of Drogobych and a jail for military offenders was located on Mitskievich Street.
19. The town military commissariat occupied a two-story building on Ivana Franko (formerly Wisnianska).

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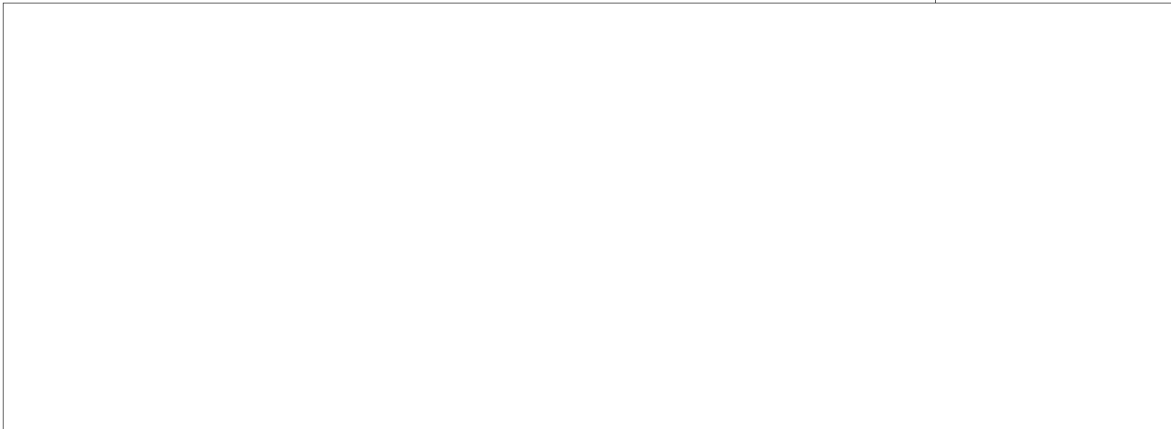
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COUNTRY : USSR (Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR)
SUBJECT : Town Plan of Ordzhonikidze



Attached is an overlay to a town plan of Ordzhonikidze /N43-00, E44-40/, scale 1:12,500, with legend.

Preface: Most of the buildings in Ordzhonikidze were two and three stories high, though some were five stories. The main streets were surfaced with asphalt, but most streets were paved with rough stone. Until 1956 the town's public transport service consisted of two streetcar routes; in 1956 a trolleybus route was also introduced. In the town center there were central water and sewage systems, but the central supply of natural gas, which was to have been provided by pipeline from Mozdok, had yet to be installed in 1956. In 1956, there still was no television station in the city. Most of the construction work in Ordzhonikidze was being carried out in the northwest part of the town, where complete housing projects were under construction.

Legend

1. North Caucasian Metallurgical Institute (Severo Kavkazkiy Gorny Institut), which conducted five-year courses.

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2. Starch Factory (Krokhmalny Zavod).
3. Meat Products Combine (Myasokombinat), on *M*Mikhailovskoye shosse.
4. Military Motor Transport Officers School (Voennoye Avto Uchilishche).
5. Central transformer station (glavnaya podstantsya).
6. Zinc and Lead Works (Elektrotsink) which, in 1956, was in the process of expansion. According to hearsay, Elektrotsink comprised a secret department or plant called "Babitovy Zavod", which produced special (hard) metals.
7. Tannery (khoz. zavod).
8. Ordzhonikidze Railroad Directorate (Upravleniye Ordzhonikidzovskoy Zhel. Dorogi).
9. Medical Technicum (Med. Tekhnikum).
10. Army barracks, possibly occupied by a mountain artillery unit.
11. Oblast hospital (obl. bolnitsa), on Gospitalnaya Street.
12. Civilian POL dump (nefte baza).
13. Glass Factory (Stelkolny Zavod), which primarily manufactured glass jars for the food preserves industry.
14. Prison camp.
15. Civil airfield, which had very little traffic; no jet aircraft were seen there.
16. Concrete bridge for two-lane traffic, about 100 meters long, over the Terek River; it was constructed after World War II.

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17. **Railroad Car Repair Plant (Vagono Remontny Zavod), which manufactured and repaired railroad passenger, freight, and tankcars.**
18. **Railroad workshop (parovoznoye depo).**
19. **Central post office (glav pochta).**
20. **A wood pedestrian bridge spanning the Terek, which was 200 meters long, 2 or 3 meters wide, and had metal supports.**
21. **Supreme Soviet of the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR (Verkhovny Sovet Osetinskoy ASSR).**
22. **Ministry of the Interior (MVD) of the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR, housed in a five-story building on Prospekt Stalina. A neighboring building housed a border guard officers school (ofiterskoye pogran uchilishche).**
23. **Location, in 1956, of artillery and tank units.**
24. **Ammunition and Explosives Stores, which occupied an extensive area surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and ~~was~~ under military guard.**
25. **Suvorov Military School (Suvorovskoye Uchilishche).**
26. **A construction technicum (Stroitelnoye tekhnikum) subordinate to the Ministry of Oil Industry. This four-story building had been occupied by an oil industry technicum (neftyanoye tekhnikum) until 1956.**
27. **Furniture Factory (Mebelnaya Fabrik).**
28. **Insane Asylum (Psikho Bolnitsa).**
29. **Agricultural College (Selkhoz Institute), on Tolstogo Street.**
30. **Terek Hotel, a four-story building at 56 Stalina.**

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31. **Rodina Movie Theater and State Bank.**
32. **Financial Technicum (Finansovoye Tekhnikum) and City Financial Department (Gor. Fin. Otdel).**
33. **Town Military Commissariat (Gor. Voenkomat).**
34. **Metallurgical Technicum (Gornoye Tekhnikum). An army unit was stationed next door to the technicum.**
35. **The KGB Directorate of the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR, on Prospekt Stalina.**
36. **Inturist Hotel.**
37. **Council of Ministers of the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR, on Prospekt Stalina.**
38. **Border Guard Officers School (Ofiterskoye Pogran Uchilishche).**
39. **Interurban bus terminal.**
40. **Water distilling and pumping station.**

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