50X1-HUM Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/11: CIA-RDP80T00246A064400450001-7 FORMATION REPORT INFORM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espiolage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorised person is prohibited by law. S-E-C-R-E-T 50X1-HUM NO FOREIGN DISSEM COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR) **REPORT 17** September 1962 SUBJECT DATE DISTR. Town Plan Information on Mukachevo NO. PAGES RD REFERENCES 50X1-HUM DATE OF INFO. PLACE & DATE ACQ. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. A report containing general information on Mukachevo N 48-27, E 22-43/ 50X1-HUM Included in the report is general information on Mukachevo such as population, housing (all new buildings in Mukachevo had shelters in their basements), and transportation, telephone, and restaurant facilities. Also included is a list of ten military installations with a brief description of each; a list of fourteen industrial enterprises, with brief descriptions; educational and medical institutions; and a list of seven personalities living in Mukachevo, most of whom were military personnel. A sketch of Mukachevo, with legend, is attached. 50X1-HUM S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM GROUP 1 X NSA STATE ARMY X NAVY X DIA X AIR Х (Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY

: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT

General Information on Mukachevo

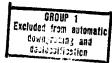
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General

- 1. In 1959, Mukachevo /N 48-43, E 22-43/ had a population of about 70,000, an increase of about 40,000 over the last 20 years.

 Approximately 40 percent of the population in 1959 were Hungarians and about 40 percent Ruthenes, the other 20 percent including Russians, Czechs, Gypsies, and Germans. The Hungarians and the non-Ruthenian Russians, however, were the dominant elements in the life of the city, and the prevalent language in the town was Hungarian.
- 2. Extensive construction work had begun in Mukachevo in the early 1950's. Two, three, and four-story apartment houses had been constructed by the government for government and military offices, and many of the inhabitants were moving from the rural areas to the suburbs to build themselves houses, usually one-family structures. All the new buildings in Mukachevo had shelters in their basements.

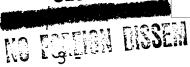






- 3. Until 1948, Mukachevo was in a closed zone, and nonresidents entering the area were required to have permits. All restrictions on travel to and from the city and on all forms of transportation were rescinded in 1948, however, and many tourists had since been visiting the city, primarily to visit their relatives there. The Western influence was still quite evident in Mukachevo, its people dressing appreciably better and more stylishly than elsewhere in the USSR. For the same reason, the townspeople, and especially the Hungarians, were dissatisfied with the regime and detested the Russians and their culture. On Sundays and holidays, the Catholic churches were filled to overflowing. Young people constituted a large portion of the congregations.
- were only stone-surfaced. Although there were central sewage and water supply systems in the town proper, there were none to serve the private homes built in the suburbs after the war. Buses and taxis constituted the public transportation facilities in the city. The buses ran along two lines; from the alcohol factory via ulitsa Dukhnovicha, Stalina, and Lenina to the ratifoad station, and from the village of Podkhorany across the bridge over the Latoritsa River to the Rosvigovo district of the city. Taxis stood at all the important downtown intersections and were widely used by the population. The city's telephone system functioned almost faultlessly, particularly since the semi-automatic exchange had been replaced by a fully automatic one.

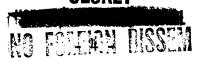




- 5. An extensive network of restaurants and cafeterias served the city's inhabitants and visitors and ranged from expensive restaurants in the hotels to cafeterias operated by industrial plants, where the prices were commensurate with the workers' incomes. The city's commercial organization (Gortorg) ran its own chain of restaurants and cafeterias, which were patronized primarily by the local population, while those of the various public and military offices catered exclusively to their respective employees. The food served by all these establishments had improved in quality and become more varied and abundant in recent years. The city had no cafes on the European style.
- The MVD maintained a screening center (presylny/punkt) in a two-story building on ulitsa Bukhnovicha. It processed Russians and Ukrainians returning from Western countries to settle in the USSR.
- 7. The bridge over the Latoritsa River was completed in 1957. Built of reinforced concrete, it was 200 meters long, had dual traffic lanes, two sidewalks, and a maximum weight-load of 50 tons. Though the river was only about 30 meters wide in the summer, itswelled to about 200 meters in the spring.

Mi]	ita	ry Installations		
8.		n	dilitary installations in Mukachevo:	50X1-HUN
	a.	A camp on ulitsa Aleksandra N	evskogo, built during the Czech	
		administration, occupie	d a site about 500 square meters	50X1-HUM
		and housed an unidentified infantry unit, believed to have been		
	of regimental strength.			

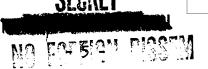
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- b. The food and clothing stores of the Border Guard,
 two
 which occupied/two-story buildings at 9 ulitsa Stalina.
 Only rations were kept in another building, located
 on the same street.
- c. The headquarters of the a border quard detachment (shtab pogran otryada), which occupied a three-story building on ulitsa Kirova. The detachment was responsible for the sector between Vilok and Velikiye Berezniy.
- d. A camp on ulitsa Molotova, which contained the headquarters and barracks of an unidentified air force fighter regiment (polk istreb. aviatsii) and an airfield services unit (baza aerodromnogo obsłuzhivaniya). In 1958, NIG-17s were observed at the regiment's airfield, which was located two or three kilometers from the city, along the left /east/side of the road to Beregovo.
- e. A motor transport repair shop of the border guard, which was located on ulitsa Dukhnovicha. The shop employed some 40 workers, most of whom were civilians.
- f. The city military commissariat (gorvoenkomat), which occupied a two-story building on ulitsa Lanina. Another building on the same street, and the same height, was occupied by the town komendatura.
- g. The officers blub and movie theater, which were located in a three-story building on ulitsa Gogola.



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- h. The garrison hospital (garnizonny voenny gospital), which was located in five or six two-story buildings at 91 ulitsa

 Lenina. The hospital included a large surgical ward.
- t. The movie theater of the border guard (kino pogranichnikov), which was located on ulitsa Kiryatovicha.
- j. The hospital of the border guard, which was located in a large two-story building on ulitsa Kirova, the street along which the families of the Mukachevo garrison officers lived, in two and three-story apartment blocks. The hospital had a capacity for about 175 beds.

Industry

- 7. Industrial enterprises in Mukachevo included the following:
 - a. An old alcohol plant (spirt zavod), on ulitsa

 Dukhnovicha, which employed about 125 workers in

 the production of alcohol and alcoholic beverages.
 - b. A brewery (piv. zavod), located on ulitsa Dukhnovicha, which employed about 175 workers. The beer of this brewery was known for its high quality and was distributed throughout the USSR.
 - Petra Velikogo, which employed 50 or 60 workers. The quality of its furniture was mediocre. The same was true of the furniture manufactured by the furniture artel (mebelnaya artel) on ulitsa Franko, which employed 40 to



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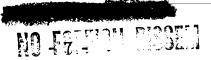
50 workers. Furniture produced by the "Vperyod" furniture artel, however, was of fine quality and more elegant in appearance; this furniture enterprise was located at 29 ulitsa Stalina.

- d. A woodworking combine (derevoobdelochny kombinat), on ulitsa Petra Velikogo, which also produced good quality furniture, as well as barrels and, in its sawmill, boards. The combine employed about 150 people.
- e. A plastics workshop (plast-masovaya masterskaya), on ulitsa K. Marksa, which employed about 40 workers in the manufacture of toys, buttons, buckles, etc.
- f. A tricot goods factory (trikotazhnaya fabrika), on ulitsa Engelsa, which began operations in 1948 and employed about 300 workers in three shifts. Among its products were sweaters and stockings.
- g. A tobacco factory, on ulitsa Petra Velikogo, which was an old enterprise employing about 500 workers.
- h. The Champagne Combine (Shampanny Kombinat), on ulitsa

 Stalina, which employed about 100 workers in the distillation

 of various types of wine. The combine was established in 1954.
- i. An oil refinery (nefteperegonny zavod), erected after the war on Beregovskoye/shosse, which employed about 150 workers.

 The refinery was linked to the railroad station by a siding.
- j. The town electric power station, on ulitsa Kalinina, which, however, was incapable of supplying all the city's demands for current, and power failures were frequents.



- k. A mechanical bakery (khlebokombinat), which employed about 50 workers.
- 1. A meat products combine (mysaokombinat), which employed about 110 workers and included a slaughterhouse, a sausage-making section, and a refrigeration plant.
- m. A fruit preserves factory (ovoshchno-komservnaya fabrika), with 100 employees, which sold its products in cans and glass jars.
- n. A brick factory, located either on ulitsa Molotova or on the Beregovskoye shosse.

Educational and Medical Institutions

- 8. The following educational institutions in Mukachevo were reported:
 - a. Four 10-year schools: two on ulitsa Pushkina and ulitsa
 Molotova respectively, in which the language of instruction
 was Russian; one on ulitsa Aleksandra Nevakogo, in the which
 the language of instruction was Ukrainian; and one on
 ulitsa Vosoedineniya, in which the language of instruction
 was Hungarian.
 - b. An agricultural technicum (selkhoz tekhnikum), located on ulitsa Petra Velikogo.
 - c. A four-year teachers college, located on ulitsa Dukhnovicha.
 - a. A cooperative technicum (kooperativnoe tekhnikum), located on ulitsa Lenina.
 - e. An agricultural school, located in the citadel (drepost).

 The school ran one-year courses for operators and

 mechancis of agricultural parhinery.



- f. A vocational school for the blind, called Dom Invalidov, located on ulitsa Franko.
- 9. Civilian medical institutions in Mukachevo included the following:
 - a. The city hospital, of about 400 beds, which occupied six or seven two-story buildings on ulitsa Pirogova.

 The hospital included a maternity ward.
 - b. The isolation hospital (infektsyonaya bolnitsa), of about 60 beds, which was located on ulitsa Petra Velikogo.
 - c. The maternity and pediatrics institute (institut okhrany materinstva i detstva) and the adjacent chilrens hospital, located on ulitsa Franko. The childrens hospital contained about 150 beds and served the city and region.
 - d. The town clinic (gor. poliklinika), located on ulitsa Kalinina.

The following personalities in Mukachevo

10.

a.	capt. Arkishan (fnu), officer at the border guard head-				
	quarters in Mukachevo				
b.	General Maj. Dyomoskhin (fnu), commander of the border				
	guard detachment in Mukachevo and the district's representative				
	to the Supreme Soviet of the USER				

c. Col. Garbatyuk (fnu), commander of the garrison hospital,

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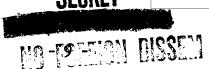
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d. Col Yefim Mikhailovich Gotlib, deputy commander of the garrison hospital for medical affairs, a post he had held for many years

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	e.	Kravtsov (fnu), first secretary of the city Party committee	
		since 1955 and former secretary of the Party cell at the	
		Uzhgorod section of the railroad administration (Uzhgorodskoe	
		otdelenie zhel. dorogi)	50X1-HUN
	f.	Ivan Ivanovich Rusin, chairman of the city executive	
		committee	
			50X1-HUN
	g.	Maj. Sobakin (fnu), commander of the city military commissariat,	
			50X1-HUN
11.	Att	ached is a sketch-layout of the city of Mukachevo, with legend.	
		Comment:	50X1-HUM

1. This appears to be faily near the suspect Gat (approx. N 48-18, E 22-38) missile site.

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- 1. Camp of unidentified infantry unit, possibly of regimental size.
- 2. Food and clothing stores of the Border Guard, in two buildings.
- 3. Ration stores of the Border Guard.
- 4. Headquarters of the Border Guzzd.
- 5. Air Force units' camp.

fighter

Cuarters for unmarried officers of the air force/regiment

stationed at the camp.

- 7. Motor Transport repair shop of the Border Guzzd.
- 8. City military commissariat.
- 9. City komendatura.
- 10. Officers club and movie theater.
- 11. Garrison hespital.
- 12. Movie theater for the Border Guard.
- 13. Hospital for the Border Guard.
- 14. Alcohol plant.
- 15. Brewery.
- 16. Furniture factory (Mebelnaya Fabrika).
- 17. Furniture artel (Mebelnaya Artel).
- 18. Vperyod Furniture artel (Mebelnaya Vperyod).
- 19. Woodworking combine.
- 20. Plastics workshop.
- 21. Tricot goods factory.
- 22. Tobacco factory.
- 23. Champagne Combine.

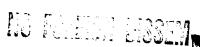




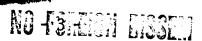
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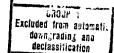
- 24. Railroad workshop.
- 25. Oil refinery.
- 26. Electric power station.
- 27. Mechanical bakery.
- 28. Meat products combine.
- 29. Brick factory.
- 30. Fruit preserves factory.
- 31. Zabot-Zerno grain stores.
- 32. 10-grade school (language of instruction Russian).
- 33. 10-grade school (language of instruction Ukrainian).
- 34. 10-grade school (language of instruction Russian).
- 35. 10-grade school (language of instruction Hungarian).
- 36. Agricultural technicum.
- 37. Teachers college.
- 38. Cooperative technicum.
- 39. Agricultural school for operators and mechanics for agricultural machinery.
- 40. Vocational school for the blind.
- 41. City hospital.
- 42. Isolation hospital.
- 43. Maternity and pediatrics institute and childrens hospital.
- 44. Town clinic.
- 45. Railroad station building.
- 56. Park for urban and interurban buses (avtobusny part).
- 47. Interurban bus station.

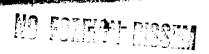






- 48. "Peremoga" Moviet theater on Plosh, Stalina.
- 49. City dramatic theater (Gor. Dram. Teatr), at the corner of Ul. Kalinina and Stalina.
- 50. "Zveda" Hotel; a two-story building on Ul. Stalina with accommodation for about 100.
- 51. "Dom Turista" Hotel: a number of small houses on Ul. Petra Velikogo.
- 52. Warehouse of the city commercial organization (Gortorg), on Ul. Stalina.
- 53. Univermag (department store), on Ul. Lenina.
- 54. State Bank, on Ul. Lenina.
- 55. Main postoffice (including the telephone exchange), on Ul. Lenina.
- 56. City Party and executive committees, in a three-story building on Plosh. Stalina, at the corner of Ul. Khrushcheva.
- 57. Rayon Party and executive offices, in a three-story building on Plosh. Staling, at the corner of Ul. Dostoevskogo.
- 58. City MVD and militia offices, on Ul. Stalina.
- 59. City law court (Gorl Sud.), on Ul Stalina.
- 60. City procurator's office, on Ul. Stalina at the corner of Ul. Petra Velikogo.
- 61. MVD screening center.
- 62. City KGB office.
- 63. "Gastronom" Restaurant (the city's largest), on Ul. Stalina.
- 64. Gortorg Office, at 44 Ul. Stalina.
- 65. Sports field
- 66. Kolkhoz market (Kolkhozny Rynok).
- 67. Hungarian Catholic church, on Plosh. Tsentralny.





- 68. Ruthenian Greek Orthodox church, on Ul Pushkina.
- 69. Concrete bridge over the Latoritsa River (build in 1957).
- 70. Plosh. Stalina.
- 71. Plosh. Tsentralny.
- 72. Ul. Voroshilova.
- 73. Ul. Uzhgorodskaya.
- 74. Ul. Kirova.
- 75. Ul. Statsyonnaya.
- 76. Ul. Engelsa.
- 77. Ul. Stalina.
- 78. Ul. Dukhnovicha.
- 79. Ul. Petra Velikogog.
- 80. Ul. Lenina.
- 81. Ul. Khrushcheva.
- 82. Ul. Pushkina.
- 83. Ul. Aleksnadra Nevskogo.
- 84. Ul. Artyoma.
- 85. Ul. Mayakovskogo.
- 86. Ul. Molotova.
- 87. Podgorod district of the city.
- 88. Ul. Pirogova.
- 89. Ul. Franko.
- 90. Ul. Dostoevskogo.
- 91. Ul. Kalinina.
- 92. Ul. Vosoedineniya.
- 93. Ull Gogola.

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- 94. Ul. Kiryatovicha.
- 95. Ul. K. Marksa.
- 96. Ul. Sylvaya.
- 97. Railroad workers' housing.

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