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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Industrial and Educational Facilities and Town Plan Information in the Ukrainian SSR	DATE DISTR.	27 May 1960
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The following reports on industrial and educational facilities and town plan information in the Ukrainian SSR:

Attachment 1: A three-page report on the Inter-Ukrainian Rural Electrification Bureau in Stanislaw and its construction sectors in Kalush, Rogatin, Gorodenka, Kolomyia, and Chernelitsa.

X Attachment 2: A list of 12 street name changes with a sketch and legend locating 12 points and 11 streets in Stanislaw.

X Attachment 3: A six-page report on industrial installations in the Stalino area with comments on the civilian airfield and local civil defense there. A 36-point legend and sketch of Stalino are included.

X Attachment 4: A 13-page report on industrial and military information in Dubno, the Cultural and Educational Workers Institute in Dubno, and a

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librarian's institute in Kharkov. A sketch and legend locating 37 points are included. This report is mainly comprised of information on educational facilities.

Attachment 5: A five-page report on the bus factory in Lvov, with comments on the type of production and on the Lvov bus models of 1956 and their subsequent production.

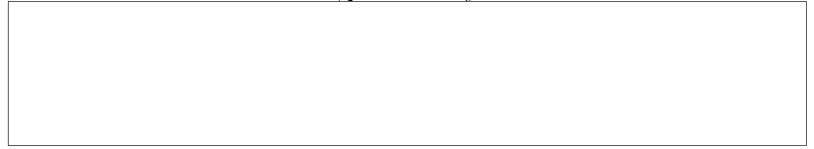
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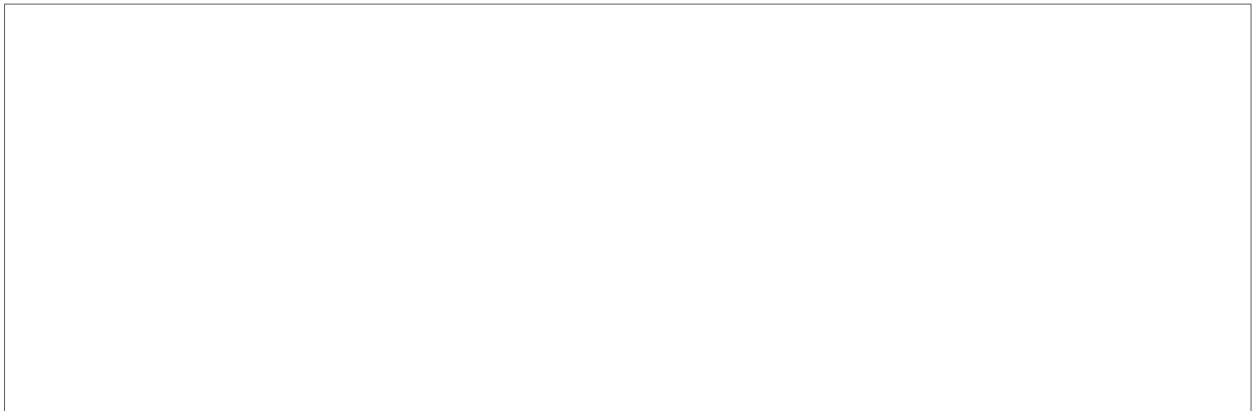
ATTACH. 1



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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukranian SSR)

SUBJECT : The Inter-Provincial Rural Electrification Bureau
in Stanislav



1. The Inter-Provincial Rural Electrification Bureau (Mezh. Obl. Kontora Sel. Elektro) which is located in Stanislav [N48-55 E24-43], is under the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and operates in the provinces of Stanislav and Chernovtsy. Its main office is at No. 16 Chapaeva Street, Stanislav and a branch is located at Chernovtsy. The main office has the following sections: Chief Engineer's, technical, planning, supply and financial and accounts. The Bureau has nine construction sectors (Stroy Montazhnye Uchastky) in the two provinces.

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2. The Stanislav branch (employs 500 workers) has the following construction sectors (no details on the Chernovtsy branch available):

a. The Kalush sector links 32 kolkhozes to the electric grid (24 are in the Kalush district and 8 in the Stanislav district). The current which is required by the kolkhozes is supplied by the power station of the Kalush potash plant, which has a capacity of 22,000 kw; of these, 3,200 kw were set aside for the Kolkhozes. This station also supplies electricity to Kalush itself. From the station to the Kolkhozes four overhead lines (on wooden poles), with a total length of 56 km were laid. About 70 workers are employed in this sector. They have erected transformer stations and make electric installations in the homes of the peasants.

b. The Rogatin [N49-24 E24-37] sector consists of the districts of Burshtyn, Bolshovtsy and Rogatin. About 200 persons are employed in this sector for connecting 32 Kolkhozes to the power station of the sugar factory located about three km. from Bolshovtsy in the direction of Galych. This power station was constructed by Czechs and put in operation in 1956. This station has a capacity of 14,000 kw, of which 2,800 kw are supplied to the kolkhozes. The current is transmitted along three overhead lines (on concrete poles) with a total length of 80 km. In six of

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the kolkhozes local power stations with 150 kw generators (supplied by plant No. 207 in Leningrad) and 72 kw generators (supplied by the tractor plant in Stalingrad) were built.

c. The Gorodenka [N48-40 E25-30] sector comprises the districts of Gvozdets, Gorodenka and Tlumach. It has a staff of approximately 90. During 1955-56, it connected 13 kolkhozes to the electric grid; of these, 11 were supplied by the power station of the Gorodenka food products factory, a total of 1,900 kw being set aside for the kolkhozes. In the other two kolkhozes, 105 kw generators, made by plant No. 207 in Leningrad, were installed.

d. The Kolomyya [N48-33 E25-03] sector comprises a number of poor hill districts, such as Kosov, Kutu, Snyatyn, Zhabe, and Kolomyya. It has about 100 workers, who connected several dozens of kolkhozes to the power stations at Kolomyya, Zhabe and Stanislav during 1955-1956.

3. By the end of 1956 the districts of Burshtyn and Kalush were almost completely electrified. At that time, construction of a hydro-electric power station (GES) was begun in Chernelitsa [N48-48 E25-26], on the banks of the Dnestr River, which is to generate a total of 220,000 kw and is to augment the existing supply of electric power in the provinces of Ternopol, Stanislav and Chernovtsy. In 1956, preparation

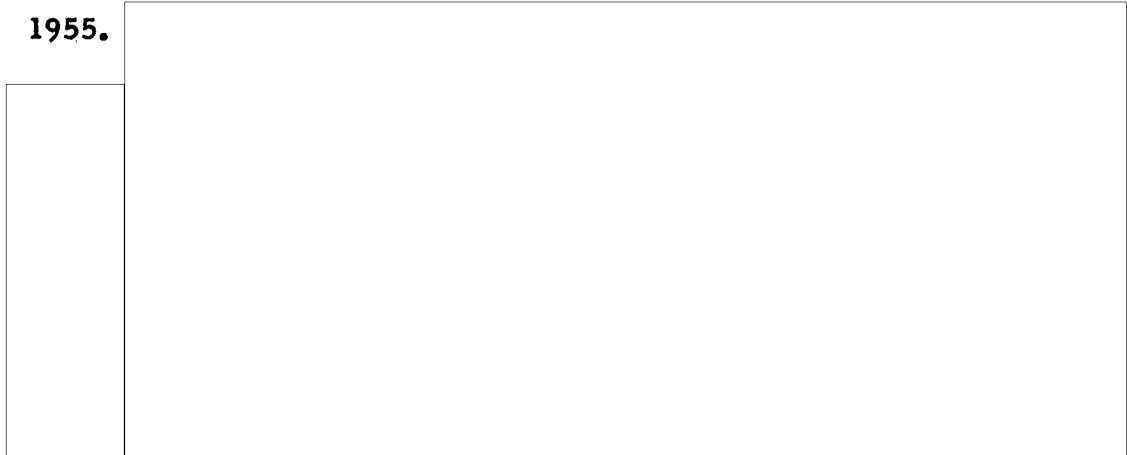
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of plans for a unified electric network for the Western Ukraine was started.

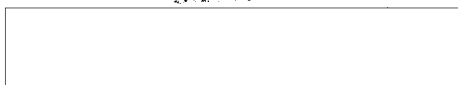
4. One of the personalities of the Inter-Provincial Rural Electrification Bureau is as follows:

- a. Piotr Vasilyevich Ismenitskiy has been the director of the Inter-Provincial Rural Electrification Bureau in Stanislav since 1955.



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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information on Stanislav

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1. The following changes in street names had been made in

Stanislav:

<u>Old Name</u>	<u>New Name</u>
Trzeciego Maja	Karla Marksa
Goluchowskiego✓	Pushkina
Lipowa✓	XXXX Stalina
Legionow	Stalinskoy Divizyi
Sapiezynska✓	Sovetskaya
Kalinskiego	Lenina
Sobieskiego	Chapayeva

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<u>Old Name</u>	<u>New Name</u>
Koslarowa	Pekhotna
Kamienskigo	Ivana Franko
Kollastaja	Dnestrovskaya
Fredry	Teatralnaya
Krazewskiego	Pionerskaya

The name of Grunwaldzka Street was not changed.

2. The following individuals held positions of importance in the town of Stanislav:

a. Kaykan (fmu) had been chairman of the Stanislav Oblast Executive Committee since 1955. He was previously secretary of the rayon Party committee in Yaremcha.

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b. Filip Kuzmich Shcherbak was Secretary of the Oblast Party Committee (OBKOM), having previously been chairman of the Oblast Executive Committee.

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Legend to Sketch of Stanislav

1. Military camp, occupied by an AA artillery unit
2. Military garrison hospital
3. Oblast military commissariat
4. Municipal council and local Party committee
5. Secondary school
6. Oblast MGB directorate
7. Main post office
8. Military camp
9. Municipal theatre
10. Gynecological hospital
11. State bank (Gosbank)
12. Central town square (Rynok)

- A - Chapayeva
- B - Sovetskaya
- C - Kosciuszki
- D - Pionerskaya
- E - Karla Marksa

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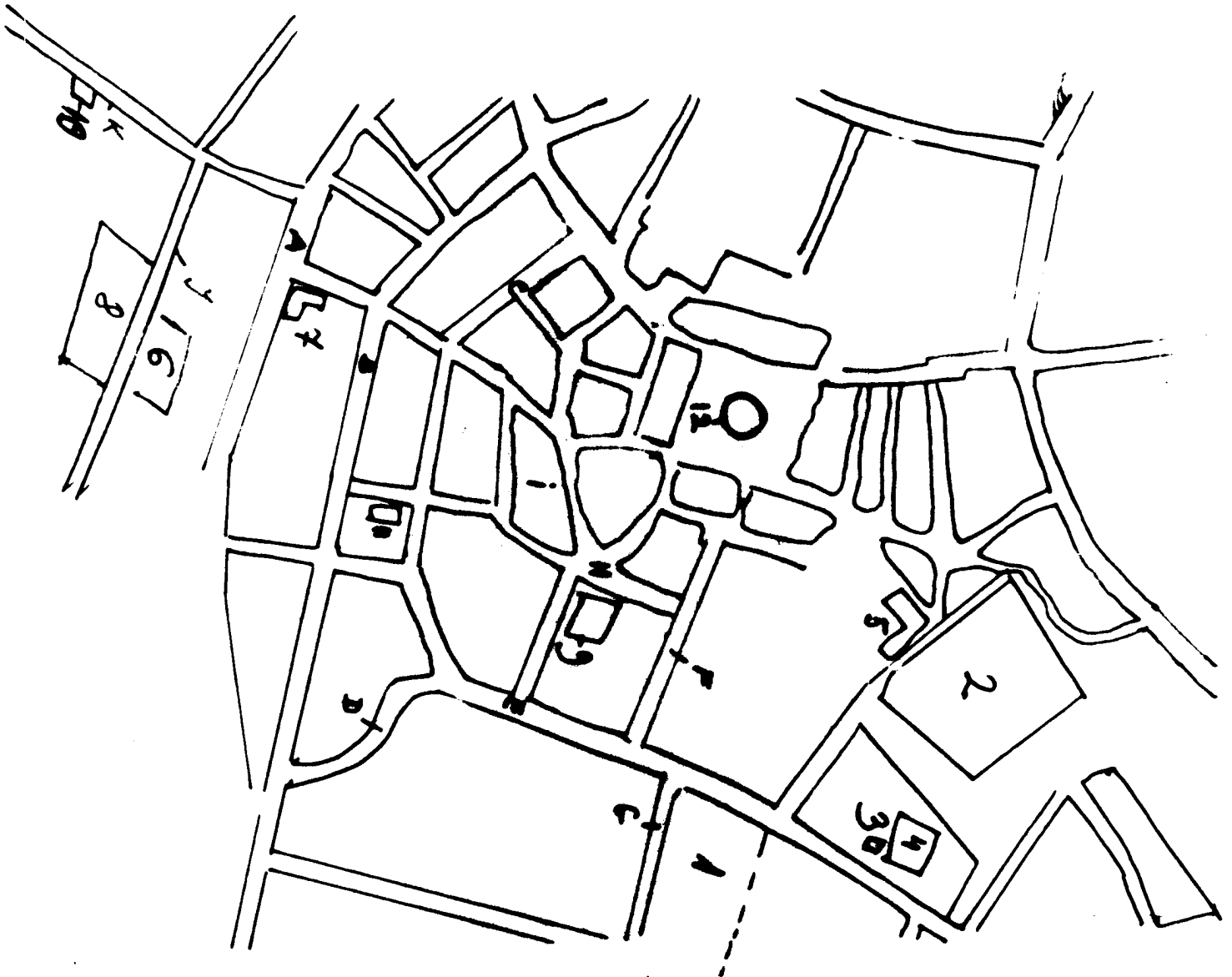
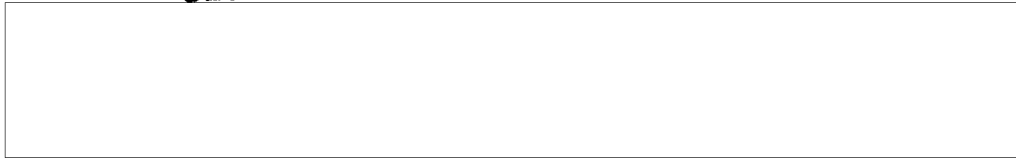
- F - Ormianskaya
- G - Pekhotna
- H - Teatralnaya
- I - Ploshchad Mitskievich
- J - Bilinskiego
- K - Pushkina

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three to four meters underground, and each shelter had two exits.

6. A plant producing seamless pipe was located at Makeyevka [N48-02 E37-58]. An air force unit and a motorized infantry unit were also stationed in a military camp in Makeyevka.
7. A coking plant and an explosives factory were located in Rutchenkovo [N47-57 E37-44]. The gas from the coking plant was piped through overhead pipes, 400 to 500 mm. in diameter and 8 to 10 meters high, to industrial plants and other consumers. Workers at the explosives factory lived in Stalino and went to work on special transportation.
8. A machinery factory, apparently for mining machinery, was located approximately two kms. north of the railroad station in Yasinovataya [N48-08 E37-53].
9. Attached is a sketch and legend of Stalino.



Legend

1. Brick factory 50X1-HUM
2. Kolkhoz market
3. Vehicle sales agency
4. Oblast court
5. Garage for cars of Oblast Party committees
6. Central tram garage (Trampark)
7. Movie theater
8. Theater and opera
9. District hospital
10. Donbass Hotel
11. Voroshilov Hospital
12. Medical institute
13. Garage of the transport office
14. Obkom and Oblispolkom offices
15. Central post office
16. Moskva Hotel
17. Univermag
18. Gastronom shop
19. Coal combine office
20. Fuel depot

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21. Garage of coal combine vehicles
22. Garage of the Oblast fire brigade
23. Oblast MVD directorate
24. Municipal council
25. State bank
26. Militia station
27. Volodarsky textile factory
28. Market
29. Univermag
30. Bakery
31. Prison
32. Pioneers Club (Dom Pionierov)
33. Fire Brigade Square
34. Trampark and garage
35. Power plant for the Stalin factory
36. Water purification plant



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10. Some of the Coal Mine [Redacted] are as follows:

a. Dimitriyevskiy (fnu) is the director of the concern
for local coal supplies (Stalmestugol) at Stalino. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

b. Dimitriev (fnu) is the chief engineer of the Stalino
Shakhtstroy. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

c. Puchenkov (fnu) is the All-Union Deputy Minister
of Coal Mining. [Redacted]

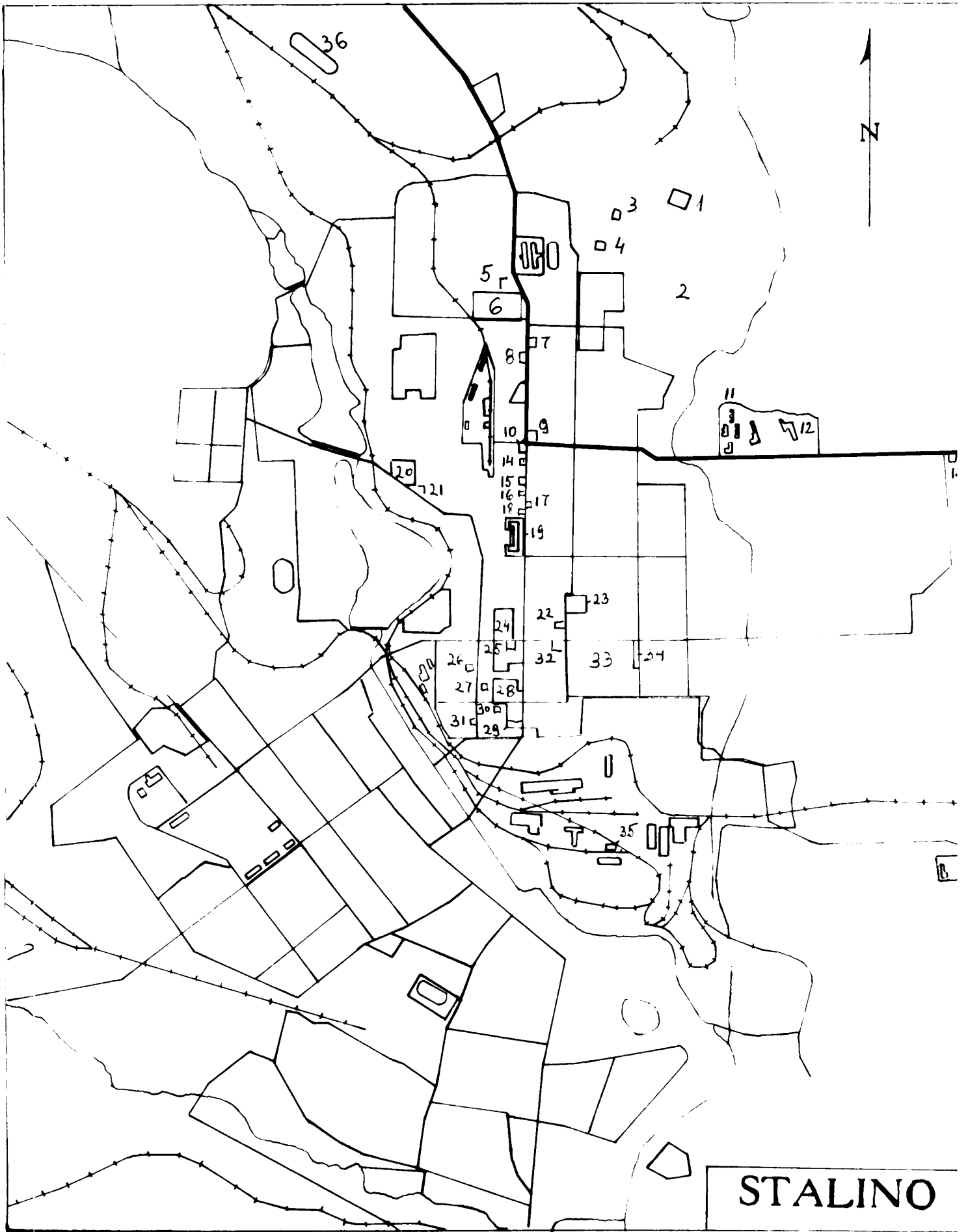
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[Redacted]

d. Vasili Alekseyevich Tsukanov is the director of the
Stalino Shakhtstroy. [Redacted]

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT: 1. Industrial and Military Information on Dubno.
2. The Cultural and Educational Workers Institute in Dubno.
3. The Librarians Institute in Kharkov.

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Industrial and Military Information on Dubno

1. The city of Dubno [N50-25, E25-457], in the Rovno oblast, had a population of about 25,000. The principal industrial plants in the city were the following:
 - a. A meat preserves factory.
 - b. An iron foundry (Chugunno-Liteyniy), which produced agricultural implements.
 - c. A sugar refinery which, in 1957, was under construction on the road to Mirogoshcha [N50-26, E25-517]. There were also plans to erect a distillery, a wine press, and a large

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fruit and vegetable dehydration plant in
the vicinity of the refinery.

2. There were the following military installations in Dubno and vicinity:

- a. A military cantonment accommodating an air force division and its headquarters, which was located to the left of the road leading from Dubno to the Dubno railroad station; the station was located about five kilometers from the town and the cantonment about four and one-half kilometers. In 1957, the staff of the divisional headquarters included two generals who were "Heroes of the Soviet Union".
- b. A jet airfield, which adjoined the military cantonment and extended along the road leading to Mirogoshcha station. The field was constructed in 1950/1951 on land which had been confiscated for this purpose from various kolkhozy. It contained concrete runways and radar installations.

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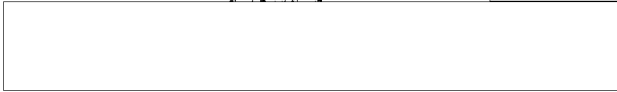
- c. A military driving school (motoshkola), which was located at the old fortress (krepost) on Zamkovaya Street. The school trained drivers for the armored, artillery, and signals corps.

The Cultural and Educational Workers Institute

3. The Cultural and Educational Workers Institute (Tekhnikum Podgotovky Kulturno-Prosvetitel'nikh Rabotnikov) in Dubno trained librarians, club, and art group directors for work in clubs of small towns, villages and settlements. The institute was located at 5 Zamkovaya Street in Dubno, in a three-story former school building. It also had several small, auxiliary structures.
4. The institute was subordinate to and maintained by the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and was supervised by the cultural department of the provincial executive committee and the provincial Party committee. As a rule, there was only one such institute in each province. The Dubno institute was the only one of its kind in the Rovno oblast.
5. Until 1955/1956, elementary school students who had completed only seven grades were accepted by the institute. Since that time, however, only secondary school graduates (10 grades) had

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been admitted. This was the result of a general change of policy in the Soviet Union with regard to acceptance in such institutions. Students were admitted by means of competitive examinations, since the number of applicants was much greater than the number of vacancies. In 1957, the institute had ninety vacancies for new students, of which sixty were for cultural workers and thirty for librarians. The number of applicants was about 1,000. For screening and selecting only the ablest applicants, three examinations were held following the preliminary cursory check, as a result of which candidates were eliminated for undesirable social antecedents or other reasons. When selecting candidates, great importance was attached to their general knowledge, musical gifts, artistic inclinations, and ability to express themselves.

6. Prior to 1956, each student received a monthly scholarship grant of 120 rubles for the first year and 145 rubles for the second. Since 1956, scholarships had been reserved for those students who received satisfactory marks and whose economic condition required such assistance. Following this change, the annual school fee of 100 rubles payable by each student was abolished.


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7. The following subjects were covered in the two-year course at the institute:
 - a. History of the Party.
 - b. Russian literature.
 - c. Ukrainian literature.
 - d. Foreign literature.
 - e. Librarianship.
 - f. Bibliography.
 - g. Organization of libraries and cataloguing.
 - h. Oratory, composition and enunciation.
 - i. Principles of Socialist agriculture.
 - j. Exercises in practical work.
 - k. Field work.

8. Upon completion of his studies, each graduate was examined by a government committee on the history of the Party, bibliography, and librarianship. Up to 1955, history of the Party was studied in accordance with Stalin's "Short Course". Since the Twentieth Party Congress, however, this book had not been officially recommended. Though it was not excluded from libraries and reading rooms, it was not advertized or propagated any more.

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The book nevertheless remained the basis for studying the history of the Party, and students had even been requested to answer questions based on material contained therein.

9. In librarianship, students were trained to instruct the public in reading literature favored by the authorities, such as the Peace Campaign and other such publications of current interest. Students who were to serve as public library directors were trained to catalogue books in such a way that preference was given to political literature following the Party line. Government and Party decisions and material published by the authorities appeared in the most prominent place of the catalogue.
10. The Ukrainian Ministry of Education supervised the standard of teaching at the institute as well as the progress of its students. Representatives of the ministry paid frequent visits to the institute so as to inspect the progress of studies and to form part of the examining board. According to the definition of the Minister of Education, the aim of the institute was to enable those who intended to be "dispensers of culture and education to the People" to acquire proficiency in all the ways and means used by the government, Party, and trade unions for education of


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the masses and their indoctrination with Party ideas and the lines of action taken by the government in various fields.

11. At the end of the course, students did one month's practical work at the district libraries, in city and village clubs, or as organizers of art circles, etc. Graduates were then posted to places of work by a committee composed of a representative each of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and of the cultural department of the provincial executive committee, the director of the institute, as well as representatives of the province in need of additional workers in the cultural field.
12. Students of the institute usually took their studies seriously and were willing to go to villages and small settlements for the purpose of organizing cultural life there. Extensive construction of club buildings had recently been underway in the villages and small settlements to encourage cultural activities. Libraries and reading rooms were also being founded, and factories and public institutions were maintaining cultural clubs for their employees. All of these activities called for graduates of the institute.
13. Other similar institutes in the USSR were located in Kharkov N50-00, E36-157, Moscow, and Leningrad.


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The Kharkov State Institute

14. The State Institute at Kharkov, located at 4 Bursatskiy Spusk, had a four-year course and consisted of two faculties, one for librarianship and the other for cultural workers. In 1955/1956, 300 students were enrolled at the librarianship course, and 60 were enrolled in the cultural course. The institute also maintained a correspondence course. Students were accepted by means of competitive examinations.
15. The curricula of the Kharkov State Institute for the first and second years were as follows:
 - a. First year: classical Russian literature (17th and 18th centuries); principles of information and the dissemination of culture and education; introduction to literary analysis; psychology; ancient history; English language; history of literature; principles of Marxism-Leninism; history of the middle ages; librarianship; history of the Soviet Union.
 - b. Second year: history of the Party; foreign literature (ancient); modern history; alphabetical cataloguing; foreign literature (middle ages

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and renaissance); pedagogy; Russian literature (mid-19th century); general bibliography; history of the Soviet Union (Part II); English language; and pictorial propaganda.

16. Graduates of the institute were employed either as managers of provincial libraries, as lecturers at institutes for cultural workers, as school teachers in the humanities, or as directors of provincial and district cultural departments. They were also given priority in propaganda and information work in government and Party institutions.

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17. The following persons were reported:

a. Mitrofan Dimitrovich Drachinskiy, director of the Dubno Institute since 1950 and lecturer in Party history,

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He had

formerly worked at the Rovno oblast Party committee.

b. Natalia Drachinskaya (female), wife of Mitrofan Drachinskiy and lecturer in the history of the Soviet Union,

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- c. Praskovia Nikolayevna Kurnosenko (female),
pedagogical director at the Dubno institute
and lecturer in foreign literature,

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- d. Khomenko (fmu), chairman of the Dubno municipal
council,

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- e. Ovseyev (fmu), director of the Kharkov State
Institute,

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- e. Zhavoronkova (fmu) (female), assistant director
of the Kharkov institute in charge of the
correspondence course,

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- g. Paliokhin (fmu), director of the Rovno provincial
library,

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13. Post Office.
14. Boarding school.
15. Hospital.
16. District Party Committee.
17. District Military Commissariat.
18. District Komsomol Committee.
19. District Militia Headquarters.
20. To Rovno.
21. Parking lot.
22. Municipal Council.
23. Fort housing a military driving school.
24. Main city restaurant.
25. Hosiery factory.
26. Wooden bridge over the Ikva River.
27. Ikva River.
28. Closed institution for juvenile delinquents.
29. Road to Mikogoshcha station.
30. Agricultural school.
31. Sugar refinery, under construction.
32. Iron foundry.

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- 33. The Surnich quarter.
- 34. Airfield.
- 35. Military cantonment.
- 36. Dubno railroad station.
- 37. To Ternopol.

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- h. Captain Ludentsov (fnu), former commander of the Militia in Mizoch and later director of the Dubno institution for juvenile delinquents,

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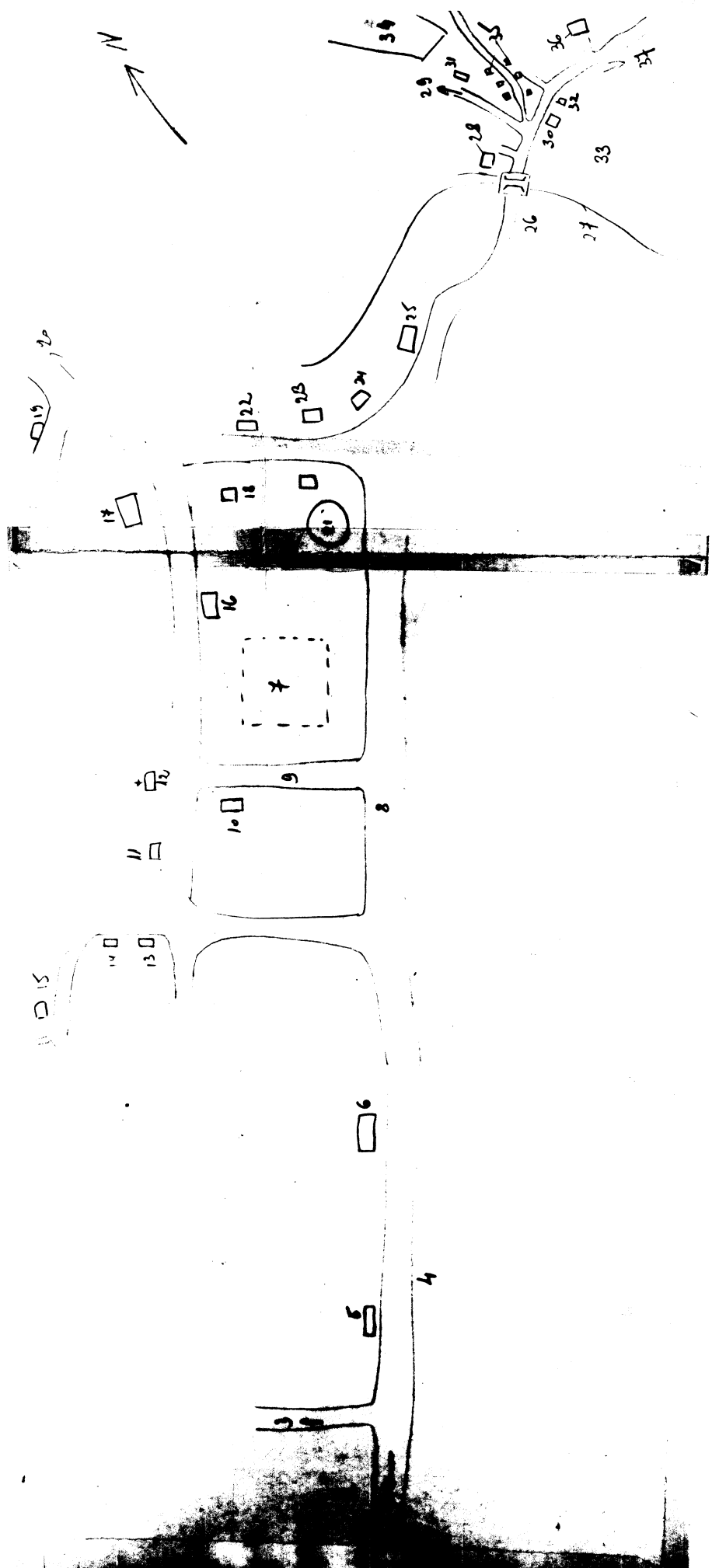
18. Attached is a sketch and legend of the city of Dubno.

Legend to Sketch of Dubno

1. The Zabrama II quarter.
2. To Lvov.
3. Street leading to the market place and a cemetery.
4. The Zabrama I quarter.
5. Hospital and maternity home.
6. Old fort with tower.
7. Public park.
8. Voroshilov street.
9. Stalin Street.
10. Medical Secondary (?) School.
11. Teachers College.
12. Catholic church.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)
SUBJECT: The Bus Factory in Lvov

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1. The Bus Factory in Lvov, located at 45 Stryy Street, was subordinate to the All-Union Ministry of Heavy Industry. Prior to 1955 this factory produced cranes exclusively. These cranes, which were mounted on ZIS-51 trucks made by the Yaroslavl Automobile Factory (Yaroslavskiy Avto Zavod), had a lifting capacity of three tons, could be rotated 360°, and were intended for raising building material to a height of five or six meters. In 1955 the plant's output amounted to 100 cranes per month. In 1953-1954, the plant started working out the technical problems connected with bus construction. In 1955 the

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first models of the "Lvov" bus were turned out, and in 1956, production amounted to 20 buses per month. With the development of bus production, the factory gradually reduced its manufacture of cranes.

2. In early 1957 the Lvov Bus Factory employed 3,000 workers and consisted of the following departments:

- a. Accessories fitting shop (Armaturniy Tsekh)
- b. Mechanical assembly shop
- c. Crane shop
- d. Tool maker's shop
- e. Mechanical workshop

The machines in the tool maker's shop were made by the machine tool factory in Kiev, while the DIP-200 and DIP-500 lathes were made by the Krasniy Proletar plant in Moscow. The plant was also equipped with German "Peter" and English "Cogan" automatic machines, as well as machinery of Czech and Japanese manufacture.

3. The "Lvov" bus was considered a technical achievement by the factory's designers, who maintained that it was a new model, planned and executed by the factory's own design bureau. The following are details on the "Lvov" bus:

- a. The bus was intended to accommodate 50 passengers. The

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upper part of the bus, above the windows, and the roof were made of plexiglass. The lower part of the body was plated with sheet-iron on the outside and plywood panelled on the inside.

b. The engine, which ran on gas, was located in the back of the bus. It was either a ZIS-5 or a ZIS-51 six-cylinder, 73 HP engine. The original "Lvov" model called for a four-cylinder engine to be installed transversely to save space. However, the factory (name unknown) which was to have supplied these four-cylinder engines had not done so by 1957, and, therefore, six-cylinder engines were used during the first year of production. These engines, too, were mounted transversely at the rear of the bus.

4. During 1955-1956 the factory assembled the buses from components some of which were manufactured on the premises and some of which were supplied by other factories. The engines and gear boxes were supplied by the Gorki automobile plant. The drive shafts, supplied by an unidentified plant, were of a type and size used in ZIS-5 vehicles, and therefore certain modifications and reduction in size were necessary. The front and back axles were received ready for use. The tires came from the tire factory in Yaroslavl and the plexiglass came from an

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unknown factory. The Lvov Bus Factory manufactured the chassis and all other parts.

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5. The following individuals were employed at the Lvov Bus Factory:

a. Fiodorov (fmu), director of the personnel department,

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b. Kozlov (fmu), chief engineer,

c. Malishev (fmu) had been director of the factory since

1950.

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d. Nesterov (fmu), director of the bus factory (before 1950?),

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6. Other personalities were as follows:

a. Maj. Baulin (fmu) was commanding officer of the 35th transport regiment in Dresden.

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b. Maj. Gen. Kotukov (fmu) was commanding officer of
the 1st Armored Army in Radibor, Germany in 1949.

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