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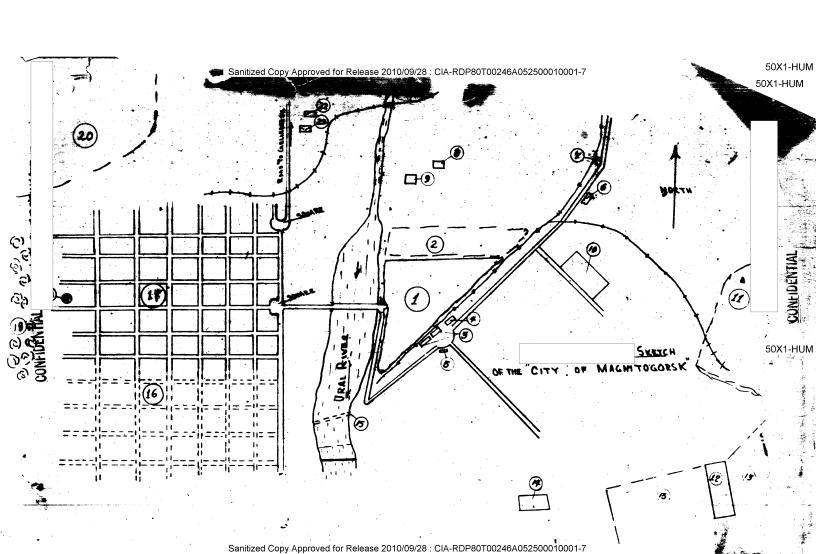
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UNTRY: USSR (Chelyabinsk Oblast)	REPORT
BJECT: Magnitogorsk City Plan	
	DATE OF REPORT: \$ Sept. 1959

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6	bernalmen and view.		50X1-HUM
	Magnitogersk City Plan		
1.			50X1-HUM
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	a. The residential area was being relessestion of the city involving new estreets, sewerage and electrical symptotic plant was being enlar in 1954 the plant perimeter was est	construction of aparatems, etc. The m rgodat the same ti timated to be 15 ki	rtments, ain mo. Icmoters.
,	b. A new bridge across the Ural River and a railroad line from Magnitogor under construction.		
	of There were restricted areas stipson field, at the northwestern border of metallurgical plant grounds.		thin the
2.	plants in Orsk, Minsk, Chelyabinsk, Sve sibirsk, and Irkutsk were "supervi special steel allows to be used in the the Magni electric blast furnaces and construction	ordiovsk, Molotovsk ising the elaborati ir respective plant itorgorsk main plan	on of the had ten
3.		gnitegorsk City Pl	
	1. Metallurgical plant area		·,
	2. Plant area being enlarged 3. Plant hotel and guest house where		-
	4. Plant administration offices and di 5. Theater	trector's quarters	
	6. Sulfurie acid plant 7. Main railroad station		
	8. Coment block plant being transferre 9. Brickyard	ed to (21) below.	
	10. Plant employees' housing area 11. Iron mining area		
	12. Airfield 13. Restricted area for which geologist to conduct research	is were awaiting au	thorisation
	14. Gemetery 15. How bridge		
	<ol> <li>New city residential area</li> <li>Old city area. Some new construct;</li> </ol>	lon.	
	18. Park 19. Water tower		
	20. Restricted area. 21. New coment block factory		
	22. Old cement plant		

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			(120-4)			
COUNTRY:	USSR	(Leningradska)	a oblast/			
SUBJECT:	City	of Kingisepp				
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C-O-N-F-I-D-F-N-T-T-A-T.	50X1-HUM
CITY OF KINGISEPP	

- 1. Kingisepp (N 59-22, E 28-39), located in the Kingiseppskiy rayon, Leningradskaya oblast, had, at the time of report, an estimated population of 15,000. The city, which had been extensively damaged during World War II, had been reconstructed and new two and three story public buildings and one-story frame dwelling had been erected.
- 2. The locations of the principal buildings, civilian schools, military training schools, hospitals, and other facilities have been indicated on the sketch attached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The numbers in parentheses below correspond to the numbers on the sketch: 50X1-HUM
  - (1) Newly-discovered phosphate deposits, estimated to be rich enough to be worked for 60 years; it was reported that a plant would be built to process the phosphate and employees were being recruited for the work. A six-kilometer-long unpaved road, which branched off the Leningrad-Tallin highway, led to the phosphate deposits.
  - (2) Gas pipe line extending from Rakvere (N 59-21, **E** 26-21) to Leningrad; the pipe line, consisting of two or three conduits, about 50 centimeters in diameter, was laid about one and a half meters underground.
  - from

    (3) A two-conduit gas line, extending / Slantsy (N 59-06, E 28-02)

    to Kingisepp, and connecting in Kingisepp with the Rakvere
    Leningrad pipe line (refer to No. 2 above); the conduits were

    of metal, about 50 centimeters in diameter, and were laid one

    and a half meters underground.
  - (4) Rayon hospital; this was a one-story stone structure.
  - (5) A two-story schoolhouse, with accommodations for about 400 students; this was a seven-year school.
  - (6) School of instruction for builders of military airfields. The school, a branch of the Ministry of Aviation, was located in what had once been a military barracks. The more than 300 troops attending the school were trained to operate power shovels, tractors, and other construction equipment. All the aforementioned equipment was moved to an unknown destination in early summer and returned to Kingisepp in the autumn.

C-O-N-F-I-D-B-N-T-I-A-L

- (7) Highway and Bridge Construction Office No. 10. The wooden huts or cabins comprising the construction office housed offices and living quarters for the director and the administrative personnel.
- (8) Reinforced, three-span, concrete bridge over the Luga River. The bridge, completed in November 1954, was about 100 meters long, 10 meters wide, and a maximum of 20 meters high. The Leningrad-Tallin highway passed over the bridge.
- (9) School No. 1, occupying a two-story stone building; this was a ten-year school with accommodations for 500 students.
- (10) Parking lot with space for 20 trucks of 2-1/2, 3-1/2, 4, and 7-ton capacity; in the parking lot was a repair shop with room for seven trucks.
- (11) The AIR (Artilleriskaya Instrumentalnaya Rassvetka) school occupying a large barracks with quarters for some 600 troops.

  New recruits just beginning their three years' military 50X1-HUM service were assigned to this school;

  they were trained to use precision optical devices.

  The troops were khaki uniforms with black chevrons and

The troops were khaki uniforms with black chevrons and artillery insignia (i.e., two crossed canons); when they moved to summer training camps they took their equipment with them in trucks and closed trailers.

- (12) A two-story building housing the Gorsoviet.
- (13) A one-story stone building housing the post office, telegraph office and telephone exchange.
- (14) Transportation Office No. 3. In this area was an office building and a vehicle repair shop. The some 120 trucks used on the Kingisepp-Slantsy highway construction project were repaired here.
- (15) A concrete bridge, about 12 meters long, 10 meters wide, and four neters high; it was located at kilometer 116 on the leningrad highway.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-X-A-L

- (16) School for sapper units. It occupied a large area on both sides of the Leningrad highway. Some 600 troops, specializing in bridge construction, were billeted in stone buildings in the area which was also the site of a small village named Kaskolovka. The troops were khaki uniforms with black 50X1-HUM chevrons and engineers' insignia;
- (17) Parking lot, subordinate to Highway and Bridge Construction
  Office No. 10, with parking space for four trucks, a bus,
  two passenger cars, eight tractors, five power shovels, three
  bulldozers, and other construction equipment. A car repair
  shop and an asphalt plant were also located in this area.
- (18) Highway Maintenance Office No. 75. This office was responsible for maintaining the highways in the Kingisepp rayon. Trucks, snowplows and other highway equipment were kept in this area.
- (19) The Kingiseppky rayon recruiting office, housed in a two-story frame building.
- (20) Metal bridge, about 100 meters long and five meters and five meters wide, constructed after World War II. The Leningrad-Tallin railroad line traversed the bridge.
- (21) Transportation office and parking lot; about 20 buses serving the Kingisepp-Leningrad, Kingisepp-Narva, Kingisepp-Usluga and other less important routes were parked here, as well as vehicles used to haul freight.
- (22) School for drivers of military vehicles.
- (23) A two-story stone building which housed the rayon clinic; the clinic was well-equipped and staffed by medical specialists.
- (24) A two-story building occupied by the raykom
- (25) A two-story schoolhouse, with accommodations for 400 students; this was a ten-year school.

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- (26) A two-story barracks with quarters for the rayon and the city militia
- (27) Printing office of the local daily newspaper called the <u>Kingiseppky</u>
  <u>Kolkhosnik</u>
- (28) A guarded, fenced-in parking lot with uralite-roofed shelters under which were kept closed trailers and some 15 or 20 closed four-ton trucks belonging to the AIR school (described under point No. 11 above). A guard was posted at the entrance to the parking lot.
- (29) Railroad station on the Leningrad-Tallin line
- (30) Metal bridge traversed by the Leningrad-Tallin railroad line; the bridge was 12 to 14 meters long and four meters wide.
- (31) A small artel, employing between 200 and 300 invalids, engaged in the manufacture of all types of footwear.
- (32) The Kingiseppkaya-Ges dam and hydroelectric plant. The dam was about 120 meters long, three meters wide and extended about six meters above the water level. The power station had two or three turbines and supplied power for the city of Kingisepp; it was connected with the Narva power station and other (unnamed) power stations in the area.

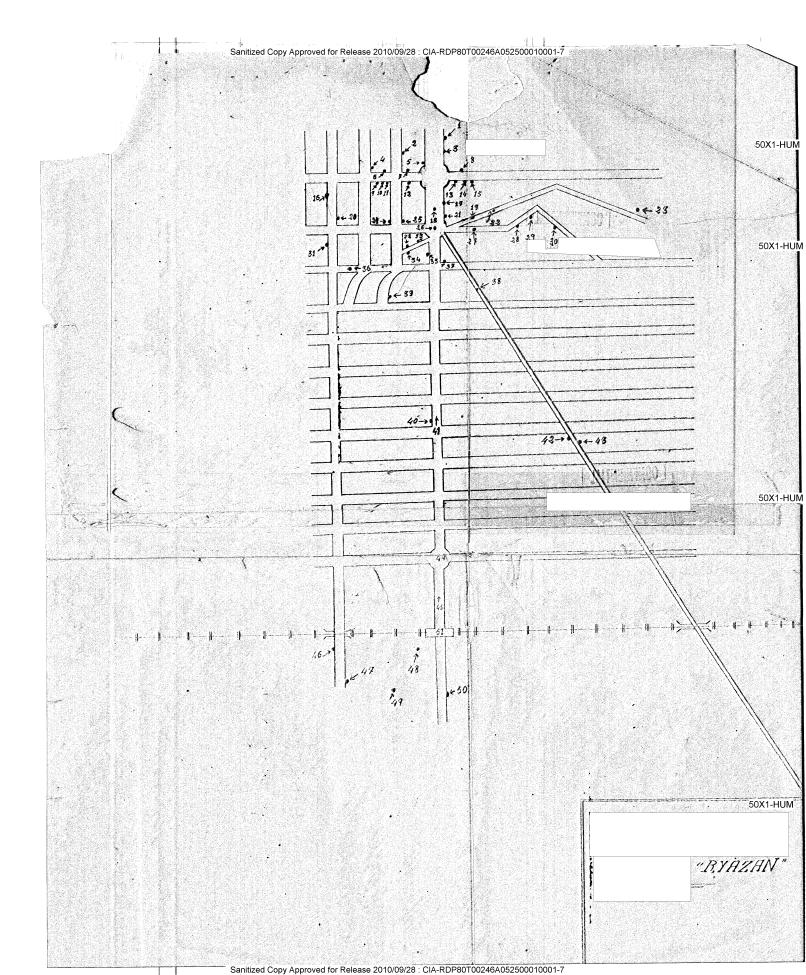
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Talking 7

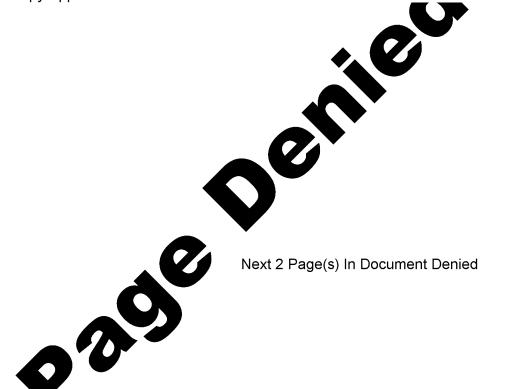
Talking

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.l. Printing House.
?. Football Field.?. Publishing house for the magazine "Stalin".
4. Secretariat General for the CP of the region,
6. 2nd building of the Institute of Agriculture
7. Institute of Agriculture.
8. New Civil Registry.
9. Office of Government Statistics.
10. Music School
11. Primary School.
12. Music School
13. Automatic telephone building under construction.
14. Movie house "October"
15. Pilots Club,
16. Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Factory,
17. Movie House
18. Rodina Striet,
19. Courthouse,
20. Institute of Medicine,
21. Courthouse and police station,
22. Street of the Revolution.
23. Firing range.
24. Militia offices.
25. Pedagogical Institute.
26. Lenin Square.
27. Police/station/ Yamskaya Street.
28. Police station.
29. Artillery barracks (the soldiers wore green and uniforms and caps).
30. Civil Hospital,
31. Hospital de Radio (sic).
??. Dormitory for female students pedagogical students.
33. Office of passport legalization (Very restricted - a pass was needed to
    enter and it was guarded by the Militia.)
34. Military barracks (branch of service unknown).
35. Pioneers Club.
36. Radischeva Street.
37. Market,
38. Highway to Moscow,
39. Camping ground for the Pioneers.
40. Historic castle,
41. First of May Street.
42. Tractor parking area.
43. Electric station surrounded by a two foot high fence (It was commented
    that if it exploded the whole city would be destroyed.)
44. Railroad Station Square.
45. First of May Street,
46. TV Station under construction,
47. Experimental Agricultural experimental area.
48. Puberculosis sanitarium.
49. Rest Home.
50. Library.
51. Railroad Station.
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