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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT

Reports on Nalchik, Kabardinskaya ASSR; Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR; and Georgiyevsk, Stavropol Kray, RSFSR

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Attachment 1: City of Nalchik, Kabardinskaya ASSR. This six-page report describes the population, construction, power, and transportation of Nalchik. It also gives some city plan information and lists, giving approximate locations, industrial, government, military and security, and educational installations in the town.

Attachment 2: Machine Building Works No. 4 in Nalchik. This two-page report includes a brief, one-page description of the plant and a sketch showing its general location and layout.

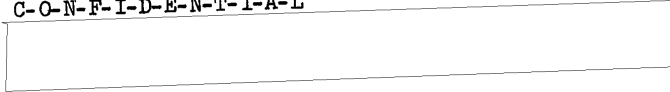
Attachment 3: City of Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. This two-page report contains very brief city plan information and a listing of industrial installations, hotels, educational institutions, entertainment houses, hospitals, and airfields (one civilian and one military).

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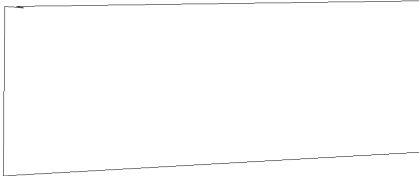
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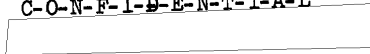


Attachment 4: City of Georgiyevsk, Stavropol Kray, RSFSR. This 24-page report is 25X1
a comprehensive description of the city. It includes information on streets, places
of interest, medical facilities, hotels and accommodations, restaurants, stores,
markets, schools, churches, utilities, communications, transportation, military
installations, industrial installations, controls and security, criminal activity,
and the German occupation in World War II. There is also a sketch of the layout of
principle streets in Georgiyevsk and a sketch, with legend, of part of **Oktyabrskaya**
ulitsa.



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ATTACHMENT 1



[REDACTED]

City of Nal'chik, Kabardins-Balkarian ASSR



1. The majority of Nal'chik's population consists of Kabordinians who have been divided into two religious groups - Greek-Orthodox and Moslims. The second largest group are Russians, followed by Armenians, then Jews. The latter were housed predominantly in the so-called "Jewish Colony" (Yevreyskaya Koloniya), a large old settlement in the south of the city. There are no mosques in the town and only one Greek-Orthodox church on Pyatigorskaya Street.

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When the Balkarians were deported from the Caucasus for their loyalty to the Germans, the Moslim Kabardinian population of Chernorechenskiy (?) Rayon (10-15 km. from Nal'chik) was also deported to Siberia along with the Balkarians.

2. The city conducts an extensive construction of new 4-5 story high apartment and state establishment buildings. Construction is being executed on Baksanskoye Shosse and other outskirts of the town. In recent years, a new settlement called Aleksandrovskiy has been established in the western part of Nal'chik, on the road to Nartan. Especially extensive construction has been underway at Prokhladnenskoye Shosse. [REDACTED] there are plans to merge Nal'chik to another big industrial center of Kabardins-Balkarian ASSR, Dokshukino, which is located on the same highway 20-25 km. from Nal'chik.

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Construction and re-construction of Nal'chik is being conducted by Trest Kabardinstroy (Kabardinian Construction Trust), offices of which are located on Pochtovaya Street. Director of the trust was Aleksandr POPOV, about 45 years old. The trust was subdivided into two departments (upravleniye), numbered #1 and #2 accordingly. First department employed some 500-600 workers. It was sub-divided into sections (uchastok) each headed by a superintendent (nachal'nik uchastka). Uchastok included several construction objects (obyekt) with a special number assigned to each object. The object was supervised by a prorab (job supervisor) and a master (foreman). [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The object crew consisted of one bricklayer brigade (about 30 men), one plasterer (shtukatury) brigade (20 men), and one supporting brigade (25-30 workers) of unskilled helpers, some of them females. After completion of the fire station, this crew constructed a 5 story ~~high~~ school building in Aleksandrovskiy Poselok.

3. Street names of Nal'chik recalled [redacted] (in alphabetical order):

Kabardinskaya
Malaya Kabardinskaya
Pochtovaya
Prospect Lenina

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Main streets of the business district of town:

Baksanskoye Shosse
Chegemskaya
Devyatogo Yanvaryaya
Dolinskaya
Gospital'naya
Krylova
Konditerskoy Fabriki (?)
Oktyabr'skaya
Pionerskaya
Prokhladnenskoye Shosse
Vokzal'naya
Zatishya

Only Kabardinskaya, Baksanskoye Shosse and Pochtovaya Streets are asphalted.

Squares:

Teatral'naya Ploshchad'
Vokzal'naya Ploshchad'

The names of the streets were indicated on plates mounted on respective corner houses. The houses on one side of the street were numbered even and on the other side uneven.

The city streets are well illuminated; the main streets by a system of ferroconcrete posts located along the pavement, each post having two lamps on a cross-bar; the secondary streets are illuminated by a system of steel posts each having one light at the top.

4. The southern part of the city is occupied by a large Park of Culture and Rest, referred to by everyone as "Dolinskiy Park". Located here are numerous rest homes and sanatoriums of Nal'chik - popular as a resort center of the Soviet Union. The park has summer movie and theater houses, four swimming pools, and a dancing stage. Also located on the park proper is the sole hotel of Nal'chik, a four-story building with a restaurant on the first floor. The Nal'chik River, 5-6 meters wide, flows thru the park and the city. [redacted]

25X1

5. Electric power in Nal'chik is provided by Baksan GES located about 40 km. north of the city. The sub-station is located in the vicinity of the state farm "Plodoyagodnaya Stantsiya". Each city block has its own transformer booth. Irregularity in power supply arises occasionally in the winter months.

25X1

6. Water is adequately supplied to all private and state-owned houses. There also are public taps in almost every city block with no charge for water here. Consumers of water delivered to the house pay monthly fees to the city. The water pumping (vodokachka) and purification plant is located in the northern part of the city, near "Plodoyagodnaya Stantsia".

7. Sanitation. All state-owned and new apartment houses have modern sewerage systems. The majority of private houses still use pump and tank trucks which dispose of their contents at the city dumps near Aleksandrovskiy Poselok. In the same dumps, garbage which is collected by city-owned trucks from garbage bins located in each courtyard is disposed.

8. Post, telegraph and telephone building is located on Prospect Lenina.

Radio station, with two or three towers, is located near Voyenkomat on Pochtovaya Street.

The newspaper "Kabardinskaya Pravda" is printed in Russian.

9. Transportation. The city of Nal'chik has no streetcars or trolleybuses. There are 4 or 5 city bus lines. The bus fare from Chegemskaya to Dolinskaya Street (north to south thru the whole town) is 1.30 Rubles.

The out-of-town bus service station is located at Vokzal'naya Ploshchad' at the railroad terminal. Out-of-town buses leave for and arrive from Ordzhonikidze twice a day. The fare one way was approximately 25 Rubles. The bus schedule to Pyatigorsk called for four buses a day between 0600 and 1800 hours. The fare was 19 Rubles one way.

It is also possible to hire a taxi to Ordzhonikidze for 45 Rubles and to Pyatigorsk for 42-43 Rubles. The main taxi stand also is located at the railroad terminal square. Taxi cabs are equipped with meters. The approximate fare (1 Ruble per kilometer) is about triple of the bus fare.

Nal'chik had one non-electric track connection to the Prokhladnyy railroad junction. Passenger trains from there arrived in Nal'chik twice a day - at 0600 and 1630 hours, and left for the return trip after a brief stop. This train stopped in Dokshukino - Mayskiy - Kotlyarevskogo - Prokhladnyy. One-way ticket from Nal'chik to Prokhladnyy is 9 Rubles. The Nal'chik railroad terminal is a small one-story building, usually locked up at 2400 hours daily.

10. Roads. The best out-of-town road is undoubtedly the Military-Georgian Highway which runs as follows: Pyatigorsk - Nal'chik - Nartan - Stanitsa - Cherek - Stanitsa Lesken - Stanitsa Urikh - Elkhotovo - Ordzhonikidze. This is a two-lane, asphalted highway. The only other out-of-town road is the two-lane unpaved highway to Prokhladnyy.

11. Industrial installations:

At Baksanskoye Shosse:

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- a. Machine-Building Works #4 (see special report of the same title by same Source).
- b. Confectionary Factory (Konditerskaya Fabrika). Majority of employees are female, working in three shifts. Produces candy and bakery goods.
- c. Oil extracting plant (maslozavod). Employs 300-400 workers in three shifts.
- d. Meat packing plant (Myasokombinat).
- e. Tyrny-Auzskiy Non-Ferrous Combine.
- f. Flour Mill (Melkombinat).

NOTE: All above mentioned enterprises have railroad siding from the railroad freight yard Nal'chik.

g. Autobaza, located near "a" above.

NOTE: For approximate location of a, b, c, e, and f, above, see sketch attached to report on installation a., titled Machine-Building Works #4, ~~_____~~

At Pochtovaya Street:

- h. KPP (Construction Material Shop).
- i. Prombaza (Promyshlennaya Baza - Storage of Construction Materials for Industrial Use)

At Kabardinskaya Street:

- j. Garment Factory (Shveynaya Fabrika). Employs 300-400 workers, majority of them females, in three shifts.

Unidentified location:

- j. Dairy Plant (Maslozavod).

12. Governmental installations:

- a. Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of Kabard, ASSR are located in the so-called Dom Sovetov, a four story construction on Prospect Lenina.
- b. Gosbank (State Bank), also on Prospect Lenina.

13. Security and Military installations:

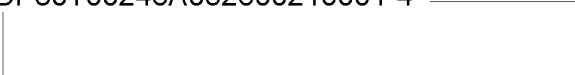
- a. MVD - on the corner of Pochtovaya and Zatishya Streets.
- b. Militia Administration Building (Upravleniye) on Malaya Kabardinskaya St.
- c. First militia precinct on Oktyabr'skaya Street, close to "b", above.
- d. Second militia precinct on Pyatigorskaya Street.
- e. City jail on Pochtovaya Street.
- f. Voyenkomat on Pochtovaya Street.
- g. MVD Officer School - at the beginning of Baksanskoye Shosse.
- h. Large military reservation on the city line on Prokhladnenskoye Shosse.
- i. Underground military warehouse occupying the area of about 1/2 hectare, 1/2 meter above the ground, the top of the storage was camouflaged with vegetation (grass, shrubbery). Surrounded by a barbed wire fence and protected by military guards. No railroad siding to the warehouse. Located in the vicinity of "Plodoyagodnaya Stantsiya" in the northern part of the city.

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14. Educational institutions:

- a. Kabardinian University.
- b. Pedagogical Institute.
- c. Medical Institute (location not identified).
- d. Pedagogical Technicum.
- e. Medical Technicum in Dolinskiy Park.
- f. Agricultural Technicum.
- g. Technicum for Physical Culture (location not identified).

NOTE: All above mentioned institutions, except where otherwise indicated, are located on or in the vicinity of Zatishya Street.



15. Cultural and Entertainment:

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- a. Moviehouse "Udarnik" on Pyatigorskaya Street.
- b. Moviehouse "Kabarda" on Kabardinskaya Street.
- c. Theater of Drama (Dramteatr) on Kabardinskaya Street.
- d. Theater of Musical Comedy (Muzkomeiya) on Kabardinskaya Street.

16. Medical institutions:

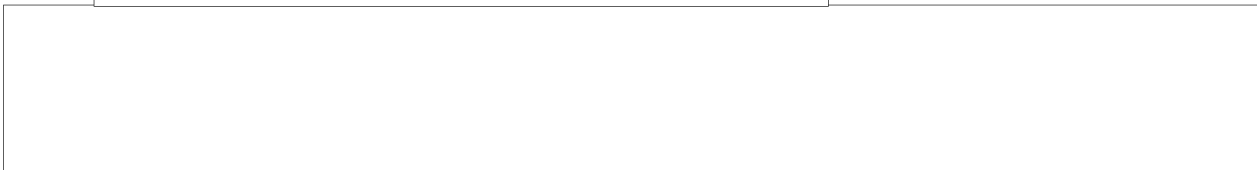
Hospital on Gospital'naya Street in the area of Prospect Lenina. Complex of two or three 2 to 3 story buildings.

17. Controls.

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[Redacted] Militia stopped only suspects for document control. There were no extra-ordinary local regulations regarding registration (propiska) in Nal'chik. [Redacted]

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ATTACHMENT 02

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Machine-Building Works No. 4 in Nal'chik, Kabardinian ASSR

25X1

1. Machine-Building Works No. 4 (Mashinostroitel'nyy Zavod nomer chetyre) under the Machine-Construction Industry of the USSR was located in the northern part of the city of Nal'chik, on Baksanskoye Shosse, in the vicinity of the Nal'chik railroad terminal. It produced pumps and valves (zadvizhki) of various sizes for petroleum industry needs, for Soviet as well as for foreign customers. Rumania was identified by Source as one of the foreign customers. During World War II the plant produced some military equipment,

2. [redacted] deputy director, fnu GADIROV, [redacted] also supervised the casting (formovochnyy) shop. The plant employed 300 to 400 workers in three shifts at the following shops and departments:

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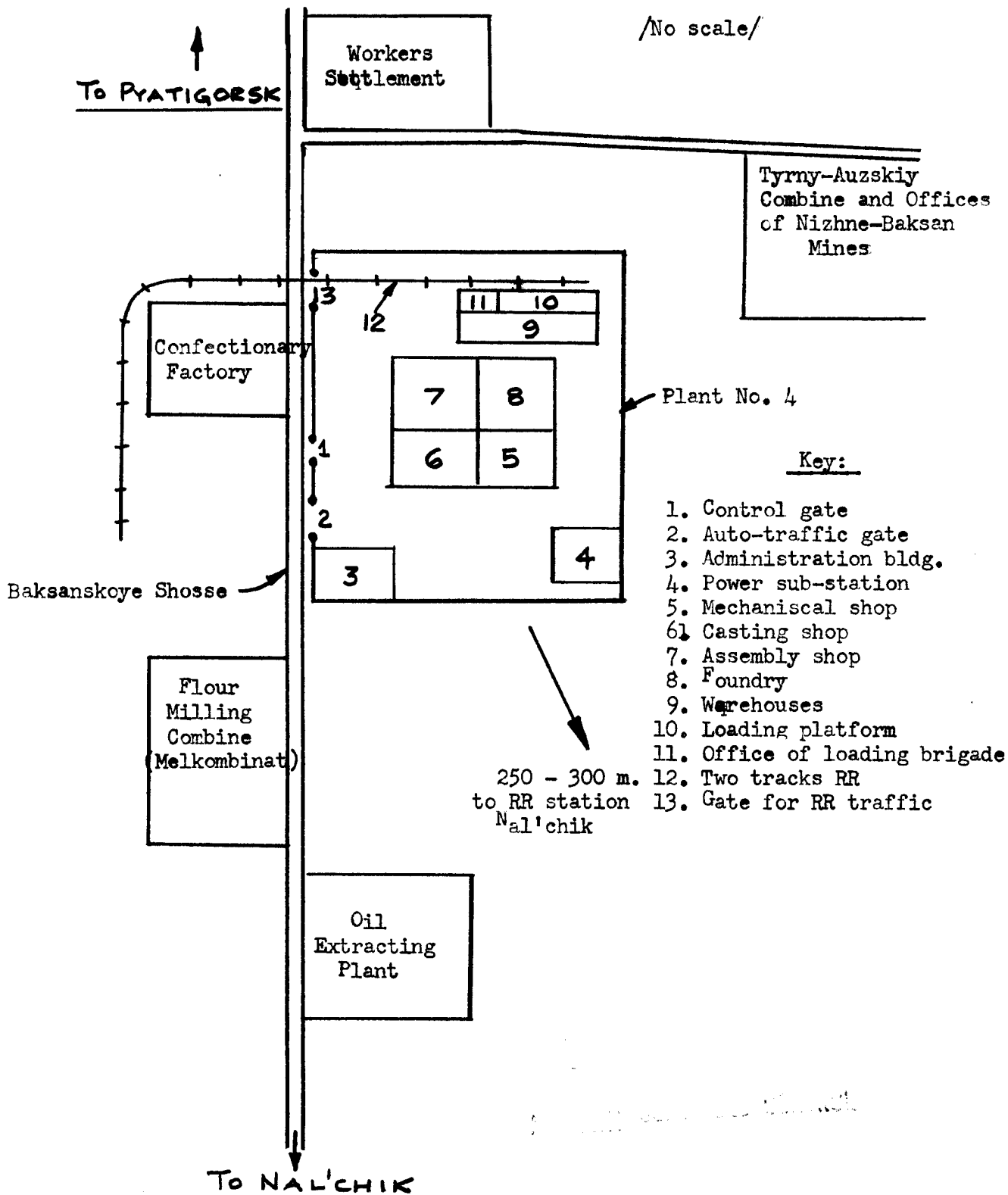
- a. Foundry
- b. Mechanical
- c. Casting
- d. Assembly and Packing
- e. Construction repair
- f. Shipping department, supervisor - Hassan AYUBOV [redacted] and foreman - fnu YUSUFOV

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25X1

3. The plant had its own sub-station receiving power from Baksan GES, about 40 km. north of Nal'chik. The sub-station also supplied power to a neighboring oil extracting plant located also on Baksanskoye Shosse.
4. The plant proper was surrounded by a high brick and steel fence combination (about 1½ meters brickwall and 2 meters wrought iron fence on the top). The plant was protected by military guards and the entrance to the plant was by special pass thru the control gate.
5. The finished products were packed in wooden boxes and shipped via a two-track rail connection from the loading platform of the plant to the Nal'chik railroad station.
6. Attached to this report is a [redacted] sketch showing the general area and rough layout of the plant.

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General Location and Rough Layout of Machine-Building Plant No. 4 in Nal'chik



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City of Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR

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1. Ordzhonikidze is divided into three city rayons: Promyshlennyy (Industrial), Zaterekskiy and Leninskiy. [redacted] Zvetmet (non-ferrous metals) settlement and the following streets in Promyshlennyy Rayon: Vos'mogo Marta, Michurina, Makhcheyskay "A", Makhcheyskaya "B", Chapayeva, and Kurskiy Lane.

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In Zaterekskiy Rayon [redacted] the following streets: Tbilisskaya and Nalchikskaya.

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In Leninskiy Rayon [redacted] the following streets: Kemalova, Tamayeva, Kirova, Pochtovaya, Prospekt Stalina (the main street of the city), Lenina Square, Svobody Square (around which are concentrated most government installations).

2. [redacted] the following industrial installations of Ordzhonikidze [redacted]

25X1

- a. Elektrotsink Works on Tamayeva Street
- b. Pobedit Works on Tamayeva Street
- c. Electrical Equipment Plant
- d. Stocking (Chulochnaya) Factory
- e. Garment Factory
- f. Two alcohol distilleries
- g. Two brickyards
- h. OZT, "big classified (voyenny) plant" (tractor equipment) on Tbilisskaya Street
- i. Auto-repair plant on Chapayeva Street
- j. Glass (stekol'nyy) factory
- k. Railroad car repair works
- l. Pipe-producing (trubo-stroitel'nyy) plant
- m. Bread baking plant
- n. Leather goods (kozhevennyy) factory
- o. Starch factory
- p. Meat-packing plant

[redacted] the following construction enterprises:

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- a. Kavkazfinstroy
- b. KPP
- c. Prombaza

3. Hotels:

- a. "Terek" on Prospekt Stalina
- b. "Inturist"

4. Momuments:

- a. Stalin on Railroad Square
- b. Lenin on Lenina Square
- c. Khetagurov on Lenina Square

5. Learning Institutions:

- a. University
- b. Agricultural Institute
- c. Construction Technical School (Stroitel'nyy Tekhnikum)
- d. Oil Tekhnikum
- e. Railroad Tekhnikum
- f. Military Auto-Technical School on Kemalova Street
- g. Militia School
- h. 1st Suvorov School (Suvozhovskoye Uchilishche) on Tbilisskaya Street near OZT Works

6. Entertainment

- a. Park imeni Kosta Khetagurova
- b. Construction Workers Club
- c. Movie House "Dekabrist"
- d. Movie House "Putovskiy"
- e. Movie House "Komsomol"

7. Hospitals

- a. Railroad Hospital (Zheleznodorozhnaya)
- b. City Hospital (Gorodskaya)
- c. Central
- d. Near Park Khetagurova
- e. On city line on the road to Village Takir

8. Airfields:

- a. Passenger airport located on Leninskiye Vody
- b. Between mountains Kazbek and Lysaya is located a military airfield.

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ATTACHMENT 4.

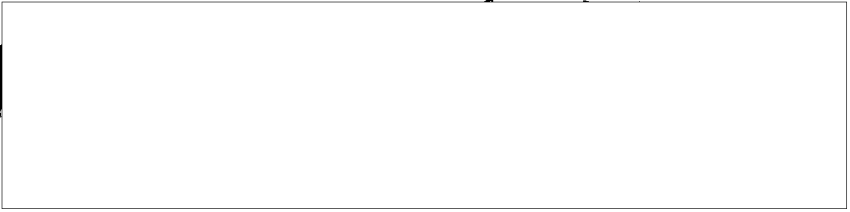
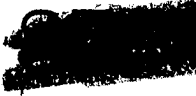


City of Georgiyevsk, Stavropol' Kray, RSFSR

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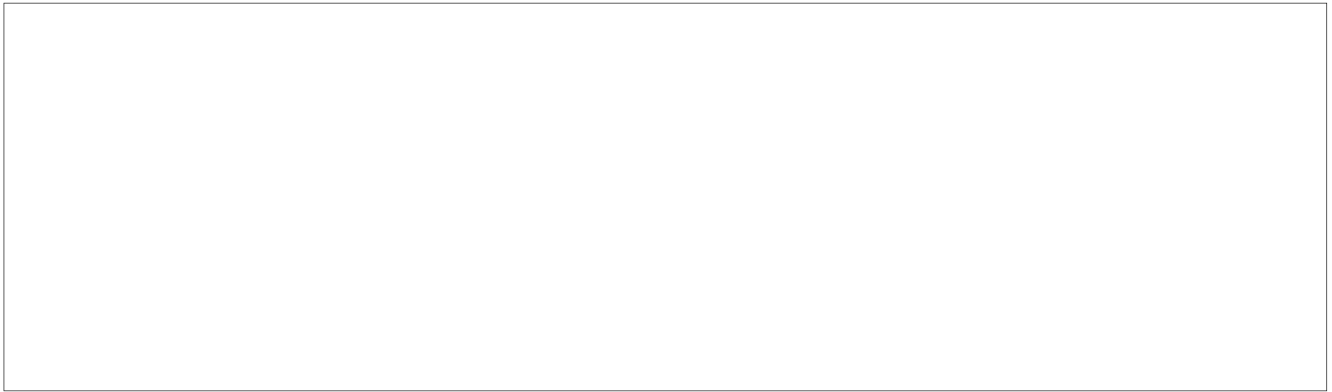
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City of Georgiyevsk, Stavropol' Kray, RSFSR

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General:

1. The city of Georgiyevsk is situated at the beginning of the plain on the northern outskirts of the Caucasian Mountains. [redacted] the city's population before the war was 46-47,000 but that it probably has doubled since [redacted]

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[redacted] In addition to the Russians (so-called Cossacs) who made up the majority of the population, representations of several caucasian nations lived there [redacted]

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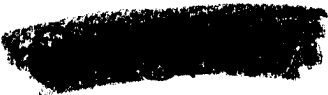
2. Most of the city buildings are made of "saman", a kind of brick made of clay, straw and animal manure. Some buildings are plastered on the outside with one layer of the regular burned bricks. The roofs are made of cherepitsa (tile) or, on more recently constructed houses, shifer (roofing slate). There are also some but not too many wooden pre-fabricated houses (finskiye doma). Most of the 2 or 3 story buildings presently occupied by governmental institutions are of pre-revolutionary construction, made of stone or brick and roofed with galvanized iron or tiles. [redacted] there was not a single house in Georgiyevsk over four stories high.

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3. The new house construction is performed predominantly around the city factories and plants which erect two and three story apartment houses and settlements for their employees. Among those industrial installations are the canning factory, the tile and brick factory, the fittings works (armaturnyy zavod). Thru continuous expansion, the city will merge in the very near future with its industrialized suburbs: Nezlobnaya village [redacted] on the road to Pyatigorsk, 6 km. out of Georgiyevsk, a settlement consisting of oil storage, flour mills, tile and brick factories, new military barracks; and Krasnaya Kumka village, on the road to Budennovsk, 6 km. out of Georgiyevsk, consisting of a brickyard, silk spinning factory, meat-packing plant, and old military barracks.

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4. East of the city flows a tributary of the Kuma River, name unidentified [redacted] This tributary provides the water supply for Georgiyevsk and is also used for swimming by the populace since there are no swimming pools in town.

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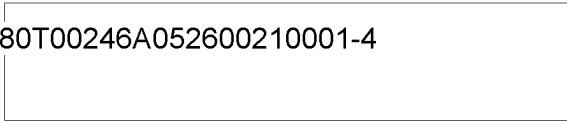
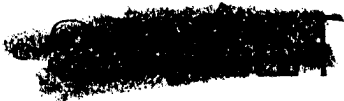
Streets:

5. [redacted] the following names of the streets in Georgiyevsk (given in alphabetical order):

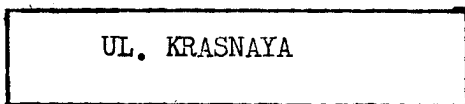
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Arsenal'naya
 Chkalova (new street)
 Delegatskaya
 Indzhiyevskaya (the road to the railroad terminal)
 Kalinina (the road to Pyatigorsk)
 Kominterna Lane
 Komsomol'skaya
 Krasnaya (beginning of the route to Krasnaya Kumka)
 Krasnoarmeyskaya (the road to Prokhladnyy)
 Lenina (formerly Prodol'naya St.)
 Leningradskaya
 Lermontova
 Lineynaya (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th)
 Lysogorskaya
 Malo-Podkumskaya
 Moskovskaya (formerly Molotova)
 Nezlobinskaya
 Novaya
 Oktyabr'skaya (the main street)
 Ordzhonikidze
 Pionerskaya
 Poselyanskiy Lane
 Pushkinskaya
 Pyatigorskaya
 Shaumyana
 Soldatskiy Lane (near Krasnoarmeyskaya St.)
 Stalina
 Svobody
 Tolstogo Lane (between Oktyabr'skaya and Pushkinskaya Streets)
 Ul'yanovskaya
 Voroshilova
 Vygonnaya
 Yessentukskaya
 Zakavkazskaya

6. The streets of Georgiyevsk are very wide and most of them are lined on both sides with trees. The main street of town is Oktyabr'skaya Street and the intersection of Oktyabr'skaya and Krasnaya Streets is considered downtown (tsentr goroda). Oktyabr'skaya Street is a boulevard divided by a vegetated strip in two one-way lanes. Trucks and buses are prohibited on this street.



- 7. All principal streets, such as Oktyabr'skaya, Lermontova, Lenina, Pushkinskaya, Kalinina, Krasnoarmeyskaya, Lineynaya, and many others are well illuminated. Oktyabr'skaya and Lermontova have dual-round lamps on steel posts, and the rest of the streets have single lamps on wooden poles. There are no traffic lights, and neither are there traffic regulating militiamen in Georgiyevsk. 25X1
- 8. Street names are inscribed in white lettering on blue steel plates 10-12 x 50-60 cm., mounted on the corner houses of respective streets. The inscription is in Russian and calls for an "UL." (abbreviation of Ulitsa - street) and the name of the street in full, e.g.:

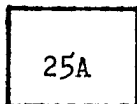


10-12 cm.

50-60 cm.

House numbers are also inscribed in white on blue steel shields 15 x 15 cm. mounted over gates or entrance doors of respective houses, e.g.:

15 cm.




15 cm.

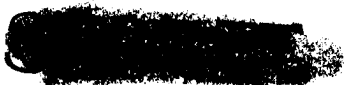
Even numbered houses are on one side of the street and odd numbers are on the other.

- 9. The city Park of Culture and Rest with a summer movie, dancing stage, amusement and refreshment sections on the grounds, is located on Krasnaya Street in the vicinity of Maslozavod. The Stalin monument is also in this park. The Lenin monument is on Oktyabr'skaya Street near its intersection with Lenina Street. The above mentioned monuments are over 20 years old. They were demolished by the Germans in 1942 but were restored after the end of WW II. In front of Raykom on the corner of Tolstogo Lane and Oktyabr'skaya Street are located two other monuments of the city: an obelisk commemorating the heroes of the Civil War and a monument to the memory of 7 Soviet functionaries of the town executed by Germans in 1942.

Places of Interest:

- 10. Ispolkom. Located in a three-story building on Lermontova Street between Lenina and Voroshilova Streets, next to the secondary (srednyaya) school #3. Former chairman fnu POLYAKOV was arrested as "people's enemy"; the name of the new chairman is not known  The first floor of this building is occupied by Raysovet.

25X1



Raykom Communist Party. Located in a two-story building on the corner of Tolstogo Lane and Oktyabr'skaya Street, opposite of Gosbank and the "Udarnik" movie house. Raykom of KSM is also in this same building.

NOTE: All the above mentioned governmental institutions (Ispolkom, Raysovet, Raykoms of CP and KSM) are to be transferred in the near future to "Dom Sovetov" (House of the Soviets), the foundation for which was laid on the corner of Oktyabr'skaya and Voroshilova Streets, opposite the printing house on the former site of the demolished Greek-Orthodox Cathedral.

Prison. This occupies the whole block between Krasnaya and Pionerskaya, and Delegatskaya and Nezlobinskaya Streets. This very old establishment was recently converted into a prison for delinquent youths. The prison for adults is at present in Pyatigorsk.

Corrective Camps:

- a. So-called "6th Colony" (Shestaya Koloniya) consisting of wooden barracks occupying an area of several square kilometers in the suburb of Georgiyevsk, Krasnaya Kumka.
- b. In Aleksandriyevka (or Aleksandriyskaya), 12 km. from Georgiyevsk, on the highway to Mineral'nyye Vody. The arrestants work at the brickyard located next to their barracks.

No additional information on the above camps available.

Voyenkomat. Located on Pushkinskaya Street between Lenina and Lysogorskaya Streets, opposite the wine distillery offices.

ZAGS. Located in the same block as Voyenkomat, above.

Dom Kultury (House of Culture) near Raykom on Oktyabr'skaya Street. It had its own orchestra, dancing stage, game rooms, concert hall where the guest company performed.

25X1

City Library. Near Oktyabr'skaya and Lysogorskaya intersection, on Oktyabr'skaya Street.

Newspaper Editing Office. On Oktyabr'skaya Street near the corner of Oktyabr'skaya and Lenina Streets.

25X1

The newspaper printing house is on the corner of Oktyabr'skaya and Voroshilova Streets.

City Stadium. On Krasnaya Street near the city hospital. The stadium was built on the site of the former cemetery.

Address and Passport Desks. Located on Pyatigorskaya Street, separately from militia offices.

Meteorological Station. Near the market, on Kalinina Street. One house surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, one cage-like box and a weather-cock on a mast inside the yard.

State Bank on Oktyabr'skaya Street opposite the Raykom building.

Bathhouses (Bani):

11. There are two bathhouses in Georgiyevsk: one city bath (gorodskaya) on Ordzhonikidze Street and one factory (zavodskaya) bath on Chkalova Street. The city bath is open every day from 0800 to 2200 hours except Monday. It has five private rooms (nomera), one hall for men and two halls for women. The charge for private rooms is 3 Rubles, and they may be shared by both males and females without identification indicating the relationship between them. The zavodskaya bath was constructed by ^{the} brick and tile factory and was originally intended to be used by factory workers. But at the present time it is open four days a week (Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday) from 0800 to 2200 hours, and the city populace is also admitted to it. There are no private rooms at the zavodskaya bath. The charge to both bathhouses is 1.40 Rubles per person; children up to 8 years of age are admitted free.

Medical Facilities:

12. The city hospital is located on Krasnaya Street, near the city park and the stadium. Across the street from the hospital, next to the Voyentorg (Military Trade Organization) store, (open to everyone) is situated a small maternity hospital.

25X1

[redacted] there was no charge for hospitalization or drugs. There is also a free polyclinic on the corner of Pushkinskaya and Lenina Streets for city and rayon patients. In the past, callers were registered at the clinic upon presentation of a passport. At the present time this formality has been abolished. The hours for working patients were before noon and the afternoons were for the unemployed, including housewives and children. However, there was a very long waiting line at the polyclinic so many people preferred to go to private doctors paying as much as 25 Rubles for a single visit. The charge for drugs bought at pharmacy by prescription of either polyclinic or private doctors was the same. Two first aid (skoraya pomoshch') automobiles, one sedan and one delivery truck, are usually stationed at the polyclinic yard.

Hotels and Accommodations:

13. The town's only hotel is located in a three-story building on the corner of Lenina and Oktyabr'skaya Streets. The first floor of this building is occupied by a department store (univermag) and Gortog (City Sales) restaurant.

25X1

25X1

Page 6

25X1

14. The citizens of Pyatigorsk are not permitted to stay in the local hotel - it is for out-of-town guests only. In order to register at the hotel, one has to produce a passport; in the case of collective farmers who do not possess passports, they had to present a certificate issued by their respective collective farm. The passport had to be submitted at the hotel desk and was returned to the owner at the time of the latter's check-out. No receipts or other kind of security papers were issued to the owners of submitted passports. [redacted] the militia checked the passports (the registration) at the hotel desk upon notification by hotel administration of the new arrivals. 25X1

15. [redacted] a room which accommodated 8-9 persons. The room was equipped with a very primitive kind of furniture having military type cots (koyki) for beds. The charge for a bed was 5 Rubles per night paid when checking out. In case the hotel had no vacancy, which occurred very often, it was an easy task to assure accommodations in some private home. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] The house was owned by an elder lady who rented two rooms furnished with 6 beds which she rented to guests for 5 Rubles per night, per bed. The beds were also the same kind of military koyka as used by the hotel. The owner of the guest house did not ask [redacted] for any identification papers. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] in the same circumstances it is also an easy task to get overnight accommodation in Georgiyevsk. One only has to drop in at any private home and inquire where he can obtain a room for an overnight stay and he will be directed to a home. 25X1

16. In order to find an apartment or room, one had to go to an establishment on Lenina Street which, according to the description given [redacted] could be sort of an information bureau. Next to this bureau, on the wall beside the door, there is a bulletin board where house owners place adds about apartments and rooms for rent. [redacted] there were always many vacancies in town. Another way of getting a room was thru direct inquiry of owners of private homes. 25X1 25X1

17. After an accommodation was found, the registration (propiska) procedure would be as follows: the illiterate, or the people not familiar with routine processing, went to the office described in Paragraph 16. Here the clerk, for a charge of 1 Ruble, filled out an application form (blank) and made an entry into domovaya kniga (house log). Then it was necessary to go to the State Bank which was open every day, except Sunday, until 1200 o'clock, and buy a 3 Ruble stamp. After this, one had to take the stamp, house log and application forms to the passport desk of the militia on Pyatigorskaya Street. Both the Soviet and foreign citizens were registered in the house

log. Soviet citizens were required to submit only one application and to purchase the 3-Ruble stamp from the State Bank, which was glued into the house log and sealed with the militia seal. However, foreigners were required to submit three special forms which were marked by a bright colored strip across the page from corner to corner diagonally. The stamp for foreigners was placed on one copy of the application form, not in the log as for Soviet citizens, and sealed with the militia seal.

18. It is possible to reside at a private house for a period of several weeks without any registration whatsoever at a charge of 50 Rubles a month per koyka. This may be done if a boarder does not arouse the landlord's suspicions as to his identity and if he can adequately support his reasons for avoiding the registration. [redacted]

25X1

19. It is very difficult to obtain dwellings at state-owned apartment houses (ZHAKT) due to the fact that they are more comfortable and much cheaper than ~~in~~ private houses. The rent was charged by the number of square meters occupied, price of which was not known [redacted] but [redacted] one family [redacted] paid 31 Rubles per month for two medium sized rooms. For the same dwelling in a private house the charge would be 200-250 Rubles and 150 Rubles per month for one room. In both cases, utilities are paid in addition to the rent by the tenant.

25X1

20. [redacted] a two-room house in Georgiyevsk [redacted] had to pay 520 Rubles land tax (za zemlyu), 90 Rubles property tax (nalog) and 18 Rubles insurance (strakhovka) [redacted] annually.

25X1

Restaurants, Stores, Markets:

21. There were many snackbars and stands in Georgiyevsk, but only one restaurant of Gortorg (City Sales) located in the first floor of the hotel building. This restaurant was open daily from 0700 to 2200 hours. [redacted]

25X1

At one time a band played at the restaurant but lately it has not been there. Wines and liquors were sold by bottles only (no servings by the glass or by gram). Beer was sold in steins (kruzhka), 2.60 Rubles a stein.

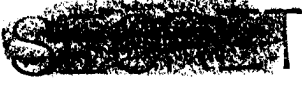
22. In addition to a number of grocery and manufactured goods stores, the city had one department store (univermag) located next to the restaurant described in Paragraph 21. The stores in Georgiyevsk were open daily from 0900 to 2000 hours with a lunch break from 1200 to 1400 hours. Clothing, footwear, furniture and appliances were in sufficient supply, except for television sets which were difficult to get. [redacted] most of the clothing and footwear were of foreign origin; the clothing was imported from China and the footwear from Czechoslovakia. Some food stuffs such as butter and sugar were hard to obtain, and this caused queues in front of the respective stores. Sometimes, local people were forced to go food shopping in Pyatigorsk and Kislovodsk, which, as so-called "kurortnyye mesta" (resort places), had a better grocery supply.

25X1

Many people bought food stuffs at the local market where during the summer prices were even lower than the prices set in the stores.

23. The market occupied a city block between Kalinina and Nezlobinskaya Streets, and Pushkinskaya and Pionerskaya Streets. It was surrounded by a heavy brick wall with one gate on each street. Most of the time the entrances were observed by a militia man responsible for keeping order and prosecution of any attempts at black-marketing which was not popular anyway due to the fact that for every petty offense, such as the re-selling of a new suit acquired from the state store, would be punishable for up to 5 years in prison. The gates to the market are open from 0500 in the summer and from 0600 in the winter. The market is composed of table-like stands, 1 x 2 meters, made of a concrete and sea shell combination, which are in the open. Meat stands are accommodated in a barrack-like building. In order to reserve a stand, especially on so-called "market days" (Sundays and holidays) one had to line up in front of the market superintendent's office as early as 0400 hours. Farmers had to produce a certificate from their collective farm certifying the origin of their wares for sale.
24. Rent for one stand at the market is 2 Rubles per day, the weighing scale issued by the market office (no use of own scales is permitted) cost 100 Rubles deposit and 3 Rubles per day for the use. The apron, also to be obtained from the market office, cost 1 Ruble per day. Farmers selling from the trucks were permitted to use their own big scales. If one was going to sell meat, it must be inspected in the veterinary office located near the market and the seller had to accept the services of the market's meat-cutter who charged 1 Ruble for each kilogram of meat cut by him. There was a refrigerated warehouse where the unsold meat could be stored overnight for 50 kopeks per kilo, and a regular warehouse for other unsold goods for overnight storage at a charge of 1 Ruble per piece (mesto) disregarding the size or the weight of it. Farmers staying in town were accommodated at the hotel or in private homes - there is no "Dom Kolkhoznika" (Home of the Farmers) in Georgiyevsk.
25. Below are listed some food prices at the market and at the government owned Gostorg chain stores

<u>Item</u>	<u>Market Price</u>	<u>Store Price</u>
Beef and pork meat (kilo)	18-20 Rubles	15-16 Rubles
Chicken, cleaned (per piece)	25-30 "	?
Butter (kilo)	25 "	27.50 "
Butter (200 gr.)	7 "	?
Eggs (10)	6-7 (in summer)	8
Eggs (10)	10-12 (in winter)	?
Milk (liter)	2 (in summer)	1.80
Milk (liter)	3 (in winter)	2.50


Schools:

26. a. Agricultural Technikum on Kalinina Street, opposite the city market.
- b. Secondary (srednyaya) School #1, former "gymnas~~ia~~" school, constructed in 1912, on Pushkinskaya Street.
- c. School near the post office.
- d. School near the Greek-Orthodox Church, on Novaya Street.
- e. Secondary School #3 on Lermontova Street.
- f. Vocational Training School (former FZO) - remeslennoye uchilishche - near the market.

There are no schools of higher learning or military schools in Georgiyevsk.



Churches:

27. There are two Greek-Orthodox Churches (one on Krasnoarmeyskaya Street near the canning factory and the other on Novaya Street) and one Baptist Church (on Krasnoarmeyskaya Street) in the city. The churches are visited by older people only. The Moslem Mosque and the Greek Orthodox Cathedral were demolished in the 1930's. On the former location of the cathedral, the foundation of the new House of the Soviets, described in Paragraph 10 above, was laid.

Water Supply:

28. The water pumping station and the water storage are located on Zakavkazskaya Street (near Krasnoarmeyskaya Street), near the river described in Paragraph 4 above. Next to the old water pumping station, a new pumping station is being constructed by the Fitting Works (armaturnyy zavod) at the present time. In general, the city has been sufficiently supplied with water, except for a few hours a day in the summer. There are water taps (krany) in each yard, and the newly constructed houses have also a tap in each apartment. In addition there are water taps (kolonki) on the streets, one tap for every few blocks. These street taps constitute a low column-like construction with a handle on the top of it. This handle, when depressed, opens the water flow. There is a standard charge of 73 kopeks per person per month for the use of city water, payable to the Water Supply Department of Kommunkhoz, located in the yard of the local power station. The construction of water lines for the new streets on the city outskirts had just begun.

Sewerage System:

29. Until recently there were no sewers in Georgiyevsk. Small private homes, which constitute the majority of town dwellings, had wooden latrines over dug-out holes in the ground. Whenever one hole was filled up, the owner covered it with top soil and dug out a new opening over which he put the same wooden latrine. The ZHAKT-owned houses had lavatories in the apartments
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or, in the case of smaller houses, one common lavatory in the yard, usually next to a wooden garbage disposal box. These lavatories were emptied according to needs by tank cars equipped with pumps. These cars were maintained by the Sanitary Department of Kommunkhoz. The city dump where the garbage and sewerage cars were emptied was located about 2 kilometers from Georgiyevsk on the highway to Mineral'nyye Vody.

30. In 1959 the construction of a centralized sewerage system was begun. [redacted] concrete pipes of about one-half meter in diameter was laying on many city streets and the digging of trenches had already started. 25X1
31. [redacted] the following public lavatories in Georgiyevsk: 25X1
- Next to the House of Culture
 - Across the street from the polyclinic on Lenina Street
 - At the market
 - At the railroad station.

Power Supply:

32. The local power station, one-story building with a glass front wall which allows a person to observe the work of the generators, is located on the corner of Pushkinskaya and Pervaya Lineynaya Streets, crosswise from another corner building which accommodates the local bus terminal. On the compound of the power station (the entrance from Pushkinskaya Street) are also situated the warehouse, a completely isolated transformer booth, and the office where local citizens pay their water and electricity bills. There are many smaller transformer booths with a death's head painted on them in the streets; there are some on Komsomol'skaya, Krasnoarmeyskaya, Ul'yanovskaya Streets. [redacted] there was approximately one transformer booth for 2 or 3 city blocks. 25X1
33. Power is supplied from Baksan GES. [redacted] not indicate the alignment of the high-voltage power line but [redacted] this line, constructed on steel towers with 3/4 finger-thick wires, ended on the compound of the local power station. The current was 220 volts, alternating. Before Baksan GES began to supply the power to Georgiyevsk (the date could not be identified [redacted]) which normalized the electrical supply, there were many irregularities. On these occasions the town was frequently cut-off electricity for 2 to 3 days a month. At the present time the power supply is adequate and there are no limitations whatsoever for the use of electrical appliances, either day or night, providing the user possesses a meter. The charge for one kilowatt is 40 kopeks. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the charge per one kilowatt is somewhat different for stores, artels and government installations but could not elaborate on this subject. Some homes and apartments do not have separate meters. In this case the users have to pay 5 Rubles per month during the summer for each light bulb of a certain wattage, and 6-7 Rubles per month during the winter months. Subscribers without meters are not permitted to have any wall outlets or to use any electrical appliances. 25X1

Communications:

34. Radio and Television. The radio station (closed circuit) is located on 41 or 49 Pushkinskaya Street, next door to the chicken incubator office, in the vicinity of Krasnaya Street. There are two medium sized antennae on the compound. The local station usually transmits the broadcasts from Moscow and Stavropol'. The charge for the use of radio sets was 5 Rubles per month.

25X1

Some of the local citizens had television sets which were usually very hard to procure at the market. The nearest television station was located in Pyatigorsk with a transmitting antenna ([redacted] 1 kilometer high) erected on the top of Mashuk mountain.

25X1

35. Post, Telephone and Telegraph Office. Located on the corner of Oktyabr'skaya and Nezlobinskaya Street, in the vicinity of the city market.

25X1

36. Telegrams could be sent from the post office counter either regular (prostaya) or the express (molniya) way; the charge for express telegram was higher than for the regular

25X1

[redacted] a molniya telegram consisting of 16-20 words to the Iranian Consulate in Moscow [redacted] charged 31 Rubles for this telegram. In order to send a telegram, one has to obtain a blank form at the counter and fill it out with addressee, text, and signature and the return address of the sender. There is no charge for the return address of a sender and no documents are required by receiving the above mentioned form or by sending a telegram.

37. Telephones. [redacted] there are not many [redacted] private citizens of Georgiyevsk who own one. However, it was not difficult to obtain a telephone at the rate of 30 Rubles per month. Private homes and state enterprise telephones were the kind without a dial, by lifting the receiver one would automatically be connected to a city operator (tsentral'naya) who would establish the contact desired. Public telephone booths (budki) had dial-type telephones. Only 10 kopek pieces could be used.

25X1

[redacted] the following public telephone booths in the city:

25X1

- a. Inside the Savings Bank (Sberkassa) on Kalinina Street across the street from the market.
- b. On Oktyabr'skaya Street near its intersection with Lenina Street, next to the red marble "Board of Honor" (Doska pocheta) which carried the names of the outstanding industrial enterprises of the town.

38. Long Distance Calls could be made from the post office. There were two booths, #1 and #2, for this purpose. One had to place a request for a long distance call approximately 24 hours in advance. To place the request, it was necessary to give the number and name of the desired party, and the first and last name and the address of the caller. If the caller did not know the number of the party he was calling, it could be produced by information service for an additional charge. No documents and no advance payment were required for arranging a long distance call. By placing a request, one obtained a receipt and paid for the conversation time at the counter after the call was completed.

[redacted] one call to Pyatigorsk [redacted]

8 Rubles for 3-4 minutes. [redacted]

[redacted] there were also so-called "scheduled" (poraspisaniyu) contacts with Moscow via Stavropol'. They are only on certain days and at certain times when a call can be made without previous arrangements.

Transportation:

39. There is neither a civilian nor a military airport in Georgiyevsk. The nearest passenger airport is in Mineral'nyye Vody [redacted]. There also are no streetcars nor trolleybuses in Georgiyevsk. The means of transportation consists of taxi cabs, buses operating as local, suburban and long distance lines, and the railroad system.
40. Local Buses. There is only one town route, so-called "kol'tsevoy" (ringlike) going by way of Krasnoarmeyskaya-Yessentukskaya-Krasnaya-Pushkinskaya-Krasnoarmeyskaya. This line operates 4 buses, 2 clockwise and 2 counter-clockwise, leaving every 15 minutes. In 1958 the small buses of the old type were exchanged by big new buses of "L'vovskiy" factory production, with the motor in the rear. The bus crew consists of a driver and a konduktorsha, a lady who sells the tickets from rolls which hung on her neck. The Konduktorsha was seated in a special booth by the entrance in the rear of the bus (the exit was thru the front door). She had a coin changer attached to a belt. The tickets were of 15, 30, 45 and 60 kopeks denomination. They were of greyish and yellowish colors, but Source does not recall the color of each denomination. The fare between each two stops was 15 kopeks; the fare for one tariff station (tarifnaya stantsiya), which included 4 stops, was 30 kopeks. The fare for the whole route was 1.20 Rubles. There were no monthly or any other kind of special rate tickets in Georgiyevsk. The office and the bus park of the city bus company was at so-called "Avto-kolonna" (Auto-park), probably, some State Auto Park, located on Kalinina Street opposite the city market.
41. Taxi Service. The taxi park is located in the lot of the bus terminal on the corner of Pushkinskaya and Pervaya Lineynaya Streets (see below for details on bus terminal, Paragraph 43). There were about 10 taxi cabs in Georgiyevsk, all "Pobeda" make, with checkered black and white strip below

the lower edge of the windows. At night the cabs are indicated by a glimmering blue light bulb over the front windshield. The cabs were equipped with meters, and the charge was 1.50 Rubles per one kilometer. The taxi stand is in front of the market on Kalinina Street, near the "Avto-Kolonna", also there is a taxi stand at the railroad terminal where the taxis go during scheduled train arrivals. In order to get a taxi cab, one has to walk to the taxi stand unless one catches an occasional cab passing by. There is a possibility of ordering a cab by telephone, but Source could not elaborate since he never experienced this. One can also request a cab to any desired place at any time by making direct arrangements beforehand with the cab driver. Taxis also made out-of-town trips to the neighboring cities. The fare for a taxi load from Georgiyevsk to Pyatigorsk was 60 Rubles being paid by either one passenger or this amount divided by the number of passengers. The number of passengers to a cab could not exceed 4. Tipping was not compulsory but was desirable. No details regarding the amount of tips could be provided by Source.

42. Suburban Buses. Source knew of the following suburban bus lines from Georgiyevsk:

- a. To Churakov, 6 km. from Georgiyevsk on the road to Prokhladnyy.
- b. To Podgornoye and Aleksandriyevka, 6 and 12 km. from Georgiyevsk, respectively, on the road to Mineral'nyye Vody.
- c. To Krasnaya Kumka, 6 km. from Georgiyevsk.
- d. To Obil'noye, 15 km. from Georgiyevsk; fare - 5 Rubles, one way.
- e. To Soldatskoye (probably, Soldato-Aleksandrovskoye) via Kuma railroad station.
- f. To Novo-Zavedennoye.
- g. To Nezlobnaya from the Georgiyevsk railroad station.

All the buses of the above mentioned lines departed from the bus station on Kalinina Street near the auto park opposite the city market, except the line from the railroad station to Nezlobnaya. [redacted]

[redacted] all these buses left "po nadobnosti" - when the necessity arises, whenever there were enough passengers to make the trip worthwhile. The bus station, a small wooden shed, had a ticket counter and a waiting room. At one time it had a snackbar (bufet) but this service was discontinued in recent years. There are no konduktorsha on these buses and the tickets at the stops on the way are sold by the bus drivers.

43. Long Distance Lines. The bus terminal was located on the corner of Pushkinskaya and Pervoya Lineynaya Streets in a small one-story house

with an adjoining yard where the buses, and also the city taxi cabs, were parked.

[redacted] the following bus connections from Georgiyevsk:

25X1

- a. To Pyatigorsk via Nezlobnaya - Lysogorskaya - Goryachevodskaya. The words "Georgiyevsk - Pyatigorsk" were shown on the route shield over the front windshield. The buses were of "Lvovski" make, large (50-60 passengers), green in color, with spacious windows and roofs made partly of glass. These buses departed daily on the hour from 0700 to 1800 hours. The fare was 6.50 Rubles one way.
- b. To Stavropol'. This line had two scheduled trips a day, one at 0900 hours and another late in the afternoon. It operated two buses, one from Lvov works, the same type as described in Para. "a" above, and another even larger and more luxurious, with declining seats for sleeping ("polu-spal'nyy"), [redacted] The fare was 25-35 Rubles one way.
- c. To Voronzovka (possibly, Voronzovo - Aleksandrovskoye) via Shestayaya Koloniya - Obil'noye - Novo-Zavedennoye - Kuma railroad station - Karamyk railroad station. The fare was 7.50 Rubles one way. The buses departed at 0600, 1300, 1400 hours. At the end station there was an immediate bus connection to Budennovsk.
- d. To Apolonka (probably, Apolonskaya), about 25 km. from Georgiyevsk on the road to Prokhladnyy, via Shelko - Sovkhoz (Silk State Farm). The buses departed 2 or 3 times a day and the fare one way was approximately 20 Rubles.
- e. To Mineral'nyye Vody. One bus every 2 to 3 hours.

25X1

44. Out-of-town Roads. The highways to Pyatigorsk and Stavropol were about 7-8 meters wide (2 lanes), asphalted roads. All other out-of-town roads are two-lane improved field roads (graviynyye).

45. Bridges. There is one railroad bridge near the meat packing plant (Myasokombinat) and one highway bridge near Krasnaya Kumka on the road to Vorontsovka, and one wooden bridge over the Kuma River in Podgornoye on the highway to Mineral'nyye Vody.

46. Railroads: The Georgiyevsk railraod station is a junction on the main Moscow - Baku and Georgiyevsk - Budennovsk line. [redacted] the train numbers and schedules were as follows:

25X1

a. Georgiyevsk - Baku

Train #30 (summer only)

Train #72

Train #20 (express - skoryy)

Departure from Georgiyevsk

1300 hours

1500 hours

21-2200 hours

b. Georgiyevsk - Moscow (via Rostov)

Train #31
 Train #71
 Train #21

Departure from Georgiyevsk

?
 19-2000 hours
 ?

These daily trains stopped in Georgiyevsk for about 5 minutes. The trains to Baku departed from the second track.

The train Stavropol' - Mineral'nyye Vody - Georgiyevsk - Budennovsk was a daily train departing from Georgiyevsk to Budennovsk, twice a day, in the morning and in the evening. It stopped in Georgiyevsk for about 15 minutes. All of the above mentioned connections were operated by conventional (non-electric) locomotives. The entrance to the platform was not guarded; the tickets were checked on the trains.

47. The passenger terminal was located 3 kilometers from downtown, at the end of Inindzhiyevskaya Street. The terminal was a small one-story building, with a ticket counter, waiting room, restaurant, barber shop, book stand, hand luggage checking counter (kamera khraneniya), militia and lavatories. There were 5 tracks running parallel to the terminal building. On the terminal square is situated a small one-story house, half of which accommodates the baggage office (bagazhnaya kassa) and another half occupied by the gorodskaya kassa (advance booking office). There was a 2 Ruble commission charge for the purchase of a railroad ticket to any destination in the Soviet Union, when purchased at the gorkassa; in spite of this, many people preferred to use this service in order to avoid long lines in front of the terminal ticket counter on the day of the trip. No documents were necessary for obtaining a railroad ticket at gorkassa. There was also no time limit for purchasing the tickets, they could be obtained on any day previous to departure day. The freight station was located about one kilometer from the passenger terminal. Opposite the freight station were located Leskhoz (Forest Economy Office) and a few unidentified baza's (warehouses). There was a railroad repair shop (depo) and a small marshalling yard in the vicinity of the terminal, however, [redacted] there was no turntable in Georgiyevsk.

Military Installations:

48. [redacted] the following military installations:

- a. Military reservation at Krasnaya Kumka, 6 kilometers from Georgiyevsk. Big "voyenny gorodok" (military city) located on the right hand side of the highway near the two bridges described in Paragraph 45. There were a number of large stone buildings (kamennyye korpusa) hidden by trees. No further info available.
- b. Military unit near Nezlobnaya, 6-7 kilometers from Georgiyevsk. Newly build (2 years old) one-story barracks near oil pumping station. Surrounded by a barbed wire fence. No further info available.

c. Military barracks on Lermontovskaya Street not far from the town's post office. The barracks occupy the area of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ city blocks. At one time, these barracks were occupied by the border troops, however, two years ago an AAA (Zenitchiki) unit releaved them. The AAA unit was equipped with long barrel guns drawn by trucks with white painted wheels or tires. This unit, however, was stationed here only for a brief period. The present status of the barracks is unknown [redacted]

25X1

49. The streets of Georgiyevsk are frequently patrolled by military police (komendantskiy patrol') consisting of two or three men. These police wear a red band with three white letters printed on it. [redacted]

25X1

Preparations for Future War:

50. There are no bomb shelters in Georgiyevsk. [redacted] never [redacted] any air raid drills or courses conducted on this subject in the area.

Industrial Installations:

51. Fittings Plant (Armaturnyy Zavod). Located on Lineynaya Street. Occupies an area of approximately 3 sq. km. Employs 4,000 workers in 3 shifts. Unidentified number of glass enclosed shops. Railroad siding to freight terminal. Produced valves (zadvizhki) for oil industry, pig iron tops for ranges and burners.

Bread Baking Plant (Khlebozavod). Occupies one city block between Pushkinskaya and Lineynaya Streets, opposite the power station.

Tile and Brick Factory. A new plant occupying a large area on the city line, on the road to Nezlobnaya. Operates in 3 shifts. Uses clay extracted on the plant property. Intershop narrow gauge railroad. Transportation to and from the factory is by automobiles.

There are also two old brickyards, one in Krasnaya Kumka and one in Aleksandriyevka.

Canning Factory (Konservnyy Zavod). Large plant producing fruit and vegetable jam, preserves, pickled (solen'ya) provisions, and also canned meat. Located near Krasnoarmeyskaya Street on the road to Prokhladnyy. No railroad sidings.

Oil Factory (Maslozavod). Located on Krasnaya Street near the city hospital. Operates in 3 shifts. Extracts vegetable oil from sunflower seeds, olives, and soybeans. Raw material was delivered by local collective farms. Railroad siding to freight terminal.

Beer Brewery near Fittings Plant on Lineynaya Street. Truck transportation (no railroad siding).

Lemonade Factory on Pushkinskaya Street near the radio station and opposite the Bread Baking Plant. Employs mostly female workers. No railroad siding.

Wine Distillery. Office is on Pushkinskaya Street and the plant is on Komintern Lane. Produced bottled Port wines #11, #13, #14 and "Lermontov" wine.

Meat Packing Combine (Myasokombinat). Located near the Silk Spinning Factory on the road to Krasnaya Kumka.

Silk Spinning Factory (Shelkomotal'naya). Produced thread out of cocoons.

Nail Factory and Furniture Plant. On Oktyabr'skaya Street near the intersection with Voroshilova Street.

Flour Mills:

- a. Combine #1, an old large enterprise near the railroad in the vicinity of the water pumping station described in Paragraph 28.
- b. Small mill near the Fittings Plant.
- c. Large, also old, combine in Nezlobnaya.

Tire Repair Factory on Pushkinskaya Street

Oil Pump Line Baku - Batumi runs south of the town. Large oil pumping station (nefteperekachka) with many steel reservoirs (chany) is located in Nezlobnaya.

According to the 7-year plan, the gas from Stavropol' will be delivered soon to Georgiyevsk. [redacted] this gas has already been pipelined to Moscow and Kislovodsk.

25X1

Controls and Security

52. MVD and militia were situated in the same building on Kalinina Street, opposite the city market. The militia crew for Georgiyevsk is relatively small. Except for a few militia men (postovyye) at the market and on the main streets, one would have no trouble avoiding meeting the militia men in town. [redacted] never [redacted] house checks or raids. On the streets or at the railroad terminal only suspects would be stopped for document or personal belongings' check. [redacted] never [redacted] any difficulties with registration (propiska) providing one had the proper documentation. [redacted] never [redacted] any possibilities of procurement of the documents at the black market.

25X1

53. All foreigners had to report monthly to the local OVIR office, which was open from 1600 to 1800 hours on Wednesdays only. Foreigners were also frequently checked at their homes by their respective district militia men (uchastkovyy). Their travel was restricted to the vicinity of Georgiyevsk (Mineral'nyye Vody, Apolonskaya, Lysogorskaya, Sovetskoye). Any other trips required special permission and propusk from the OVIR.

Criminal Activity:

54. Assassinations, thefts, and robberies happened very frequently in Georgiyevsk. Especially popular were petty robberies, so-called "razdevaniye", when people were deprived of their clothing. However, sometimes these robberies ended with murders. There was also a great number of thefts of personal belongings from private homes and apartments. Criminal acts most frequently happened in a wooded area (roshcha) between the railroad terminal and Krasnaya Kumka, in parks and on dark streets on the outskirts of town. [redacted] most of the criminal acts, including murders, were performed by youthful amateurs and hooligans; knives were the most popular weapon used. As usual reasons for committing crimes, [redacted] financial difficulties, poverty, jealousy, etc. The photographs and crime stories of people caught and tried for petty crimes were featured in the window of the bookshop on the corner of Oktyabr'skaya Street and Tolstogo Lane. The pictures of those committing major crimes were not exhibited. 25X1
55. [redacted] the following criminal cases: 25X1
- a. In 1956 or 1957 an old married couple who made their living selling potatoes on the local market was robbed and killed in their own apartment. [redacted] the murders were captured at some other town later on and sentenced to 10 years. 25X1
- b. An electrician, Volodya (LNU), who lived in the vicinity of the railroad terminal, was visited by his brother. One evening the brother went to the summer movie theater in the park in the company of 6 people, including girls. When leaving the movie house, he was apprehended by other boys and stabbed with a knife for allegedly "going with someone else's girl". [redacted] the victim was [redacted] in a critical condition at the city hospital.
- c. [redacted] a shoemaker (chuvyachnik) [redacted] had a son, also a shoemaker, who, one night at 2200 hours while leaving the movie house, was stabbed with a knife by an unknown assaulter and was taken to the hospital where he spent several weeks. 25X1
56. [redacted] never [redacted] any existing bordels nor of any streetwomen in Georgiyevsk [redacted] 25X1



German Occupation:

57. In 1942 Georgiyevsk was occupied by the Germans for a period of 5 months. All important Soviet functionaries and a majority of Jews were evacuated. Prior to this evacuation, all stores were burned down. For one week there was no government, either German or Soviet, in town, then the Germans moved in. Prior to occupying the city, they dropped three bombs which fell on the railroad station, on voyenkomat, and on a refrigerated warehouse (kholodil'nik) near MTS, in the vicinity of the railroad station. Two days after the Germans occupied the town, all remaining Jews were ordered to the komendantur, with 16 kg. of luggage per person, and all were deported to an unknown destination. No one ever returned. The German authorities established an employment office at the location of the present State Bank on Oktyabr'skaya Street. All factories and shops continued production at the normal rate. Many people opened small business enterprises (stores, stands, shops) getting first a license from the German authorities. Young people were sent, some by recruitment, some by force, to labor camps in Germany. From this number, only a few girls returned in 1945-46. The children of Iranian citizens were not taken to German labor camps.
58. The Germans established local police force and as its chief appointed a German of Soviet origin, formerly a bookkeeper with the oil factory; he was released by the Germans from a Soviet jail. Later he evacuated with the Germans, as did all the local functionaries, who had been appointed to their positions in the town government by the Germans. During the 5 months occupation, the only executions carried out was when 7 former Soviet activists were executed at one time; among these was the director of the brewery and the chairman of Gortorg (City Sales), a former partisan of the civil war. The group was executed in the countryside, and after the war a monument in memory of this execution was erected in front of the Raykom building.
59. The Soviet army bombed the town several times during German occupation and damaged a number of buildings which were all completely restored [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] There was no fighting for the town proper at the time of the German retreat. The Germans left at night and at dawn the Soviets, on motorcycles, entered the town quickly. Some of the people who possessed the German-issued licenses for operating small business enterprises were arrested (and some are still imprisoned) or deported. Some of them [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] were fined as high as 50,000 Rubles, but later most of these astronomical fines were silently cancelled by the government. [redacted] never [redacted] anyone in town who was sentenced to death for collaboration with the Germans.

61. (1) Rough Layout of the Principal Streets of Georgiyevsk
- (2) Sketch of Part of Oktyabr'skaya Street in Georgiyevsk, with attached Annotation

25X1

Attachment # 1

Rough Layout of the Principal Streets of Georgiyevsk

25X1

/No scale/

To RR
Terminal

To Krasnaya Kunka

Freight
Station

To
Min. Vody

Park

Shaungana St.

Komintern Lane

Ordzhonikidze St.

Lermontova St.

Voroshilova St.

Oktyabr'skaya St.

Pushkinskaya St.

Moskovskaya St.

Pyatigorskaya St.

Leningradskaya St.

Ul'yanovskaya St.

Stalina St.

Malo-Podkumskaya St.

Yessentukskaya St.

Vygonnaya St.

Chkalova St.

Cemetery

Market

Pimarskaya St.

Kalinina St.

Nezlobinskaya St.

Krasnaya St.

Toletog
Lane

Lening (Prodelnogo) St.

Krasnaya St.

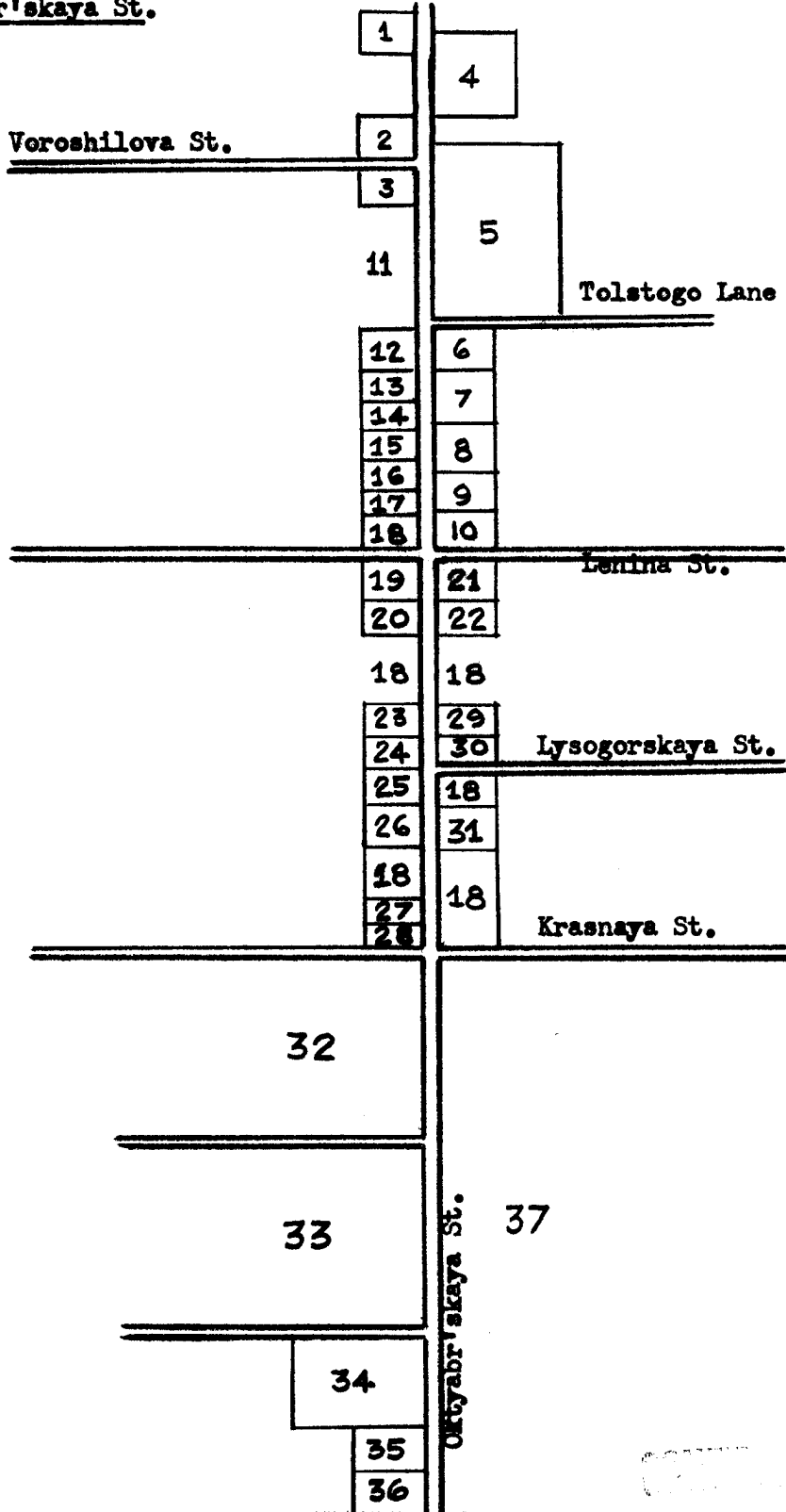
Pyatigorskaya St.

To
Nezlobnaya - Pyatigorsk

To
Prokhladnyy

Attachment # 2

Part of Oktyabr'skaya St.
in Georgiyevsk

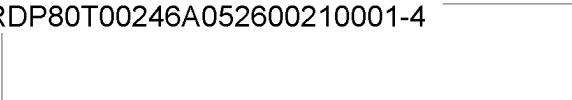
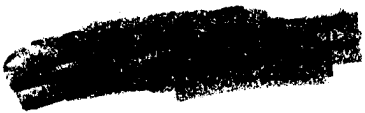


Annotation to Sketch of Part of Oktyabr'skaya Street in Georgiyevsk

25X1

- [Redacted]
1. Pharmaceutical supply warehouse
 2. Construction of a new "Dom Sovetov"
 3. Printing house (tipografiya)
 4. Furniture factory
 5. Nail factory
 6. Raykom CP and KSM building. Bookstore on the first floor.
 7. Three-story apartment house
 8. House of Culture
 9. Watchmaker's shop
 10. Snackbar (bufet)
 11. Large apartment houses of pre-revolutionary construction.
 12. State Bank
 13. Toy store
 14. Grocery store
 15. Movie house "Udarnik"
 16. Newspaper editing office
 17. Barber shop
 18. Apartment house(s)
 19. Three-story hotel; restaurant on the first floor
 20. Night school
 21. ZHAKT house
 22. Tailor artel
- [Redacted]

25X1



23. City library (formerly located Gorsovet.)
24. Construction office 25X1
25. Artel "Partizan" (photo shop, shoe repair, etc.)
26. Office of Gortorg (City Sales)
27. SnackBar and beerhall (zakusochnaya)
28. Grocery store
29. Finotdel (Finance Department), formerly occupied by the militia office
30. House of Pioneers (Dom Pionerov)
31. Motor pool of an unidentified state enterprise.
32. City park
33. Timber warehouse (Lesosklad)
34. Gostop office (state heating system) and warehouse. Coal, wood and other heating materials.
35. Warehouse of the canning factory.
36. Agricultural supply warehouse (tractors, seeding, and other kinds of agricultural machines).
37. Offices and warehouses (kontory and sklady). Many large excavators were stored in one warehouse.

