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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Military Airfield Near Stryy
2. Miscellaneous Information on the Stryy, Zhitomir, Kiev, and Crimean Areas

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FIELD REPORT NO.

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. A military airfield was located about two kilometers from Stryy (N 49-15, E 23-51), in the suburb of Pomiarky, approximately two kilometers off the left-hand side of the Drogobych road.
 an underground hangar had been constructed on this airfield. Special entry permits were issued, which stated that the bearer was entitled to enter the special area (osobaya ploshchadka). There were no buildings to be seen on the airfield and no installations indicating the existence of radar. The pilots had their quarters in the military encampment on Grabovetskaya ulitsa. The air force officers observed were majors, lieutenant-colonels and colonels, as well as one general. An ammunition depot was located two kilometers from Stryy, about 35 meters off the right-hand side of the road to Drogobych. There were four buildings, constructed in 1953-1954, each of which was approximately 50 meters long. The buildings were partly underground. They were under strict military guard and were enclosed by a barbed wire fence, with watchtowers in the corners of the fenced-in area.

Attachment 1: An eight-page report on Stryy (N 49-15, E 23-52). The report located various industrial installations, military units and airfields, fuel depots, ammunition stores, and lists various personalities involved in local administration. Attached to the report is a sketch-map of Stryy, with legend for same.

Attachment 2: A seven-page report on the Voroshilov kolkhoz, in the Krasnogvardeyskiy rayon of the Crimea. The report gives information on the norms, crops, income and expenditures, livestock, transportation, personalities and administration of the kolkhoz, which consisted of approximately 200 families. Included is an instance of conflict between the rayon Party committee and the kolkhoz members.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)														

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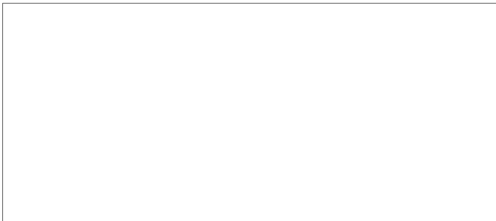


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Attachment 3: A four-page report on Zhitomir (N 50-15, E 28-40), which discusses public facilities, industrial enterprises, three military elements, and two Party officials in the city.

Attachment 4: A two-page report on Kiev which mentions the construction of a new industrial and residential area, known as Sotsgorodok, in the Darnitskiy rayon. The report states that construction of this area began in 1953, and mentions in passing a silk combine, a certain Plant No. 512 (which reportedly manufactured parachute silk, nylon yarn and viscose), and a chemical works, Plant No. 1000, which supplied Plant No. 512; all these plants were in the new area. Attached to the report is a sketch of Darnitskiy rayon, with legend for same.



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1. Stryy (N 49-15, E 23-57) is a rayon center (Rayonniy Tsentri) with a population of approximately 50,000, of whom about 70 percent are Ukrainians and the rest Russians.

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2. The following industrial enterprises are located in

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Stryy:

a. A plant for the construction and repair of railroad freight cars and the reconditioning of passenger cars (Vagonno-Remontniy Zavod). The plant has approximately 3,000 employees.

b. The Kirov Foundry (Litieyniy Zavod), which produces spare parts for agricultural machines, combines, tractors,

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and other machines. The foundry, which employs approximately 800 workers, is subordinate to the Ukrainian Ministry of Heavy Industry.

c. A sawmill (Lesopilniy Zavod), which constitutes the merger of the Borak and Greda sawmills. The mill employs 250-300 workers.

d. A glass factory (Stekolniy Zavod), established between 1946 and 1949, which manufactures plate glass as well as glass products. It employs about 400 workers.

e. A tannery (Kozh Zavod), an old renovated factory which employs about 500 workers.

f. A shoe factory (Obuvnaya Fabrika), which employs approximately 1,500 workers. This plant, constructed in 1955, has been operating since the end of that year.

g. A meat products factory (Miasokombinat), which employs approximately 1,500 workers. The factory specializes in canned meat products.

h. Four flour mills, one of which is located in the vicinity of the Zagotzerno grain stores.

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- i. Distilleries, located in the villages of Uhersko, Duliby and Zyrawa (new Russian names unknown), near Stryy.
3. The following are details on military units and installations in Stryy:
 - a. Ammunition stores are located on Bohdan Khmelnitski Street (formerly Lwowska Street), opposite the Russian Orthodox Church.
 - b. An artillery unit is stationed in the former Jewish orphans' home, at the corner of Lenin and Zelonaya Streets. AA guns are visible in the courtyard of the building and in an adjacent lot.
 - c. A tank unit is ~~sta~~tioned in the former Polish military barracks located on the road to Drogobych (N 49-20, E 23-30).
 - d. An AA artillery unit is stationed in the vicinity of the Olszyna Park.
 - e. The officer's club (Dom Ofitserov) occupies a former movie theater, a two-story building on Hosha Street.
 - f. The Military Accommodation Office (K.E.CH) is located on Mamuilskovo Street. This office is constructing officers' billets in Stryy and has already constructed three 3-story

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houses on Kilinskovo Street and three 2-story houses on Zelonaya Street.

~~There~~ An ammunition depot ^{was} is located two ^{km} from Stryy, about 35 meters off the right-hand side of the road to Drogobych. There ^{were} are four buildings, constructed in 1953-1954, each of which ^{was} is approximately 50 meters long. The buildings ^{were} are partly underground. They ^{were} are under strict military guard and ^{were} are enclosed by a barbed wire fence, with watch ^{towers} in the corners of the fenced-in area.

AP 1. ^{to km} A military airfield ^{was} is located about two km from Stryy (*N 49-15, E 23-51*) ~~the town~~, in the suburb of Pomiarky, approximately two km off the left-hand side of the Drogobych road. 

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 an underground hangar ~~was~~

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had been constructed on this airfield. Special entry permits were issued, which stated that the bearer was entitled to enter the special area (*Osobaya Ploshchadka*). There ^{were} are no buildings to be seen on the airfield and no installations indicating the existence of radar. The pilots ^{had} have their quarters in the military encampment on Grabovetskaya ^{ulitsa} Street.

The air force officers observed were majors, lieutenant-
~~but~~ colonels and colonels, as well as one general. ↑

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i. A military cantonment which appears to be the Stryy garrison headquarters (Shtab Garnizona) is situated near the intersection of the railroad line to Skole (N 49-03, E 23-31) and the road to Grabowce. Military offices are concentrated in this camp. Before the war, these barracks were occupied by Polish motorized artillery (Polska Artyleria Motorowa; PAM).

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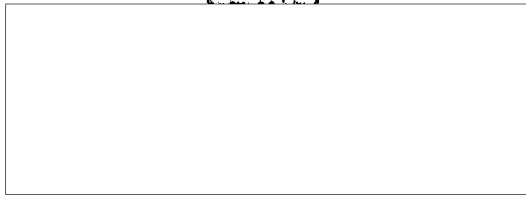
~~is~~ An airfield for jet planes is situated two or three ^{was} km off the left-hand side of the Stryy-Morshin (N 49-10, E 23-52) road, near a grove; it is approximately 12 km from ^{was} Stryy and one or two km from Morshin. This airfield was constructed in 1955-1956.

4. The town's fuel depot (Neftebasa) is located on the Stryy-Skole road, near the village of Duliby. A special single-track railroad spur leads from the Stryy railroad station to Duliby and is used by the trains transporting the fuel to the depot. The depot, constructed by labor battalions in 1952-1953, contains about 100 tanks of 250 ton capacity. In recent years the tanks have been painted white, and numerous trees have been planted in and around the depot. Most of the depot's petroleum

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comes from Drogobych and Borislav (N 49-18, E 23-25). A separate part of the depot is reserved for military fuel supplies, and is under military guard. The depot also has aircraft fuel which it receives from the Baku refineries.

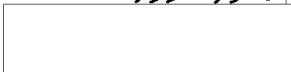
Personalities


5. Brichko (fmu) has been chairman of the Stryy municipal council since 1955. Previously he served as magistrate in the town. 

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6. Ishchenko (fmu) has been city prosecutor (Gorprokuror) since 1955-1956. 

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7. Ivanov (fmu), director of the Stryy glass factory, 



8. Capt. Karpenko (fmu) is an MVD officer in charge of the criminal investigation section (Ugolovniy Rozisk) in Stryy. 

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9. Lt. Col. Kovalchuk (fmu) has been MGB commandant in Stryy since 1954-1955. 

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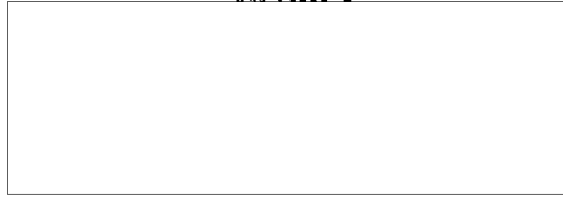
10. Major Kovalov (fmu) has been commandant of the Stryy

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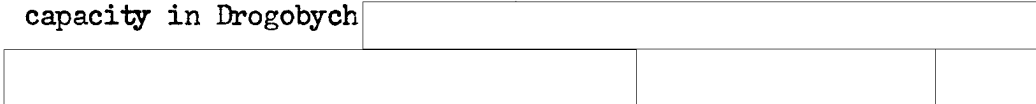
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MVD directorate since 1955-1956, having previously served in that capacity in Drogobych



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11. Kupferberg (fmu), director of the Stryy sawmill.



12. Mikhalski (fmu), director of the railroad car repair and construction plant, came to Stryy from Moscow.



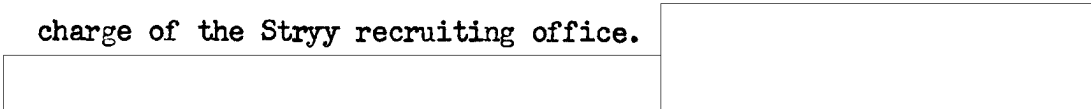
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13. Mirkulov (fmu) has been First Secretary of the Stryy city Party committee since 1953. Previously he was the principal of the Stryy Party school.



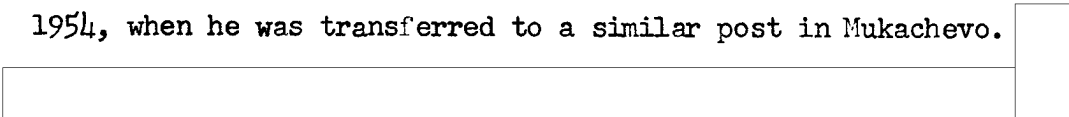
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14. Lt. Col. Panchenko (fmu) is an armored corps officer in charge of the Stryy recruiting office.



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15. Major Panov (fmu) was commandant of the Stryy MGB until 1954, when he was transferred to a similar post in Mukachevo.



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16. Popov (fmu), has been Second Secretary of the Stryy city Party committee since 1955. Previously he was secretary of the

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rayon Party committee (Raykom).

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

17. Major Pospelov (fnu), commandant of the Stryy militia
directorates since c 1955

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18. Capt. Tkachenko (fnu) is an MVD officer in charge of
the section combating embezzlements and corruption.

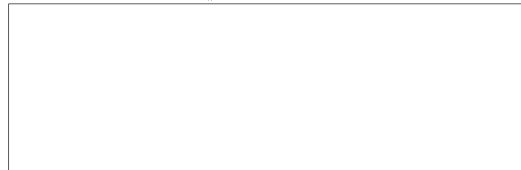
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Legend to Sketch-Map of Stryy

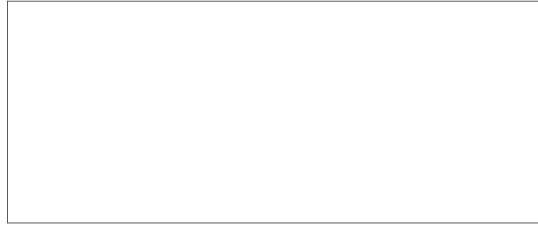
1. Stryy railroad station
2. Railroad car repair and construction plant
3. Tannery
4. Shoe factory
5. City Party committee (Gorkom)
6. City recruiting office
7. Foundry
8. Military personnel housing office (K.E. CH.)
9. City commandant
10. City militia directorate
11. MVD directorate
12. KGB directorate
13. Prison
14. Stryy municipal council (Gorsovet)
15. Meat products factory (Miasokombinat)
16. Tank unit barracks
17. Sawmill
18. Railroad barrier

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19. Stryy garrison headquarters
20. Agricultural supply depot (Selkhozsnab)
21. Sugar beet store (Svekloupunkt)
22. Stryy military airfield
23. Ammunition stores
24. Olszyna Park
25. AA artillery barracks
26. Railroad bridge

- A - Ulitsa Lenina
- B - Bohdana Khmel'nitskogo Street
- C - Bazarnaya Street
- D - Vokzalnaya Street
- E - Stalina Street
- F - Mamuilskovo Street
- G - Cmentarna Street (former name)
- H - Kirova Street
- I - Grabovetskaya Street
- J - Drogobich Street
- K - Stryy River

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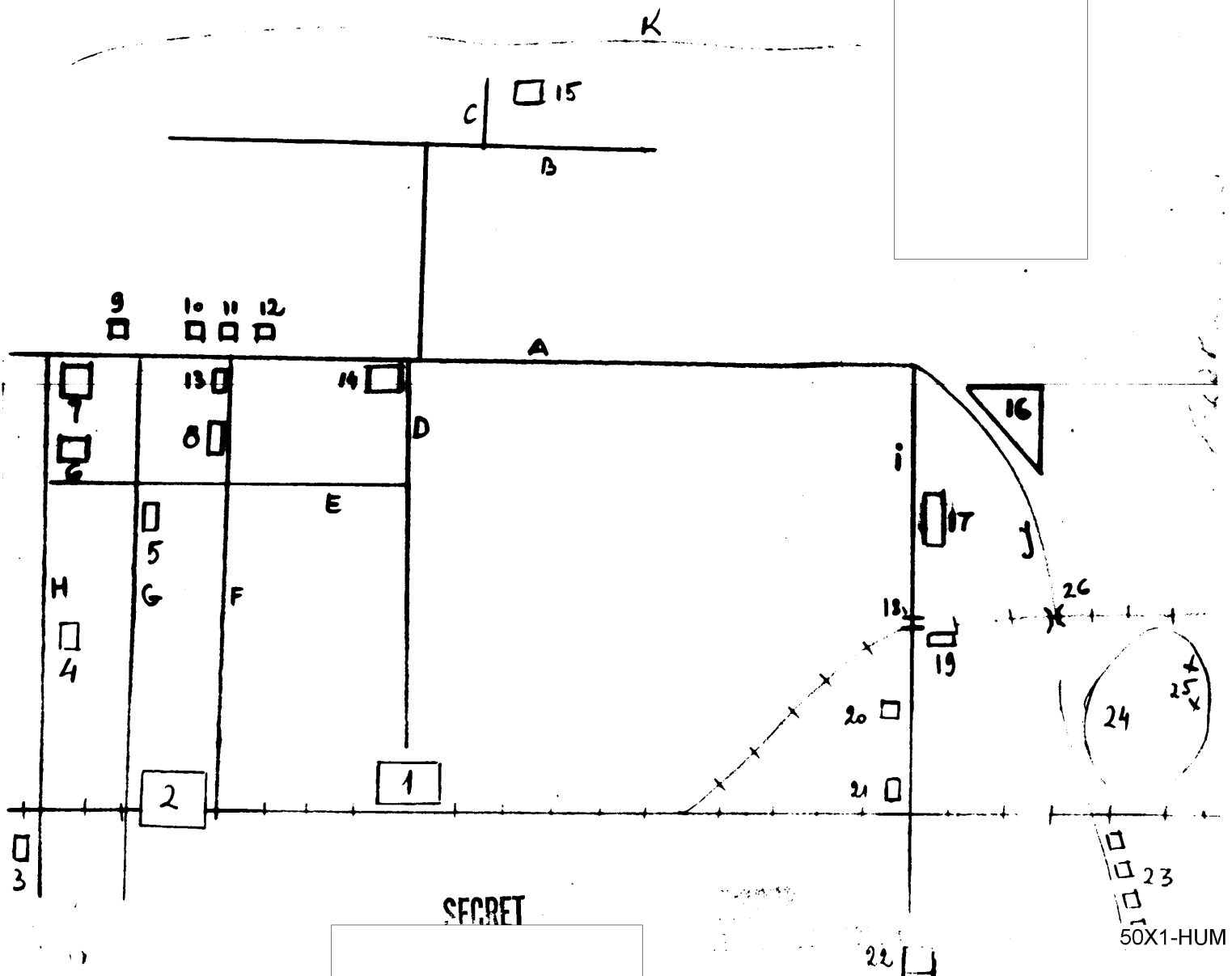


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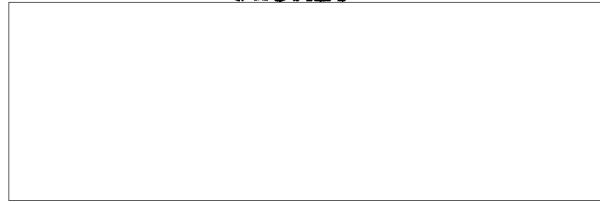
1. The Voroshilov Kolkhoz in the Krasnogvardeyska rayon in the Crimea comprises three villages, each of which constituted a separate collective until 1950-1951. The kolkhoz, with an area of 4,000 hectares at its disposal, consists of approximately 200 families or roughly 350 workers. All the adults are employed in the kolkhoz since there are no other opportunities in the vicinity. Every man is required to fulfill a quota of 350 work days, while the quota for women is 250 work days. The kolkhoz management may fine a worker for absenteeism by deducting five work days for each day's absence; the total fines, however, must not exceed 20 percent of the total number of work days. Kolkhoz members have their own auxiliary farms of up to one half hectare in size.

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2. In 1956 the Voroshilov Kolkhoz raised the following crops:

- a. Wheat, on an area of 2,000 hectares with an average yield of 800 kg per hectare.
- b. Barley, on an area of 200 hectares with an average yield of 750 kg per hectare.
- c. Corn, on an area of 100 hectares with an average yield of 200 kg per hectare.
- d. Watermelons, on 150 hectares.
- e. Grapes, on 300 hectares.
- f. Vegetables, on 20 hectares

For the ensuing two years, existing plans called for a reduction of the wheat area and an increase of the corn fields and the vineyards, the latter eventually to reach an area of 800 hectares.

3. In addition to the field crops, the kolkhoz also raises livestock. It has a dairy farm and a cattle farm, as well as farms for pigs, sheep, horses, and poultry. The poultry farm is the least successful of all, its upkeep causing continuous losses to the kolkhoz. This problem is constantly on the agenda of the kolkhoz administration and of the general meetings of the members,

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but no method has yet been found to increase the low yield of eggs. (Contrariwise, the members' auxiliary farms boast a very high yield of eggs.) Because of its obligation to deliver a certain quota of eggs to the government, the kolkhoz must continue to operate the poultry farm.

4. Lack of pasture land in the vicinity of the kolkhoz poses a serious problem in the raising of livestock. This situation is the result of government planning which, while directing the kolkhoz to plant field crops, makes no provision for pasture lands. Consequently, there is no possibility of enlarging the livestock farms, and even the existing herds have to be taken to distant locations in order to find good grazing land. To aggravate the problem, there is usually a shortage of water at the pastures to which the cattle are brought.¹ Moreover, few people are willing to spend long periods away from home in comparative discomfort.

5. Because of the scarcity of pasture land, the kolkhoz members would use their entire auxiliary farms to grow fodder. Recently they discovered that it was more profitable to grow watermelons, which fetched high prices, and purchase the fodder on the free market. However, after the first year of this practice, which required a great deal of work and reduced the members' share

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in collective undertakings, the kolkhoz administration raised objections and a resolution was adopted prohibiting the cultivation of watermelons on private plots.

6. Since the death of Stalin, the hitherto heavy taxes on private farms of kolkhoz members have been greatly alleviated. At present they consist of a cash payment of 186 rubles a year per plot (one half hectare), 120 liters of milk, 40 kg of beef, wool and sheep's cheese, one pig's hide, and 60 eggs per year.

7. In 1955 the Voroshilov Kolkhoz¹ had a total income of seven to eight million rubles. In that year the kolkhoz delivered to the government 85 percent of its crops in taxes, in payment for the use of agricultural machinery and through sales to the government marketing agencies. Most of the grape crop was delivered to the government at very low prices. Each kolkhoz member was paid the following per work day: seven rubles in cash, two kg of grain, potatoes and vegetables for his own use, and 80-100 liters of wine for the whole year.

8. In order to maintain an equal regional standard of living in the kolkhozes of the rayon, the local Party authorities ensure that the distribution of income is approximately the same

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throughout the rayon. In 1955 the Voroshilov Kolkhoz had the best crops in the rayon. The members expected to receive a large quantity of grain for each work day, either two or three times the amount allotted to the members of other kolkhozes in the rayon. However, the Party committee (Raykom) wanted to avoid such differentiations, which were liable to undermine the kolkhoz managements, and it prevailed upon the Voroshilov Kolkhoz to allot to its members only half the quantity of grain that was in fact due them. When this decision was put before the general assembly, the kolkhoz members voted against it. On the next day another general meeting was called, this time with the participation of members of the rayon Party committee, which lasted for 12 hours. After each vote against the management's proposal, the debate was resumed until the unanimity of the members was finally broken. When some of the members eventually supported the management, the others abstained and the resolution was carried. (Later it was rumored that a certain number of votes had been bought by promises of individual benefits.)

9. Trucks are allotted to kolkhozes on the basis of their fulfilment of the compulsory deliveries to the government. In 1956 the Voroshilov Kolkhoz had 17 trucks for transporting its

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produce to town and fetching supplies. The chairman of the kolkhoz had a passenger car at his disposal.

10. The kolkhoz chairman is paid at the rate of four "work days" for each day of work. The kolkhoz accountant receives a salary equal to 85 percent that of the chairman's, and two agronomists, one in charge of field crops and one of vineyards, are each paid at the rate of 80 percent of the chairman's salary.

11. The following individuals are reported:

a. Barannikova (fmu), female, an MVD major, deals with ~~the~~ repatriation matters at the OVIR in Simferopol.



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b. Nikolay Fedorovich Chigurnoy, chairman of the Krasnogvardeysk rayon executive committee (Rayspolkom),



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c. Kalinazh (fmu), chairman of the Voroshilov Kolkhoz,



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d. Konovalova (fmu), female, an MVD lieutenant, deals with repatriation matters at the OVIR (Otdiel Viz I

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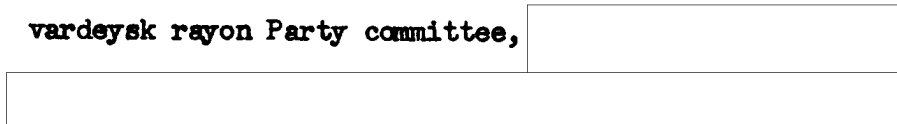
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Registratsiy) registration office for foreign citizens in
Simferopol.



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e. Peskunov (fm), Second secretary of the Krasnog-
vardeysk rayon Party committee,




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f. Major Sobolev (fm), Commander of the Krasnog-
vardeysk rayon militia,



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1.  Comment: The water shortage is an acute problem for all farmers in the Crimea. There are no water sources available, and it is necessary to sink artesian wells to a depth of 500-600 meters.

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1. The city of Zhitomir (N 50-15, E 28-40) has 100,000 inhabitants. There are three hospitals in the city: the oblast hospital (Oblastnaya Bolnitsa), the city hospital (Gorodovaya Bolnitsa) and the military hospital (Garnizonnaya Bolnitsa). The only school of higher learning in Zhitomir is the Pedagogical Institute. The state bank is located at 5 Gogolevskaya Street.

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2. The following are details on the public facilities in Zhitomir:

- a. Urban transport is by means of the following four trolley lines:

- (1) From Rosa Luksenburg Square to Bogunia (Poselok).

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(2) From Rosa Luksenburg Square to Smolanka (the Jewish cemetery).

(3) From Rosa Luksenburg Square to the railroad station.

(4) From the market (Sennoy Rynok) to the No. 1 city polyclinic.

b. Water supply is partly central (to the new and large houses). The main pumping station is located near the city theatre.

c. The sewerage system covers only the central part of the town.

d. The electric power station (TETS) is located in the vicinity of the bridge over the Teterev River, near the road to Berdichev (N 49-54, E 28-36).

3. The following industrial enterprises are located in Zhitomir and its environs:

a. Tank repair plant (Rem. Tankovy Zavod), located about three km from the city on the road to Berdichev.

b. Cement products factory (Betonny Zavod), near the electric power station. Among its products are sewerage pipes and cement posts.

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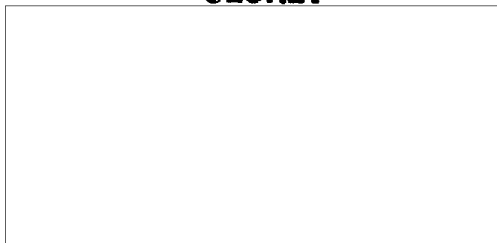
- c. "Stalin" vehicle repair plant (Avtoremontny Zavod Im. Stalina), which mainly repairs trucks.
 - d. Fruit preserves factory (Plodo Konservny Zavod) in Krosnia, about four km from the city.
 - e. Confectionary factory (Confetnaya Fabryka), near the market (Senny Rynok).
 - f. Distillery (Spirt Zavod).
 - g. Dairy products factory (Maslo Molochnaya Fabryka), which went into operation in 1956.
 - h. Two bakeries (Khlebzavod), one at 43 Shchora Street and the other near the distillery. Together they employ about 400 workers and their output amounts to 60 tons per day.
4. The following military objectives are reported:
- a. Large military clothing stores, consisting of about 15 buildings, located two-three km from the city.
 - b. An engineers unit (Sapernaya Chast), stationed in prewar barracks in the center of the city.
 - c. A military airfield, near Skomorokha, 12-14 km from the city on the road to Berdichev.

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5. The following individuals are residents of Zhitomir:

a. Fyodorov (fmu), First Secretary of the Zhitomir Party Obkcm, has allegedly been dismissed from his post.

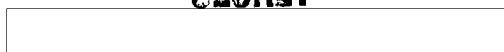
Fyodorov  was a general in command of a partisan formation during the war.

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b. Pavlova (fmu)  is Second Secretary of the Gorkcm in Zhitomir.

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Attachment II

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1. Kiev (N 50-27 E 30-32) was divided into the following rayons: Kagano-50X1-HUM vicheskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Molotovskiy, Stalinskiy, Podolskiy, Pecherskiy and Darnitskiy. 50X1-HUM
2. In 1953 the construction of a new industrial and residential area, known as Sotsgorodok, was undertaken in the Darnitskiy rayon. The following plants were located in the Sotsgorodok section:
 - a. A silk combine, which had between 7,000 and 8,000 employees.
 - b. Plant No. 512, which manufactured nylon yarn, viscose, and reportedly, parachute silk. East Germany supplied the machinery and installation experts for nylon production, which was inaugurated in 1955. The plant had 3,000 to 4,000 employees.
 - c. Plant No. 1,000, a chemical works, whose entire output, which was

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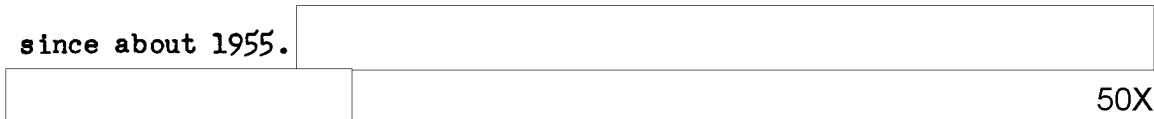
rumored to include the basic material for parachute silk, was destined for Plant No. 512. Trucks delivered large quantities of coal to the plant. German engineers had trained the staff of the plant.

3. Davidov (fnu), a Russian, had been the chairman of the Kiev gorsovet since the late forties.



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4. Lazarenko (fnu), had been the secretary of the town Party committee since about 1955.



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Attachment

Legend

1. Dnepr River
2. Highway to Moscow
3. Nabereshnaya ulitsa
4. The botanical garden of the Academy of Sciences
5. Krasnoarmeyskaya ulitsa
6. Ulitsa Stalina
7. Vehicular bridge across the Dnepr River
8. Railroad bridge across the Dnepr
9. Militia check post and traffic control
10. Rubber combine
11. Plywood factory
12. Dunes
13. Antiaircraft unit
14. Colophony factory
15. Bakery (Khlebzavod)
16. Antiaircraft artillery brigade and mobile radar stations.
17. Residential quarters for army personnel and their families.
18. Prospekt Stroiteley, the main street of Sotsgorodok
19. Sotsgorodok quarter
20. New thermoelectric power station (T. E. C.)

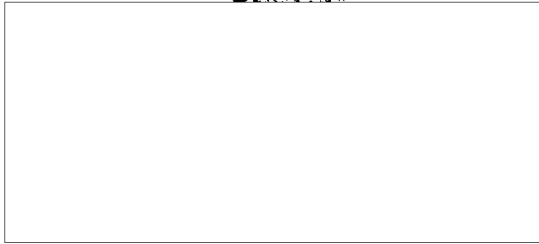
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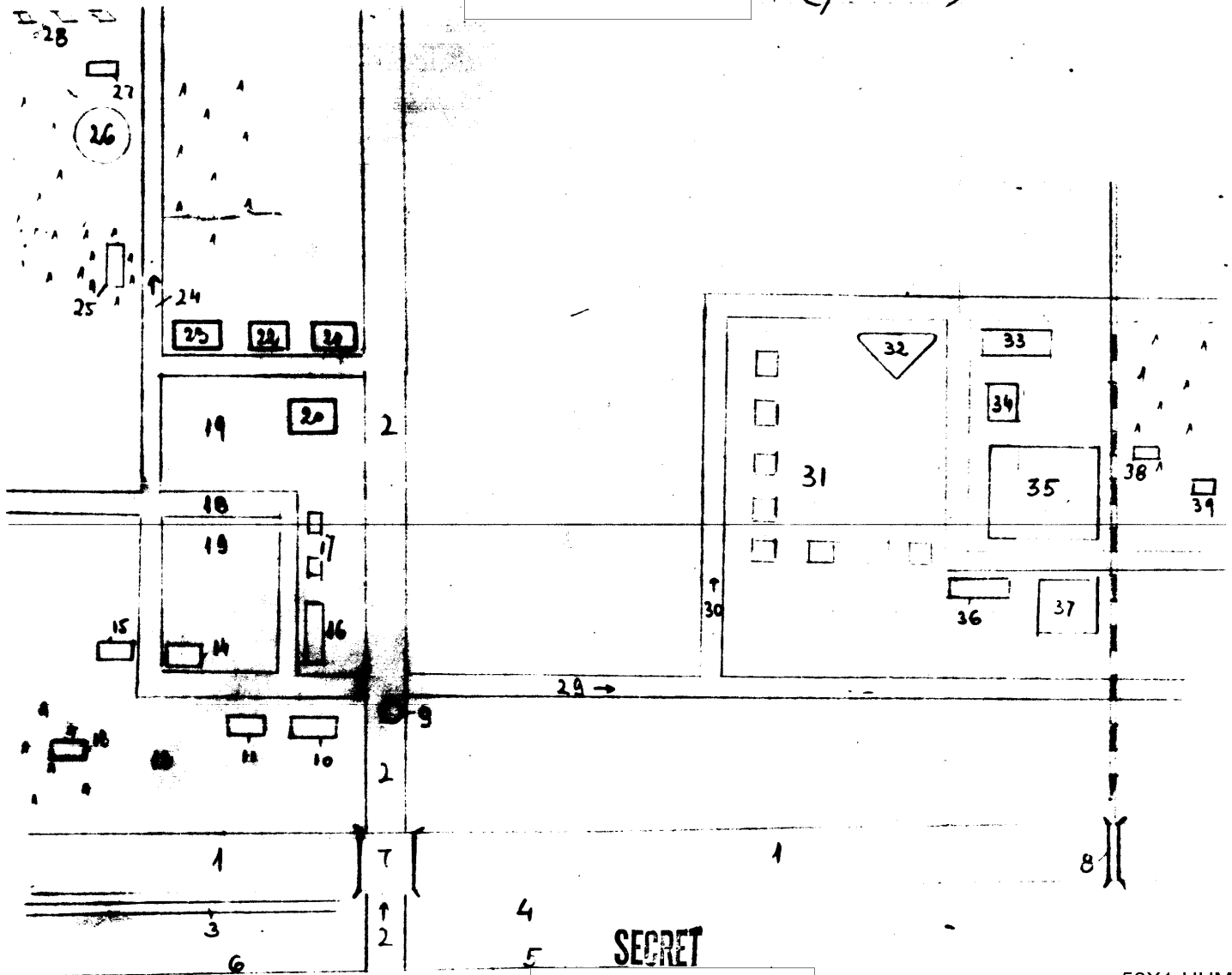
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21. Plant No. 1000
 22. Plant No. 512
 23. Silk combine
 24. Road to Brovary (N 50-29 E 30-48)
 25. Signals unit
 26. Airfield for jet aircraft
 27. Radio station
 28. Brovary settlement
 29. Road to Kharkov (N 50-00 E 36-14)
 30. Road to Darnitsa settlement.(N 50-28 E 30-40)
 31. Darnitsa
 32. Darnitsa market place
 33. MVD automobile repairshop
 34. G. E. M. railroad plant
 35. New arsenal
 36. Tank repair plant (Tankovo-remontniy zavod)
 37. Army stores
 38. Factory for building blocks used in army construction projects.
 39. Meat combine.

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(for att. 4)



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