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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

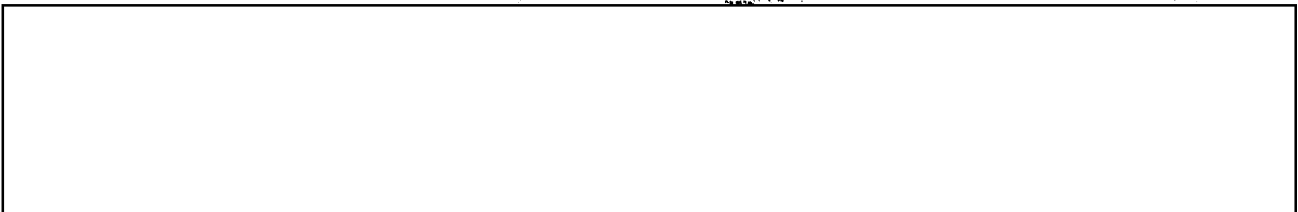
INFORMATION REPORT

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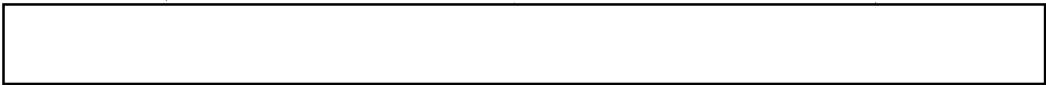
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SECURITY INFORMATION

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|----------------|---|--------------|----------------------|------|
| COUNTRY | USSR (Tauric MD) | REPORT | <input type="text"/> | 25X1 |
| SUBJECT | Soviet Troops and Supply Installations in the Tauric Military District. | DATE DISTR. | 2 September 1953 | |
| | | NO. OF PAGES | 18 | |
| DATE OF INFO. | <input type="text"/> | REQUIREMENT | <input type="text"/> | 25X1 |
| PLACE ACQUIRED | <input type="text"/> | REFERENCES | | |

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25X1 This report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the Tauric Military District.



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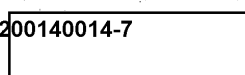
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

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2. Tent camp of 80 to 100 tents, each for ten to 12 men.

200 to 300 meters east-northeast of the naval barracks.

Occupied by a naval unit. No details available. Another tent camp, occupied by a naval unit, was located east of the power plant, south of the South Bay.

3. Cantonment of 15 wooden buildings, each about 60x20 meters.

On the western edge of the city, near an electric power plant.

A naval unit was to be accommodated there. It had not moved in by November 1949. Each cantonment building had a capacity of 200 to 300 troops.

4. Arrival of recruits.

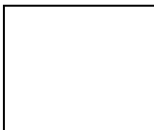
Large shipments of recruits arrived at Sevastopol in August and September 1949.

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[redacted] the majority of them came from the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Latvia. The recruits were to be assigned to the navy.

1948 to November 1949.

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1. Barracks installation of about ten, four-story, old, brick buildings, parts of which were heavily damaged.

Eastern shore of the South Bay.

Naval school. The troops there were observed to line up for the festival of October Revolution Day 1949, and were estimated at 2,000. They wore naval uniforms and exhibited excellent bearing.

2. Barracks installation of five, three-story brick buildings, each about 80 meters long; one kitchen; one bakery; two small laundries.

Eastern shore of the South Bay, south of the naval school.

PW Camp No. 7299/13 housed about 1,500 PWs until November 1949, when it was closed.

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3. Tent camp of about 60 tents, each for ten men, fitted with electric lighting.

South of the southeastern tip of PW Camp No. 7299/13.

Occupied by a naval unit estimated at 500 men.

4. Cantonment of four wooden buildings, each about 60x20 meters.

West of the tent camp.

Occupied by a construction battalion of about 400 very young men. The troops leaving the cantonment were unarmed, and equipped only with building equipment and tools. Military training was not observed. The troops wore worn-out army uniforms.

5. Military billets of one, five-story building, about 80 meters long.

West of the South Bay, about 800 meters north-northwest of the southern tip of the South Bay, on the second parallel street to the harbor installations.

The construction of the building was about 60 percent complete by October 1949. It was rumored among the PWs that it was to house a naval headquarters.

6. AA gun emplacements.

a. Several hundred meters east of the tent camp.

Six 88-mm AA guns were emplaced in a line at intervals of about 100 meters. The gun crews, about 60 troops in all, were accommodated in a wooden building between the emplacements.

b. Southern shore of Severnaya Bay, approximately halfway between the South Bay and the Kilen Bay.

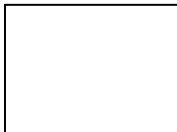
Three heavy AA guns were emplaced there in a line at intervals of about 300 meters.

Prior to October 1949.

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October 1948.

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7. Military billeting area of four low brick buildings.

Northern shore of Severnaya Bay, about 200 meters west of the dry dock.

In 1948, 60 to 80 troops wearing army uniforms were frequently observed taking part in instructions and discussions near the billets. They usually had maps and large white plans with them.

1945 to October 1949.

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1. Old barracks installation, almost completely reconstructed, consisting of three multi-story gray brick buildings, each about 150 meters long; three smaller four-story brick buildings; one drill ground, about 150x200 meters, with a brick wall along its southern and western edges.

Eastern shore of the South Bay, north and south of a railway tunnel, about 300 meters long.

a. Commonly referred to as a naval school. Two of the large buildings housed offices and instruction rooms; the rest of the buildings were troop quarters. By September 1949, the school cadre personnel numbered about 400 sailors, including a band. Many officers were observed in the barracks installation. Most of them apparently lived in billets in the city. A general, referred to as "colonel general" by the civilians, who wore a black uniform, a white cap with golden oak leaves, and wide golden epaulets with three large golden stars, came to the installation about twice a week. In the summer of 1949, he frequently inspected the Bolshoy Zavod shipyard.

In the southern section of the naval school, there was a PW camp of nine, three-story, white, brick buildings with kitchen and bakery; surrounded by a wire fence.

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b. In the spring of 1949, recruits were observed arriving at Sevastopol for the first time. By September 1949, the number of the incoming recruits increased considerably. On one day in September, for example, an uninterrupted flow of arriving recruits was observed at the railroad station. The recruits lived in all of the buildings of the barracks installation and in the open as well. Three to four days later, when uniforms had been issued to them, they were loaded on trains in groups of various sizes. Some recruits remained in the barracks installation, which then quartered more than twice the number of troops. The troops seemed to be in excellent physical condition. Their training primarily included basic infantry training, close combat, hand-to-hand fighting with fixed bayonets, and hand signaling.

2. AA gun emplacements.

About 100 meters east of the naval school.

One battery of four 88-mm AA guns was observed there at all times. The crews were relieved at regular intervals. No record firing was held. However, troops were observed at gun drill.

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Frequently rode past the positions on the way from Sevastopol to Inkerman.

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1945 to November 1949.

3. AA gun emplacements, improved and permanently occupied.

One or two km southwest of Inkerman, on both sides of the south-bending road from Sevastopol to Inkerman.

Eight to ten positions, each with four heavy guns, were identified. The majority of the emplacements were located east of the road. Some troops and small tents were observed around the positions located near the road. Record firing was not observed.

1. Barracks installation of large, old, and partially destroyed brick buildings, including the PW camp in the southern section.

Eastern shore of the South Bay.

a. The southern section of the billeting area was referred to as Flotskiy Ekipazh. A motor transport school of the navy, equipped with about 20 trucks, was located there. A Soviet Army labor battalion, estimated at 500 to 1,000 troops, moved into this section in the spring of 1949. These troops did construction work in the city. They were armed with rifles and received military training daily for several hours.

b. The northern section of the barracks installation was referred to as Uchebnyy Treb and was occupied by naval troops armed with submachine guns and carbines. Models of guns and cutaway breech mechanisms were observed in rooms on the first floor. One ballistic director and one light AA gun were mounted on the roof of one building. In the

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summer of 1949, draftees arrived continuously at the installation.

2. Military billets, of one brick building.

Elevated area west of Kilen Bay.

Naval radio school occupied by about 200 troops, who wore the lightning insignia on their sleeves.

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1948 to October 1949.

1. Installation of one large four-story building, one headquarters building, three unoccupied new buildings, one small garage, and one horse stable.

Eastern edge of the settlement, east of the shipyard on the South Bay.

Occupied by an MVD regimental headquarters, the superior headquarters of which was stationed in Simferopol (N44-58, E34-05). The regiment was commanded by a lieutenant colonel. The strength of the regimental headquarters unit was 80 to 100 men. The troops wore red epaulets and, until 1947, the number 917 K on them. All of them were armed with sub-machine guns.

A smoke screening practice was held in the entire harbor area in September 1949. The smoke candles were set up in groups of three at intervals of 20 to 30 meters and were connected by wires.

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2. Naval headquarters.

On Lenina Ulitsa, east of the South Bay.

Two admirals were frequently observed there.

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one of the admirals was the commander-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet and the other was the Sevastopol city commandant. Their headquarters were located on Proletarskaya Ulitsa and on Bolshaya Morskaya Ulitsa, respectively.

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Balaklava
(Nhh-30,
E33-35)

1948 to
September
1949.



1. Military billets of one gray four-story angular building.

On the main street, near the eastern shore of the bay, in the northern sector of the city.

Referred to as naval school. Five units, each consisting of 50 troops and commanded by a major, were observed. The troops had been drafted in the summer of 1949.

2. Military billets of one large gray three-story angular building; formerly used as a PW camp.

About 200 meters northeast of the northern tip of the bay.

On 25 September 1949, it was announced in the PW camp that the billets were to be vacated because naval police were to be located there. An advance detachment of about 40 troops, commanded by a senior lieutenant, arrived at the same time. The troops wore green caps with naval uniforms.

3. AA gun emplacement.

Elevated area along the west side of the entrance to the harbor.

Two heavy AA guns and one radio tower were observed there.

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1948 to
September
1949.



1. Military billets of one large rectangular brick building.

Eastern shore of the bay, in the northern section of the town.

Referred to as naval school and occupied by about 1,000 troops, most of whom had arrived in civilian clothes in August 1949. Also, PT boat crews lived in the installation.

2. AA gun emplacements.

Elevated area along the western shore of the entrance to the harbor.

Two 88-mm AA guns and one trellis tower, about 12 meters high, were observed. there were no military installations on the eastern shore of the access to the harbor.

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| | | | | |
|--|------|--|---|---|
| 1948 to August 1949. | 25X1 | <p>Military billeting area of four low wooden buildings, each about 35 meters long; one wooden garage; and one kitchen building with a mess hall.</p> | <p>Northern tip of the bay.</p> | <p>Referred to as a submarine school and occupied by 120 troops. Four submarines which were berthed near the billeting area belonged to the school. The trainees were frequently observed leaving the bay and going toward the open sea aboard the submarines. Drill and athletics were practiced in the billeting area.</p> |
| Simferopol (N44-58, E34-05) Summer 1947. | 25X1 | <p>1. Barracks installation of one old two-story building.</p> | <p>Northern edge of the town, southwest of a cemetery.</p> | <p>Occupied by troops wearing green caps. Mounted detachments of the unit patrolled the neighboring fields and groves.</p> |
| | | <p>2. Barracks installation of one building, about 50 meters long; one stable; and the foundation walls for four buildings, each about 60 meters long.</p> | <p>Directly northwest of the above-mentioned barracks installation.</p> | <p>Occupied by troops wearing black epaulets. Some of them were employed as truck drivers in road construction. The stable contained 60 to 70 horses. About 50 trucks were seen on a parking lot.</p> |
| Yevpatoriya (N45-12, E33-24) September to December 1949. | 25X1 | <p>AA gun emplacements, improved and protected by revetments.</p> | <p>About 500 meters north of the town.</p> | <p>Ten to 15 88-mm AA guns were emplaced there. Record firing at towed targets was regularly practiced. From 15 to 20 heavy guns and about the same number of light guns, including four-barreled AA guns, took part in the record firing. The guns and the searchlights, which were about one and one-half meters in diameter and mounted on two-axle trailers, were observed to be emplaced before the firing was started. The searchlights, 20 to 30 in all, were drawn by full-track vehicles with four-man crews. Sometimes, the</p> |

bursts of the shells were seen at very high altitudes. Also, night firing was repeatedly held.

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Feodosiya (N45-02, E35-24) 1947 to April 1948.



Old barracks installation, badly damaged during the war, consisting of one headquarters building, three billets, three wooden storehouses, one officers' billet, one kitchen, one PX, one dispensary, one garage, one pistol range, two wrecked buildings under reconstruction, and one athletic field; the installation was surrounded by a brick wall.

Western edge of the city at the foot of a hill.

One tank colonel was in charge of the building operations. The installation quartered a tank unit, the troops of which wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia. No tanks were stored in the billeting area. However, tanks were frequently observed in the training area west of the installation.

25X1

Kerch (N45-23, E36-26) 1948 to January 1949.



Barracks installation of six large five-story buildings, including two new ones, enclosing inner courtyards; surrounded by a wire fence.

Southern edge of the city, on the road to Feodosiya.

Occupied by troops wearing black-bordered black epaulets. Troops were observed looking from the windows of all buildings.

Melitopol (N46-50, E35-22) April to November 1949.

1. Installation of one, three-story building.

Center of the city, on the western bank of the Molochnaya River.

Gate guards wore red-bordered black epaulets and were armed with submachine guns. Officers were observed entering or leaving the installation continuously. Several field-wire lines converged at the building. Motorcycles and sedans were frequently

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2. Barracks installation of three brick buildings and one barracks yard.

Center of the city, about 500 meters southeast of the main railroad station.

parked in front of the installation.

Referred to as air force school. Aircraft models were observed through the windows.

3. Military billeting area of one very large multi-story building.

Southeastern edge of the city.

No details on the occupation.

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June 1949.

[redacted]

Construction of cable lines.

North of the city, on the Melitopol-Zaporozhe road, and in the area of the city.

a. A cable, about 50 mm in diameter, was embedded in a trench, 70 to 80 cm deep, alongside the road. The cable was reeled out from a reel mounted on a tank chassis. [redacted]

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[redacted] the cable line was conducted as far as Zaporozhe.

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b. Poles supporting two double lines were erected along the same road. The lines consisted of copper wires, four mm in diameter.

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Soviet Supply Installations in the Tauric MD

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Installation</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Occupation</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|---|----------------|
| Sevastopol (N44-45, E33-34) | May to November 1949. | Ammunition depot. | In a ravine northwest of the Inkeran rail- road station, about five km east of Sevastopol. | In November 1949, the northwestern slope of the ravine contained about ten completed galleries and five others which were under construction. All galleries were 60 to 80 meters deep, about six meters wide, and three or four meters high. They were covered by a layer of rock, about 50 meters thick. Artillery ammunition of 150 to 200 mm caliber was trucked into some galleries and stored there in 1948. After the storing was finished, the passageways to the galleries were walled up, leaving only small entrances. Five galleries of the same type were located in the southeastern slope of the ravine; however, only two were completed by November 1949. The am- munition depot was a naval installation and was guarded by a naval unit of 30 to 40 men. No outgoing shipments were observed. | |

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May to
November
1949.



Ammunition depot of galleries, part of which were still under construction; blocked by a barbed-wire fence.

In a ravine northwest of the Inkerman railroad station.

A naval officer was in charge of the depot, which was guarded by 40 to 50 sailors. Starting in 1946, artillery ammunition was trucked into the galleries. The galleries were eight to ten meters wide. Six completed galleries were observed in the northwestern slope of the ravine, while two galleries were under construction in the southwestern slope.

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1946 to
September
1949.



1. Fuel depot.

In the sloping terrain on the northern shore of the eastern tip of Severnaya Bay.

The depot apparently was an extensive new naval installation, constructed on the site of a former fuel depot which had been destroyed during the war, the remnants of which were still visible. All of the installations were built into the rocks of the bluff. The fuel was pumped into the underground tanks through pipes, about 150 mm in diameter, from the landing pier for large tankers. Fuel was regularly picked up by smaller tankers at the same pier.

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Until July 1948.



2. Motor vehicle repair shop, about 500 by 100 meters, of one brick workshop with a wooden roof, 50 by 15 meters, and several two and three-story buildings.

Western sector of the city.

The repair shop belonged to the central administration, which was the superior headquarters of all PW camps in the Sevastopol area. The shop was operated by a unit with the numerical designation 317, the troops of which wore blue-bordered red epaulets. Lieutenant Colonel Yevtikino (phonetic spelling) (fnu) was the commanding officer of the unit. The repair shop was taken over by the navy in July 1948. The labor force consisted of about 50 PWs. Only old German motor vehicles were either cannibalized or repaired there

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some vehicles were assigned to the navy. The worktime was eight to ten hours per day.

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March to June 1948.



Old fuel depot, destroyed during the war, extending from the shore about 600 meters uphill, enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, three meters high; containing one railroad spur and two piers, 80 and 60 meters long; one building, housing the headquarters and the fire brigade; two apartment houses; one transformer station;

On the sloping terrain of the northern shore along the eastern tip of Severnaya Bay, east of a lighthouse.

Referred to as Sklad 140 until June 1948. Renamed Sklad 17140 at that time. A field officer of the navy was in charge of the depot. Oil and fuel came in by tankers and were pumped to an underground distributing station, from which the fuel was conducted through three pipes, 150 mm in diameter, to another distributing station. From this station, three pipes led into the hillside. No

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several pump stations;
and one laboratory.

details on the underground storage were available. Only six tanks, eight meters in diameter and projecting above the surface by about eight meters, were observed above the installation. Large quantities of greases and oils were contained in wooden and iron drums which were stored in seven to nine galleries, about 40 meters long.

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Yevpatoriya September
(N45-12, to Decem-
E33-24) ber 1949.



1. Ordnance park, about 700 by 600 meters; contained one storage shed; surrounded by a wall, topped with barbed wire, with four watchtowers.

Northern edge of the city, near the point where a spur track branched off to the airfield.

Materiel stored there included about 50 new T34 tanks mounting guns of approximately 75 mm caliber with muzzle brakes, more than 100 new tanks of a heavier model, 30 to 40 AT guns of approximately 75 mm caliber, 20 to 30 long-barreled 150-mm guns, 20 to 30 88-mm AA guns with funnel-shaped muzzle brakes, about 200 new trucks, and 70 to 80 prime movers.

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Late November 1949.



2. Depot of numerous galleries, about ten meters below ground-level, two and one half meters wide and two and one half meters high, with overhead traveling cranes below the ceiling.

Quarry about six km north of the city.

Two or three boxes, about 150x100x70 cm, made of thick planks and reinforced by iron angles, were stored in each gallery. The boxes came in singly by truck and were unloaded by crane. All troops observed in the quarry wore blue-bordered black epaulets. One lieutenant colonel was observed to be the ranking officer.

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Saki
(N45-07,
E33-36)

July to
September
1949.

[redacted]

3. Fuel depot, about 150x130 meters, containing several tanks of various sizes, two wooden sheds, two brick buildings, one roundhouse, containing four small diesel locomotives for a nearby field railway, and one fire pond; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence.

One or two km east of the town.

An MVD captain was in charge of the depot. The fuel came in large semi-trailers and was picked up exclusively by MVD motor vehicles. An MVD motor transport unit of about 150 troops and 50 trucks was stationed in Saki. It belonged to a unit in Yevpatoriya and had a tactical symbol consisting of a blue isosceles triangle on a white background. MVD Major Belke (fnu) was town commander of Saki. He wore a blue cap with a red band.

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Kamysh-Burun
(N45-17,
E36-24)

1946 to
August
1949.

[redacted]

Ammunition depot, installed in a former gallery, equipped with an elevator and a railroad spur and surrounded by a barbed-wire fence which enclosed an area of about 200 by 100 meters.

About two km north-east of the town, at the northeastern exit of Staryy Karantin, on either side of the road to Kerch.

In the summer of 1949, ammunition boxes came in by truck and train at all times. The shipments were usually taken to the empty galleries at night. Boxes containing either three shells of about 100 mm or one shell of about 200 mm were observed in July 1949.

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[redacted] ammunition was stored in the depot as early as 1946. The area was cordoned off by troops wearing black epaulets, who also acted as guards in the underground galleries.

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1945 to
September
1949.

[redacted]

Ammunition depot; large fenced-in installation with watchtowers and walled entrances to galleries, admitting trucks; three wooden barracks and a spur track.

About two km northeast of the town, at the northeastern exit of Staryy Karantin.

Ammunition, packed in boxes of various sizes, came in by rail and truck at all times since 1945. Troops wearing black epaulets with crossed-arm insignia were observed around the wooden buildings. They were armed with rifles and light machine guns and were observed undergoing field and close-combat training.

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[redacted]

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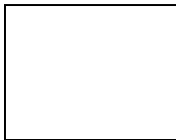


located on the same site on both sides of the Kamysh-Burun-Kerch road, when he worked on the construction of this road in April 1947. The troops wore black epauletts with crossed-gun-barrel insignia.

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Mamut (N45-46, E34-22)

1948 to May 1949.



Fuel depot, about 300 meters square, of some old wooden sheds, with railroad spur; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence with watch-towers.

Near the village of Mamut, west of the Simferopol-Melitopol railroad line.

Almost daily, two to four full tank cars moved into the depot and were emptied there by pumps. No fuel tanks were observed. The guard detail consisted of army and navy personnel.

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Melitopol (N46-50, E35-22)

February to May 1949.



Fuel depot, about 500x100 meters, new installation, of one guardhouse and about 20 underground tanks, ten meters long and two and one-half meters in diameter, arranged in two lines; surrounded by a board fence.

Northwest of the city on a branch of the railroad line to Zaporozhe, beside a meat factory.

The tanks were set up in a concrete-lined excavation, about eight meters deep, 200 meters long, and 20 meters wide, and were connected by pipes. They were horizontally installed at intervals of eight to ten meters. One front side of each tank was fitted with the feed line and a hatch. The building operations were completed by May. The installation was camouflaged by the soil excavated before. Subsequently, the tanks were filled from railroad tank cars by means of a hose, about 200 mm in diameter. The guard detail consisted of ten to fifteen troops, armed with rifles and submachine