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**C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
INFORMATION REPORT**

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**PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

**COUNTRY
USSR**

**SUBJECT
City Description of Sambor/Local Conditions**

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THIS IS, UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1-HUM

1. The city of Sambor (Sambir) as of 1944 had a population of 18 thousand, of which 40% were of Polish ethnic origin, 30% Ukrainian origin, and 30% of Jewish origin.
2. Some of the streets in Sambor were from six to 12 meters wide. Many of the streets were paved with cobblestone or brick and some had a top layer of crushed stones, surfaced with sand. During 1940-41 the Soviets paved some of the streets with asphalt.
3. One main road went from Sambor northeast to Lvov (Lvov) and another main road went from Sambor southwest to Prohobyeh, (Prohobyen). A third main road from Sambor went westward to Khyrov (Chyrov). The fourth main road went southwest from Sambor to Staryj Sambor and from Staryj Sambor this main road went southward to Turks, which was located in the Carpathian mountains.
4. All were loose-surfaced, graded, all-weather roads. They were approximately eight meters wide and were designed and constructed for heavy usage. They were periodically inspected and maintained by assigned maintenance crews. All the main roads were crowned for easy drainage and shallow drainage ditches ran along both sides of the roads.
5. The only means of transportation in Sambor were horse and wagon, bicycles, taxis (fiyarkas), horse-drawn buggies, and military vehicles.
6. The numbering system of the streets in Sambor was as follows: When travelling north on any of the streets, the numbers on the right-hand side were even. For example, 2-4-6-8-10, etc. Odd numbers were on the left-hand side, 1-3-5-7-9, etc.
7. When travelling west from the center of the city, even numbers were on the right-hand side. When travelling east or south from the center of the city, the even numbers were again on the right-hand side, and the odd numbers were on the left-hand side.

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8. The railroad station was located in the eastern section of the city. It was considered to be a railroad junction. Trains went to Lvov, Drohobycz, Shyrov, Turka and Sanok (Syanok). The railroad station had from six to seven sidings.
9. Traffic on this railroad line was both passenger and freight. About four to five trains daily went through Sambor. Lumber, livestock, rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and vegetables were shipped out by freight cars.
10. The principal crops grown and produced in the vicinity of Sambor were rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and vegetables. Part of the grain was shipped to the larger cities and the rest was ground in the local mills for home usage.
11. The terrain surrounding the city was sand-loam.
12. There were two Roman Catholic churches in Sambor. Both were of brick and concrete construction. There were also two Greek Catholic churches and one Jewish synagogue in the city. One Roman Catholic "Church of the Bernardins" and the Greek Catholic church "Assumption of the Holy Virgin", (Uspeniye Presv Bohorodysti) were located near the market. They were close to one another.
13. A second Roman Catholic church "Para" was located on Kostiuszko (Kosciusko) street. The synagogue was located on Blich street on the opposite side of the market. All of the churches, including the synagogue, had an average of approximately 500 parishioners.
14. Most of the homes in the center of Sambor were one and two-story brick buildings. Each home had an average of eight to 10 rooms. The homes which were in the suburbs were built of wood. All the homes were heated by stoves which burned wood or coal. Water was obtained from outside water wells and in some homes there would be a well in the basement which was operated by hand pumps.
15. There were bathrooms in newer buildings, but the old buildings did not have any bathrooms. There were WC's in new buildings and also in the government buildings. However, the older buildings and homes had the WC's on the outside. Periodically the city sanitation department pumped out the contents of the indoor WC's into a tank wagon and hauled it away.
16. In front of each house there was a wooden box into which all trash was thrown. Once a month the sanitation department hauled this away.
17. The homes, shops, offices, and streets which were in the center of the city had electricity. The homes in the suburbs had kerosene lamps, and kerosene lamps were also used for the streets.
18. There were very few private telephones in Sambor. All telephone calls were put through the post office. The telegraph office was in the post office. The post office building was located in the center of the city. It was on the corner of Kopernyka and Kostiuszko streets. It was a two-story, brick building.
19. As of 1944 there was a difference in the dress of the people in the city and those of the surrounding areas. The former wore western European clothing, the country village people had their own style of dress. There were some villages which had their own unique local style of dress.

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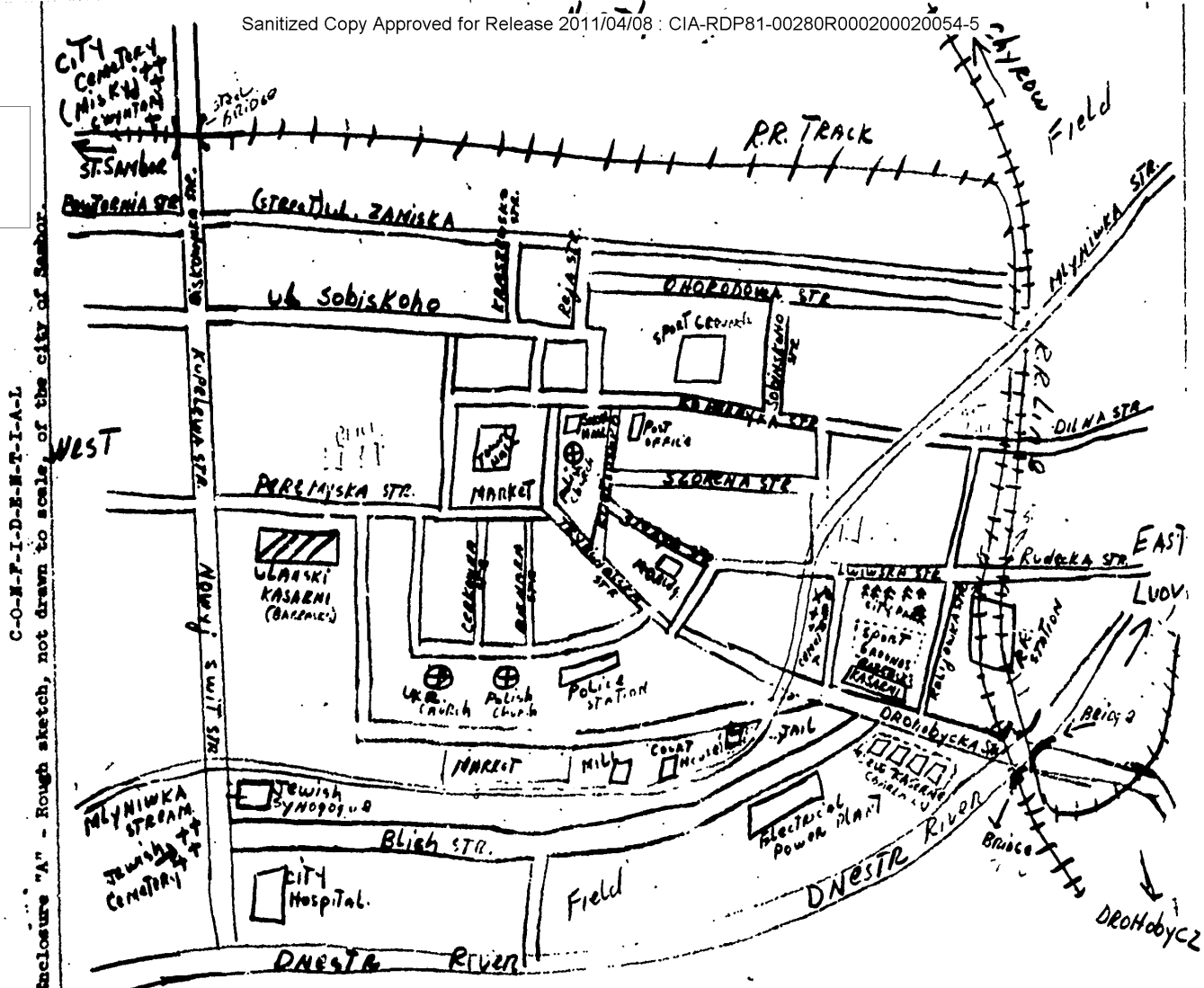
20. In the city the people greeted each other with "Dobryy den" (good day) and also in shops and in church with "Slava Esusu Khrystu" (Glory to Jesus Christ). In the country the greeting was generally "Slava Esusu Khrystu".
21. The Dnestr river flows south of Sambor. It flows down from the Carpathian mountains. The people fished in this river. Most of the fish in the river were small carp (Karas), pike and roach. They were caught with fishing poles, fish traps and/or nets.
22. In the vicinity of Dnestr the river was shallow but rough. People could cross the river on foot. It had a sand-gravel bottom. Between the villages of Waniowice and Bereznica and also between Baczyna and Strasz/wice there were seven crossing points which were crossed on foot or by horse and wagon.
23. There were no forests in the immediate vicinity of Sambor. However, there was a section of woodland near the village of Radlowice (Radlovyeh). The village is approximately three kilometers south of Sambor. The trees in this forest consisted of fir, oak, birch, beech and alder. The average height was from 23 to 24 meters with a thickness of 20 to 22 centimeters about five to six feet up from the ground.
24. The climate around Sambor was known as Central European. Winters were not too severe. Most of the winds blew down from the Carpathian mountains. Spring comes early, and the people begin their plowing in the middle of March. In the summer it was dry and hot. In autumn it was rainy and cold.
25. A barracks was located in the western section of the city on Pereyska street. It was a two-story brick building. During the Polish regime a Polish cavalry unit occupied this barracks. During the Soviet occupation a Soviet infantry was lodged in this building. The building was constructed during the Austrian-Hungarian regime and accommodate six hundred men.
26. Another barracks was located in the southeastern section of Sambor and on the northern side of Drohobycka street. This building was also built during the Austrian-Hungarian rule.
27. Several barracks were located east, northeast of the electrical power plant. They were two-story brick buildings and could accommodate approximately one thousand persons. The barracks were partly surrounded by a wall, a wire fence, and a board fence, all about 2.5 meters high.
28. All the military warehouses were inside this barracks and were under guard. Supplies consisted of clothing, weapons, ammunition and food. Whenever a military train arrived at the railroad station, everything was transported immediately to the barracks by trucks, and horse-and-wagon. There was no direct railroad connection with the barracks. During the Soviet occupation, three- and five-ton trucks were used.
29. There were two brick factories in Sambor. Both were located in the western section of the city on Pereyska street. During a season both factories employed approximately 50 persons.
30. Sambor had three mills. A grain mill was located in the southern section of the city. It employed from 10 to 15 persons. The mill ran day and night.

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31. A water mill was located in the northeast section of the city near Bliwa Street.
 32. A municipal electrical power plant was located in the southeast section of the city. It was situated between the Rzeszow River and Blich Street. It supplied Sambor with electricity.
 33. A saw mill was located in the eastern section of the city near Lwivska Street. Until 1939 the saw mill ran night and day and had three shifts. During the Polish occupation lumber was exported to Germany and Israel. During World War II it was burned down by the Germans.
 34. Two steel bridges were located in the southeastern section of the city. One was for pedestrians and vehicles and the other was used by the railroad. Another steel bridge was located east of the center of the city on Lwivska Street and north of the railroad station. The last steel bridge which was used by the railroad was located in the northwest section of the city. It crossed over the state road which went to St Sambor.
 35. The city hospital was located in the southwest section of the city. It was situated on the corner of Blich and Nowy Swit Streets. The hospital could accommodate approximately one hundred patients.
 36. There were two athletic fields in Sambor. One was located between Chorodowa and Kopernyka Streets. The other was between Lwivska and Drobyczyka Streets.
 37. City hall was in the center of the city. It was a three-story, brick building with a tower approximately 37 meters high.
 38. The police station was located near the Roman Catholic "Church of the Bernadins". The jail was located in the southeastern section of the city. It was constructed in 1912. It was of stone and brick construction. The jail was surrounded by a wall three meters high.
 39. There were guards both inside and outside the walls. The jail was constructed to hold from two to three hundred prisoners. During the Soviet occupation a cell which normally held seven inmates held 30.
 40. The courthouse was located west of the jail. It was also enclosed with a board fence four meters high.
 41. During the Soviet occupation of Sambor the security police wore blue uniforms with bright green piping on their caps. The NKVD also wore blue uniforms with red piping on their caps. The police were armed with carbines and revolvers. The Soviets used three-ton trucks and enclosed passenger cars. The passenger cars were called "the black raven" by the people of Sambor.

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Enclosure "A": Rough sketch not drawn to scale of the city of Sambor.
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Enclosure "A" - Rough sketch, not drawn to scale, of the city of Sambor.

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