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INFORMATION REPORT

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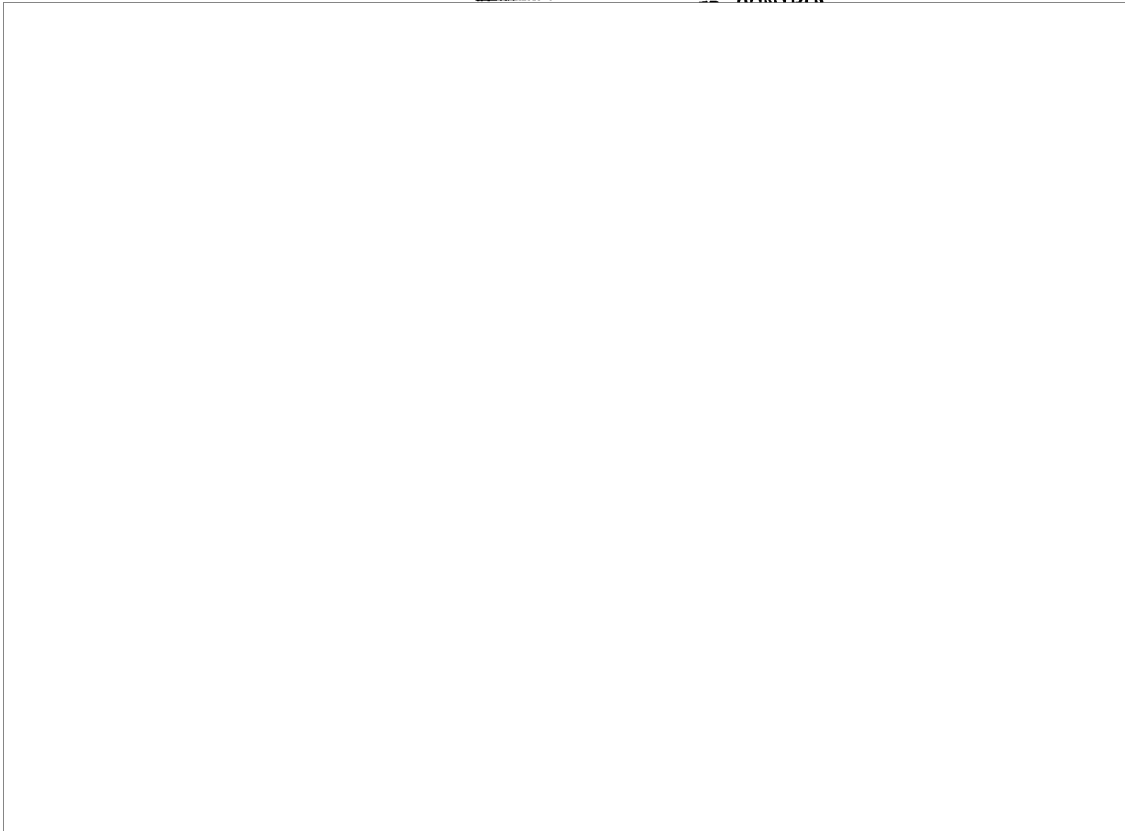
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MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3-AMS/Sheet G-15/KLAIPEDA.
- (2) GSGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3-AMS/Sheet J-16/INSTERBURG.
- (3) GSGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3-AMS/Sheet H-16/TILSIT.

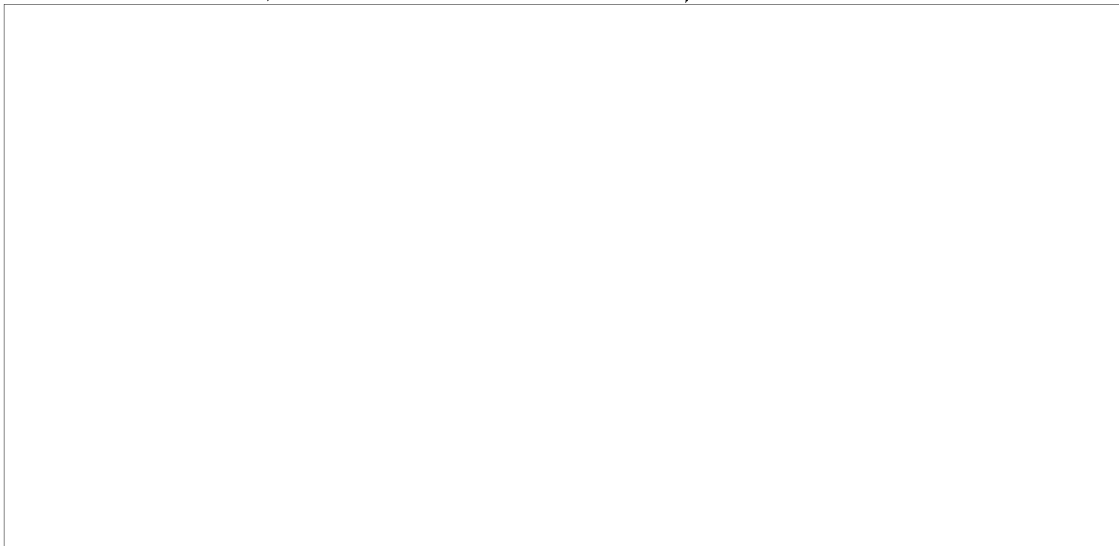
SUBJECT:

LIVING CONDITIONS & GENERAL INFORMATION.

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PLACE:

RAYON PRIEKULE, Lithuanian SSR (UTM/34U/EG 2056).



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2. General Information:

(A) Military:

Within the area [redacted] between KLAYPEDA to the North, NAUMLESTIS to the East, and SHILUTE to the South, there are no Soviet garrisons or installations except in the following restricted areas which are closed to public traffic:

- (i) The port of KLAYPEDA. The harbour area is surrounded by a wooden fence and closely guarded by Soviet troops. [redacted] units of the Soviet Navy are stationed there.
(ii) The peninsula KURISCHE NEHRUNG extending southward from KLAYPEDA, which is believed to be a heavily defended area. [redacted] no details of coastal defences.
(iii) The area approximately between STARISKE (STARISKE) (UTM/34U/EG 1164), DARZHUPLAY (DARZHUPLAI) (UTM/34U/EG 1559) and KLISHLAY (KLISHLAI) (UTM/34U/EG 1554). [redacted] there are artillery ranges within this area. Gunfire can be distinctly heard in SAUGAY. [redacted] there are no airfields in the area under review except one near KLAYPEDA [redacted]

(B) Transport:

Whereas no new major roads have been constructed since 1945 the constructional quality and surface of the existing ones have been considerably improved. This observation applies particularly to the road from KLAYPEDA to SAUGAY. Bridges which suffered damage during the war have been rebuilt. The only railway in this area, namely that between KLAYPEDA and TILSIT (UTM/34U/EG 5704) (Map 3), is a single-track line converted to the Russian gauge. [redacted] both railway and bus services function normally. There are no delays or apparent lack of rolling stock. Rural bus routes are served by now-looking Russian buses of the MOLOTOV type, each with seating capacity for 30 to 40 persons. Some particulars of railway and bus fares are given under para. 4 (L) below. [redacted] not see or hear of any new roads or railway lines being planned.

(C) Power Supply:

The high-tension power line from GUMBINEN/East Prussia (UTM/34U/EF 7850) (Map 2) to KLAYPEDA, from which current was drawn to supply the district of KLAYPEDA with electric power up to 1945, was dismantled by the Russians after the war. Thus the rural area under review has been without electricity ever since. There is a local power station in KLAYPEDA but it seems that its output is insufficient to supply both the town and the surrounding country.

(D) Town of KLAYPEDA:

[redacted] the population has grown from about 70,000 before the war to 120,000, about 70% now being Russian troops and civilians. [redacted] current construction work [redacted] for some new housing areas further developed on the South-Eastern outskirts of the town.

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3. Sociological Observations:

(A) Population:

The rural population of this area was half German, half Lithuanian before World War II. Owing to the war and its after-effects there are only a few German families left. They have very little opportunity to keep up their ethnic and cultural tradition and are in process of amalgamation with the Lithuanians. These, in their turn, are steadily if perhaps unwittingly being Russianized. Russian is beside Lithuanian the official language of the country. It is taught in schools, used in official correspondence and encountered frequently in everyday life. Many Lithuanians tend to speak Russian among themselves when travelling or visiting towns, probably to make a "better" impression. [redacted] whereas towns are fairly crowded with Russian civilians in all walks of life, there are relatively very few post-war arrivals from the Soviet Union in rural areas. They are peasants like the local population and in no way better off than the Lithuanians. Thus, for instance, all the functionaries in SAUGAY and on the collective farm described below are native Lithuanians. [redacted] these few Russians represent the first and only result of the abortive attempt made by the Soviet Union after the war to settle Kolkhoz (collective farm) peasants from Russia in the rural areas of the district of MEMEL. The Russians [redacted] in SAUGAY felt unhappy and did not disguise their dislike of the Lithuanians which [redacted] is deeper than their fear of the Germans.

[redacted] the rural population has diminished by about 40% since the outbreak of the war. There have been only few arrivals from other parts of Lithuania.

(B) Collectivization:

Collectivization started on a large scale in 1948 and was completed in 1949 or 1950. There have been no private landowners or self-sustaining farmers since that time. While the heads of the families are compelled to be members of the Kolkhoz controlling their land and former property, the whole family is automatically reduced to the status of agricultural labourers. Local attempts to fight collectivization proved unsuccessful, the opposing farmers having been deported to Siberia or resettled in other parts of Lithuania.

(C) Deportations, Resistance Groups, Criminality & Public Safety:

Since the abovementioned deportations in 1949 and 1950 there have been no further deportations from the area under review. [redacted] the few guerrillas and armed resistance groups which existed in this area in the immediate post-war period were annihilated or captured and sentenced. [redacted] life settled down to normal again in 1950. State security measures were noticeably relaxed prior to STALIN's death. While there used to be one or two security policemen detailed to each "SELO" (an administrative unit corresponding to the German "Amtsbezirk" although the word means "Village" in Russian), there are none at present, the police being represented by an ordinary village constable under the supervision of the chairman of the "SEL'SOVYER" (see para. 4 (A) below). [redacted] there is very little crime or disorderly conduct in the village. Cases of serious offences are very rare. Any kind of resistance to the system - sabotage, counter-propaganda, etc. exists only in the minds of the people if at all. [redacted] in SAUGAY [redacted] no instance of open resistance of any kind.

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Living Conditions in Rural Areas:

(A) Local Administration & the Kolkhozi:

SAUGAY and vicinity belong to the "RAYON" (county) of PRIEKULE. As an administrative division the Rayon was created after 1945, taking its place between the Rayons (formerly "Kreise") KLAIPEDA and SHELITE. The Rayon is divided up into several districts, the so-called "Selo". Selo SAUGAY is composed of 10 villages and hamlets and is headed by the "Permoninkas" (Chairman) of the "SEL'SOVIET" (Village Council). The Chairman of the Village Council is a member and trusted functionary of the Communist Party of Lithuania. He represents the sole executive power at local level. He is responsible for the security, public safety, administration and welfare of his district. He has the last word in whatever is decided by the Village Council. Because of this the Village Council, intended to be a parliament at local level, is able to act in only an advisory capacity. The Village Council meets once a week. It is composed of the representatives of all villages of the district, one elected spokesman from each, and the "Brigadiers" (see para. 4 (B) below). Whereas the Brigadiers are concerned mainly with the production side of the Kolkhoz, it is the right and duty of the village representatives to put up for discussion all matters concerning the personal welfare of the villagers.

To all intents and purposes the Selo and the Kolkhoz controlling an area and its manpower are one and the same thing. The chairman of Selo SAUGAY is also the General Manager of Kolkhoz ARTOYIS named after a communist of the Spanish Civil War). Thus the administration of this Kolkhoz is in SAUGAY, the land it cultivates is the former property of the inhabitants of the 10 villages which now form the Selo SAUGAY, and its manpower consists of these same villagers.

(B) Organization of the Kolkhozi:

The Kolkhoz under review has about 400 members consisting of family groups and single persons: [redacted] the total population of Selo SAUGAY at 2,800, of whom about 1,500 are children. Thus the manpower of the Kolkhoz is in the region of 1,300. The Kolkhoz covers 2,000 hectares of arable land and pasture. For the purpose of more efficient management and control of production the peasants of every two or three villages are organized into "brigades" led by "brigadiers". Each of the 4 brigadiers of Kolkhoz ARTOYIS is responsible for all the farm work in his area. Only members of the Communist Party may be appointed brigadiers. They are aided by a handful of "shock" workers. The livestock of the Kolkhoz comprises 400 cattle and 200 horses. The facilities (in this case identical with the public institutions of SAUGAY) consist of an administrative centre, a somewhat primitive club-room and library, a sick-bay and a kindergarten or children's nursery. With the exception of [redacted] the Kolkhoz has no mechanically propelled machinery of its own. The tractors and harvesters ("Combines") are furnished by the MTS (Machinery & Tractor Station) in PRIEKULE.

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(c) Norms, Wages & Deducti

Every healthy and adult inhabitant has to perform a certain amount of work within a certain period of time. Children of school age, men over 60 and women over 55 years of age are exempted from compulsory [redacted] However, it is customary for people who have reached the age limit to go on working so as to afford themselves a better standard of living. Norms vary from year to year. For the year 1956 the minimum requirements were as follows: Men - 140 working days; Women - 120 working days. A full working day has 8 hours in winter and 9-10 hours from May to October. Within the normal working hours [redacted] has to perform work the equivalent of 100 "points". The system of evaluation [redacted] by points is complicated and detailed. Thus, for instance, driving a horsecart loaded with firewood a distance of 3 kilometres earns 20 points. Persons who fail to fulfill either the daily norm in points, or the yearly norm for the days worked, or both, are in the first instance given a warning by the Village Council. If this measure fails, economic pressure is exerted on them by curtailment of wages, removal of some of the land leased for private use, and raising the taxes for what remains. Should the offender still fail to meet the requirements he is reported to the "Vidzamas Komitetas", which is a kind of Country Court which sits once or twice a month, and is fined 100 or 200 or more roubles. As an ultimate measure the unproductive person is expelled from the Kolkhoz and the community. However, such instances are rare and none occurred during the two-year residence in the Kolkhoz.

Apart from the collective work for the benefit of the Kolkhoz or State the peasants have to do additional farm work in their own interest if they want to survive. Thus every family is allowed to lease from the Kolkhoz up to 60 acres of arable land and to keep one cow, some pigs and poultry. Out of this private production 30 kilograms of meat, 50 eggs, 100 litres of milk and 1 cwt of potatoes in a year must be handed over to the Kolkhoz. The remainder may be consumed, sold or bartered.

All the abovementioned figures are subject to annual changes, the norms also varying from one Kolkhoz to another. In regard to the actual annual wages earned by a Kolkhoz peasant, the following figures as an average for fulfillment of the minimum norm, i.e. 140 days of 100 points each: 420 roubles and 280 kg of flour.

In a [redacted] Sovkhoz (State Farm) 980 roubles and 560 kg of flour were awarded for fulfillment of about the same norm. The money is paid out once a year, less a month's earnings which are withheld for the Government Loan ("Obligatsiya") and the amount of another small deduction. Families who lease private land from the Kolkhoz have to pay 180 roubles ground tax per annum.

(d) Shock Workers & Absentees:

Absenteeism had declined by 1950 when people realized that collectivization had become a well-established fact which could not be halted by passive resistance. Loafing and absenteeism are rare today, being occasioned only by excessive drinking rather than by intended sabotage. The names of the more habitual absentees appear on the Kolkhoz notice-board along with the punishment meted out to them. The names and production figures of shock workers appear periodically on the Board of Honour. They are photographed and their pictures displayed with appropriate comments on poster columns in PRIEKULE.

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there were about 20 men and 10 women who were regarded as shock workers. There were some who worked up to 400 eight-hour shifts in a year, thus exceeding the minimum norm by nearly 200 per cent. Premiums and diplomas are awarded to shock workers as well as to persons exceeding the delivery norms for privately-raised cattle and other farm products. The premiums usually amount to 100 roubles in hard cash.

(B) Social Security:

Old people, invalids and the mentally deficient are looked after by the Kolkhoz if there is no place for them in competent institutes, not any other form of social security except for medical services, which are free; however, medicines prescribed by the doctor must be bought and paid for in full by the patient.

(F) Mobility:

if a Kolkhoz worker is not behind in the fulfilment of his norms there is nothing to prevent him from travelling wherever he likes. Changing one's address, however, is a different matter. Apart from the housing shortage everywhere, people are allowed to change their permanent place of residence only if the change is in the interest of the government - for instance, when a person is required to take up a certain job in a different place.

(G) Accommodation:

No new living accommodation has been built since the end of the war. The peasants continue to live in their primitive houses, neither manpower nor materials being available for major repairs. Some of the premises vacated by German villagers have not been used since. There is no electricity in the villages and people have to use paraffin lamps. Lack of electricity naturally excludes the use of any modern apparatus. The few telephones in use are of the inductor type. Wireless receiving sets have to be run on dry-cell batteries. Cinema performances cannot be arranged. The nearest cinema is situated in SHILUTE where there is electric power.

(H) Food & Consumer Goods:

While there is a shortage of most manufactured and precision-made articles, food and clothes are unrationed and available. However, in view of the abnormally high prices of many of the goods the standard of living approximately corresponds to the conditions experienced in Southern Siberia in 1955. In 1956 there was a temporary shortage of sugar; in state-owned shops sugar was obtainable only at a price of 7 roubles plus 10 eggs for a kilogram. The only other real shortage is fish.

Prices have been more or less steady since 1955. the prices of the following items:

Coffee (origin unknown, poor quality):	3-4 roubles for 100 gr.
Tea (Chinese)	5 " " 30-gr.
Vodka (40% Lithuanian or Russian):	21 " " 1/2 litre.
Butter (fresh, local):	35 " " 1 kg.
Margarine (unknown origin):	15 " " 1 kg.
Bread (mixed flour - rye, soy-beans, barley):	1.30 " " 1 kg.
Bread (better quality, rye only):	1.80 " " 1 kg.
Horn-rimmed spectacles:	30 roubles.
Good multi-blade pocket-knife:	30 roubles.
Knife and Fork, aluminium:	3-5 roubles.
Bicycle, Russian-made:	650 roubles.
Wrist Watch "POBYEDA" (Victory) (supplied under separate cover):	300 roubles.

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(I) Clothing:

Clothes are also available but almost unprocurable because of the high prices. the following prices:

Suits (cotton):	from 230 roubles upwards.
Suits (woollen):	up to 2000 roubles.
Raincoats (rubbered):	180 - 450 roubles.
English (?) Tweed:	400 roubles per metre.
Cap (supplied under separate cover):	28 roubles.
Shirts:	35 - 120 roubles.
Jersey (poor to medium quality):	24 roubles.
Underpants:	25 roubles.
Socks, cotton:	4-8 roubles.
Overcoats and Winter Coats:	500 - 2,000 roubles.
Felt Hats:	80 - 120 roubles.
Working Shoes (substitute leather):	98 roubles.
Walking Shoes (genuine leather with rubber soles):	250 - 350 roubles.
High Boots (rough quality):	110 roubles.
Rubber Boots:	86 - 125 roubles.
Jackboots (good quality leather):	400 - 500 roubles.

(J) Education & Religion:

Elementary and secondary education is free of charge. 7 years' attendance at an elementary school is compulsory. Secondary education lasts 4 years.

The teaching is in Lithuanian. This language is closely followed by Russian which is taught from the first form onwards. There are English and French classes in the secondary schools. Both the Lutheran and the R.C. churches in SAUGAY still exist. Services and Masses are held on Sundays and on all Church holidays.

There has been only little anti-religious propaganda recently.

(K) Medical:

not any epidemics during the post-war years. The nearest hospitals are in PRIEKULE and SHILUTE. Cases requiring special treatment or complicated surgery are passed on to KLAYPEDA.

The hospitals are crowded and there is no reserve of beds. On the other hand there is no shortage of medical personnel. Certain drugs, especially anaesthetics for injections, are hard to get, even against a doctor's special certificate. Blood transfusion is practised.

the donors are mostly the relatives and acquaintances of doctors and nurses. In most cases the convalescents are discharged direct from hospital.

(L) Travel:

As already mentioned in Para. 2 (B) above, travel conditions normal and satisfactory.

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5. Morale & Public Opinion:

In addition to the items mentioned under para. 3 (c) above, the present situation as follows:
The normal grouses of ordinary people against the system are:

- (A) low wages,
- (B) high cost of living,
- (C) lack of civic rights as compared with life in the pre-war Republic of Lithuania

and (D) knowledge that one is no longer master of one's own land but belonging to the newly-created class of rural proletariat.

The younger generation is affected by this feeling less than the older people, who are still keenly aware of the long tradition of personal freedom, land-ownership and independent farming, which in this part of Lithuania goes back to the beginning of the 19th Century.

only a few Party functionaries really believe in Communism, the consensus of opinion is that any kind of resistance or sabotage is useless and, in view of the possibility of ensuing reprisals leading to the gradual extermination of the native population, foolish. Political and military help from the West is still hoped for but no longer really expected after the disappointments of 1953 (death of Stalin) and November 1956 (Hungarian uprising).

The general attitude of the population to the regime of the Russian-controlled Lithuanian SSR is entirely negative. However, many people believe that half of their problems would be solved if the present status of Lithuania as one of the Union Republics could be changed into that of a satellite country after the pattern of Poland. The belief that all misery and evil have their roots in MOSCOW rather than in the Lithuanian Communist Party, or in the communist doctrine as such, is growing especially among young Lithuanians educated since the end of the war.

6. Documentation:

only two documents essential for a citizen of the Lithuanian SSR to carry when travelling, namely the Soviet Passport and the Employment Book. men of military age have to carry some kind of military certificate.

New Soviet Passports were issued to all citizens in 1955/1956. They are valid for the entire Soviet Union but do not authorize the bearer to cross the frontiers of the USSR.

The passport must also be produced whenever visiting a governmental agency outside the Kolkhoz. Whereas the passport is in Russian, the employment book is printed and kept in Lithuanian only.

The number of days worked and the number of the norm points fulfilled are entered in this record once a month.

It is kept by the Kolkhoz management and is handed out to the holder only when the latter intends to travel beyond the limits of the Rayon and provided that he is not behind in fulfillment of his norms.

7. Controls:

(A) Personal:

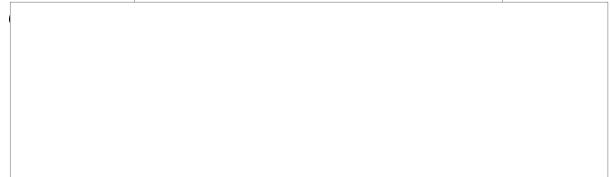
no travel documents (except Soviet Passport) are required for travelling within the USSR, and there are hardly any general checks by police in the rural area under review unless they are investigating a criminal case or looking for an escaped convict.

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(c) Wireless:

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there are no longer any controls on the use of ordinary broadcast receivers.

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It is generally known that some villagers were in the habit of listening to West-German stations as well as to broadcasts in German from other countries.

There were only two or three privately-owned receiving sets in the Kolkhoz, the high prices of the sets and difficulty in obtaining batteries being the only reasons why there were not more.

All foreign broadcasts in German, Lithuanian or Russian which directly or indirectly involved politics or world affairs (news, commentaries, talks) were jammed so effectively that satisfactory reception with ordinary sets was impossible.

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the sets used in SAUGAY were of the type using dry-cell batteries only; at all events low-voltage batteries (accumulators) could be recharged anywhere.

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(D) Travel:

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there are no restrictions on travel for Soviet citizens holding the Soviet Passport.

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Soviet passports have been issued to everybody except habitual criminals, lunatics and political prisoners and ex-prisoners.

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Provided that one has the time and money to travel one can buy a ticket from KLAIPEDA to say VLADIVOSTOK and get there unhindered (see also para. 6 above).

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(For further details see para. 4 (I) above)

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End of Report.

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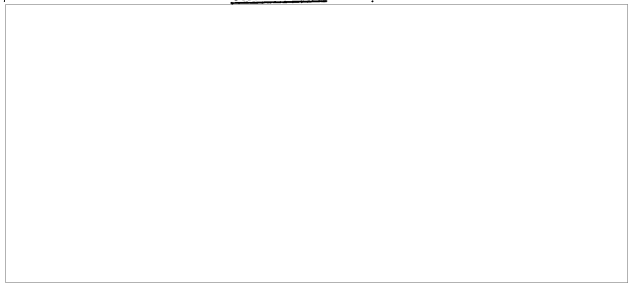
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Map used: GSGS 2758, Europe 1:1,000,000, Sheet North M-40.

Subject: General information on the village of PRIISK-KUMAK,
its surroundings and gold mines - CHKALOV District
RSPSR (May 1977).

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2. The name PRIISK was added to the former village of KUMAK after gold ore was found there and mines established. It is located about 120 km south-east of ORSK and at the junction of the Kumak and the Chiliksay rivers. Location as near as possible: N 51° 05' E 60° 05'.

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3. The [redacted] ground around the village is undulating and [redacted]

consists of a stony underground covered with a layer of clay; only the cavities are covered with some black earth and are suitable for agricultural purposes. The cultivation comprises potatoes, wheat, rye, oats and water-melons. [redacted] the harvests are good only every fourth year, the other three years are fair to very bad. The harvests depend on rain periods in autumn and spring and first of all on whether the winter begins with frost followed by snow or with snow falls followed by frost.

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4. Kolkhozes are located around the village and about 20 km from same; the livestock comprises horses, cattle, sheep and goats, that they are in a bad condition and that in spring 5% of the livestock dies from lack of food.

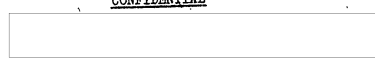
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5. The vegetation in the area is very scanty; the soil is covered with spots of bitter grass used as pastures, with small trees bearing leaves and with low shrubbery.

6. The rivers Kumak and Chiliksay are about 10m wide; the Kumak has a water level of between one and two m [redacted] in summer while the latter dries up completely in summer. In spring their water levels rise considerably [redacted] but do not overflow the banks; only once, i.e. [redacted]

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in spring 1957 river water inundated the village to a depth of about 30 cm in consequence of a sudden melting of the snows.

7. The winter begins in October either with frost or snow fall; during the winter the temperature varies between -20° and -40° C and is accompanied by heavy snow storms. Snow fall is abundant and covers the land up to three m

The summer lasts from the end of May until the end of August and is very warm with temperatures of up to +30° C. Rain-fall in summer is very seldom, it falls chiefly only in spring and autumn.

8. The location of the gold mines in the mining area of PRIISK-KUMAK follows

9. Mines No. 6 in the north and No. 10 in the south have been out of operation since about 1955.

Mines No. 8, 7, 5 and 23 are connected underground.

Mine No. 8 has two galleries at 75m and 102m underground.

Mine No. 7 has three galleries at 75, 102 and 160m underground.

Mine No. 5 the most important one, has underground galleries every 30 m 130 to 300m underground. Its galleries at 130m, 160m and 190m are out of operation as they have been fully exploited.

Mine No. 23 has two galleries at 75m and 102m underground.

10. the crushing and ore washing plant located at gold mine No. 23 worked 350 tons of ore every 24 hours. The working of the washing plant consists of three washing processes.

the production of the first process amounts on an average to between 6 and 30 gr gold out of one ton of ore, the second process produces 4 to 5 g the third one 3 to 4 g. The washing plant at mine 23 works the entire ore output of all mines.

11. Once a month the ore is removed to ADAMOVKA, about 60 km north-west of PRIISK-KUMAK.

END OF REPORT

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Subject: Gold mining area at PRIISK-KUMAK-R3FSR

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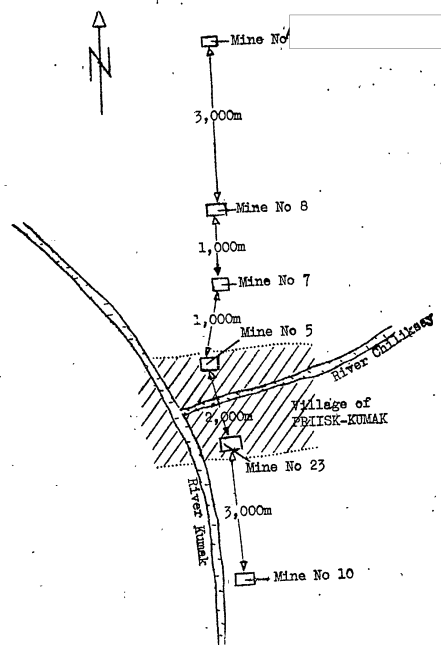
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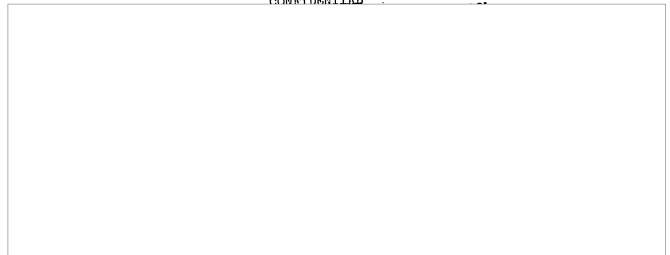
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Map used: U.S. TARGET COMPLEX MOSAIC - Series 25.
0250 - 9999-4-25 MA, KRIVOY ROG, U.S.S.R. 1st Edition January 1952.

SUBJECT: Rolling Mills at METALURGY ZAVOD, at KRIVOY ROG, U.S.S.R.

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2. Location

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The works at KRIVOY ROG, is listed and located at Mosaic [redacted]
New rolling mills were planned to be constructed [redacted]

3. Rolling Mills

Two rolling mills were in operation, both were constructed by
V.E.B. SCHWERMASCHINENBAU ERNST THILMANN, MAGDEBURG.

a) Continuous small section mill

First operated in November/December 1956. The mill had
22 stands, and 2 rolls (duo) to each stand.

Two parallel lines of steel went through the rolls.
Final speed of rolls at last stand, maximum 15 metres
per second.

Average speed of rolls could not be given.
Round sections from 10mm up to 30mm diameter could be rolled,
square steel sections from 10mm up to 28mm width could be
processed.

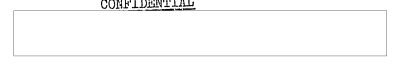
Angular iron from 20mm up to 50mm width could be worked.
Flat iron from 25mm up to 70mm width and thickness from
4mm to 8mm could be worked.

[redacted] the minimum output of this mill
per hour was 40 tons and maximum output per hour approx. 100 tons.
Steel qualities produced could not be given.

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Rolling Mills (contd)

b) Continuous rod rolling mill

It was put into operation at the end of March 1957. The mill had 39 stands and 2 rolls (duo) to each stand. Four parallel lines of steel went through the rolls. Final speed of rolls at the last stand, minimum 18 m per second and maximum 28 m per second. Wire from 5mm up to 10mm diameter was produced at an hourly minimum output rate of 45 tons, and maximum hourly output of 60 tons. Steel qualities could not be given.

c) Blooming mill

A blooming mill of Soviet manufacture was under installation from May to July 57. The mill was to be put into operation at the end of 1957 or beginning of 1958. It had one stand and 2 rolls (duo) diameter of rolls approx. 1,000mm. Speed of rolls or other technical details were unknown.

d) Continuous sheet and bar mill

Soviet technicians and workers built the foundations for this mill behind and adjacent to the blooming mill under construction. Foundations had been completed, but machinery had at that time not arrived for the sheet and bar mill. It was to be ready for operation at the beginning of 1958; no technical detail whatever could be given on it.

e) Other mills which were to produce commercial steel were to be installed in buildings which were under construction near the existing rolling mills.

A large building was under construction on the adjacent patch of land and the output of the blooming mill would be high enough to warrant employment of further commercial iron mills on the available site.

f) saw 3 blast furnaces in operation. could not confirm whether other blast furnaces were under construction.

No further information whatever could be obtained on this works.

END OF REPORT

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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.

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MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4625/USSR & ADJACENT AREAS/1:8,000,000/2nd Edition 1952.
- (2) GSGS 4646/World/1:1,000,000/UTM Grid/Edition 3-GSGS/1955/Sheet N.O-39/KIROV-IZHEVSK.
- (3) A.M.S. N501/Eastern Europe/1:250,000/AMS 1/1949/Sheet NO 39-11/TYATSKIYE-POLYANY.

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SUBJECT: RAILWAY JOURNEY & REPATRIATION FORMALITIES.

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PLACE: From KAKMOZH (56°50'N-51°50'E) to W.Germany.

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5. Railways:

[redacted] the railway line from UVA (57°N-52°10'E)(UTM/39V/WD 7418) to IZHEVSK (56°50'N-53°10'E) (UTM/39V/XD 3560) is a standard wide Russian-gauge track and not a narrow-gauge track as shown on our abovementioned Map (2).

[redacted] this line does not come to an end at UVA [redacted] but continues beyond UVA to KAKMOZH (about 56°50'N-51°50'E) (UTM/39V/WD 5000).

In this connection [redacted] KAKMOZH at about the place shown on our Map (2) as LYSTEM and on our Map (3) as LYSTEM-MOZHGA, the latter place is situated South of the railway line of which the "Approximate Alignment" is running about 7 km South of this village.

Thus [redacted] that either the location of LYSTEM-MOZHGA or the alignment of the railway [redacted] is incorrect. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] this railway is a single-track Russian-gauge line which runs from UVA in a South-Westerly direction down to about 4 km South of LYSTEM-MOZHGA and from there in an unknown direction. There is a narrow-gauge field railway for timber transportation leading from the forest past VERKHNIY POSYOLOK Camp to KAKMOZH, this camp being about 8 km NE of KAKMOZH.

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6. Formalities in MOSCOW:

[redacted]

The Polish visa [redacted] is signed by a deputy (with the rank of 2nd Secretary of the Embassy) of the Head of the Consular Section (KIEROWNIK WYDZIAŁA KONSULARNEGO) [redacted] 50X1-HUM

It authorizes the bearer to one transit journey through Poland. The East-German transit visa is issued by the Embassy of the Deutsche Demokratische Republik, has no number, is signed by a clerk, [redacted] for one transit journey through the territory of the DDR. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] both visas were issued free of charge. [redacted] the ticket for the journey from MOSCOW to FRIEDLAND could be purchased only after the passport with the Soviet exit visa had been produced at the INTURIST travel agency. [redacted] or [redacted]

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7. Journey MOSCOW - FRIEDLAND:

[redacted]

there were no delays or difficulties, either on the express train from MOSCOW to BERLIN or at the Polish or East-German frontiers. The journey from MOSCOW to BERLIN took approximately 40 hours. 50X1-HUM

End of Report.

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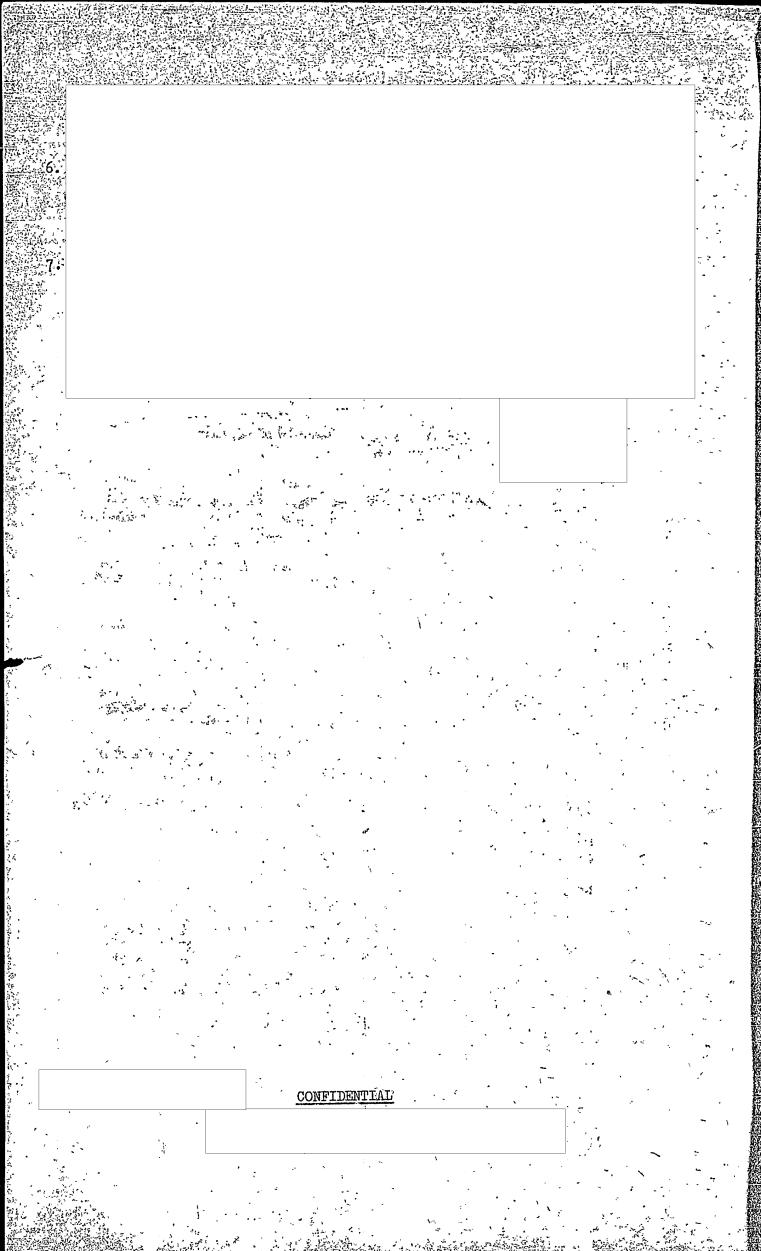
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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.



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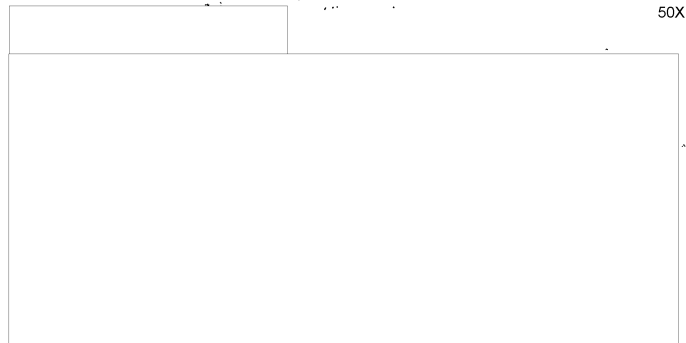
SUBJECT:

LIVING CONDITIONS & CONTROLS.

PLACE:

SHILUTE (ŠILUTE)(HEJDEKRUG)/Lithuania, SSR.
(UTM/34U/EG 2933).

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2. Population:

SHILUTE and its environs had a mixed German and Lithuanian population before the war. Most of the Germans were evacuated by the German army to East Prussia and West Prussia in Autumn 1944. Many of them, were, however, later overrun by the Soviet army and, after different periods of imprisonment in Soviet camps, sent back to Lithuania, again like Inf., or deported to other parts of the U.S.S.R. In May 1957 there were about 25 German families in SHILUTE and perhaps 200 in the villages around the AUGSTUMAL-MOOR (UTM/34U/EG 2538). Many German families have accepted Soviet nationality in the meantime and in doing so have forfeited their chance of repatriation to W.Germany. The population of SHILUTE has steadily grown since the end of the war and at the present time already exceeds the pre-war figure. This is due to a constant influx of Russians which, however, now seems to have come to an end, presumably owing to lack of further occupation and accommodation. Only comparatively few Lithuanians from other parts of Lithuania have settled in SHILUTE since 1945.

3. Sociological:

Both Russian and Lithuanian are regarded as official languages. The German language is tolerated but disliked. There is a local Russian and also a Lithuanian newspaper. Both languages are taught at school from the very start. Fluent knowledge of Russian is instrumental in obtaining better-paid employment with municipal and industrial enterprises. Whereas local government is run by Lithuanians only, the Russians hold all the important positions in commerce and industry. The relations between Lithuanians and Russians resemble a war without arms. While there is no open hostility, neither side can conceal its dislike of the other. Cases of intermarriage do occur but are by no means frequent. Fraternalization can be talked of only inasmuch as it is inevitable when people live and work together.

4. Local Government:

The town of SHILUTE is the administrative of the RAYON (Russian), RAJONAS (Lithuanian), former KREIS (German) = District of SHILUTE. The VIGDAMAS (or VIGDAMASIS) KOMITETAS (Lith.) of the Rayon which, means Executive Committee, meets once a month to discuss and decide civic affairs (e.g. child adoption cases, and to impose fines on Kolkhoz (collective farm) peasants who are behind in fulfilment of their norms or quotas. The central executive power lies with the RAJONA PIRMENINKAS = Chairman or President of the Rayon.

The present "Pirmeninkas" is one fru SLAPSYS (Russian spelling: SHLAPSHIS). He is earnest and just but a convinced communist.

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5. Accommodation:

Very few dwelling houses have been built since the war. Therefore accommodation is cramped and there are often two or more occupants to a room. Rent is dependent on wages and is lowest when earnings do not exceed 300 roubles a month. People who do not work have to pay the highest rent of all. This category includes, strangely enough, disabled and sick persons who receive a permanent or temporary pension.

6. Fuel & Electricity:

Household fuel consists of peat and wood supplemented by occasional deliveries of low-grade coal. Electricity costs 40 kopecks for 1 kWh. The current is presumably drawn from KLAYPEDA (UTM/34U/EG 0874). Frequently there are cuts and disturbances in the supply which may last up to 24 hours.

7. Food:

There is no rationing of victuals and no serious shortage of the more important foodstuffs, although people usually have to queue up when they want to buy anything. This is due to the insufficient number of state stores rather than to actual food shortage. There are only 8 grocery and other stores to provide for the needs of a town which had 27 shops before the war. At the present time SHILUTE has 3 food stores (grocery, bakery and dairy produce combined), 1 general store, 1 textile shop, 1 ready-made clothing store and 2 spirit stores. In addition to these there are 2 restaurants serving warm food. Prices have been more or less stable during the past few years. The following prices:

Milk:	2 roubles per litre.	50X1-HUM
Cream:	15 " " "	
Butter:	20-25 " " kilogram.	
Eggs:	50-70 kopecks each.	
Pork:	10-20 roubles per kilogram.	
Fish, fresh (rare, only tinned fish being generally available):	4-6 " " "	50X1-HUM
Chocolate:	30-40 " " "	
Sugar (occasionally in short supply):	8.20 " " "	50X1-HUM
Salt, table (poor quality):	20 kopecks " "	50X1-HUM
Yeast:	price forgotten, very difficult to get.	

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8. General Merchandise:

There is an acute shortage of razor blades, glasscutters and other tools, and rubber articles. Simple household machinery like sewing machines and milk centrifuges (cream separators) are available but difficult to buy without adequate compensation in excess of the nominal price. Thus, for instance, the price of a centrifuge is 100 roubles but in order to buy one the customer has to supply 200 eggs or 20 cwt of scrap iron in natura over and above the actual price. All this trading is done quite officially over the counter. Bicycles are in steady supply and nearly everybody owns one. Motor-cycles are expensive but available in limited numbers. There are a few private-owned motor-cars of Soviet manufacture

the following prices for everyday articles:

Laundry Soap, cakes of 250 grams:	1.90 roubles.
Toilet Soap, tablet:	1-3 " "
Tooth Paste, tube:	1.80 " "
Toothbrush:	1.50-2.00 " "
Matches, box:	12 kopecks.

9. Clothing:

only clothes of poor to mediocre quality are within the reach of the average person. The same applies to footwear.

10. Wages & Deductions:

the following details of monthly gross wages earned by workers:

Medical Doctor:	600 roubles.
Bookkeeper:	540 " "
Driver:	400 " "
Clerk:	300-450 " "
Male Nurse:	360-400 " "
Storekeeper:	360 " "

Since recently there has been no income tax on wages of less than about 350 roubles.

about the breakdown of the income-tax and other deductions net earnings in a month were about 300 roubles, gross wage amounting to 360 roubles.

Of the 60 roubles deducted each month, 1.50 roubles were withheld as contributions to the Trade Union (PROFSOYUZ), and about 15 roubles for the purchase of Government Bonds (OBLIGATSIIYA). The money paid on account of these Bonds throughout the years 1946-1957 was

the equivalent of one full month's salary in a year was deducted for the purchase of these Government Bonds up to the beginning of 1957, the rate then being reduced to half a month's wages in a year.

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11. Medical Services:

Medical services, i.e. consultations with a physician, operations and hospitalization, are free of charge for members of the Trade Unions and for aged and disabled persons covered by the social security laws. Medicines, however, must be paid for even if prescribed. In SHILUTE there are the following medical installations:

- 1 Apothecary's or Pharmaceutical Chemist's;
- Sanatorium for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bone, capacity 110, staff including 2 female doctors and 1 female dentist;
- Hospital with maternity and surgical wards, capacity 160;
- A clinic for treatment of out-patients only.

There is no shortage of medical personnel or beds. On the other hand there is no reserve of beds either.

Cases requiring special treatment or surgery are transferred to KLAYPEDA. There is still a shortage in certain drugs, especially sulfa-drugs, Penicillin and the like.

there have been no epidemics in recent years.

12. Industry, Commerce, Churches & Schools:

SHILUTE is situated in a rural area. The only industrial enterprises are a sawmill, post-cutting works in the AUGSTUMAL-MOOR, a state-owned road-building firm, a new furniture factory not yet in operation, a printing shop and a land melioration concern. There are a Protestant (Evangelical) and a Roman Catholic church, an elementary and a secondary school, an agricultural school, a Tractor-Drivers' School and a cinema.

13. Travel:

There are no restrictions on travel within the U.S.S.R. No permits are needed for persons in possession of a valid Identity Document, i.e. the Soviet Passport or an Alien's Passport.

Apart from local trips in the vicinity of SHILUTE the following journeys

- (a) KLAYPEDA - KAUNAS, by rail, price of ticket 60 roubles return.
- (b) SHILUTE - KLAYPEDA, by bus, price 16 roubles return.
- (c) KLAYPEDA - RIGA - MOSCOW, by rail, price of ticket for soft seat in 1st class compartment over 200 roubles single (return below).
- (d) MOSCOW - MINSK - KAUNAS - KLAYPEDA, by rail, for hard seat in a 3rd class coach with reserved seats, price forgotten but considerably lower than for the preceding outward trip.
- (e) KLAYPEDA - VIL'NYUS - BREST - WARSAW - BERLIN - FRIEDLAND, by rail, total cost about 1,000 roubles, single for 2 adults and 1 child.

there were no untoward incidents during any of the above-mentioned journeys, i.e. no unexpected passport or ticket checks, delays or diversions.

The tickets are checked only at the platform gates and once during the journey by the train conductor.

Seats may be reserved on long-distance trains

luggage in excess of 60 kg must be given up to the luggage-van. Long-distance rail services are satisfactory in every respect

but local services are rather poor so that people prefer to make shorter trips by bus, the bus services being faster, more comfortable and a little cheaper.

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14. Controls:

Passport checks by the Militia are usually carried out twice a year, shortly before the May Day Celebrations and the Anniversary of the October Revolution. The check is made from house to house, probably with a view to checking the official record of inhabitants against the persons actually in situ. Spot checks in the streets, on the roads and on trains, which were abundant in the first post-war years, have practically ceased.

15. Security Police:

The MVD office in SHILUTE was closed and, it is thought, disbanded in 1953 or 1954. At the same time the local prison was dissolved and the inmates transferred somewhere else.

16. Public Safety & Militia:

the general feeling of uncertainty and unsafeness which prevailed up to STALIN's death has since vanished. Criminality has also fallen off considerably, there now being only few cases of serious offences. The most common misdemeanour is drunkenness in public places. The Lithuanian militiamen, far from being popular, are no longer regarded as a pack of criminal mountebanks who work under the Kremlin's command against the interests of the people. this change is doubtless due to the higher morale and better discipline of the militia as compared to their attitude and actions prior to 1953.

a Lithuanian militiaman's uniform as follows:
Medium blue tunic and breeches with red stripes,
blue cap with red crossed stripes on the top,
jackboots,
fur-lined blue greatcoat in winter,
and white blouse and white cap in summer.

17. Resistance Movements:

not heard of any kind of Resistance movement in recent years. It is believed that the last groups of partisans, chiefly composed of ex-soldiers of the German army uncaptured by the Soviet forces, were annihilated in or about 1950. It is also thought that this fact has, despite the anti-communist views of the majority of the local population, contributed to the growing feeling of security among the people, the MVD and militia now having less reason, if any, to suspect harmless civilians of supporting and assisting the enemies of the regime. if there is any resistance at all it must be confined to the Lithuanian intelligentsia.

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18. Deportations:

There have been no deportations from SHILUTE and environs since approximately 1953. Major deportations were carried out in 1946 and 1940 when large numbers of German and Lithuanian farmers, students, former officials and officers were arrested and deported to the Soviet Union.

19. Wireless Reception:

Private wireless sets are allowed and can be purchased.

The licence costs 3 roubles a month.

listening to foreign broadcasts is not prohibited but people who pass on unfavourable information so gleaned must expect to get into serious trouble if the source of the information is traced back to them. Even so, listening to Western broadcasts is not very profitable as all such stations are so badly jammed that anything approaching satisfactory reception is possible only with higher-priced sets which, however, only few can afford.

reception of the Lithuanian broadcasts of "Radio Free Europe" and "Voice of America" is extremely difficult because of this jamming.

End of Report.

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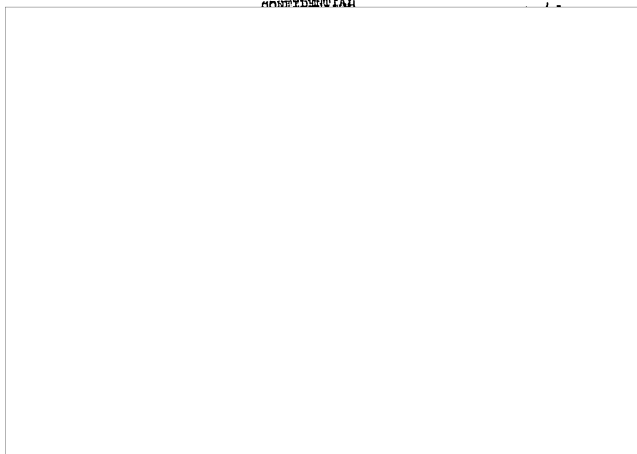
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MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3-AMS/Sheet G-15/KLAIPEDA.
 - (2) GSGS 4414/Lithuania/1:25,000/AMS Series N851/First Edition-AMS/Sh. C2 92/MEMEL.
 - (3) - ditto - /Sh. C292/SCHWELZ.
 - (4) MEMEL (KLAIPEDA)/Plan of Town and Port/Scale 1:10,000/C.B. 1818/76/July 1941/
- Prepared by Nav. Int. Div.

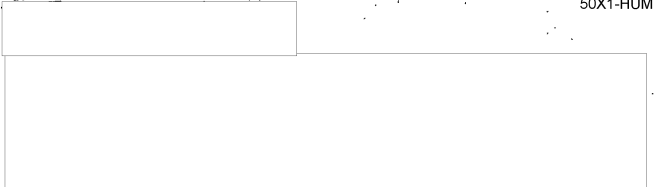
SUBJECT:

TOWN DETAILS.

PLACE:

KLAIPEDA (KLAIPEDA)(MEMEL)/Lithuanian SSR (VIM/34U/EG 087A).

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2. Population:

the population of KLAIPEDA has grown considerably since the war and it now exceeds 100,000. This increase is due to the influx of a large number of Russian civilians and military personnel who arrived when the town was taken by Soviet forces in 1944. These arrivals by far exceeded the departures involved in the evacuation of the majority of the German part of the population of this town by the German forces in Autumn 1944. estimates the Russian-speaking element in KLAIPEDA at half of the total population, the other half being mainly Lithuanians as there are only a few German families left.

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3. Extensions:

the town suffered some damage during the war, the suburb of BOMMELSVITTE (UTM/34U/EG 073 752) (Map 2) having been particularly heavily struck. Comparatively few new house-building projects have been carried out since the end of the war. newly built-up areas between the suburb of YANISHKIY (JANIŠKIJI) (JANISCHKEN) (UTM/34U/EG 095 742) (Map 2) and the estate of SENDVARIIS (ALTHOF) (UTM/34U/EG 102 736) (Map 2), on both sides of the road connecting these places, and also at approximately UTM/34U/EG 096 732 (Map 2), i.e. between the road No. 132 and the estate of RUMPIŠKENAY (RUMPIŠKENAI) (RUMPLISCHKEN) (UTM/34U/EG 096 729) (Map 2).

4. Installations & Buildings:

(A) Wireless Station:

at approximately UTM/34U/EG 098 703 on Map (5). This station was built a few years after the end of World War II. It is situated on the East side of the former Muehlenstrasse connecting the suburb of SHMELTE (ŠMELTE) (SCHMELZ) with KLAYPEDA. seen it only from a distance and cannot describe it except to say that there is "a lot of wire".

(B) Textile Factory:

Known under the name of TRINICHAY (TRINIČAI). at approximately UTM/34U/EG 093 739 on Map (2). Thus it is situated in the part of the town formerly called BUDSARGEN and shown as a non-built-up area, 1.6 km ESE of the crossing-point of Grids 55°43' N and 21°07'20" E on our Map (4).

refer to this as Point O in the following paragraphs for the purpose of indicating the position of the various objects by distance and direction from this starting point.

(C) Post Office:

Located in the old pre-war building at UTM/34U/EG 085 743 on Map (2). Marked as "Post Office" on Map (4), 850 metres ESE of Point O.

(D) Citadel & Market Hall:

The old Citadel or Fortress (UTM/34U/EG 082 735) (Map 2), marked as "Citadel" 1 km SSE of Point O on Map (4), is a restricted area. it is the Headquarters of the Soviet Naval Base of KLAYPEDA. The shipyard bordering on the Citadel to the West also belongs to this restricted area. The old Market Hall shown on our Map (4) 900 m SSE of Point O, i.e. between the River DANGE and the coast of the Citadel, was destroyed during the war.

(E) Landing Stage & Monument:

On the South bank of the River DANGE, about 100 m West of the space formerly occupied by the Market Hall (see Item D above), and opposite the building marked "Custom House" on this Map (4), there is a landing stage for the ferry service across the KURSIY MARIOS (KURISCHES HAPF) to the Boat Harbour of SANDKRUG on the Peninsula of KURISCHE NEHRUNG (UTM/34U/EG 07.257 345) (Map 2), and also a newly-erected monument of the Soviet Navy.

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(F) Bathing Place:

The beach and bathing resort of SANDKRUG on the Western shore of the KURISCHE NEHRUNG Peninsula were opened to the public in or about 1951. Whereas the areas to the North and South of the road leading from the Boat Harbour of SANDKRUG at UTM/34U/EG 07 257 345 (Map 2) across the KURISCHE NEHRUNG to the bathing place of SANDKRUG at UTM/34U/EG 063 725 (Map 3) were cut off bounds in Summer 1951, civilians were allowed to use the beach up to about 500 metres north and South of the Pavilion ("Strandhalle") at UTM/34U/EG 063 725 (Map 3) for bathing and recreation purposes. Guards in Soviet-army uniform were to be seen at both extremities of this strip of beach.

noticed a new wooden pier, about 75 m long, built into the Baltic Sea at about UTM/34U/EG 062 727 on Map (2).

(G) New Bridge:

The former BÖRSENBRÜCKE (Exchange Bridge) across the River DANGE at UTM/34U/EG 734 740 (Map 2), marked under this name at 850 m SE of Point O near the Exchange on Map (4), was destroyed during the war. It was recently rebuilt by the Soviet army and opened to traffic on 1 May 1957.

the bridge. is wider than the old bridge and has an asphalted carriageway. It is in the form of an arch and is somewhat higher than the old bridge was.

the centre of the bridge can be raised by about 1 m to enable larger river-boats to pass underneath.

(H) Railway Station:

KLAYPEDA Railway Station (UTM/34U/EG 086 752) (Map 2), being the Northern part of the complex marked "Railway Station" 1 km ENE of Point O on Map (4), is receiving a new annexe to its main building, this under construction in May 1957.

The Booking and Luggage Offices are accommodated in a shed near the main building. The Southern part of the Station, which was known as the "Kleinbahnhof" (Narrow-Gauge Station) prior to 1944 and which was the terminal of the network of narrow-gauge railway-lines extending to the NE, E and SE of KLAYPEDA, is no longer used because these lines were dismantled by the Russians after the end of the war.

(I) MVD Headquarters:

pinpoints it at UTM/34U/EG 085 747 on Map (2). On Map (4) it is located in the Southern part of the nameless building on the East side of the Bahnhofstrasse 800 metres ENE of Point O, in the Southern tip of the triangle formed by the East side of the Bahnhofstrasse and the North side of the Lazarethstrasse. In the basement of the building there are interrogation cells.

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(J) Prison:

This is situated in the South-Eastern part of the building marked as "Police Court" in the Holzstrasse 600 m SSE of Point O on Map (4) and thus at UTM/34U/EG 081 739 on Map (2).

(K) Soviet Naval Academy:

This is situated in a large stone building covered with light-grey plaster and about 3 storeys high. It pinpoints it at 290 m East of Point O on Map (4), in the block shown on this map just above the grid line, on the South-West side of the street named Polangen-Strasse, at the junction of Polangen-Strasse and Polanger-Strasse. It is thus at UTM/34U/EG 080 745 on Map (2). It is attended by young Russians and Lithuanians, probably cadets, serving in the Baltic Fleet of the Soviet Navy.

(L) Hotel VICTORIA:

This hotel and restaurant is still known under its pre-war name, as shown at the corner of the South side of Rossgarten Strasse and the East side of Polangen Strasse, 600 metres SE of Point O on Map (4).

(M) Church:

the church at UTM/34U/EG 0795 7445 on Map (2), was completely destroyed during the war. The ground has now been cleared of rubble.

5. New Street Names:

The German names shown on our Map (4) date from the time before 1922. After MEMEL had become Lithuanian (KLAIPEDA) the old names were replaced by Lithuanian names.

German names, with certain modifications, were reintroduced in 1939. In Autumn 1944 the Lithuanian names replaced the German names for the second time.

the street names at the present time correspond to the Lithuanian names of the years 1922-1939 except for names with historical or political implications, which have been renamed by the Soviet authorities.

End of Report.

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COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.

MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4646/World/1:1,000,000/UTM Grid/Edition 3-GSGS/1955/Sheet N.0-39/KIROV-IZHEVSK.
- (2) A.M.S. N50L/Eastern Europe/1:250,000/AMS 1/1949/Sheet NO 39-11/VYATSKIYE-POLYANY.

SUBJECT:

BANISHMENT CAMP.

PLACE:

KAKMOZH/Rayon VAVOZH/Oblast IZHEVSK/Udmurtskaya A.S.S.R./U.S.S.R. (56° 50' N - 51° 50' E).

2. Designation:

the camp as SPETSLAG VERKHNII POSYLOK. SPETSLAG is a contraction of SPETSIALNIY LAGER' = Special Camp. VERKHNII POSYLOK means literally Upper Hamlet.

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3. Location:

inclined to pinpoint the camp at 56°55'N - 51°55'E. (UTM/BESSEL Spheroid/Zone 39/556 309, Map (2)). The difficulty in ascertaining the exact location of the camp lies in the fact that the village of LYSTEM-MOZHGA, shown at 56°50'N-51°50'E and UTM/BESSEL Spheroid/Zone 39/5530 on Map (2), is situated South of the railway line, the "Approximate Alignment" of which is shown on this map running about 7 km south of this village. Therefore it must be concluded that either (a) the location of the village LYSTEM-MOZHGA or (b) the alignment of the railway on this map, is incorrect. Concerning this railway it is a single-track Russian-gauge line which runs from UVA (57°N - 52°10'E) (Map 1) in a South-Westerly direction down to about 4 km South of LYSTEM(-MOZHGA) (56°50'N - 51°50'E) (UTM/39V/WD 5000) (Map 1) and from there in an unknown direction.

4. Administration:

The camp is administered by civilian personnel of LESPRONKHOZ (=LESO-PROMYSHLENNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO = Timber-Industry Economy), whose local offices are at KAKMOZH, a settlement composed of a few houses, some wooden huts and a railway halt. It is not shown on our Maps (1) & (2) but situated about 8 km SW of VERKHNIY POSYOLOK, probably at about 56°50'N-51°50'E. As will be noticed from both of these maps, KAKMOZH is also the name of the River. The person in charge at VERKHNIY POSYOLOK is named PASTUKHOV. He is responsible for the camp as well as for the timber-felling work in the area. He is always addressed as "TOVARISHCH NACHAL'NIK" = Comrade Supervisor or Chief. The local staff of LESPRONKHOZ also includes a bookkeeper, a cashier, 3 clerks, and a number of foremen and other employees directly concerned in the production side of the camp.

5. Description:

VERKHNIY POSYOLOK is a hatted camp. It was a (political?) prisoners' camp prior to 1948. It consists of 9 dwelling huts, an administration hut and a hut occupied by the general store, sick-bay and recreation room. There are no roads to speak of. The camp is connected with KAKMOZH by means of a narrow-gauge field railway which was built to transport the timber felled in the forests E and NE of the camp to KAKMOZH. Such further details of this railway are included in Para. 9 below. The dwelling huts are built of wood, without cellars, upper floors or attics. There are ten living-rooms on either side of the corridor which runs through the length of the hut, each room measuring 4x3 m separated from the adjoining room by a wooden-board partition wall. The rooms each hold between 2 and 8 occupants. The local population is mainly Udmurt and Tartar. They are Kolkhoz (collective farm) peasants but quite a few also voluntarily work on timber-felling together with the inmates of the camp. Leading positions are held by Russians. there are no other industrial works or military installations in the vicinity.

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6. Population:

estimates the total number of inmates at several hundred up to one thousand. most of the inmates are Ethnic Germans from the Ukraine, Bessarabia, and maybe other parts of the Soviet Union. At any rate, were the only Germans from Lithuania. family groups in the camp. made up of Russians from all parts of the Soviet Union. they are political offenders and suspects rather than criminals. All inmates are called SPETSPERESELENTSY, which probably means Special Settlers or Specially Resettled Persons rather than Specialist Settlers. from the end of 1955 many of the Ethnic Germans held in the camp received permission to return to their old homes in the U.S.S.R. regards it as a direct or indirect result of Chancellor ADENAUER's visit to MOSCOW and was also the general opinion among the Ethnic Germans in the camp.

7. Security & Controls:

There have been no MVD or other guards in the camp since 1940. However, it is suspected that the Russian employees of LESPRONKHOZ are obliged to keep an eye on the inmates if not actually held responsible for them. In any case not anyone had ever attempted to escape or even temporarily leave the camp without permission. The MVD is represented only in the person of an officer named SVETSKIY. His title is SPETSKOMENDANT and he has an office in KAKMOZH. he lives there or in the capital town of the Rayon which is IZHEVSK (56°50'N-53°10'E) (UTM/39V/XD 3400) (Map 1). SVETSKIY visits the camp frequently and once a month every adult inmate has to sign for him an affidavit to the effect that he or she will not try to escape or to leave the camp without permission. At the beginning of 1956 the restrictions on the movements of the inmates were somewhat relaxed and they were allowed to visit neighbouring collective farms and towns without asking for permission. However, permission from the abovementioned PASTUKHOV was still required when planning a trip beyond the boundaries of the Rayon. A kind of Travel Order was issued by him on these occasions to identify and protect the travellers.

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Inmates are allowed to read Russian newspapers and to listen to the wireless loudspeaker in the recreation room of the camp. There are no private-owned wireless sets in the camp. [redacted] not [redacted] anyone had heard a foreign broadcast during banishment. Thus the inmates are informed of world events only through the medium of the Soviet press and broadcasting services. Little effort was made to spread communist orientation among the inmates and [redacted] ever had to attend lectures or meetings.

8. Living Conditions:

Simultaneously with the slackening of controls at the beginning of 1956 living conditions, which had never been very severe in this camp, improved. Treatment by foremen and other officials was impersonal but humane. [redacted] not [redacted] a single instance of wanton disregard of elementary human dignity, of manhandling or of physical punishment. The inmates receive wages for their labour and cater for their own needs. There is a general store in the camp where food, clothing and simple everyday articles can be purchased. Of the more important foodstuffs butter, cereals and sugar are difficult to obtain. Otherwise the inmates are, depending upon their earnings, able to afford a simple but not altogether valueless diet.

[redacted] the following prices:

Bread	1.30	Roubles	per kg.
Salted Fish	3-7	"	" "
Sugar	10.20	"	" "
Salt (coarse)	16	Kopecks	" "
Butter	40	Roubles	" "
Cereals	4-5	"	" "
Milk	3	"	litre.
Vodka	21.20	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ -litre bottle.
Laundry Soap	1.20	"	" cake.
Matches	10	Kopecks	a box.

Tobacco is available but razor blades are very scarce. [redacted] the rates of deductions for accommodation and light. [redacted] fuel is free of charge since it consists of firewood collected by the inmates at their place of work in the forest. Apart from the general store and the already mentioned recreation room the facilities of the camp include an elementary school with two women teachers in the administration hut and a sick-bay with a nurse. There have been no epidemics in recent years. Patients in need of a doctor are sent to the nearest hospital which is in VAVOZH (56°45'N-51°55'E) (TUM/39V/WC-5894) (Map 1). The whole camp has electric current which is generated locally, the dynamo being in a primitive workshop or toolshed. The camp also has telephone connection to KAKMOZH.

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9. Working Conditions, Wages & Deductions:

[redacted] there is no actual compulsion for sick and aged people to work, everyone who is physically fit enough works as much as he can in order to earn better wages and, in consequence, provide himself with better food and clothing.

[redacted] an average monthly income would be in the region of 300 roubles for men and 200 roubles for women, depending on their physical fitness and capacity for work. The main deductions are for the purchase of government bonds known as "OBLIGATSIYA".

Work in the KAKMOZH region consists of timber-felling in the mixed coniferous and deciduous forests which extend Eastward from the River KAKMOZH. The trees are felled by axe and saw and during recent years a number of motor-saws has also been introduced. The felled trees are stripped of their branches and the trunks are loaded onto flat wagons with side stanchions of the narrow-gauge field railway leading from the woods past VERKHNIY POSYOLOK camp to KAKMOZH. There the trunks are further trimmed and cut into logs, after which the timber is loaded into standard (Russian)-gauge trains. The abovementioned field railway was laid after the end of the war, possibly by the prisoners then held in VERKHNIY POSYOLOK. Covered wagons were added to the rolling stock a few years ago, these being used for the transport of camp personnel and inmates. The steam locomotives are driven by civilian employees of LESPRONKHOZ. One timber train usually consists of 4 or 5 long [redacted]

End of Report.

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[Faded and mostly illegible typed text, likely the main body of the report.]

[Redacted box]

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[Redacted box]

B.S.'S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY: U.S.S.R. (LITHUANIA).

[Redacted box]

[Large redacted area]

MAP USED:

GSGS 4646/World /1:100,000/UTM Grid/Edition 6-GSGS/1954/Sheet N.N-35 & pt. N-34/VIL'NYUS-MINSK (VILNA).

SUBJECT:

LIVING CONDITIONS.

PLACE:

TAURAGE (UTM/3AU/EG 8124).

[Redacted box]

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[Large redacted area]

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[Redacted box]

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Town:

the population has doubled itself since before the war. As to be expected there are more Lithuanians in the town than Russians or other nationalities of the Soviet Union. Most of the houses in the town are timber-built, particularly those which have been newly erected. The old barracks in the town are not occupied by the Soviet armed forces but have been given over for inhabitation by the civilian population. On the other hand a barracks area has been established on a former large estate outside the town

3. Clothing:

not a very detailed account of prices of clothes,

(a) Women's:

Underwear set, stockinet, artsilk mixture:	about 30 Roubles.
Underskirt, stockinet, artsilk mixture, medium quality:	18 " "
Rust support (brassiere), linen, medium quality:	4 " "
Hip support (stocking suspender), linen, poor quality:	11 " "
Woolen scarf, good quality, bought in Moscow:	50 " "
Poplin head kerchief:	15 " "
Nylon stockings:	30 Roubles a pair.
Artsilk stockings:	16 " " "
Jamel cotton stockings:	.5 to 10 " " "
Shoes with rubber sole, poor quality:	70 " " "
Other shoes:	100 " 300 " " " "
Rubber long boots:	80 " 100 " " " "
Gloves, leather, without lining:	50 " " " "
Artsilk dress material, about 80 cm wide:	25 " 70 " " metre.
Cotton dress material:	6 " 20 " " " "
Woolen material, about 150 cm wide:	100 " " " "
Linen material, about 80 cm wide, good quality:	14 " " " "
Raw wool:	40 " 50 " " kg.
Knitting wool, raw spun, undyed, badly cleaned:	50 " " " "

(b) Men's:

Shirt, artsilk, poor quality:	120 Roubles.
Suit, poor quality:	400 " "
Trousers, medium quality:	200 " "
Cotton socks:	5 to 10 " a pair.
Shoes, medium quality:	125 " 300 " " " "
Working boots:	80 " 105 " " " "

4. Food:

Rye bread, very poor quality:	1.50 Roubles per kg.
Wheat bread:	3.40 " " "
Butter:	24.---27.--- " " "
Margarine:	14.30 " " "
Pigs' Lard:	30.--- " " "
Beef Drippings:	24.--- " " "
Veal:	24.---26.--- " " "
Rice:	7.--- " " "
Noodles:	3.---5.--- " " "

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Sugar, ground:	8.30 to 16.---	Roubles per kg.
Sugar, cubed:	10.---	" " "
Salt:	0.40	" " "
Salted herring:	12.---	16.---
Boes' honey:	30.---	" " "
Jam:	10.---	12.---
Edible oil:	13.---	16.---
Milk:	2.50	3.---
Pickled cabbage:	1.50	2.---
Yellow peas:	4.---	" " "
Apples, medium-sized:	2.---	" " "
Cherries:	3.---	5.---
Strawberries:	3.---	5.---
Bilberries:	2.---	3.50
Cranberries:	2.80	3.---
Mushrooms (chanterrolles):	2.---	2.---
Potatoes:	20.---	50.---
White cabbage:	30.---	60.---
Cauliflower:	1.50	" " head.
Wild strawberries:	5.---	" " tumbler.
Geese, plucked but not cleaned:	40.---	50.---
Chickens, plucked but not cleaned:	25.---	" " "
Eggs:	0.70	1.40 " " "

5. Everyday Articles:

Washing Powder:	2.50 Roubles per packet.
Toilet Soap:	1.--- to 3.---
Shaving Brushes:	5.---
Firewood:	40.--- " 60.---
Bedslip material, white:	10.--- " 20.---
Bedslip material, fancy:	10.--- " 12.---
Woolen Blankets:	200.---
Aluminium Pans:	12.--- " 24.---
Matches:	0.12 " " box.
Cigarettes:	1.40 " for 10.

6. Travel:

TAURAGE to MOSCOW, 3rd Class return:	400 Roubles.
BARANOVICHE, 3rd Class single:	85 " "

7. Accommodation:

Living Room and Kitchen in old dilapidated house:	15 Roubles a month.
Electric Light:	6 " " "

8. Wages:

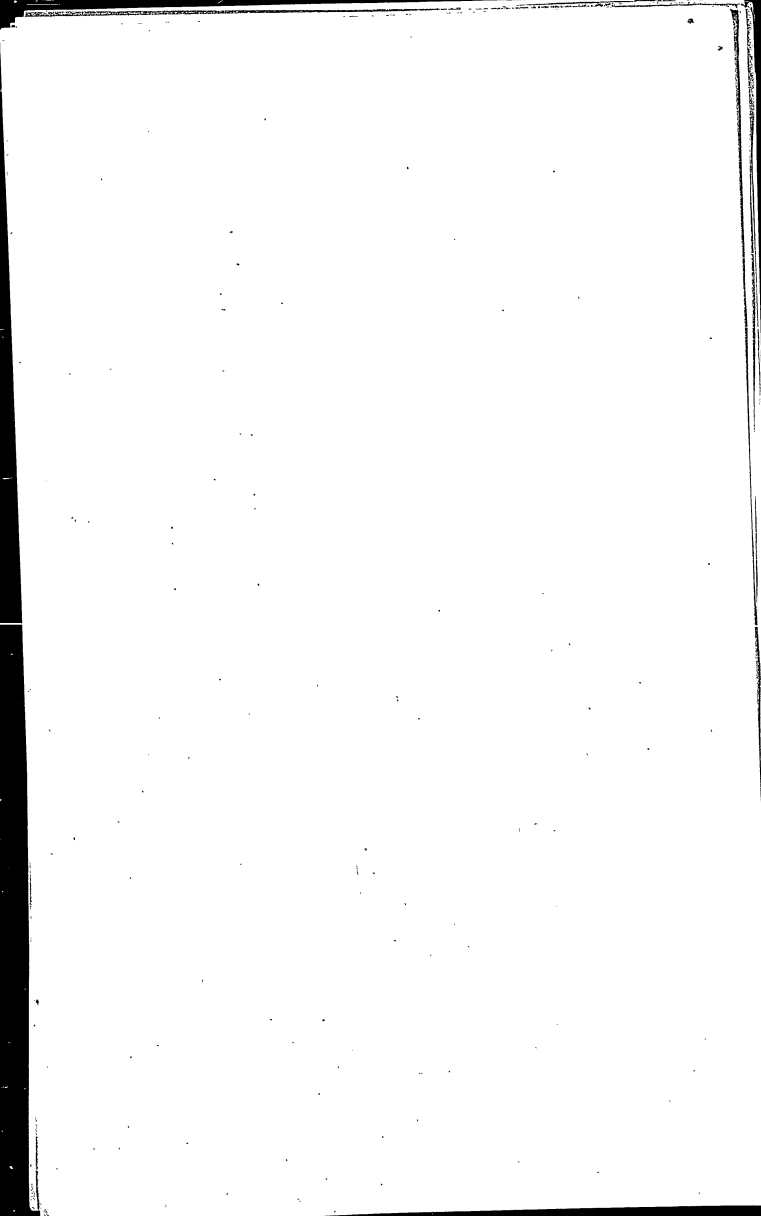
Bricklayer:	300 to 500 Roubles a month.
Butcher:	300 to 600 " " "
Young worker in brickworks:	200 to 300 " " "
Young carpenter:	200 to 500 " " "
Young transport worker in joinery works:	200 to 400 " " "

End of Report.

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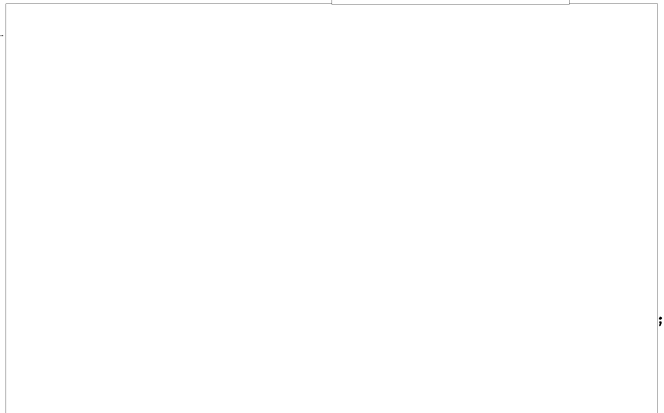


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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE

COUNTRY: USSR/Lithuania.



MAP USED:

CGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3-AMS/Sheet J-17/KALVARIJA.

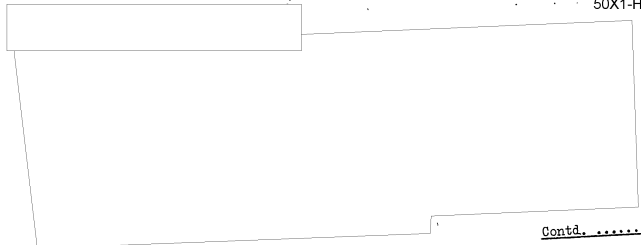
SUBJECT:

RAILWAYS & MILITARY INFORMATION.

PLACE:

KIBARTAY (KIBARTAI) (UTM/34U/FF 1456).

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2. Railway between EYDEKUHNEN (UTM/34U/FF 1256) and VILKAVISKIS (UTM/34U/FF 304618):

superiors of the firm were Russian.

It would seem that the station of KIBARTAI has no facilities to speak of and that its only importance lies in its serving as a terminal for the troops taking part in the training at the installations described in Para. 3 below.

the line in question is double-tracked and of Russian gauge but the second track was widened from standard to Russian gauge as late as in 1952.

as regards the technical condition of this railway the few small bridges destroyed during the war have been rebuilt of wood.

heard of one railway accident somewhere not far from EYDEKUHNEN

estimates rail traffic passing through KIBARTAI in 1956 at one goods train in either direction every hour (i.e. 2 an hour) and daily passenger (express?) trains to and from KAUNAS, MOSCOW, LENINGRAD and other towns in the USSR.

There are also considerable military transports between the USSR and former East Prussia.

one troop train each day

included tanks and guns,

3. Military Training Area and Airfield North of EYDEKUHNEN (UTM/34U/FF 1256):

heard of and partly seen a large Soviet Military Training Area extending from EYDEKUHNEN up to about 20 km Northward. It has a width of several kilometres.

know only the following:

- It certainly existed in 1955 and 1956;
- There are AFV training grounds, heavy and medium artillery firing ranges and other facilities but no permanent garrison or buildings except for a few huts;
- Troops taking part in the training periods, which usually last a fortnight, arrive by rail at KIBARTAI and possibly EYDEKUHNEN and are motored from there to the training area;
- There is little or no training in winter, probably owing to lack of roads leading to the area;
- The villages within the boundaries of the training area have been evacuated of the population and by 1956 had been completely demolished by artillery fire and/or air bombing
- Somewhere adjoining the training area is an airfield; it may cover 1,000 hectares or more; There are "many" aircraft of various types

4. General Remarks:

at KIBARTAI was the "People's House" (Village Hall) camp. It was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and was guarded by Russians. The local Lithuanian population, consisting mainly of communal farmers, is very poor and dissatisfied with its lot. Relations with the Russians are cold and strained but not any major acts of violence on either side. only relatively few Russian civilians have settled in that district since the war.

End of Report
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BSSO OVERT INTELLIGENCE

Country: U.S.S.R.

Maps used: MEMEL (KLAIPEDA) Plan of Town and Port, Scale 1:10,000 and U.S. TARGET COMPLEX MOSAIC-SERIES 25-0168-9990-25M.

Subject: Details - military and airfield information included - on Town and Port of KLAIPEDA - Lithuanian S.S.R.

The attached overlay to a/m Plan of Town and Port and layout of the southern port area, was drawn from memory; the consecutive numbers correspond to its figures.

- Military barracks located on the eastern side of the street - Montis Gátve; it is separated in two parts and enclosed by an iron lattice fence, two smaller two-storey blocks, the northern part with wooden barrack huts used as garages and shops. The barracks are occupied by an infantry unit, the soldiers of which wear khaki uniforms and red shoulderboards, and are armed with rifles or machine pistols.
- Former town quarter, BOMBEIS VITTE, which was almost completely destroyed during the last war. Only a few damaged buildings have been reconstructed.
- Oil depot which was almost completely destroyed during the last war. The reconstruction was carried out immediately after the war; as observed from a distance, the site of the depot is covered with three large tanks of about 20 m length and 4 m in dia.
- A brick building newly constructed in 1956; it is used by a military building unit.
-
-
- Plywood factory
-
- Party headquarters "KLAIPEDOS MIESTO KOMUNISTIOS PARTIJOS KOMITATAS", a one-storey brick building.

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- 46. Site enclosed by a wooden fence, 2.5 m high; about 10 or 15 AFVs of the types T-34 and SU-85, parked there in the open air and were used for instructing soldiers.
- 47. Box and cask factory consisting of several wooden built sheds; the casks and boxes produced are used for packing fish.
- 48. Coal, oil store for fishing vessels; this plant was established in 1950/51, and comprises several small tanks placed horizontally on concrete foundations and a large depot of casks.
- 49. Fish combine comprising two one-storey brick buildings and several wooden sheds. Sorting, salting, smoking, packing and despatch of fish is carried out there.
- 50. Fishing fleet port "MORRYBPORT".
 - A. Cold store - a concrete building of four storeys.
 - B. Fish curing-house, a one-storey brick building constructed in 1956.
- 51. Extension of the fishing fleet port; concrete works and strengthening of the quay wall with steel girders was going on in 1957.
- 52. Sawmill consisting of two wooden built workshops.
- 53. Concrete works consisting of three brick built workshops; the works produces slabs, pillars and tubes.

[Redacted]

- 57. Fishing net manufacture shop, newly constructed in 1953; it consists of two large workshops of masonry construction.

[Redacted] in 1956, dredging-works were commenced in the KURSKIY ZALIV (KURISCHES HAF); this will allow large fishing vessels to reach the fishing port in the south of KLAIPEDA. Up to the present only small fishing vessels can pass the KURSKIY ZALIV beyond the main port.

[Redacted] a gun emplacement is located at the northern part of the KURSKAYA KOSA (KURISCHE NEHRUNG).

End of Report

[Redacted]

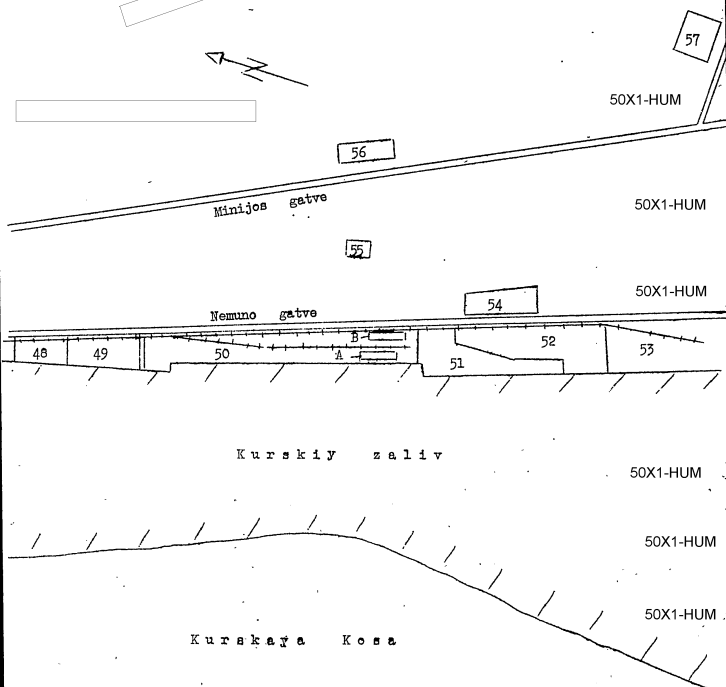
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[Redacted]

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Report [Redacted] 50X1-HUM
 Subject: Continuation to [Redacted] to MEMEL (KLAIPEDA) 50X1-HUM
 Plan of town and port 50X1-HUM
 Scale 1:10,000 50X1-HUM

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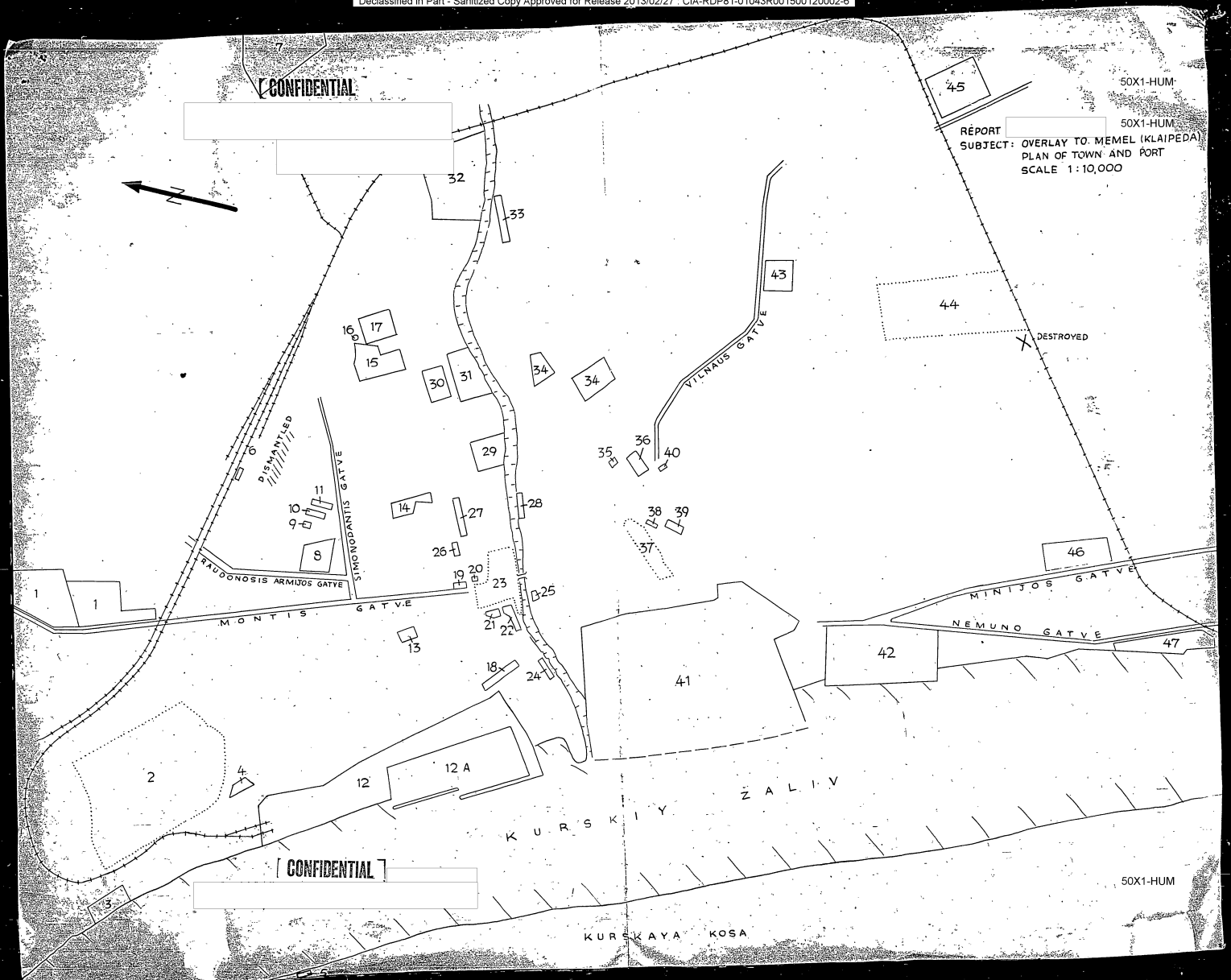


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REPORT: OVERLAY TO MEMEL (KLAIPEDA)
PLAN OF TOWN AND PORT
SCALE 1:10,000

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KURSKIY ZALIV

KURSKAYA KOSA

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]	
Country:	U.S.S.R.
[Redacted]	

Maps used: AMS.7501 Eastern Europe 1:250,000, Sheet No. NO36-12, KALININ.

SUBJECT: AIR/TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: U.S.S.R.

I. Airfield at KALININ (MR 678306, Sheet No. NO.36-12)

1. Location

On the south bank of the Volga, 1 to 2 km. SW. of the town, between the roads to PUTILOVO and STARITSA (See appendix "A" item 1.)

2. Dimensions

Not known.

3. Runways

- (i) NE-SW, estimated length 2,500 m., width 150 m.
- (ii) NW-SE, 1,000 m., narrower than the above; crossing it at right-angles (see sketch).

4. Buildings

8 to 10 sheds arranged in a semi-circle at the NE end of the A/F. On the STARITSA road, close to these, a tower - possibly a control tower.

5. Aircraft

seen 70 light twin-jet bomber A/C on the A/F and others, of the same type, in flight. Description: Narrow fuselage, long nose, sharply swept tail surfaces.

these planes had a low cruising speed and a short landing-run.

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6. Soviet Air-Force Barracks

On the western outskirts of the town not far from the airfield were 8 large barrack-blocks, each about 100 x 20 m (For location see Appendix "A", item 2). One block, not yet quite finished was already occupied by S&F. The other blocks are in various stages of completion - all are dispersed between civilian houses.

II. New Road-bridge in KALININ (1956)

During 1956 a new beam-type ferro-concrete bridge (Appendix "A", item 3) was built over the Volga in the middle of the town. It took the place of a temporary wooden bridge and was to the west of the old VOZNESENSKIY iron bridge (item 4). It joined the TYUREMNY with ulitsa ROGOVAYA. It was about 180 m long and about 15 m wide; and carried a roadway 6 or 7 m and double tram-track, and pavements on both sides. The bridge was open to traffic in 1957, but the approaches were not yet finished.

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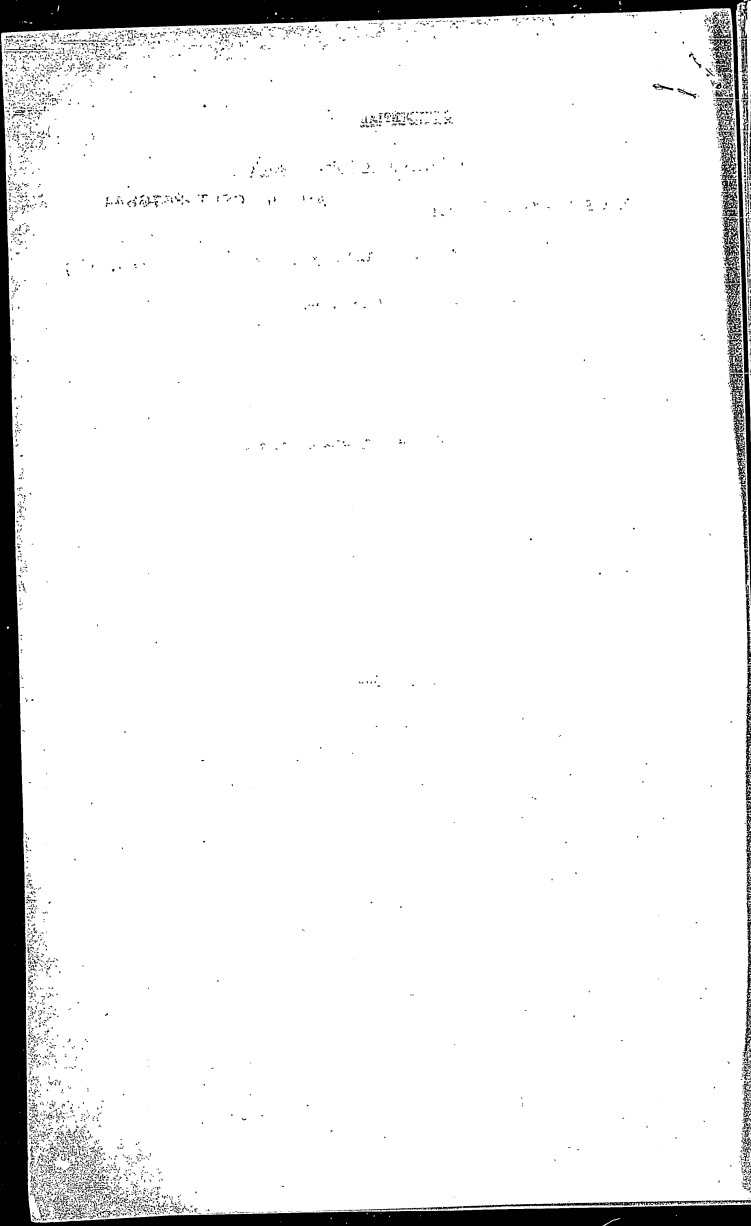
Appendix "A"

Key to sketch-map of KALININ

1. Airfield, showing row of light bomber a/c parked there [redacted].
2. Location of new barrack blocks, about 10 all told. 50X1-HUM
3. New bridge
4. Old iron bridge
5. Location of former temporary wooden bridge.

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50X1-HUM



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100-1012-1000

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COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.



MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4762/USRR Admin. Areas/1:8,000,000/1st Edition.
- (2) GSGS 4625/USRR & Adjacent Areas/1:8,000,000/2nd Edition.
- (3) A.M.S. 1301/Asia-Europe/1:1,000,000/1st Edition/AMS 1/1946/Sheet No 41,42/SALE-KHARD.

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SUBJECT:

C E M E N T W O R K S .
V O R K U T A (6 7 ° N - 6 4 ° E) .

PLACE:

[Redacted]

2. Designation:

[Redacted] the new works:
[Redacted] was always referred to as the
TSEMENT-ZAVOD = Cement Works.

3. Location:

The site of the works lies [Redacted] West-South-West of VORKUTA
from the East bank of a river flowing from North to South.
[Redacted] this river according to the map it would
appear to be a tributary of the River VORKUTA.
[Redacted] North-North-West of the Cement Works [Redacted] noticed
a hillside rising steeply from the plain and [Redacted] this is
probably the height shown on our abovementioned map (3) with the figure 203.
See also [Redacted] Sketch at Appendix "A".

4. Description:

See [Redacted] (& Location) Sketch at Appendix "A" with Legend at
Appendix "B".

[Redacted] report is primarily intended to report the existence of this new
factory and its approximate location.
As shown in the sketch and legend there was an administration building which
was probably temporary for the period of building, a new administration
building under construction, a production shed under construction,
a temporary machine shop for the period of building and a concrete mixing
plant for the building.

5. Manpower:

There were about 3,000 [Redacted] engaged on building the works.
Those worked in 2 shifts of 12 hours each.
These [Redacted] held in the abovementioned camp O.L.P.61,
consisted of about one third Germans and two thirds Soviet citizens.

End of Report.

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[Redacted]

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APPENDIX "A"

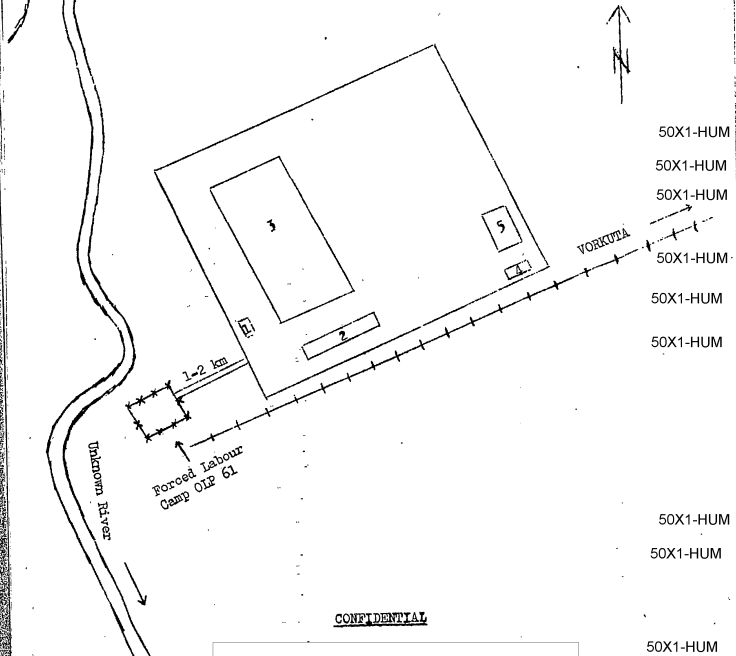
HILLS

Location & Layout Sketch of TSEMENT-ZAVOD = CEMENT WORKS under construction
South-West of VORKUTA/USSR (67° N - 64° E).

Drawn [Redacted] with aid of map A.M.S.1301/
Asia-Europe/1:1,000,000/1st Edition/AMS 1/1945/sheet NQ 41,42/SALE-KHARD.

NOT TO SCALE.

For Legend see Appendix "B".



CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

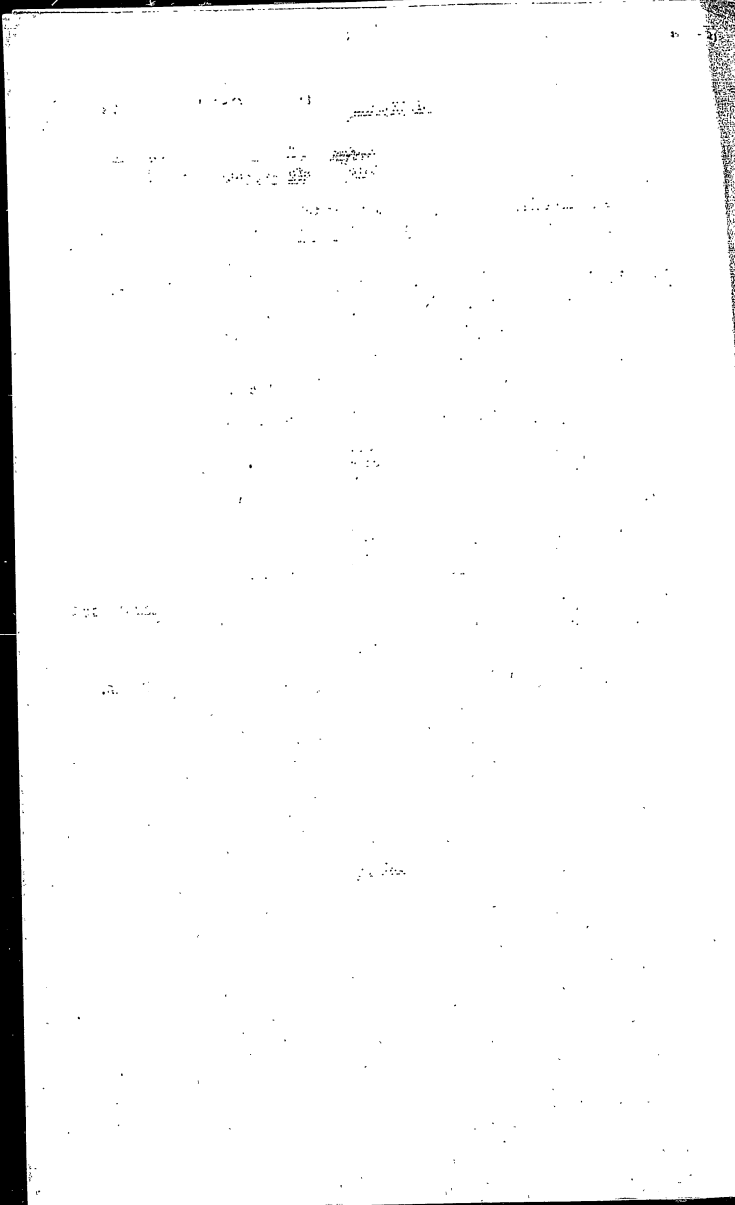
APPENDIX "B"

Legend to Appendix "A" - Location & Layout Sketch of CEMENT WORKS under construction about 30 km SW of VORKUTA/USSR (67°N-64°E).

No:	English:	German:	Russian:
1)	Administration Building. Apparently only temporary for period of building. Plaster-covered building; 2 or 3 upper floors.	Verwaltungsgebäude. wahrscheinlich nur vorübergehend für die Zeit des Baues. Verputzter Bau; 2 oder 3 Obergeschosse.	
2)	New Administration Building. Under construction. Casing of concrete foundations removed in February 1950. Apparently to have 2-3 upper floors.	Neues Verwaltungsgebäude. Im Bau. Betonfundamente im Februar 1950 ausgehakt. Soll anscheinend 2-3 Obergeschosse erhalten.	KOMBINAT.
3)	Production Shed under construction. Foundations being excavated.	Werkshalle im Bau. Fundamente im Aushub.	
4)	Machine Shop. Temporary stone building for the period of building.	Mechanische Werkstatt. Provisorischer Steinbau für die Zeit des Baues der Fabrik.	МЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕХ.
5)	Concrete Mixing Plant. Wooden-board Hut.	Betonmischanlage. Bretterbude.	БЕТОН-ЗАВОД.

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50X1-HUM

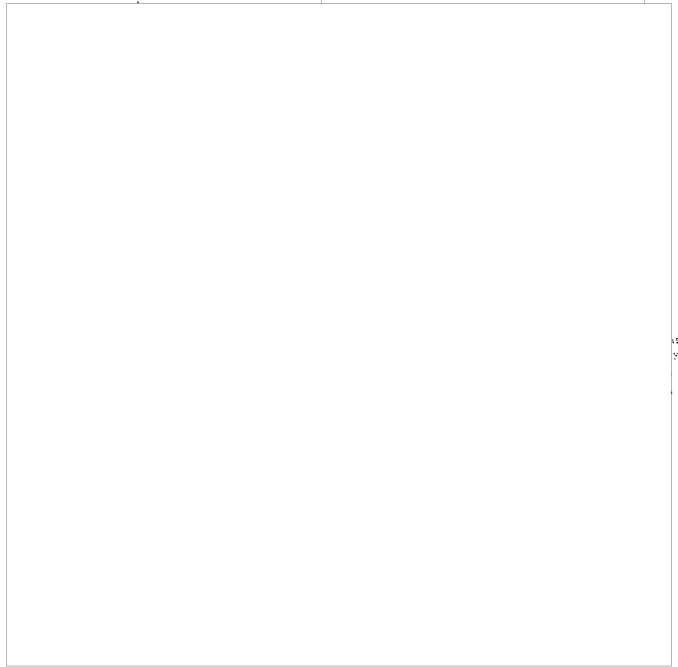


50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL



COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.

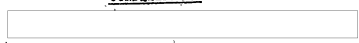


MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4762/USSR Admin. Areas/1:8,000,000/1st Edition.
- (2) GSGS 4625/USSR & Adjacent Areas/1:8,000,000/2nd Edition.
- (3) A.M.S. 1301/Asia-Europe/1:1,000,000/1st Edition/AMS 1/1946/Sheet HQ 41,42/
SALE-KHARD.

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50X1-HUM

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SUBJECT: RAILWAY JOURNEY.
PLACE: TO & FROM VORKUTA (67° N - 64° E).

[redacted] journey by rail to
VORKUTA from BAKU (40°N - 50°E)
return journey from
VORKUTA to DNEPROPETROVSK (48°N - 35°E)

[redacted] passenger trains
carrying Russian officers to VORKUTA, mostly with their families.
[redacted] at train halts [redacted] these
officers and their dependants alighted in order to obtain refreshments on
the platforms and again when they left the train upon arrival at VORKUTA.
[redacted] did not travel to VORKUTA via
KOTLAS (61°N - 47°E) and KONOSHA (61°N - 40°E) but from KIROV (59°N - 50°E)
by [redacted] a single-track line direct to
PECHORA (65°N - 57°E) without touching KOTLAS or KONOSHA.
From KIROV [redacted] saw

a continuous line of misty mountains on the East which seemed [redacted] as if
they might be just the spurs of the Urals.

On the journey to VORKUTA there were 2 Russian academicians on the same
transport and [redacted]
the transport was travelling along the West side of
the Urals to PECHORA where the line would join that coming from KOTLAS.

End of Report.

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COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.

MAPS USED:

- (1) GSGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3/AMS/Sheet G-15/KIATPEDA.
- (2) GSGS 4414/Lithuania/1:25,000/AMS Series N851/1st Edition-AMS/Sheet 0695/GAIDELLEN.
- (3) - ditto - /Sheet 0692/ALIDEN.

SUBJECT: MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

PLACE: SHILAUZE and vicinity/Lithuanian SSR (UTM/34U/EG 2937).

2. Planned Airfield:

[redacted] heard that it is planned to
construct an airfield within the area delimited as follows:
On the West: The Estate of MACHIEKAI (MACHEKAI) (MATZICKEN) (UTM/34U/EG 325 342)

(Map 2).
On the North: The River SHISHA (ŠYŠA) (SZIESZE).
On the East: The hamlet of MASZEN (UTM/34U/EG 355 336) (Map 2).
On the South: The road from VERDENAS (VERDEN) (UTM/34U/EG 317 332) (Map 2)
to MASZEN (UTM/34U/EG 355 336) (Map 2).

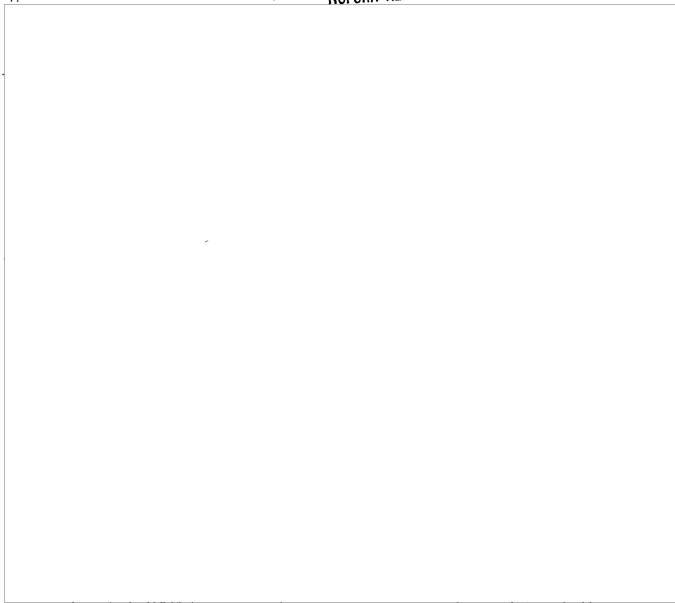
Note: [redacted] the narrow-gauge railway alongside this road, shown
on our Maps (1) and (2), was dismantled after the end of the war.

The area under review is even and dry meadowland.
The only buildings on this land are the wooden huts belonging to the
abovementioned institute.
They were erected during World War II and served as a POW Camp for British
and, since Autumn 1944, for German POW.
From about 1947 till 1955 the huts were used as a camp for criminal prisoners.
[redacted] the area intended as an
airfield had already been surveyed but that no construction work had
started [redacted]

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4. Tractor-Drivers' School:

believe it to be a para-military organization. The school, the Russian or Lithuanian designation of which is unknown is situated in the old building of the militia in the town centre of SHILUTE (SILUTE) (HEYDEKRUG) (UTM/34N/EG:2933). It is attended by young men and two or three girls from various parts of Lithuania. They are known to receive some sort of military training including rifle practice. They wear all-black uniform which is out after the pattern of the Soviet army. It is believed that they are sent on Neulandwiederung (Land Reclamation) in the U.S.S.R. after completion of the course. No further details are known to Inf.

End of Report.

CONFIDENTIAL

Att to CSLT-3676844

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted] 50X1-HUM
[Redacted] 50X1-HUM
[Redacted] 50X1-HUM
Country: USSR [Redacted] 50X1-HUM
[Redacted] 50X1-HUM
Maps Used: Poland 1:100,000, Sheet J 17, Kalvarija, AMS Series M 651: MR: [Redacted]

Subject:- Airfield at EYDKUHNEN (USSR) at 125570

[Redacted] 50X1-HUM
[Redacted] 50X1-HUM

Location and Extension of A/F:

The A/F is said to be located adjacent to the northeastern edge of the town of EYDKUHNEN [Redacted] 50X1-HUM close to the former East Prussian frontier with Lithuania.

It covers an estimated area of 1.5 x 1.5 km and is rectangular shaped. The A/F has been constructed after the last war. The only landmark is provided by an unknown stream which winds its way from S to N past the eastern flank of the A/F. 50X1-HUM

Obstructions:

There are no appreciable obstructions to the west, east and north of the A/F as the surrounding country is flat. To the south the built-up area of the town of EYDKUHNEN with some small factories form the only obstruction. 50X1-HUM

Surface : Runways

Level grass surface with apparently (not distinguishable) no runway. The few aircraft seen taking off and landing made their run from E to W. 50X1-HUM

Administrative buildings and hangars:

[Redacted] SW area of the A/F was built up, [Redacted] 50X1-HUM
[Redacted] It seems likely that the A/F Administration and Control were located in this area. [Redacted] 50X1-HUM
most of the aircraft standing there. No hangars, taxi-tracks and tarmacs could be identified.

/to Sheet 2...

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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Fuel and Oil storage:

[redacted] in the SE corner of the A/F [redacted] is located; [redacted] occasionally aircraft were seen standing near it.

No wind indicators, radio aids or night landing arrangements were observed; at night time some red lights were seen in the A/F area.

Domestic Accommodation:

In a road running parallel to the SW flank of the A/F a number of house blocks [redacted], each measuring approx 40 x 15 m served as accommodation for Soviet Air Force personnel.

Access:

There is a good road from the town leading to the airfield. There was no rail connection with the A/F.

General:

[redacted] seen 20 - 25 unidentified aircraft (all propeller aircraft) which apparently were not used for flying, (single and twin-engined aircraft). A four-engined aircraft was also standing on the A/F for some longer period. It seems [redacted] that a Soviet Air Force school for ground personnel was established there (repairs, overhauls, dismantling of aircraft etc.)

Aircraft from outside the station occasionally flew in and out, but there was no organized flying from this airfield by the personnel stationed there.

No other information available.

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY: U.S.S.R.

50X1-HUM

MAP USED:

GSGS 4416/Poland/1:100,000/AMS Series M651/Edition 3-AMS/Sheet G-15/KLAIPEDA.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SUBJECT:

DOCUMENTATION.

PLACE:

SHILUTE (ŠILUTĖ) (HEYDEKRUG)/Lithuanian SSR (UTM/34U/EG2933).

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Contd.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

They are lent out to the owner for such purposes on request.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

(ii) Physical Description:

A photostat of the cover could not be made owing to lack of contrast between background and print. The document is a 2-mm thick booklet, size 100x142 mm, bound in flexible cardboard with a pressed-on dark bluish-grey paper layer to imitate cloth.

50X1-HUM

The booklet is held together by two staples. The inner covers are light grey, this being the natural colour of the cardboard.

50X1-HUM

There are 36 pages (18 sheets). Pages 2-16 and 19-34 are numbered, the even numbers being in the bottom left-hand corner and the odd numbers in the bottom right-hand corner.

Black print is used throughout. All entries are in purple or blue ink. Both inner covers are blank. There are no watermarks, impressions or background designs.

(iii) Contents:

The booklet consists of two parts of an equal number of pages. Pages 19-35 are the Lithuanian translation of the preceding Russian part. Cover: Emblem of the Lithuanian SSR printed in top left-hand corner.

In the centre of the cover the text TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA and its Lithuanian translation DARBO KNYGELIS printed in capitals. (Naturally all the Russian text is in Cyrillic lettering whereas our report shows the English transliteration.)

Page 1:

TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA as heading, followed by particulars of owner under the following titles: Surname, Forename, Patronymic, Year of birth, Education: elementary, secondary, higher (underlined), Occupation, Signature of owner, Date of Issue.

Pages 2-9:

4 double pages each headed SVEDENIYA O RABOTE = Record of Employment. Column 1: Entry No. Column 2: Date, with 3 sub-columns headed Year, Month, Day. Column 3: Record of Commencement of Employment, Transfer of Employment and Dismissal (with reason shown). Column 4: Basis for Entry of Record (Document, its Date and Number).

Purple rubber stamp endorsing the entries: In the outer circle: IFSR Miska iz Popierisca Pramonės M-ja Resp. Medžio Pramonės Trestas "Lietmedis"/Mėlyšumprom Lit. SSR Resp. Trest Derevoobrab. Prom. "Litdrev" (= Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry of the Lithuanian SSR, Trust of Timber Processing/"Litdrev" = contraction of the words Litovskiy Derevo = Lithuanian Timber. In the centre: Šilutės Lentpiuvė/Šilutskiy Lesozavod = SHILUTE Timber Works.

Contd.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Pages 10-13: 2 double pages, either headed SVEDENIYA O POOSHCHRENIYAKH I NAGRAZHDENIYAKH = Record of Incentives and Rewards.
 Column 1: Entry N.
 Column 2: Date, with 3 sub-columns headed Year, Month, Day.
 Column 3: Incentives & Rewards.
 Column 4: Basis for Entry of Record (Document, its Date and Number).

Pages 14-17: Text of the Regulation of 20 December 1930 concerning the introduction of Employment Books, issued by MOLOTOV and BOL'SHAKOV.

Pages 19-35: Lithuanian version of the preceding pages.

Pages 23-25: Purple rubber stamps not appearing in the Russian part of the booklet.

In the outer circle: Lietuvos TSR Sveikatos Apaugos Ministerija/Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR (= Ministry of Health of the Lithuanian SSR).
 In the centre: Res. Silutes Vaiky Kauly-sparniy Tub. Sanatoriya / Resp. Shilutskiy Detskiy Kostino-Sustavnyy Tub. Sanatoriy (= Republic Sanatorium of SHILUTE for Children's Bone-Tuberculosis).

Last page (36): Blank except for the words:
 Na litovskom yazyke (= in Lithuanian).

(B) & (C) PROFSJUNGINIS BILLETAS/PROFSOYUZNYI BILET =
 TRADE-UNION MEMBERSHIP BOOK:

The two documents described below serve the same purpose but differ slightly in form and content.
 Document (B) is the older version of (C), the former having been issued in 1951 and the latter in 1956.
 As the entries in (C) go up to the month of [redacted] it is believed that this is the form currently in use.
 Therefore a full description is made of document (C) only and any pertinent deviations from the pattern in respect of document (B) are mentioned at the end of each paragraph.

(1) Kind of Document:

The document under review is a membership book (ticket) of the PROFESSIONAL'NYI SOYUZ MEDITSINSKIKH RABOTNIKOV (= Trade Union of Medical Workers) which union is a part of the VTSSPS (VSESOUYUZNYI TSEITRAL'NYI S'EDZ PROFESSIONAL'NYKH SOYUZOV = All-Soviet or National Congress of Trade Unions).

[redacted] all the other member unions of the VTSSPS have similar if not identical membership books.
 The document under review is valid throughout the Soviet Union.
 It is valid for five years.

By the end of this period the 5 pages provided for sticking-in the monthly membership-fee stamps are used up and a new booklet is issued. When a member of the Trade Union changes his occupation his old Membership Book has to be handed in and he receives a new one from the Trade Union responsible for his new occupational field of activity. [redacted] membership in the Trade Unions is voluntary in theory but compulsory in practice.

Thus, for instance, receipt of unemployment benefit or compensation for loss of earnings owing to illness is dependent on membership in one of the trade unions.

Thus it seems that membership in the trade unions is an important and integral part of the system of social security in the U.S.S.R. There are no particular requirements to be fulfilled in order to become a member of the Trade Union.

One fills in and signs a form of application at the office of the firm where one works and receives the membership book some time later.

Contd.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

It is kept by the firm and is retained there for the duration of employment.

(ii) Physical Description:

The document under review is a small booklet, size 74x105 mm, about 1 1/2 mm thick, held together by 2 staples, with wine-red cloth pasted on fairly thin cardboard covers and with black print.
 The body consists of 8 unnumbered pages of white paper with horizontal lines (16 lines to 10 mm) printed in pale pink throughout the pages.

In [redacted] each page there is a background design with the words PROFSSOYUZNYI SHKOLA KOMMUNIZMA (= Trade Unions, School of Communism) in the same colour.

Outer cover: A photostat of the cover could not be made owing to the lack of contrast between background and print.

Text at the top: VISU SALIYU PROLETARAL, VIENYKITECI / PROLETARIY VSEKH STRAN, SOEDINYAYTES! (= Proletarians of all Countries, Unite!).

Text at the bottom: PROFSJUNGINIS BILLETAS / PROFSOYUZNYI BILET (= Trade-Union Ticket).

Text at the bottom: "VTSSPS" in the centre and "78" in the left corner. The meaning of this figure is unknown.

Note: Document "B" differs from the above inasmuch as it is bound in cardboard with pasted-on light-bluish grey cloth, the number 78 and the Cyrillic letters VTSSPS are missing and the background design of the inner pages is in a lighter shade of pink.

(iii) Contents:

Inner Cover: PROFESSIONAL'NYI SOYUZ MEDITSINSKIKH RABOTNIKOV / PROFSOYUZNYI BILET (number printed in by numerator, in red).

Headings for Surname, Forename, Patronymic, Year of Birth, Occupation, Year of Joining the Trade Union, Designation of the Branch Office of the Trade Union issuing the Book, Signature, Date, Signature of the Chairman of the Committee (of the local Branch Office of the Trade Union).

At the bottom a 10x10 mm square with the Cyrillic letters for M.F.P. (meaning [redacted] probably standing for MESTO PECHATI

= Place for Seal or Stamp) and a purple rubber stamp bearing in its outer circle the legend PROFESSIONAL'NYI SOYUZ MEDITSINSKIKH RABOTNIKOV LIT. SSR (= Trade Union of Medical Workers of the Lithuanian SSR) and the same legend in Lithuanian which, however, is illegible.

The printing of the rubber stamp is likewise illegible.

Lithuanian version of the foregoing.

Page 1: All the entries have been made on this page only, i.e. in Lithuanian and not in Russian.

In place of the small square containing the letters M.F.P. there is a larger square, 20x18 mm, containing the words FOTOGRAFIJOS VIETA, presumably for a photograph but left blank.

Pages 2-6: Each page is headed 195... for the year and is divided up into 4 columns of 3 squares each, headed by the names of the months in Lithuanian and Russian for sticking-in the stamps for the monthly membership contributions paid during one year.

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Contd.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

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Contributions amount to about 2% of one's gross wages. The stamps are of a uniform size, 13x18 mm, and have serrated edges. Some of them are cancelled by handwritten initials or small crosses. The [redacted] of the stamps, including those in document "B", is as follows:
50 Kopecks: yellow with black printing;
1 Rouble: pink with black printing;
2 Roubles: light blue with wine-red printing;
3 Roubles: yellow with blue printing;
4 Roubles: pale green with black printing;
6 Roubles: cream with wine-red printing.

Pages 7-8: Columns intended for entries regarding changes in owner's membership, in both Russian and Lithuanian for both pages. There are none in the copies under review.

Page 9: PAZYMOS / OTMETKI (=Remarks). No entries. At the foot: printing data.

Back cover: Blank.

Note: Document "B" differs from the above-described document "C" in the following:
Inside Cover: The document is called CHLENSKIY BILET / NARIO BILLETAS (= Membership Ticket).

There are two additional headings, namely for PROIZVODSTVENNYY STAZH (= Occupation) in addition to PROFEKSIYA (= Profession or Trade), and GOD VSTUPLENIYA V DANNYY SOYUZ (= Year of becoming a member of this - possibly meaning the local branch office - Trade Union). The entry for the signature of the Chairman of the Committee is missing altogether. On the other hand, there is a 24x22mm square intended for the owner's photograph,

Page 1: Similar differences in the Lithuanian version, with a small square containing the letters V.A. corresponding to the Russian M.P. square and without the photograph square in this Lithuanian version.

Page 8: This is intended for entries regarding subsidies and help received from trade-union funds. This column does not appear in the current version = Document (C).

Back cover: Contains the one word PROFIZDAT (contraction of PROFSOYUZNOYE IZDATEL'STVO = Profsoyuz Publishing House) printed in capital letters at the foot of the page.

(d) Set of Documents which is included here merely for the sake of thoroughness.

These documents apparently belong to the branch office of the Trade Union at the hospital [redacted] and seem to be a part of the bookkeeping of the local Branch Office of the Trade Union of Medical workers. They contain nothing but an indication of [redacted] wages in 1951 (kept in Russian) and the counterfoils of the coupons of membership contributions paid during the years 1953-1956 (the printed counterfoils being in Russian but the handwritten and typewritten sheets being in Lithuanian).

CONFIDENTIAL

Contd.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

(E) GIMIMO LIUDIJIMAS/SVIDETEL'STVO O ROZHDENII = Birth Certificate:

50X1-HUM

(i) Kind of Document:

This is the current Birth Certificate for a child born in the Lithuanian SSR. The document under review was issued by the UPRAVLENIE MILITSII LITOVSKOY SSR BYURO-ZAPISEY AKTOV GRAZHDAANSKOGO SOSTOYANIYA (=Public Registrar's Office of the Administration of the Militia of the Lithuanian SSR) in SHILUTE on [redacted] 50X1-HUM The Birth Certificate is issued only when an appropriate interim certificate issued by the doctor or midwife performing the delivery can be produced by the parents or, in case of illegitimate children, by the mother.

(ii) Physical Description:

A sheet of smooth, very thin cardboard measuring 14x20cm, folded in two to form a booklet. When folded the covers are light green with dark green printing whereas the inner pages are pale green with a pattern printed in very pale blue and pink. The entries are in blue ink. The rubber stamp is in dark blue. The number [redacted] on the right-hand page is in red print. The meaning of the somewhat illegible capital Cyrillic letters before the number cannot be ascertained. 50X1-HUM

(iii) Contents:

Cover: Emblem of the Lithuanian SSR in the upper half with the words LIETUVOS TSR/LITOVSKAYA SSR underneath. In the lower half: GIMIMO LIUDIJIMAS/SVIDETEL'STVO O ROZHDENII (= Certificate of Birth). 50X1-HUM

Inner Pages: Headings pertaining to surname, forename and patronymic, date of birth, place of birth, date and reference No. of the entry of the birth in the Public Registrar's records. Parents: Surname, forename, patronymic and nationality of father; surname, forename, patronymic and nationality of mother; Place and date of registration of birth. Purple rubber stamp with the following text in the outer circle: (illegible)... MILICIJOS VALDYBA, SHILUTES BUKLES (allegible)/UPRAVLENIE MILITSII LIT. SSR BYURO ZAPISEY AKTOV GRAZHDAANSKOGO SOSTOYANIYA (= Administration of the Militia of the Lithuanian SSR, Public Registrar's Office). At illegible emblem, probably that of the Lithuanian SSR, in the centre. 50X1-HUM The certificate is signed by the Manager of the Public Registrar's Office (ZAVEDUYUSHCHIY BYURO ZAPISEY AKTOV GRAZHDAANSKOGO SOSTOYANIYA), signature undecipherable.

Back page: Blank except for LITOVSKIY YAZ., GOZNAK. 1953 G. 50X1-HUM Lithuanian language, state ref. (?) 1953. 50X1-HUM

Contd.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] CONFIDENTIAL [Redacted]

(F) LIUDIJIMAS APLE IVAIKINIMA/SVIDETEL'STVO OB USYNOVLENIU - Certificate of Adoption:

(i) Kind of Document:

This document is issued by the Public Registrar's Office of the Rayon (Province) whenever a case of adoption has been approved by the VIGDAMAS KOMITETAS (= Executive Committee) of the Rayon.

(ii) Physical Description:

A sheet of smooth, very thin cardboard measuring 14x20 cm, folded in two to form a booklet. Imprinted on both sides of the sheet is a pale blue pattern which does not show on the photostat. It is slightly darker on the inside part of the booklet. There are no watermarks or impressions. The handwritten entries are in blue ink. The rubber stamp is the same as in E(ii) above. The figure [Redacted] is in red print, preceded by the letters SJ in Lithuanian and ShYa in Russian in black print.

(iii) Contents:

Cover: Emblem of the Lithuanian SSR in the upper half with the words LIETUVOS TSR/APPOVSKAYA SSR underneath. In the lower half: LIUDIJIMAS APLE IVAIKINIMA/SVIDETEL'STVO OB USYNOVLENIU (=Certificate of Adoption).

Inner Pages: Headings in regard to the surname, forename, patronymic, date of birth and place of birth of the adoptee; surname and forenames of the adopter; date, place and office certifying the adoption. Rubber stamp and signature as in E(iii) above.

[Redacted]

Contd.

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

(G)&(H) CURRENCY CONTROL DOCUMENTS

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

(ii) Kind of Document:

This is a certificate of the abovementioned bank permitting the holder to take out of the Soviet Union a specified amount of specified foreign currency. Its validity is restricted to the person in whose name it is made out and to a certain period - in this case to 1 and 2 weeks respectively. Such permission can be obtained only when the traveller produces a valid Soviet or foreign passport with a visa authorizing the holder to leave the Soviet Union. It has to be handed over to the Soviet customs officials at the frontier crossing point upon declaration.

50X1-HUM

(iii) Description & Contents:

This is a form mimeographed on rough, greyish duplicating paper. Entries are handwritten in purple ink. The round rubber stamp is also purple. Translation of Text: State (=National) Bank of the U.S.S.R. (GOSUDARSTVENNY BANK SSSR)/ District Office of BREST /Town of BREST/ Without right of transfer

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

PERMIT NO. (blank) /Citizen ...

travelling abroad, is permitted to take with (him) her foreign currency in cash to the amount of ... five Dollars (5 Dollars) U.S.A.

... upon producing a passport with an exit visa from U.S.S.R. / The present permit must be handed over to the frontier customs / Manager of the Currency Exchange Office at the Station of BREST (the rest illegible) (signature)/Controller (the rest illegible) (signature)/Number of copies printed (duplicated) 100./ Typewritten initials of the clerk duplicating the form.

Rubber stamp: GOSBANK SSSR * BRESTSKAYA OBLASTNAYA KONTOBA * OMBENNY PUNKT NA ST. BREST (= State Bank of U.S.S.R., BREST District Office, Exchange Point at BREST station).

End of Report. CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

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Country: USSR

Map used: GSGS No. 4625

Subject: Living conditions in AKMOLINSK area

50X1-HUM

Introduction

1. Location DJALTYR, a railway halt on the railway line AKMOLINSK (MR 51° 10' - E 71° 30') - ATBASAR (MR 51° 50' - E 69° 20'). DJALTYR is located approx 125 km NW of AKMOLINSK. 50X1-HUM

2. District The railway halt DJALTYR was situated in the Rayon NOVOCHERKASSKOYE, Oblisk AKMOLINSK.

3. Railways The railway line AKMOLINSK (N 51° 10' - E 71° 30') - KARTALY (N 53° 00' - E 60° 45') has been a two-track line since about 1955. It was maintained and repaired by maintenance teams stationed along the line at various sections.

4. DJALTYR area DJALTYR had roughly 6,000 inhabitants, composed of about 26 nationalities; the German colony numbered about 200 from USSR territory and 5 families with German citizenship. There were also Poles, Bulgarians, Latvians and Lithuanians. The Russian nationalities were Caucasians, Tartars, Mongolians and natives of Kirghiz.

The township itself consisted of about 10 stone buildings and some timber houses, the remainder being native type earth hutments. Until about 54/55 only convicts were settled in the town and they had to build their own houses which they did by imitating the earthen abodes of the native Kirghizes. These hutments are semi-buried and protrude about 1 m above ground level. The walls consisted of kneaded straw and clay formed into blocks of about 40 x 20 cm; the roofing was of timber and straw covered with clay. With a view to protecting the outer walls against weather they were coated with a mixture of horse and cow dung, which procedure was repeated twice a year.

These houses were in most cases occupied by one family living communally; they consisted of one main room (4 x 4 m) with a small entrance hall to screen it from the door, and a kitchen. The kitchen hearths were made of beaten clay and windows and doors were made either of glass or wooden boards of both, depending on how much of these commodities the householder was able to steal. No building material whatsoever was furnished for the convicts. 50X1-HUM

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Country: USSR

Map used: GSGS No. 4625

Subject: Living conditions in AKMOLINSK area

50X1-HUM

Introduction

1. Location

DJALTIK, a railway halt on the railway line AKMOLINSK (MR N 51° 10' - E 71° 30') - ATBASAR (MR N 51° 50' - E 68° 20'). DJALTIK is located approx 125 km NW of AKMOLINSK.

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2. District

The railway halt DJALTIK was situated in the Rayon NOVOCHERKASSKOYE, Oblisk AKMOLINSK.

3. Railways

The railway line AKMOLINSK (N 51° 10' - E 71° 30') - KARTALY (N 53° 00' - E 60° 45') has been a two-track line since about 1955. It was maintained and repaired by maintenance teams stationed along the line at various sections.

4. DJALTIK area

DJALTIK had roughly 6,000 inhabitants, composed of about 26 nationalities; the German colony numbered about 200 from USSR territory and 5 families with German citizenship. There were also Poles, Bulgarians, Latvians and Lithuanians. The Russian nationalities were Caucasians, Tartars, Mongolians and natives of Kirghiz.

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In 1954/55, a large number of men, so-called "young volunteers", arrived to open up the area. Although they were alleged to be volunteers, the majority were deportees or unemployed. Building material and Finnish prefabricated houses were supplied for these new arrivals, but so much of the goods was fraudulently sold by the persons handling delivery for their private benefit, that many of the new settlers also had to live in the native earthen hutsments.

until 1956, roughly 9,000,000 hektars of virgin land had been brought under cultivation in the neighbourhood. Grain, preponderantly wheat was grown, the soil being unsuitable for potatoes and vegetables. There were also a number of Soviet soldiers in the area who were working off 1 or 2 years of their military service; these lived in the "Finn Houses" and in tents.

5. Living Conditions

a) Clothes: Clothing was hard to get.

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The majority of the population could not afford to buy any other type of clothing.

b) Food: The following foodstuffs could be bought:

Flour	-	16 kilos	--	50 roubles
Oil	-	1 kilo	--	15-19 roubles (consisting partly of sun-flower oil, but also oil of an indigenous plant called HLOPOK, which until one got used to it was hardly edible. Natives were accustomed to it.

The foodstuffs listed below were on free sale though only through the kolkhozes:

Beef	-	1 kilo	--	50 roubles
Pork	-	1 "	--	18 "
Milk	-	1 litre	--	3-5 "
Salted Fish	-	1 kilo	--	5 "

Occasionally, the u/m victuals were for sale after 1954:

Sugar	1 kilo	9-10 roubles
Butter	1 kilo	27-28 "
Margarine	1 kilo	13-15 "

Sugar was on sale approx once or twice a month, and then would be unprocurable for several months. Butter and margarine could each be bought approx once a month. There was hardly ever a chance to obtain vegetables and potatoes.

c) Miscellaneous Articles:

Hardly any household articles were offered for sale. The price for a 6-litre cooking etc. pot was 25 roubles, a box of matches 0.10 roubles. Other household articles were either not for sale or too expensive. No fuel of any sort could be bought, but in her capacity as a railway labourer, an allowance of 3 tons of fuel per annum for which she had to pay 390 roubles.

/d) Travel

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-3-

[Redacted]

e) Living:

See para 4. DIAIRY Area.

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[Redacted]

j) Absenteeism:

Until 1955 absence from work without proper reason was punished. Offenders were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment or more, and/or a fine - or they were sometimes punished and placed under restriction etc. at their place of work. Cases of absenteeism were however, very rare, fear of punishment being a sufficient deterrent.

k) Working Norm:

A working norm which Source had to fulfill was for example, 2 [Redacted] had to exchange 30 sleepers in one working day.

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/1) Payment:

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[Redacted]

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i) Payment

_____ received better pay since about May 57. Payment was categorised in groups from 3-5, the highest grade being 5; workers in group 5 received up to 600/700 roubles per month. The best jobs were only given to party members and the indigenous natives.

6. Morale and Public Opinion

a) Morale:

Poor. Owing to the living conditions petty larceny of items to fulfill day to day personal and household needs was common practice. Bribery and black market were customary among the "upper" classes.

b) Resistance:

_____ never _____ any resistance, the people being much too fearful of the price for being caught. Conversations were limited to a minimum for fear of traitors and subsequent punishment, and _____ no cases of sabotage.

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c) Death of STALIN, BERIYA:

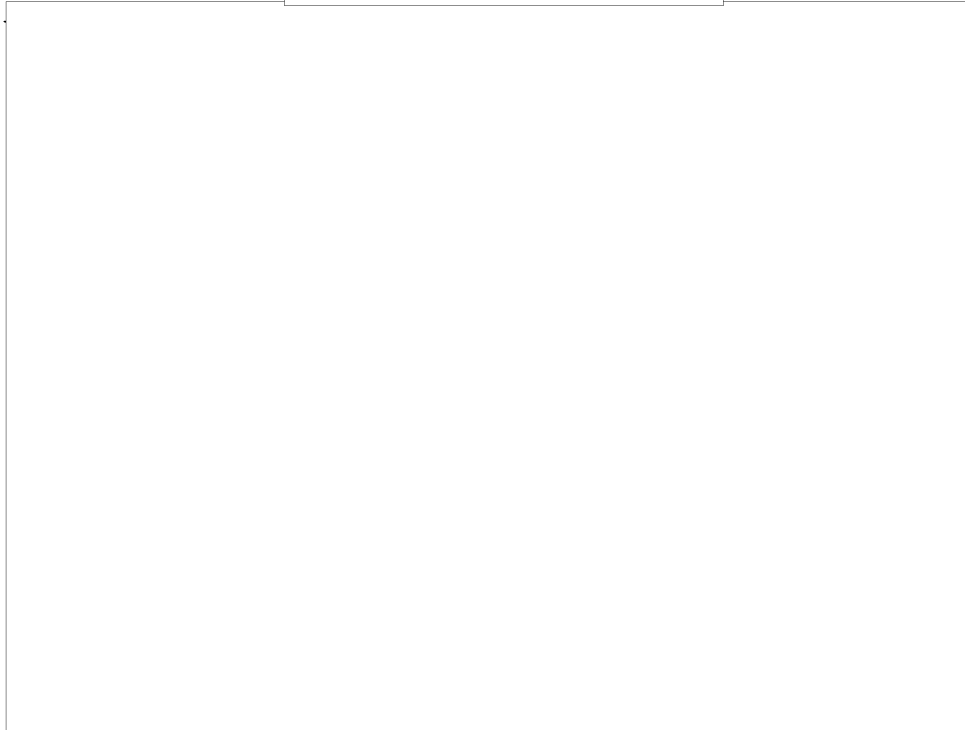
Part of the population welcomed STALIN's death, others did not. In some cases pictures of STALIN were destroyed and according to rumour a statue of STALIN was battered to pieces in public by a truck driver in AKMOLINSK without reprisals. BERIYA's death was generally welcomed and _____ conversation after this became generally more free, although people were still cautious and politics were hardly ever discussed.

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d) Alleviation of Conditions:

Alleviations and improvements as promised by KRUSCHEV were not apparent _____

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b)
c)

9. Medical

a) Epidemics

There were none during the past few years. Previously there were frequent cases of typhoid, and anti-typhoid inoculations were carried out once a year.

b) Hospitals

The hospital of DJALTIR was a timber hut with 20 beds, filled to capacity. Accident cases were admitted forthwith but only on a provisional basis. After dismissal from the hospital, patients were not granted time for convalescence.

c) Source of Supply of Medical Drugs

Medicines etc could be obtained in a so-called pharmacy in DJALTIR, but the supply was inadequate, and items which were out of stock could not be obtained elsewhere.

d) Blood Transfusion

Blood transfusion was customary and some people used to sell their blood for that purpose.

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e)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

EMS/MRT

[Redacted]

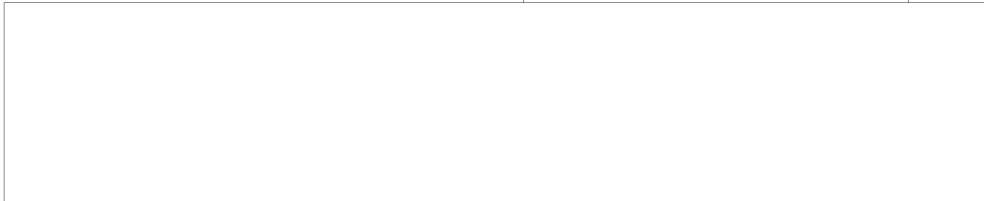
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Country: LITHUANIA



Map used: POLAND, 1:100,000, KALVARIA, Sheet J-17
AMS 651, GSGS 4416

Subject: General Conditions in LITHUANIA

50X1-HUM

Introduction



1. Location

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[Redacted] KIBARTAI approx 90 miles E of KOENIGSBERG at MR W 1458, Sheet J-17.

2. Composition of Civilian Population

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[Redacted] approx 80% of the population were Lithuanians and about 20% Russians. Among these 2 groups was a small number of Germans. Only few Germans adopted Lithuanian nationality and such cases were limited to inter-marriage between Lithuanians and Germans.

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a) Russians. Russians were natives of all parts of the USSR. [Redacted] no case of a Russian having adopted Lithuanian citizenship. Chiefly Lithuanian women used to marry Russians, though marriages between Russian and Lithuanians were rare.

b) Lithuanians. The former intelligentsia and so-called capitalists were deported to Siberia. Deportations, also of farmers, took place until about 1950/51. No such cases became known after that time. In general the population was more afraid of Lithuanian communists than of the Russians proper.

3. Russification

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The country was ruled and administered by the Soviets. [Redacted]

[Redacted] all important positions were occupied or controlled by the Soviets. The same applied to the police force, where the Lithuanians only held lower ranks. Both the Russian and the Lithuanian languages were taught in schools which were separated for attendance by Russians and Lithuanians. Orders issued by administrative or other public authorities were made out in the Russian and Lithuanian languages.

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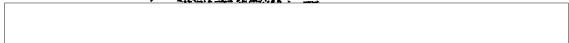
4. Documentation

[Redacted] no information on Soviet documentation. Lithuanians held identity cards with photograph valid for 5 years. Special identity cards were issued to labourers employed at certain places of work. The cards were made out in the

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/Russian

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[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

Russian and Lithuanian languages. The means of identification for Germans was a simple sheet of green paper with photograph which until 1953 was prolonged every 6 months, the issue and prolongation of which was, however, discontinued after that time. These identification sheets were only valid for the respective districts. Passports were obligatory for trips to USSR.

5. Controls

There were no special controls since about 1953 [redacted]

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6. Travel

Tickets were sold to everybody within Lithuania without special permits. The Soviet part of E. Prussia was opened in 1956 without restrictions to travellers from Lithuania. [redacted] there were neither frontier guards nor controls.

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7. Housing Situation

Efforts were made to maintain the present state of repair of old houses. Only part of the damage caused during WW II was repaired. There were hardly any new buildings and the housing situation was inadequate. [redacted]

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[redacted] No fuel was supplied and the population obtained it through theft or by fuelling timber removed from fences or houses. [redacted]

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8. Reasons for Moving

Changes of addresses within a town were not subject to restrictions. If a person wished to move from any town to the country in order to work there, he was even aided in his plans. [redacted] this never occurred voluntarily since everybody attempted to evade farm work.

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9. Conditions

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[redacted] Only when the fixed norm was fulfilled but the Brigadier always valued the work as being above the norm [redacted] monthly gross wages amounted to about 450-500 roubles. The railway also offered [redacted] opportunity to buy fuel for which coupons had to be produced. Married people received 26 cwt and single ones 14. The price for 1 cwt was 4.50 roubles. The following deductions from wages were made:

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sick fund	- 4 roubles
5% taxes	- 30 "

In addition a so-called PAKOLA was raised, a Government relief which changed every year. The relief money was a 3 weeks wage in 1955, a monthly wage in 1956, whereas the amount had not yet been fixed for 1957 [redacted] The deduction was spread over a period of 10 months.

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10. Health Service

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[redacted] members of a state sick insurance. The monthly fee paid [redacted] was 4 roubles, deducted from his pay. Members were entitled to free treatment by a doctor but had to buy medicaments themselves. Medicaments were hard to get. Treatment in a hospital was gratis until 56 but 6 roubles per day had to be paid with effect from 1957.

/11. Religion

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11. Religion

Contrary to the young generation older people frequently attended divine services. The regulations of the communist party and its affiliated organisations prohibited their members to enter churches. The majority of priests were elderly men who had to be supported by the parish members since they were not paid by the state.

12. Western Broadcasts

many listened to Western broadcasts. The jamming was said to be very effective.

13. Postal Restrictions

There were no restrictions concerning the dispatch of mail within the country and to foreign countries. Various letters sent to foreign countries were censored. (Correspondence with the German embassy (Federal Republic) in MOSCOW took approx 4 weeks.

14. Partisans

Theft and plunder, which still occurred now and then had no political motives.

15. Prices

Mar 1957

Bread	1 kg	1.15 - 1.30 roubles
Butter	"	28 "
Bacon	"	38 - 40 "
Sausage	"	22 - 40 "
Sugar	"	9 "
Flour	"	5 - 6 "
Rice	"	7 "
Legumes	"	5 - 6 "
Pork	"	18 - 22 "
Beef	"	15 - 16 "
Salt	"	0.50- 0.60 "
Potatoes	50 kg	20 "
Milk	1 lt	2 "
Woollen cloth	1 m	350-400 "
Silk	"	80-120 "
Cotton	"	10-20 "
Pants	1 piece	25-50 "
Undershirt	"	50-70 "
Socks	1 pair	15-50 "
Shoes	1 pair	100-450 "
Gents' suit	"	500-2,500 "
Overcoat	"	600-2,000 "
Liquor	1 lt	20 - 50 "
Beer (tapped)	"	2.10 "
Beer (bottled)	"	3.15 "
Cigarettes	20	1-5 "

END OF REPORT

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POOR ORIGINAL

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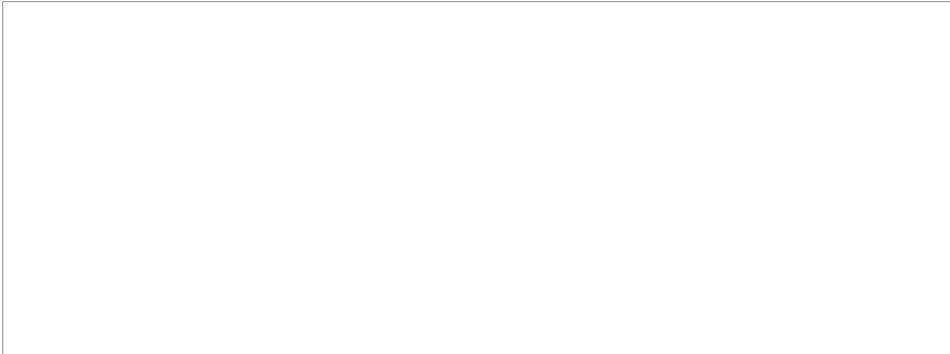
Country:- USSR



Maps used:- GSGS No. 2758 (Published 1945)
Sheets NORTH P.34, 35 and 36 HELSINKI and STOCKHOLM-RIGA
NORTH O.34 and 35 STOCKHOLM-RIGA
Scale 1:1,000,000

Subject:- Soviet Railway Troops (Oct 55 - Apr 56)

50X1-HUM



2. Activities of Railway Troops at KOSTAMUKSA

(a) Journey from VILNYUS to KOSTAMUKSA

From VILNYUS [redacted] via PETROZAVODSK (6150 - 3424), to SUOYARVI (6215 - 3225). At SUOYARVI [redacted] uniform which included black shoulder-boards bearing the emblem of Railway Troops but no unit number. Weapons were not issued. One hundred men were then divided up into 4 brigades, each with a Sen Lt or Lt in charge, a Major being in command of the whole party [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Soviet nationals, including some Lithuanians. They left at night [redacted] and arrived 7 hours later at KOSTAMUKSA (6233 - 3245) which, [redacted] was a distance of 60 Km by rail. This stretch was noticeably hilly.

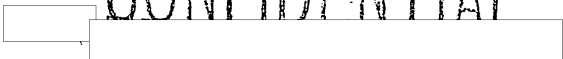
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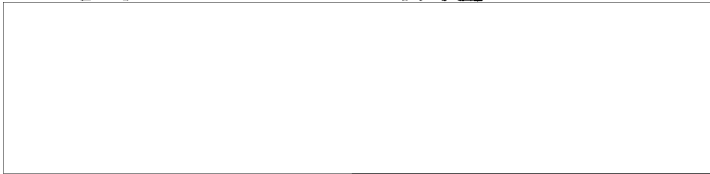


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Country:- USSR



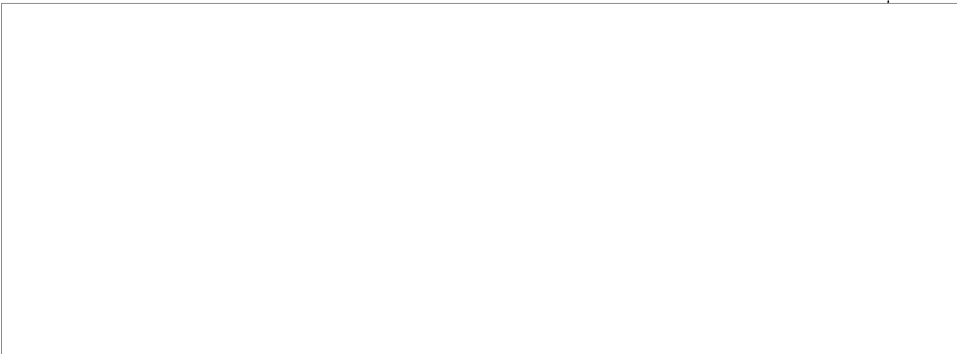
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Maps used:- GSGS No. 2758 (Published 1945)
Sheets NORTH P.34, 35 and 36 HELSINKI and STOCKHOLM-RIGA
NORTH O.34 and 35 STOCKHOLM-RIGA
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50X1-HUM



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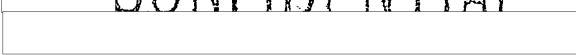
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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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(b) Layout of Settlement at KOSTAMUKSA

See sketch attached at Appendix 'A'. The new arrivals took over several wooden huts located near the railway line at KOSTAMUKSA, the officers occupying two smaller wooden buildings. Water for all purposes was collected in buckets from a lake which was within 100 m of the camp.

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[Redacted] there was a tree-clad island approx 500 m from the shore. Alongside the military camp, approx 500 m distant, were the first of the wooden dwellings occupied by the civilian settlers. [Redacted] civilians were not numerous.

[Redacted] there was nothing but trees and water everywhere.

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(c) Work performed

The men were put to work cutting a road which ran diagonally through the pines within a large bend in the railway line, at KOSTAMUKSA. This road was 16 m wide and [Redacted] the cutting was approx 500 m long, extending from within 20 m of the straight stretch of railway line, where young trees were growing, in [Redacted] a south-westerly direction. [Redacted] there had been no sun to assist one in judging direction but at night there was a bright glow in the sky which was understood to be the Northern Lights. Hand saws and axes were used for felling, stumps 50 cm high being left. [Redacted] whether the stumps were to be rooted out [Redacted] they would remain and [Redacted] would be covered with stones and sand. There was plenty of rocky ground in the hills, from which the stone would be obtained. The trees were cut into lengths of 5 - 6 m and were stacked along the edge of the new clearing. [Redacted] they would be used for building purposes but none were taken [Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

3. Railway at KOSTAMUKSA

The railway line at KOSTAMUKSA was single track, Russian gauge. There was no station and no buildings nearer than the camp except for the two small ones occupied by officers of the Railway troops. [Redacted] the line proceeded only a short distance further, in a northerly direction, [Redacted]

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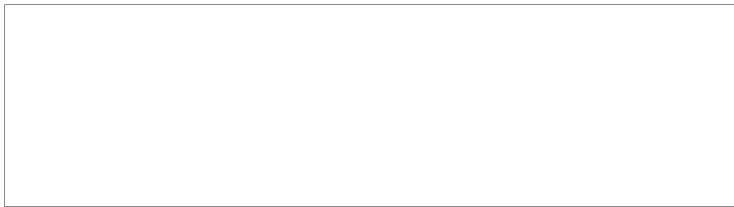
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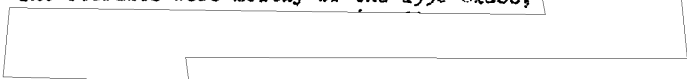
6. School for Railway Troops at PETERHOFF (5953-2955)

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(c) Manpower - Recruits numbered 1500 and the regulars 500. The recruits were mostly of the 1932 class,

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(d) Terms of Service - Young men called up for railway units were required to serve 3 years. Pay was 30 roubles per month.

(e) Training - Instruction was theoretical. There were a few 20 m lengths of rail and some sleepers, with which track laying was demonstrated, and the school also possessed a compressor for training purposes. One section studied bridge building. [redacted] training was also carried out, the weapons used being old-fashioned, long-barrelled, Soviet rifles and a few ancient M/Ps.

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(f) Daily Programme

0600	Reveille
0600 - 0620	P.T.
0620 - 0640	Cleaning quarters, ablutions.
0640 - 0800	Usually free time but sometimes assembled indoors to listen to world news read by Officers.
0800 - 0820	Breakfast
0845	Roll in. Inspection.
0900 - 1500	Training
1500 - 1520	Midday meal
1545 - 1800	Compulsory rest period. Recruits obliged to go to bed

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[Redacted]

1800 - 1900 Revision of day's lessons.
 1900 - 1920 Rifle cleaning
 2000 - 2020 Supper
 2100 - 2130 Parade, roll call

During the first 6 months, recruits were not allowed out of barracks at all.

- (g) Political - Lectures were given twice weekly, either before breakfast or after supper.
- (h) Transport - The school held 20 - 25 lorries and a "POBYEDA" car in which the O.C. was driven. There were also several horses.
- (i) F.P. No. - The F.P. No. was 12673
- (j) Personalities

Col POTAPOV

Head of School. [Redacted]

[Redacted] Strict disciplinarian.

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Sen Lt YERYOMIN

Platoon officer responsible for instruction on the compressor.

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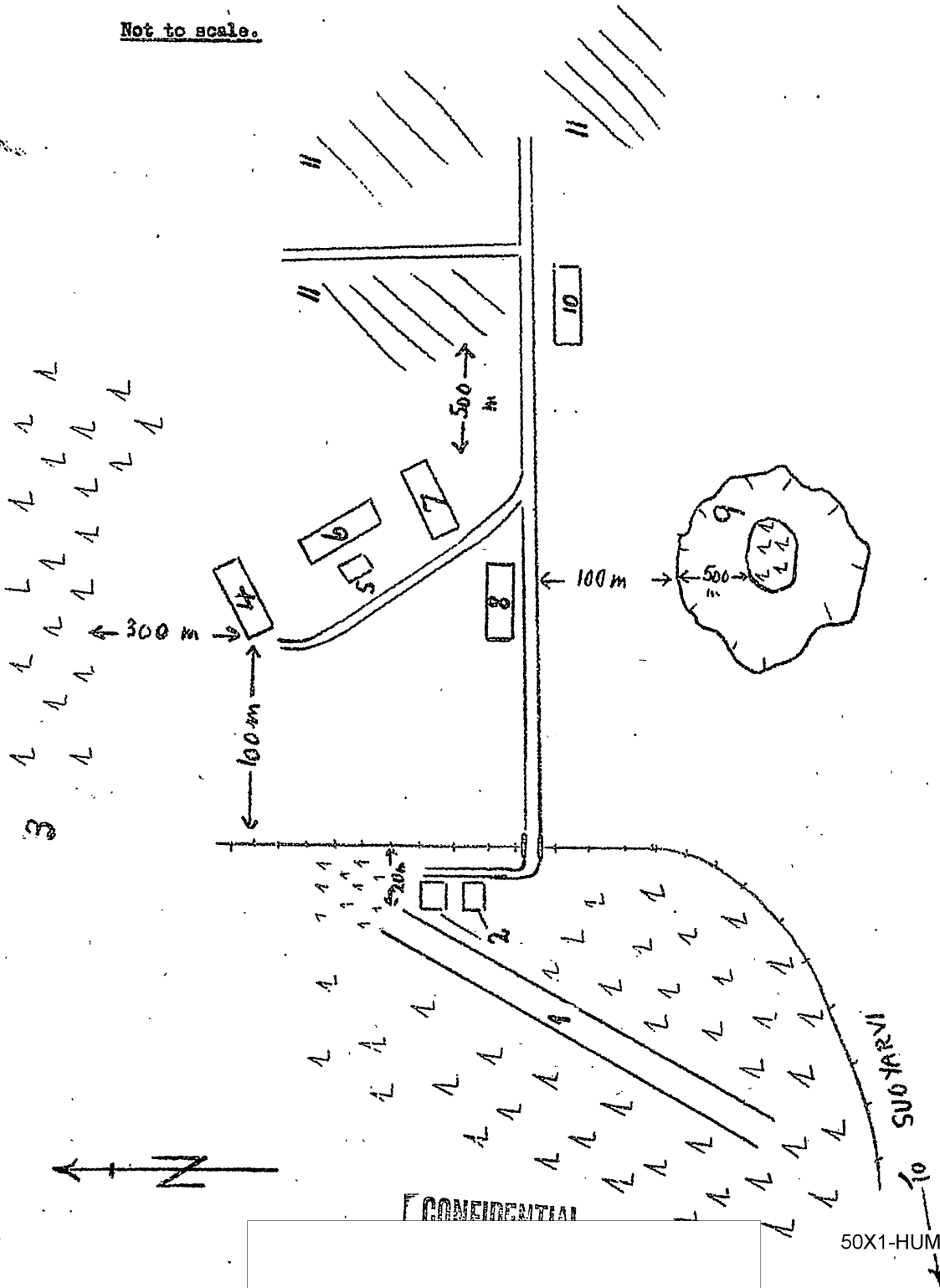
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Appendix " A "



Settlement and Military Camp at KOSTANUKSA.

Not to scale.



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Report

Legend to Appendix 'A'

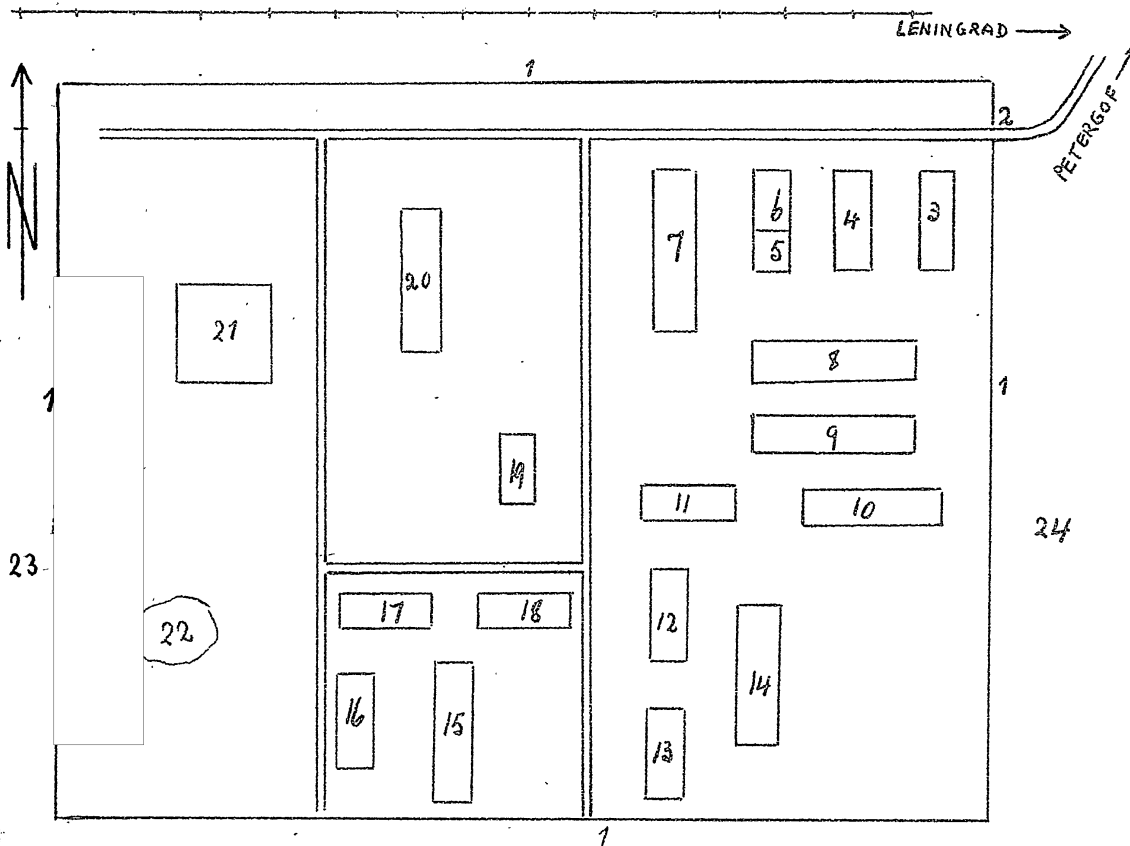
Settlement and Military Camp at KOSTAMUKSA

- 1. New cutting through pine forest. [redacted] it was 500 m long x 16 m wide. Stumps left in ground, 50 cm high.
- 2. Wooden huts occupied by officers of Railway Troops.
- 3. Hilly ground
- 4. Kitchen and dining room.
- 5. Generator driven by diesel engine.
- 6.) Living Quarters for Railway Troops
- 7.)
- 8. Military bath-house.
- 9. Lake from which water was obtained.
- 10. Civilian bath-house
- 11. Civilian settlement of single storey wooden huts.

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School for Railway Troops at PETERGOF.

Appendix "B"

Not to scale.

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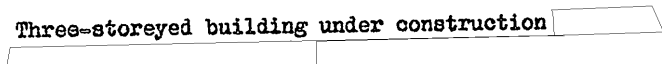
Report No:- 970173



Legend to Appendix 'B'

=====

- 1. Board fence, 2 m high, surmounted by barbed wire.
- 2. Entrance
- 3.)
- 4.) Recruits' living quarters - 3-storeyed buildings.
- 5.)
- 6. School
- 7. Equipment Store, single-storeyed building.
- 8. Cinema
- 9. Provision Store - single storey
- 10. Garage
- 11. Canteen
- 12. Living quarters of regulars - 3 storeys
- 13. Offices
- 14. Kitchen and Dining Hall - single storey
- 15. Three-storeyed building under construction



50X1-HUM

- 16.)
- 17.) Living Quarters
- 18.) Officers and NCOs

- 19. Compressor
- 20. Store - single-storeyed wooden building
- 21. Store for petrol in barrels.
- 22. Hay
- 23. Fields
- 24. Housing settlement.

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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

Country: Lithuania

[Redacted]

Map used: Poland, 1:100,000, AMS M 651, (GSGS 4416),
NAUMIESTIS, Sheet H-17

Subject: Condition of the roads in the JUBARKAS area

Introduction

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[Redacted]

1. Main road VIESVILLE - R 8903 - JUBARKAS

This road was widened from 4-6 m during 55/56 and a new asphalt carriage-way surface was laid. The new surface was severely damaged by frost during the winter of 56/57 and extensive repairs were still in progress [Redacted]

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The road from VIESVILLE, in a Westerly direction was also being widened by one m and a new asphalt surface was being laid when Source left.

2. Main road JUBARKAS-ROPULIAI - R 1608

The widening of the road from 4-6 m and the laying of a new asphalt surface was in progress [Redacted] and completed up to MR R 168081.

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Some 80 workers were employed on the road, The machinery used consisted of two excavators and four levelling machines. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] beginning at the sharp bend at MR R 185037, a new road was to be built in a ENE direction. The reason for this new road construction was because large sections of the old road running along the river NIEMEN (MEMEL) were regularly flooded during the spring which considerably hindered the road traffic.

END OF REPORT

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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B.S.S.C. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country: Lithuania

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Map used: Poland. 1:100,000, AP'S 2, NAUMIESTIS, Sheet H-17

Subject: Airfield SE of SAKIAI

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Introduction

[Redacted]

1. Location

The a/f was located some 2.5 kms SE of SAKIAI and approx 2 Kms E of the main road SAKIAI-SILVTAUTAI at MR R 331907.

2. Description

The a/f had a grass surface and 2 concrete strips, each some 30 m wide length unknown, running in N/S direction.

An unknown number of brick buildings with red tiled roofs, were located on the NW boundary of the a/f. the buildings were occupied by Soviet troops wearing black SB's. Strength approx 100 men.

a great deal of building activity was in progress on the ground and excavators and levelling machines could be seen. Further details unknown.

3. Activities

On several occasions observed twin-engine low-winged aircraft and helicopters land on the airfield. The twin-engine a/c also flew at night. No further details known.

4. General information

a steel mast, some 20 m high, with a rotating object on the top was located at the NW corner of the a/f. All dirt tracks leading to the a/f were guarded day and night by Russian troops wearing blue SB's and armed with machine carbines.

END OF REPORT

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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R.S.S.C. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country: Lithuania

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[Redacted]

Map used: Poland 1:100,000, AMS M 651 (GSGS 4416), NAUMIESTIS, Sheet H-17

Subject: General conditions in Lithuania

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1. Introduction

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[Redacted]

2. Population

The total population of JUBAPKAS was approx 2,000-2,500. Some 15% were Russians, chiefly Ukrainians & White Russians, who voluntarily settled there after the end of WW II. The number of Germans amounted to about 100 and the rest were Lithuanians. The living conditions, which the 3 ethnic groups had to face, differed largely. Both Lithuanians & Germans had to make a living by manual work only, whereas "white collar jobs" were exclusively the privilege of the Russian part of the population (work in public or Party offices, shops, etc.). Most of the Germans wished to be resettled in W.Germany, but only those who with stubbornness refused to adopt Lithuanian citizenship had a chance to be allowed to leave the country. Chiefly German women adopted Lithuanian nationality because they were either intimidated or promised good jobs and equal civil rights. When receiving their nationalization documents, many of these women found that they had been, arbitrarily, turned into Soviet citizens.

3. Relations between Russians & Lithuanians

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The Russians were considered by all non-communist Lithuanians

[Redacted] as occupants and intruders. The Russians were held responsible for the grave deterioration of living conditions since the end of WW II, believed by the Lithuanians to be chiefly based on the introduction of the sovkhose and kolkhoze system. [Redacted] the majority of the Lithuanian population, not only expected war, but hoped for it as the only means to restore freedom in Lithuania. There was hardly any contact on a social basis between Russians & Lithuanians, although efforts were made by the Soviets to enforce their conception of civilisation by rousing interest in Soviet cultural achievements. Another means was inter-marriage. The Russian language was taught in elementary schools. German became obligatory in the 4th year. All 3 languages were taught in secondary schools.

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4. Documentation

a. Civilian

Germans who had withstood persuasion to adopt Lithuanian (or Russian) nationality, received passports for stateless persons in about Oct 56. These passports, valid for 1 year, were made out in the Lithuanian capital WILNO and were issued by the local militia. Every 3 months, the holders had to

/produce

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produce them to the local respective militia offices where they were sealed and provided with a date stamp. Lithuanians and Russians were in possession of identical identity cards with photographs, made out in the Russian and Lithuanian languages and valid for 10 years for every male person who had not yet rendered military service or other males up to the age of 45. Identity cards for older persons or invalids were valid for life-time.

b. Military

Local draft boards held lists of all male inhabitants and issued two different types of card, viz. red cards (so-called KARINIS BILLETAS) to males between the ages of 13 and 45 and white cards for the rest of the males, including invalids. They always had to be carried by the holder.

no case of a German (or stateless person for that matter) having been forced to join the Soviet armed forces. Lithuanians were called up for military service at the age of 19 or 20. They usually served in Central Russia and the length of service depended on the arm of the service. 50X1-HUM

5. Travel

Before receiving their passports for stateless persons, the Germans were not allowed to leave the respective town districts in which they were living. Otherwise there were no travel restrictions. No visa was required for Soviet Russia and the Soviet Baltic States. A visa was, however, necessary for visits to Soviet Satellite States. There were no frontier controls or security measures along the former Lithuanian/German boundary. In cases of prolonged visits, people had to register within 24 hrs at the respective local militia offices. Accommodation for the night was hard to get for travellers who were not in possession of a "Komandirovka" (duty trip certificate), usually issued by employers. These entitled the holders to accommodation at boarding houses, hostels, etc.

6. Housing Conditions

The situation was poor. There was a lack of building material which, if available, could hardly be bought by private persons because it was far too expensive. Repairs and improvement of living space were only possible through private initiative and only by using timber. Bigger residential houses were nationalised and the tenants had to pay a relatively low rent to the state or to the proprietor of the house. Private persons were not allowed to own land property of more than 1,500 sq. m. Land exceeding that maximum was requisitioned by the state. Lithuanians were free to move their abode. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses labourers were practically excluded from that right since, because of manpower shortage they would never obtain permission to move from the kolkhose or sovkhose manager. 50X1-HUM

7. Employment

Except for farmwork on kolkhozes or sovkhoses, which was considered the worst type of work, offering the poorest living conditions, the population of JUBARKAS and area could, practically, only choose between 3 different types of work, viz.:

- a) Road Construction Work. Both sexes were employed on an 8-hr-per-day basis. The monthly wages amounted to approx 300 roubles for males and 250 roubles for females. 50X1-HUM
- b) Forest Work. worked an average of 12 hrs per day. Their wages amounted to 500-600 roubles monthly. 50X1-HUM
- c) Business Work. This was seasonal work only (summer and spring). worked 12-14 hrs a day and received a monthly pay averaging 1,000-1,200 roubles. There was no unemployment benefit system and during the other seasons, had to live on savings or odd jobs. 50X1-HUM

The wages tax amounted to 6% of the pay for married people and 12% for single persons. It was graded in steps, beginning at 500 roubles, the highest step being 1,500 roubles monthly. Up to the end of 1956, all working people could buy government obligations which were repayable after 25 yrs without interest. However, obligations were combined with a lottery. Party secretary CRUSCHTSCHOW recently announced that no obligations would be issued any more with effect from the beginning of 1958.

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/Work

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Work Commissions from areas in Central Russia where manpower was short, used to tour Lithuania and attempted to persuade Lithuanians to sign work contracts for 2-3 years, as farm workers, miners or [redacted]. They were free to return to their homes after expiration of the contract.

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8. Religion

The majority of Evangelical churches, but only a few Roman Catholic churches, were closed in 1949 and turned over to the state for use. Few Evangelical churches have been re-opened since. Regular divine services were held in all churches and attended whenever possible by the whole population. Party regulations prohibited members of the communist party to enter a church. In order to create difficult situations for the Church, the state raised high taxes on the landed property owned by churches.

9. Health Service

Treatment in hospitals or by private doctors was gratis. However, medicaments prescribed by doctors had to be bought in chemist shops. The number of doctors, chiefly young Lithuanians, were adequate. They were paid by the state. A general practitioner received roughly 1,000 roubles per month, specialists more. Membership in sick funds was voluntary. During periods of inability to work, the members of sick funds received approx $\frac{1}{2}$ of their loss of wages.

10. Western broadcasts

Lithuanians, including communist party members, were known to listen in to Western broadcasts (Voice of America or Free Europe) whenever they had the opportunity. Broadcasts were received at 7.00, 16.00 and 21.00 hrs. Jamming was effective and lately has become even worse. News broadcasts were considered to be reliable, the more so as generally they were ahead of official announcements by Radio MOSCOW and newspapers.

11. Partisans

Activity of partisans or gangs (kidnapping and murder of Russians, etc.) was last heard of in 1953/54.

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12. Postal Restrictions

[redacted] unaware of any such restrictions. [redacted] heard, however, of many complaints about letters which did not reach their destinations. Letters from Lithuania to W. Germany and vice versa were received after approx 16-18 days. Apparently, neither were censored. Gift parcels from W. countries, with the exception of Red Cross parcels, were liable to duty. Local post offices [redacted] did not accept parcels destined for foreign countries. These had to be posted in KAUNAS.

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13. Prices

A trend towards slightly reduced prices was observed [redacted] prices were as follows:

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Bread	1 kilogram	1.60 roubles	
Butter	-do-	30.00 "	(higher in winter).
Sausage	-do-	24.00 "	
Sugar	-do-	8.00 "	
Gents' suit		1.500-1.700 "	(medium quality)
Gents' shoes		100-200 "	(poor quality with rubber soles)
Cigarettes (20)		1.50-4.00"	
Vodka	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre	22.00 "	
Wardrobe		approx. 900"	(could be bought in the country only since 1956)

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country: Lithuania

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Map used: Poland 1:100,000 1st edition - AMS-2, NAUMIESTIS, Sheet H-17

Subject: Living condition in the 'Kolkhoze' PARYZIUS KOMUNA E of SAKIAI

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Introduction

[Redacted]

1. Structure

The area covered by the kolkhoze was approx 5 square [Redacted]. The kolkhoze was sub-divided into 4 brigades of 50-70 families each. The head of the kolkhoze was a Lithuanian named SCHEUAYTES, [Redacted] an ardent communist who had his administration office in SAKIAI [Redacted]

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[Redacted] The live-stock of the kolkhoze consisted of about 300 cows and 300 pigs.

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2. Machinery

The machinery consisted of 4-5 tractors, 2 harvesters and 4 trucks, centrally stationed during the winter on the former landed estate SAKIAI (RR K 300935).

3. Manpower

Expropriated large-scale farmers were deported to Central Russia after the end of World War II, whereas small-scale farmers had to work on the kolkhoze which existed since 1948 and employed roughly 200 families, all Lithuanians, except for a small number of ethnic Germans. The normal working day was from 9:00 - 21:00 hrs (Moscow time) with 2 hrs rest at noon. Every night they were assigned work for the next day by the respective brigade head. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] had no claim to annual leave, they could, however, apply for a day off to the head of their respective brigade. The pay system was based on so-called "working days". The minimum of "working days" to be achieved by males was 200 and by females 150 per year. A "working day" in turn was fulfilled after a certain number of "points" had been accumulated, which again depended on the norms fixed for a certain kind of work. One "working day" was worth 1 rouble. In addition to monetary pay, [Redacted] received allowances in kind according to the outcome of the harvest and the "working days" achieved during the year, e.g. 1 kg of grain for one "working day". On these allowances, the

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[Redacted]

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[redacted] were allowed to keep as much privately owned poultry as they wished. They were free to dispose of the private property and could, e.g. sell a young pig at 200 roubles, a 2-cwt pig at 1,000 roubles and a cow at 3,000-3,500 roubles.

4. Efficiency of Kolkhoze

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Owing to the lack of interest in work [redacted] and the purposeless of the centralisation, the kolkhoze was absolutely inefficient. In 1957, it owed the Soviet State 1,000,000 roubles for loans spent on machinery and other modernisation. [redacted] as a result the kolkhoze would be fully nationalised (turned into a sovkhoe) in the near future. A practice which, allegedly, was common in Lithuania and aimed at by state authorities.

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5. Social & Cultural Life

People could not afford to buy expensive drinks in public houses and preferred, therefore, to illicitly distil liquor for which they used sugar beet, grain and potatoes. The legal punishment for illicit distillers was 2 yrs imprisonment; however, such cases were handled rather leniently since 1956 and no prosecution took place since that time. The [redacted] had no contact with the few Russians left in SAKAI after the local NKWD unit had been withdrawn from the town after STALIN's death. One cinema performance was held every night (except Mondays) in a former Evangelical church. Soviet cultural films (e.g. "Life on a Kolkhoze", etc.) in which hardly anybody took any interest, were replaced since about 1955/56 by entertainment films (Soviet, British and French).

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6. Religion

The Roman Catholic Church on the kolkhoze was re-opened after the death of STALIN and the attending of divine services was unrestricted afterwards. (There were no Lithuanians of the Evangelic faith [redacted] because the Evangelic element had been resettled at other places in Lithuania by the Germans during WW II.

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7. Health Service

Treatment at home by a doctor or in hospitals was gratis. There was no lack of physicians (Lithuanians) and medicaments were available in adequate quantities. Old persons who became invalids had to be either supported by their families or they were taken to old people's homes. Children had to be born in hospitals on principle, otherwise the authorities withheld the birth documents.

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8. Political Indoctrination

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Political lectures were regularly held every quarter of a year by a communist party functionary in the cinema. Theoretically, the attendance was voluntary but the failure [redacted] to attend resulted in automatic loss of 4 "working days". The percentage of sincere communists [redacted] was about 1 per cent, the majority were opportunists or they more or less openly defied communism. The percentage of supporters of communism among the young generation (14-20 yrs of age) was estimated [redacted] at approx 5%.

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9. School

Seven years attendance at an elementary school was obligatory. A secondary school could, afterwards, be attended voluntarily by everybody without fees.

/10. Travel

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10. Travel

There were no restrictions concerning travel within Lithuania or to Soviet Russia. The boundary between Lithuania and Polish-administered Germany was open and unguarded everywhere. [redacted] however, were not allowed to settle elsewhere unless they could reasonably explain that they wished to work on a kolkhoze at a different place. They were not permitted to leave the kolkhoze in order to work in a factory with better pay and under improved living conditions.

11. Documentation

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Lithuanians were in possession of identity cards with photograph. [redacted]

12. Letters

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Letters within Lithuania and [redacted] to W.Germany could be posted in the normal way. While in previous years many letters to W.Germany and vice versa became lost, the postal conditions had improved during the past year.

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13. "Voice of America"

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A number of [redacted] possessed their own wireless sets and whenever they were able to they listened to broadcasts of the "Voice of America". This practice was silently tolerated by the authorities although officially it was strictly forbidden. No cases of prosecution for listening to Western broadcasts came [redacted] "Voice of America" broadcasts could be heard at 16.00 hrs, 21.00 hrs and 01.00 hrs (Moscow time). Jamming was less effective during the night hours.

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14. Prices

Prices were reduced since the beginning of 1957 by about 3-5%. Current prices in May 1957 were as follows:

Bread (2 kg)	2.5 roubles
Butter (1 kg)	27 "
Vodka (½ lt)	24 "
Ladies' dress (ordinary)	300 "
Gents' suit	600-1,000 roubles

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

Country:- U.S.S.R.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Maps used: AMS 5301 Eastern ASIA 1: 1,000,000 Sheet NP 55 KOLOMA
 NP 56 SEYMCHAN
 NO 56 MAGADAN

AAF Aeronautical Chart 1: 1,000,000 Sheet 123
 TAS-KYSTABYT Range.

World " " 1: 1,000,000 Sheet 72
 CHERSKOGO Range.

Subject:- Economic Developments in KOLYMA River District, KHABAROVSKIY KRAY

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1. Source's Access

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

2. The area of ARKARGALA-UGOL'NY

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(a)

[Redacted]

ARKARGALA-UGOL'NY was a town in two parts separated by the main road to UST' NERA (6436.N - 14315.E). ARKARGALA, which had about 6-700 inhabitants, was on the W. side of the road and UGOL'NY with about 7-800 inhabitants was on the E. side. About half the occupants of the latter town were employed in the local coal mine which produced the best hard coal in the whole of the KOLYMA region and which was used in the numerous small power stations in the locality, including UST'NERA.

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(b) After the period 1954/55 when the local [Redacted] camp was abolished and the miners were all "free" workers, coal output went down considerably [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

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In connection with the abolition of punishment camps, many other camps had been abolished and by the end of 1956 only a few camps for female inmates in the area of UST'OMCHUK (6108.N - 14935.E) and an unknown number for hard-core prisoners in the River INDIGIRKA Uranium Territory (see para 6) remained.

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(c)

[redacted] the once so numerous MVD men had dwindled to 3 or 4 representatives in ARKARGALA-UGOL'NY. However, the military had begun to make their appearance in the KOLYMA district since 1954 and in that year a large formation - a whole division according to hearsay reports - had passed through the district on its way to OYMYAKON (6327.N - 14248.E). [redacted] had not seen tanks or arty but heard [redacted] that place that tank and arty firing practice had taken place there in the years 1955/56.

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3. Communications

(a)

[redacted] the whole KOLYMA district was still without a single broad-gauge railway line although there did exist a narrow gauge line from MAGADAN (5955.N - 15043.E) to ATKA (6050.N - 15148.E). This meant that the whole district depended for its supplies on the vehicles of the U.A.T., which possessed 7 bases at each of which was centred a fleet of 350-400 ZIS. 150s) which were serviced at the base workshops. [redacted] the bases were distributed as follows:-

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No. 1.	Base at PALATKA	(6005.N - 15055.E)
No. 2.	" " ATKA	(6050.N - 15148.E)
No. 3.	" " STRELKA	(6150.N - 15212.E)
No. 4.	" " UST' TASKAN	(6240.N - 15052.E)
No. 5.	" " BERELYAKH	(6248.N - 14815.E)
No. 6.	" " OYMYAKAN	(6327.N - 14248.E)
No. 7.	" " ARTYK	(6410.N - 14512.E)

Base No. 7 had been moved to its present site from UGOL'NY in 1954, but the workshop was still at the latter place. The Head Office and two main bases of the U.A.T. were at MAGADAN

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(b)

There was a daily passenger bus service from UST'NERA to MAGADAN, the buses being of the most modern type and extremely comfortable. The first stage of the journey to MAGADAN ended at SUSMAN (6248.N - 14810.E), where there was accommodation for the night described as hotels. The journey continued on the following day, stops being made at SPORNY (6221.N - 15107.E) and STRELKA, the latter being the location of the bus depot where buses were changed before continuing the journey. From here onwards the journey continued without interruption throughout the night, MAGADAN being reached on the morning of the 3rd day out from UST'NERA. The whole trip of 1064 km took exactly 48 hours.

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[redacted] throughout the KOLYMA

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[redacted]

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region they were about 6-7 m wide with metalled surfaces and were kept in good order, permitting an uninterrupted circulation of traffic. [redacted] the road shown on the map between UGOL'NY to SUSMAN via TOPKIY was no longer in use, a fact which [redacted] attributed to the construction of a new river dam in the valley along which that road ran (See para 5(b)).

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- (c) [redacted] an air network existed in the district for passenger traffic between UST'NERA, OYMYAKON and SUSMAN where there were civil airports and hotels for overnight accommodation.

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4. P.O.L. Supplies

An oil pipe line (diameter unknown) led from MAGADAN to ATKA. At the latter place P.O.L. was pumped into road cistern wagons with a capacity of about 10,000 litres each, for further distribution. At each of the U.A.T. bases mentioned in the previous para were metal containers with a total supply of about 25,000 l. Larger stocks of P.O.L. were kept at SPORNIY where [redacted] buses in transit were able to tank, and at UST'NERA. [redacted] unable to estimate the P.O.L. stocks held at those places. [redacted] he had seen the latter dump [redacted] and described it as being very large and as holding "several million" litres. It was located in a narrow valley with the fuel containers standing out in the open in the middle of the valley, with a road on each side for the tankers.

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5. Power Supplies

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- (a) Apart from the coal mine in UGOL'NY, [redacted] 4 or 5 other mines at AREK and KASAKCHAN which were within a radius of about 12 km from UGOL'NY, [redacted] Thanks to the growing population in the locality and the increasing demands for electricity supplies, small thermal power stations were built at UST'NERA, OYMYAKON and AREK (6 km from UGOL'NY) respectively, to supplement the existing power stations at SUSMAN, UST'OMCHUK (6109.N - 14932.E) and FROLYCH (6246.N - 14729.E) the output of which, whether individually or collectively, was unknown. [redacted] heard in addition something of the construction of a new power station in the INDIGIRKA River Uranium territory, [redacted] boilers and dynamos of East German origin had passed through UGOL'NY on the way to the site in 1955, and then in the following year coal had begun to be delivered from UGOL'NY for the completed power station (see also para 6 below).
- (b) As regards hydroelectric power stations, [redacted] a beginning had been made with the construction of a river dam in 1950 at a point about 20 km to the SW of UGOL'NY, in the valley of the river NYONZHA, approximately at 6258.N - 14710.E. Early in 1956 this work had been completed and the first turbine had been taken into operation. While the dam had been in the process of construction over 300 km of overland cables had been laid and in August 1956 the work was still incomplete. [redacted] the river dam, [redacted] described as "gigantic", could be seen at a distance of 4-5 km from

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

the road leading to SUSMAN, but [redacted] unable to estimate what the size or capacity of the completed power station would be. According to hearsay reports, this "D-2 project" as it was called would, when completed, be able to supply the whole KOLYMA region with power.

6. River INDIGIRKA Uranium Territory

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According to hearsay [redacted]

[redacted] the latter lay

about 175 km to the NE of UGOL'NY. This territory held the last [redacted] camps in which those prisoners who were considered particularly dangerous and had received life sentences were concentrated. In the popular belief they would never leave the mines alive. [redacted] once saw some of them when they were passing through UGOL'NY. [redacted] the greyness of their complexions and 50X1-HUM their general physical condition reminded [redacted] of the worst days of the "GPU" camps. [redacted] it was not known, even approximately, how many prisoners were held in that area nor did any inkling of the results achieved by the uranium miners percolate through even to [redacted] who visited the territory. 50X1-HUM

7. Population

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- (a) [redacted] there would be no lack of human material in the KOLYMA district to promote local economic development, despite the general abolition of [redacted] camps. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] a large number of former internees had decided to continue to live in the district because of the favourable wage rates and the greater freedom which prevailed in comparison with 50X1-HUM the more developed parts of the U.S.S.R. [redacted] many former prisoners who had been released in European Russia, particularly such people as ex-adherents of Gen. VIASSOV and those Soviet citizens who had worked for the Germans in the war (HIWI's), as well as a number of German ex-PW who had received unfavourable reports of conditions in GERMANY, had decided to spend the rest of their days in the KOLYMA district. Because of the arrival of numerous volunteer workers in the district in the last few years, a number of small towns had developed such as UST'NERA which by the end of 1956 had over 15,000 inhabitants. [redacted]

[redacted] knew of no other citizens of the Federal Republic who remained in the district after his departure. 50X1-HUM

- (b) [redacted] the food situation had improved considerably in the last few years, the visible signs of this improvement being that the population at last received sufficient supplies of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables to enable stocks to be accumulated for the winter months, although there appeared to be as yet no answer to the problem of how to preserve them from becoming frozen in the winter. Apart from the vegetables, the selection of tinned meats, fish and fruit had improved so much that there was no longer any difficulty in getting enough food, shortages when they occurred, being local only. The bulk of these tinned goods were of Chinese origin. The one product that was never in short-supply was Vodka. 50X1-HUM

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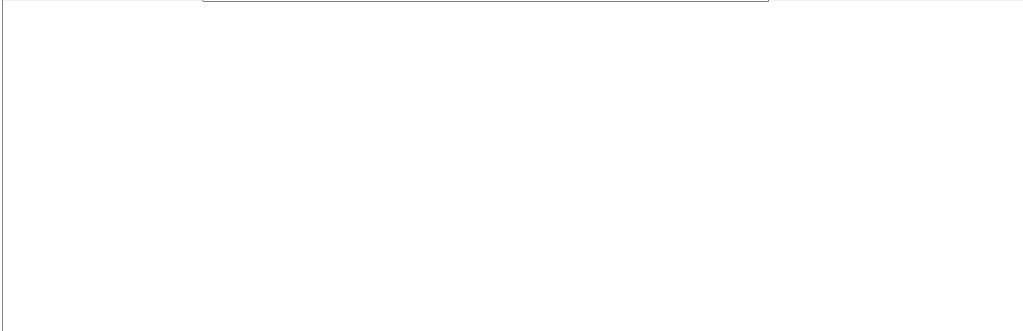
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END OF REPORT

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Subject: SOVIET 14.5 mm ZPU-2 HAAMG.

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1.

[Redacted]

2.

3. SOVIET 14.5 mm ZPU-2 HAAMG.

In April 1956 the unit was issued with 14 Soviet 14.5 mm ZPU-2 HAAMG's, believed to have been Model 1953/4,

[Redacted]

(a) GENERAL

50X1-HUM

The ZPU-2 is recoil operated, fired by a foot pedal and has a crew of four, consisting of the gun layer, sight setter and two loaders. It can easily be traversed through 360 degrees and is fitted with a traverse foot brake. All of the crew travel on the towing veh and after the gun has been placed into firing position, the sight setter sits on the right of the gun layer. To place the weapon into firing position, the axle is removed and the gun is then rested on the three jack pads provided. It is levelled with the aid of a plumb line.

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] the gun can only fire two or three rounds when on the move. This is due to the fact, that when the axle is placed under the weapon, the magazines are turned inwards, making room for the mudguards. The ZPU-2 can be used for ground role, using conventional sights. Eight spare barrels are carried on the towing veh and the gun can be fired by one person in case of emergency.

(b) DIMENSIONS.

Overall length, including towing bar : 2 m [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Overall width : 2 m [Redacted]

Height to top of sight : 1.80 m [Redacted]

Diameter : 80 cm.

CONFIDENTIAL

...2...

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

...2...

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

(c) CEILING, RATE OF FIRE AND FEED.

- Maximum range : 7000 m
- Maximum effective range : 2000 m
- Theoretical rate of fire : 1900 rounds per minute
- Practical rate of fire : 360 rounds per minute

The weapon is set for automatic fire only, but [redacted] c 50X1-HUM
 trained gun layer is in a position to fire single shots.
 The ZPU-2 is fitted with two magazines, each holding 150 rounds and is
 fed by a linked metallic belt. Each section of belt holds 10 rounds.
 The loaders join the sections, whilst the gun is being fired and it takes
 about one minute to reload the magazines.

(d) BARREL AND CHAMBER ASSEMBLY.

All details of the barrel and chamber assembly are given on the sketches
 attached to this report. The gun is cocked by a double motion and the
 barrels have two grooves. M/V not known.

(e) AMMUNITION.

The weapon fires solid head and tracer ammunition.

(f) SIGHTS.

50X1-HUM

[redacted]
 The main sight is connected with the instrument used by the sight setter.
 The gun layer after finding the target gives the approximate height and
 speed to the sight setter. [redacted] with the aid of a graph resolves speed, 50X1-HUM
 height and angle of approach into an arbitrary figure. By means of a
 hand wheel the figure is set on a dial and the sight is displaced.
 Source referred to a rotatable aircraft silhouette and stated that it is
 connected with the handwheel. [redacted] after the figure has been
 set on the dial the silhouette should cover the aircraft, confirming 50X1-HUM
 the calculations.



50X1-HUM

END OF REPORT

50X1-HUM



CONFIDENTIAL



50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref : Z/T/56

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Subject: SOVIET T 54 MEDIUM TANK.

1.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

2.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

3. SOVIET T 54 MEDIUM TANK.

(a)

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Weight : 35.5 - 36 metric tons,
 Overall length with gun forward : 9 m [Redacted]
 Overall length with gun in travelling position : 8.484 m [Redacted]
 Overall length without gun : 6 m [Redacted]
 Height to turret top : 2.45 m [Redacted]
 Track width : 58 cm. [Redacted]
 Distance between tracks : 2.64 m [Redacted]
 Overall width : 3.27 m [Redacted]
 Diameter of turret ring : 1.80 m [Redacted]
 Ground clearance : 42.2 cm.
 Trench crossing : 2.70 m [Redacted]
 Maximum gradient : 35 degrees,
 Step capability : 80 cm.
 Unprepared fording depth : 1.40 m [Redacted]
 Cruising speed : 50 KPH
 Action radius : 240 - 400 Km.
 Capacity of fuel tanks, incl reserves : 720 litres.
 Capacity of reserve tanks : 190 litres.
 Ground pressure : 0.81 Kg per square centimetre.
 Weight of engine : 895 Kg.
 Engine Model : W - 54.
 Horse Power of engine : 520 HP.
 Firing order : 153624.
 Diameter of cylinder : 15 cm.
 Cubic capacity : 38,88 litres.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

...2...

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

...2...

CONFIDENTIAL

Stroke, right bank : 186.7 mm.
 Stroke, left bank : 180 mm.
 Fuel consumption : 185 grams of DIESEL per HP hour.
 Maximum range, direct fire : 1100 metres.
 Maximum range indirect fire : 1600 metres.
 Muzzle velocity, A tk : 900 m per second.
 Muzzle velocity, low charge : 600 m per second.

50X1-HUM

(b) ARMOUR THICKNESS.

All dimensions were estimated.

Side plates : 8 cm.
 Rear plate : 5 cm.
 Floor plates : 3.5 cm.
 Superstructure : 3 cm.
 Length of MG hole in glacis plate : 15 cm (equivalent to 8.5 cm).
 Glacis plate protruding at junction with superstructure: 3 - 4 cm.

(c) COMMANDERS CUPOLA.

This is fitted with a contra rotation device, which can be disengaged when the commander is searching for a target. Details of the device are not available.

(d) INFRA RED.

No Infra Red equipment is held by the unit and not heard of an Infra Red searchlight. A fitting for an Infra Red light is situated on the right of the drivers hatch and the maximum visibility for a driver using such equipment, is 150 m

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

(e) FIRE CONTROL.

Details of the Main Telescope TSH 2-22, the Commanders Periscope TFK 1 and the Episcopo MK 4 are given on the sketches attached to this report.

(f) TRANSMISSION.

the steering of the tank starts to wonder when the vehicle is travelling at a speed of 80 MPH or over. seen the speed when travelling at this speed. the tank is in position to be a neutral turn.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

(g) MAIN ARMAMENT.

No details of the 100 mm gun are available.

(h) DEEP WADING.

it takes about two hours to prepare the tank for deep wading and it can proceed up to five under water. a 6 metres long rubbered tube is placed in the muzzle as an air intake and the radiator louvres are covered with a tarpaulin, which is secured with steel rails. The seams of the tarpaulin and the turret ring are covered with 'KONSTALIN', which is, a certain type of grease.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

All hatches and external fittings are waterproof.
 No further details are available.

CONFIDENTIAL

...3...

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

...3...

CONFIDENTIAL

(i) INTERNAL HULL LAYOUT.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the Tank only
has two fuel tanks, one situated between the gear train and the hull, and the second to the right of the ammunition bin.
[redacted] the four batteries are situated on the left of the ammunition bin.

50X1-HUM

The following appendices are attached to this report:-

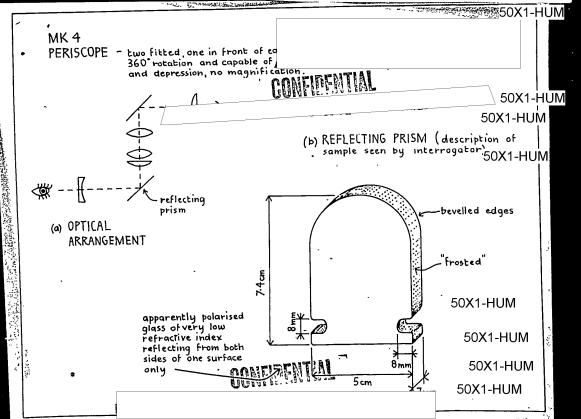
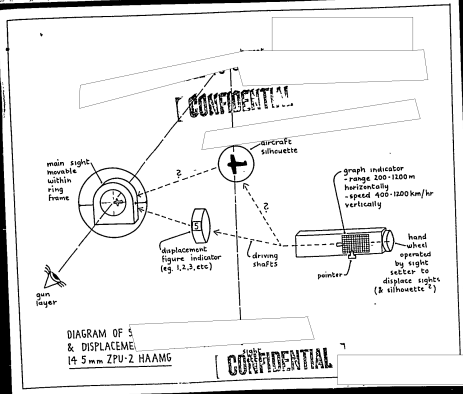
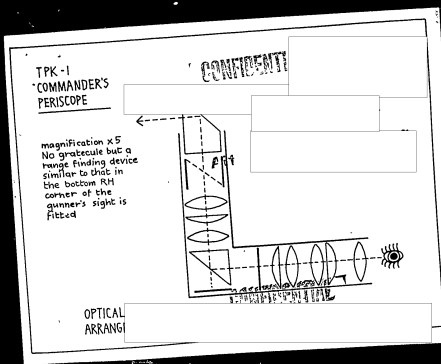
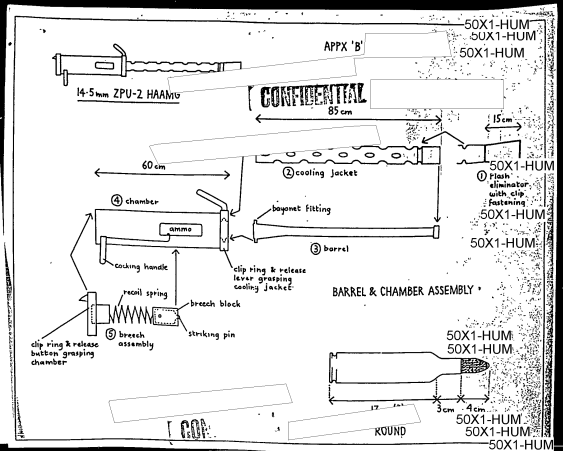
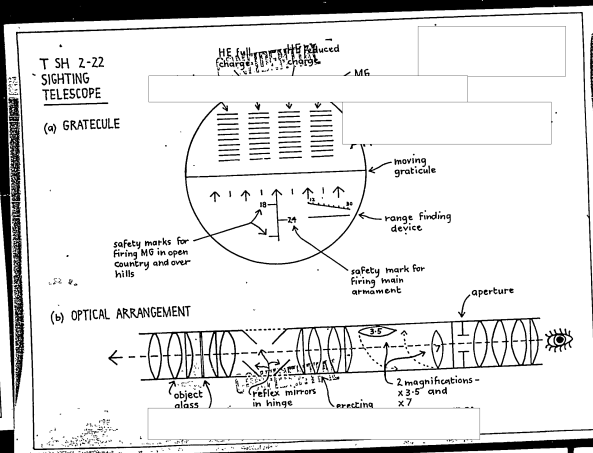
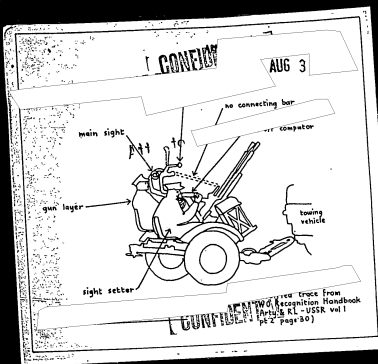
- Appx 'A' Main Telescope TSH 2-22.
- Appx 'B' Commanders Periscope TEX 1.
- Appx 'C' Episcopes MK 4.

50X1-HUM

END OF REPORT

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50X1-HUM



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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- Lithuanian SSR

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Maps used:-

US Target Complex Mosaic Series 25 - 0168-9999-25 MA

Subject:- Industrial Information/Lithuania

Part I. Engineering Works - REMONTO FABRIKO, KAUNAS

1.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

2. Location

See Mosaic Reference 4 and detail Sketch at Appendix 'A'.

3. Lay-out

Extended from 1950 onwards to present area, to include plot of ground along the main road (RODONOSIS ARMY PROSPEKT) so that the road now forms the N.W. perimeter of the works.

4. Labour Force

700, mostly working day-shift only; but two shifts are worked in machine shops if bottlenecks occur.

5. Activities

- (a) Repairing agricultural tractors, 30 hp - 70 hp types diesel engined.
- (b) Production of spares for agricultural tractors, mainly for use in repair shops.
- (c) Machining large castings, predominantly cylinder blocks for tractors.
- (d) Since 1957 - combine harvesters.
- (e) Production of machine tools, on small-scale only, mostly drilling machines.

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.../2

[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Part II : Radio Factory under Construction, KAUNAS

6. Location

On site of bomb-damaged church, Mosaic Reference 8.
In 1956 work began on clearing the area, and by June 1957 excavation was completed and the foundations laid.

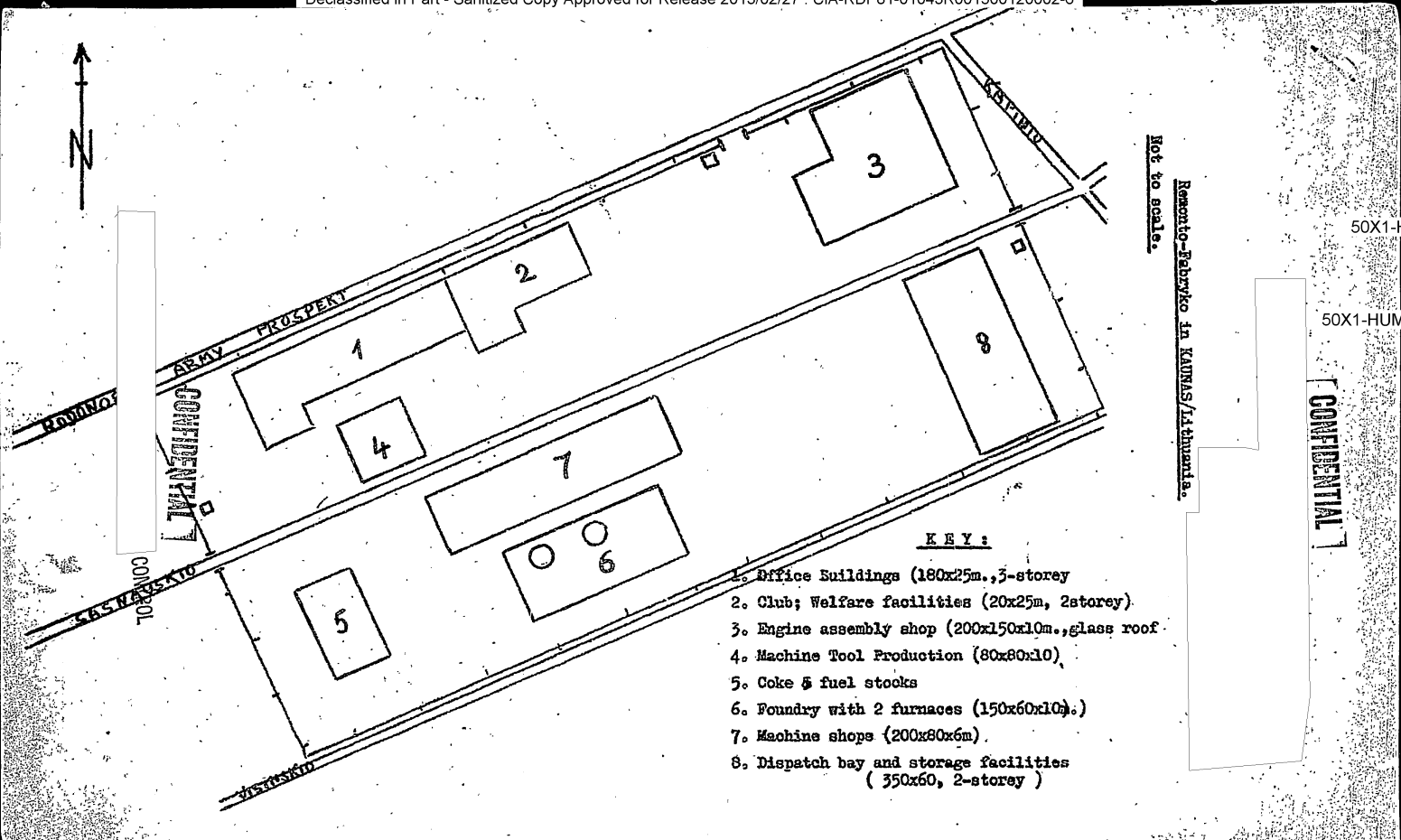
7. Products

According to local gossip, the factory was to manufacture domestic radio sets and valves. Production to begin in 1958/9.

END OF REPORT

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM



Remontno-Fabryka in KAINAS/Lithuania.
Not to scale.

KEY:

- 1. Office Buildings (180x25m., 3-storey)
- 2. Club; Welfare facilities (20x25m, 2storey)
- 3. Engine assembly shop (200x150x10m., glass roof)
- 4. Machine Tool Production (80x80x10)
- 5. Coke & fuel stocks
- 6. Foundry with 2 furnaces (150x60x10.)
- 7. Machine shops (200x80x6m)
- 8. Dispatch bay and storage facilities (350x60, 2-storey)

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

Country:- USSR

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Maps used: AAF Aeronautical Chart (1:1,000,000) TAS-KYSTABYT Range (123)

Subject:- Uranium Mining in MAGADAN Area

1. Location

Shown on Chart, at BUTYGYCHAG (61 N 149 E), a small settlement, mainly of MVD prisoners, established in 1947/8.

2. Description

[Redacted] there were three mines with a total [Redacted] of over 3000 MVD prisoners in early 1955; the first shafts were sunk in 1947 or 1948.

50X1-HUM

3. There was a processing plant in BUTYGYCHAG itself, a long wooden shed (80 m. x 25 m), staffed by free Russians, which received the output of the three mines. Prisoners were not allowed inside this building which was in an area enclosed by a board fence almost 2 m high guarded by MVD troops.

4. There was a landing ground near BUTYGYCHAG used by twin-engined transport aircraft which handled the entire output of the plant and flow in supplies and equipment. One aircraft per week sufficed for this purpose in 1954. [Redacted] small crates and sacks were used as containers, but could give no details.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

5. [Redacted] gold produced in the area was sent by road to MAGADAN and aircraft were not used elsewhere in the area.

6. Control

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] the prisoners in the uranium mines were under MVD administration, but [Redacted] no information to indicate which organization or ministry was responsible for the free workers employed in the processing plant at BUTYGYCHAG.

7. Rumours

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] heard that uranium mining in the MAGADAN area was to be abandoned after the discovery of considerable richer deposits some 800 Km NE of MAGADAN.

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE

Country:- Lithuanian SSR

Maps used: US Target Complex Mosaic Series 25 - 0168-9999-25 MA

Subject:- Town Plan Information, KAUNAS

50X1-HUM

1. [Redacted]

2. New Road Bridge (See Mosaic Reference 45)

Rebuilt during 1955/56 to replace the old bridge demolished in 1944. A re-inforced concrete beam structure with an overall length of 450 m on four concrete piers. Overall width 12 m, providing an 8 m road and two sidewalks 2 m. wide. Opened March 1957.

3. New Marshalling Yard

To NE of railway tunnel, shown as Mosaic reference 24, near junction of through line with KAUNAS town loop line. In 1956 houses were requisitioned for demolition and market gardeners owning plots to N. of railway were informed that the land would be required in 1957. Preliminary construction, levelling and track laying had begun in March 1957.

4. New Radio Factory

On site of bomb-damaged church at Mosaic reference 8. Foundations laid June 57.

5. MVD Headquarters - KAUNAS

Mosaic reference 9. Six-storey building. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

END OF REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- USSR

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Maps used:- AMS Series 1301; ILANSKIY and NIZHNE-UDINSK (1:1000,000) Sheets

Subject:- TAYSHET (56 N 98E) Area

Railway Construction TAYSHET - BRATSK

50X1-HUM

1. [Redacted]

2. Alignment

From a junction with the Trans-Siberian almost due E to Km 117 thence across causeway to KRASNO-OKTYABR'SKY (Km 129), SE along N. bank of R. CHUNA to CHUNA (Km 145), then making use of a small river valleys to VIKHORIEVKA, thence E to ANDZEBA (Km 213?).

[Redacted] the railhead was BRATSK (shown on map as BRATSKOYE) on the R. OKA.

50X1-HUM

3. Traffic

Average of six trains per day in each direction. [Redacted] three of these were mixed trains, usually with 3 four-wheel passenger coaches, which worked through from TAYSHET to BRATSK.

50X1-HUM

4. Principal E-W traffic was timber/logging camps in the area to the Trans-Siberian at TAYSHET. Reverse traffic was stores, equipment, narrow-gauge locomotives and rolling stock.

5. Track

Single-line throughout with passing loops at principal stations only and sidings serving logging camps. Permanent way was flat-bottom rails spiked directly on to wooden sleepers, with chipped stone ballast.

6. Locomotives

Modern five-coupled freight locomotives worked all trains, including mixed trains. Most trains observed were fairly heavy hauls (estimated at 100 axles plus). Speeds were low probably not more than 30 Km/hr.

50X1-HUM

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.../2

[Redacted]

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- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

7. There was a locomotive shed (through type) at CHUNA for 10 - 12 locomotives, and a smaller shed at VIKHORIEVKA for 5-6 locomotives.

[redacted] day-to-day repairs were carried out at VIKHORIEVKA.

50X1-HUM

8. Facilities

50X1-HUM

Passing loops at stations with hand-lever operated points.

[redacted] seen upper-quadrant semaphore signals near the stations, but not on the intermediate stretches of line.

50X1-HUM

9. There were coal dumps at the stations and roughly constructed water towers. [redacted] these were lagged with sawdust and steam-heated in winter by a small wood-fired boiler.

10. General

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the line avoided the higher ground, following river valleys wherever possible, even at the expense of sinuous alignment. Small rivers on the route were crossed by rough timber viaducts. The marshy area to the W. of KRASNO-OKTYABR'SKY was crossed by an embankment some 2 m high.

[redacted] no details of the bridge over the CHUNA River.

50X1-HUM

11. Narrow-gauge feeder lines

50X1-HUM

[redacted] a narrow gauge line ran N. from VIKHORIEVKA, following a small river. There was a loco shed for narrow-gauge locomotives adjoining the Russian gauge depot at VIKHORIEVKA. [redacted] saw narrow gauge locomotives and rolling stock arriving in the area from the TAYSHET direction.

50X1-HUM

12. A similar narrow gauge network was being built up in the ANDZEBO area.

13. Originating Traffic

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the region between TAYSHET and BRATSK was being developed by the DZHEREVO OVDIELOCHNY KOMBINAT (DOK) which was setting up permanent settlements along the railway at Km 117 (Source placed this S. of NOVO-CHUNSKOYE), CHUNA, VIKHORIEVKA and ANDZEBO.

14. In 1956 there were some 5000 DOK employees in the CHUNA area, working in sawmills and in a factory producing pre-fabricated wooden houses. VIKHORIEVKA was almost as important as CHUNA, whilst ANDZEBO probably had some 3000 inhabitants in September 1956. [redacted] similar settlements were to be established eastwards towards BRATSK.

50X1-HUM

END OF REPORTCONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- U.S.S.R.

Maps used:- AAF Aeronautical Chart (1:1,000,000)
TAS-KYSTABYT Range (123)

Subject:- USSR/Mining and Metallurgy

Gold Mining in MAGADAN Area

50X1-HUM

1. Location (61 N 148 E)

[redacted] on the E. bank of the KOLYMA River some 3 Km. from the settlement shown on the AAF Aeronautical Chart as TUAN'KA. A native Russian speaker [redacted] gave the name of this settlement as TENKY.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2. Communications

Indifferent road followed the river upstream, running roughly southwards to the point shown on chart as "Winter Quarters", thence S.E. via UST'OMCHUK to MAGADAN.

3. Description

There were three mining areas in operation in February 1955:

- (a) MATROSOV (1500 workers)
- (b) TIMOSHENKO (700 workers)
- (c) BUDIONI (500 workers)

4. Gold-bearing quartz mined in open cast workings was transported by narrow-gauge railway to a central crushing plant and refinery (BERIA Refinery) employing 600 workers. [redacted] the daily output was 25 kg of refined gold.

50X1-HUM

5. Another mine, BELOVO, in the area was a self-contained unit with its own refinery. [redacted] the output of BELOVO was approx 10 Kg per day. There were 1200 workers there in December 1954.

50X1-HUM

6. Control

In 1954 the mines were controlled by a special MVD unit with headquarters in MAGADAN, responsible for the administration of the camps providing [redacted] the exception of a handful of engineers.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

7. Gold produced in the mines was sent to MAGADAN by road in vehicles guarded by MVD troops.

50X1-HUM

8.

[Redacted]

END OF REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- Lithuanian SSR

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Maps used: US Target Complex Mosaic Series 25 - 0168-9999-25 MA

Subject:- Military Information.
Units and Installations in KAUNAS

50X1-HUM

1. [Redacted]

2. Vehicle Depot and Ammunition Depot (See Mosaic reference 25)

Used for underground storage of ammunition and military equipment (hearsay). The area was enclosed by a perimeter fence and heavily guarded.

3. From the road little could be observed but [Redacted] had seen heavy artillery and rows of vehicles parked in the open.

50X1-HUM

4. The barrack block inside the area was occupied by an artillery unit (hearsay).

5. Armoured Regt

The disused airfield at Mosaic reference 36 is used as a training ground for armoured units. The barracks complex on the E. edge of the airfield is occupied by an armoured regt (hearsay). Medium tanks were parked on concrete standings adjoining the barracks [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

6. Tank Workshops (See Mosaic reference 37)

A large tank workshop occupied a former vehicle repair depot on the W. bank of the River Nemunas to the S. of the railway bridge. [Redacted] saw large numbers of medium tanks and u/i armoured cars awaiting repair. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

7. Tank Workshops and Barracks (See Mosaic reference 44)

Rebuilt barracks complex on the S. bank of the R. Nemunas to the SW of the new Panemunas bridge is occupied by an u/i armoured unit.

8. Buildings were renovated from 1952 onwards for use as tank workshops. [Redacted] saw medium tanks and light armoured cars there [Redacted]. Open ground near the barracks was used for tank testing.

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END OF REPORT
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[Redacted]

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[CONFIDENTIAL]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

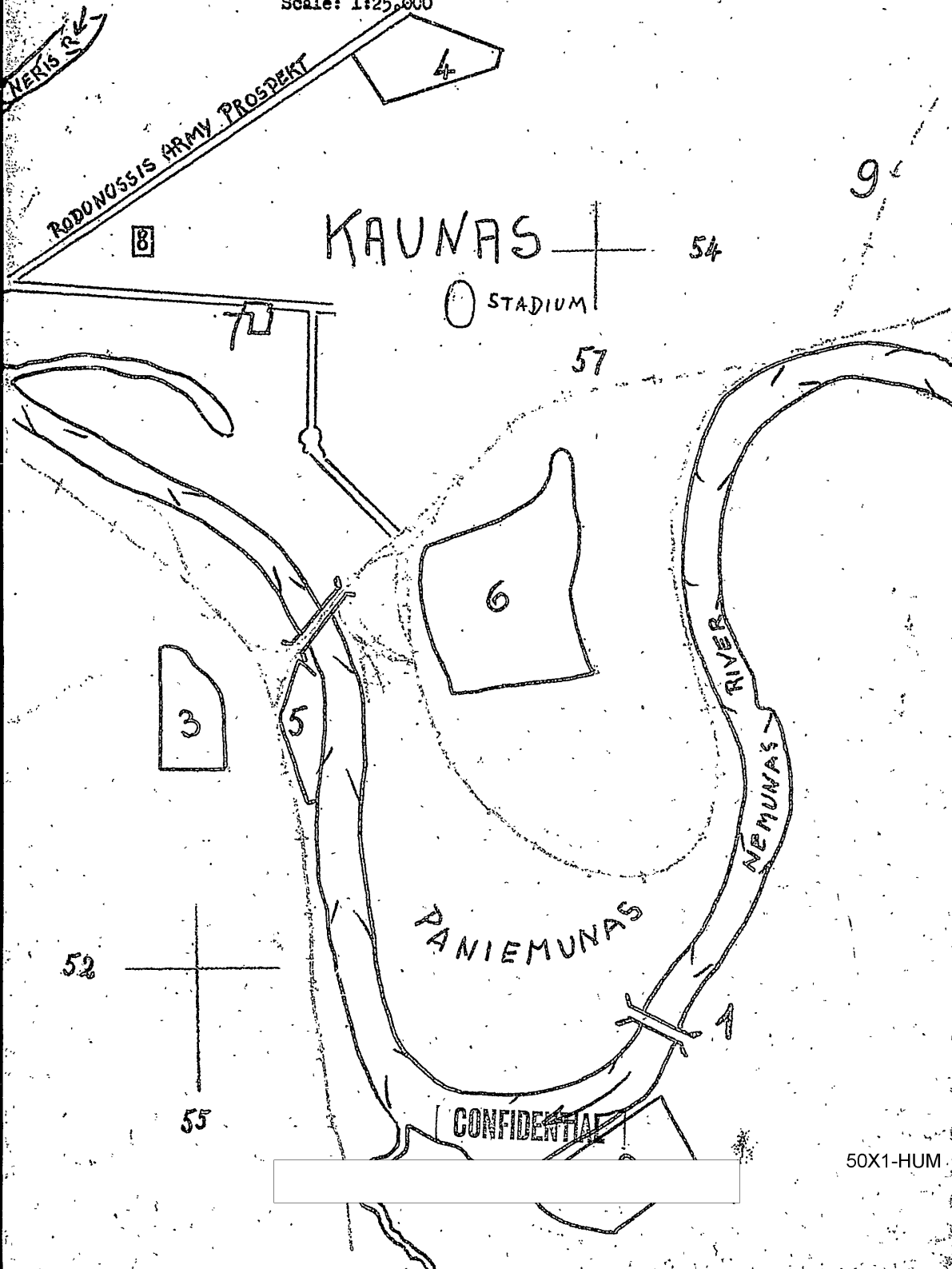
Appendix " A "

[Redacted]

Installations in KAVNAS, Lithuanian SSR.

(Overlay to US Target Complex Mosaic Series 25, 0168-9999-25MA)

Scale: 1:25,000



[CONFIDENTIAL]

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

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Report

Key to Appendix 'A'

=====

- 1. New bridge over NEMUNAS River.
- 2. Tank Workshop and Barracks
- 3. Disused airfield. Unidentified Armoured Regt in Barracks.
- 4. "KAUNO REMONTO FABRYKA" Engineering Works.
- 5. Tank Workshops
- 6. Artillery Barracks, Gun park and ammunition depot.
- 7. MVD Building
- 8. New radio factory under construction
- 9. Projected rail link to new marshalling yard.

END OF REPORT

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORTCountry:- USSR

50X1-HUM

Maps used:- AMS M 651 S (GSGS 4416)
 Sheet H-17 NAUMIESTIS
 Scale 1:100,000

Subject:- Planned new airfield near SAKIAI (R 3193)

1. Existing Landing Ground

The landing ground to the south-west of SAKIAI handled very little traffic; civilian planes carrying mail came in approx three times each week and occasionally a military biplane landed.

2. Proposed new airfield

In 1956 a site to the south of STROPAL (R 3192), between the roads leading southwards to SINTAUTAI (R 2885) and ZYPLIAI (R 3287), was taken over by the military and it was said that a new airfield was to be constructed on this land, which covered an area of 40 hectares. The inhabitants of the scattered dwellings in the village of DAUGELISKIAI (R 3191) were warned that they would be required to move elsewhere by 1958 at the latest and that a maximum sum of 16,000 roubles per house would be paid as compensation. [redacted] had not observed any great activity on the ground.

50X1-HUM

3. Radar Station

On the western side of the road to ZYPLIAI, opposite a farm located to the east of the road, four hut-like buildings were erected in 1954, on the land referred to in para 2 above (see sketch attached at Appendix 'A'). Near these huts a mound was built (of concrete or brick), 5-6 m high and 6 - 8 m in diameter, upon which an apparatus was installed which, [redacted] was apparently a "TOKEN". On the north and south sides of the mound supporting this equipment there was a tubular metal mast, 8 - 10 m high, on top of which was a rectangular aerial, approx 2 m long, with a disc of 60 cm diam on the upper part. The radar station was manned by 40 - 50 troops, of whom a fair number were officers.

50X1-HUM

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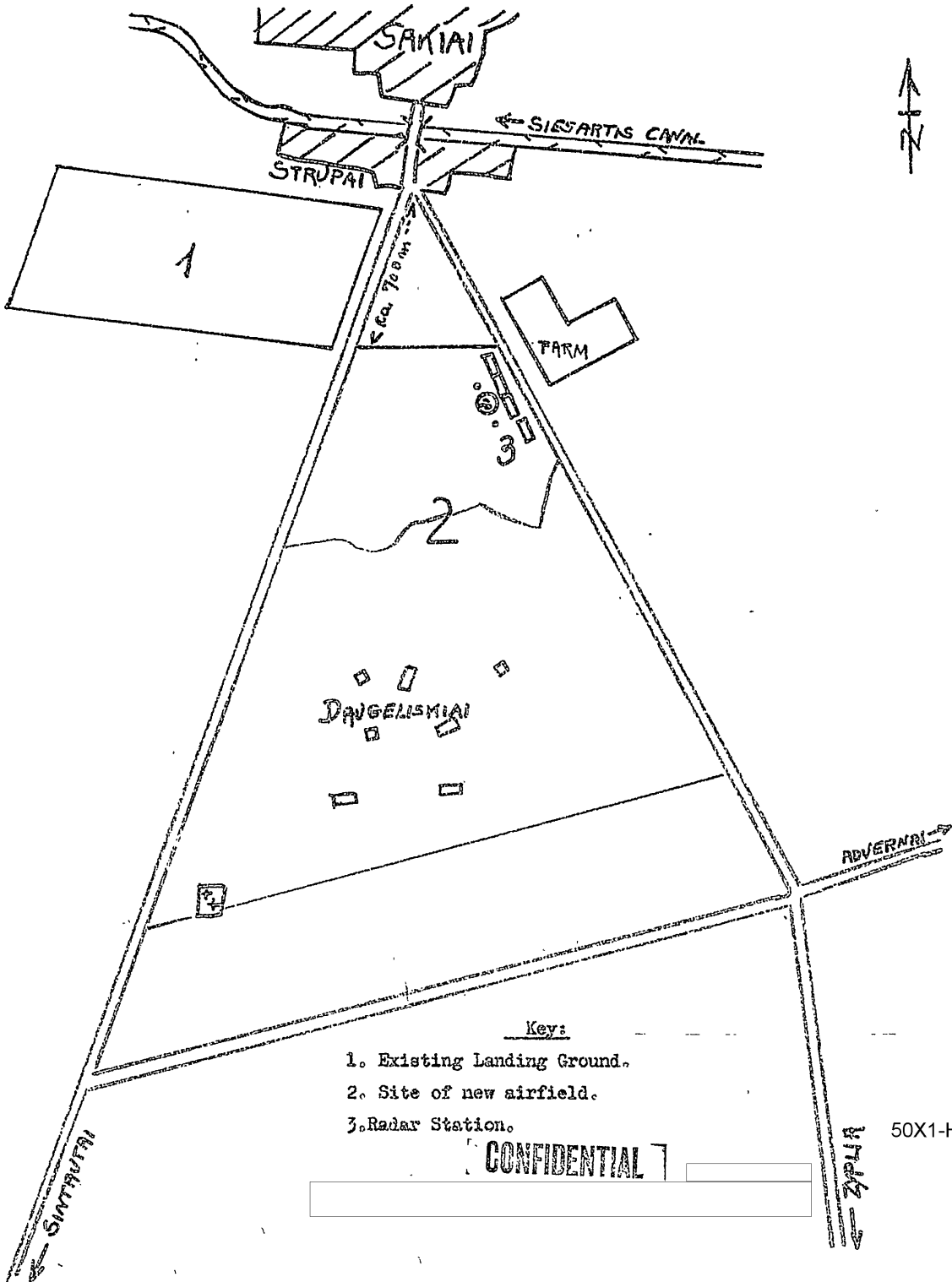
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Appendik "A"

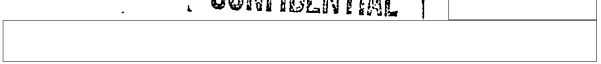
Site of projected new airfield near SAKIAI.
Not to scale.



Key:

- 1. Existing Landing Ground.
- 2. Site of new airfield.
- 3. Radar Station.

CONFIDENTIAL



50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country: U.S.S.R.

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Maps used: AMS.N501 Eastern Europe, 1:250,000. Sheet No. 35-5 TARTU

SUBJECT: MILITARY/TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: USSR

TARTU, ESTONIA, MR. 5AP.8573 [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

1. Airfield

There was an A/F of unknown dimensions on the NE edge of the town of TARTU (see Appendix "A", item 1) on the North side of the road leading to SUUR-LOHVA. It was maintained by the S&F, and up to the spring of 1956 appeared to be used by obsolescent piston-engined A/C: some biplanes, and transport planes.

[Redacted] saw jet fighters (unidentified) above the A/F presumably landing or taking off there

50X1-HUM

2. Barracks [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

500 to 600 m [Redacted] east of the road to REOLA, on the southern outskirts of TARTU, an unidentified infantry unit, possibly a regiment - was stationed on what had once been a large private estate. One or perhaps two batteries of artillery were also quartered there. There did not appear to be any specialist troops (armour, pioneers, signals, etc.) in TARTU.

3. Light anti-aircraft battery ([Redacted])

50X1-HUM

On the NW. edge of TARTU, on the east side of the road to KHREVERE, a light A/A battery armed with twin 2-cm quick-firing guns was stationed in a farmyard.

4. Town details

(1) On the NW edge of the town, west of the railway line to TALLINN was a "very large" transformer and distributor station for the H.T. line from the electricity works at TALLINN - See appendix "A", item 4.

CONFIDENTIAL

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

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(11) In 1956 a new ferro-concrete road-bridge was built over the R. EMBACH (EMAJOGI). It was of the beam type and rested on 2 stone piers (making 3 spans). It was about 9 m. wide and 100 m. long. At this point (see item 5) the EMBACH is about 80 m wide. Clearances, etc., not known. The bridge was probably completed about the end of 1956.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- USSR

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Maps used:- USAF Target Complex Chart-Series 100
0238-9999-100

Subject:- KARAGANDA USSR - TOWNS (50 N 73 E)

Settlement at NEW KARAGANDA [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

1. Location

5 Km. S.E. of KARAGANDA, 4 Km. SSW of existing settlement at MAY-KADUK.
(See sketch at Appendix 'A').

2. Description

New settlement with a population of over 2000 [Redacted]. Building still in progress [Redacted] in S.E. outskirts of settlement towards railway station.

50X1-HUM

3. New Construction (See sketch at Appendix 'B')

- (a) Railway station (1)
- (b) Re-inforced concrete bridge 18 m. long over railway 900 m. N. of railway station. Built 1955/56.(2)
- (c) "Miliz" and MVD Building, 2-storey. (3)
- (d) Barracks, occupied by u/i infantry unit (red shoulder-boards), approx. 100 men. (4)
- (e) Town Soviet buildings. (5)
- (f) Party offices and Cultural Centre.(6)
- (g) Hospital (7)

4. Factories (See Appendix 'A')

- (a) Small factory built 1956, manufactures sweets and candy (150 employees). Has 20 m. chimney. (3)
- (b) Distillery, built 1955/6 (4).

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[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

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- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

(c) Combinat comprising flour mill and large bakery, supplying coal mines in the Karaganda area. [redacted] there were 6000 employees working two shifts. [redacted] the Combinat was to be further extended and would eventually supply the AKHOLINSK area as well as KARAGANDA. (5)

50X1-HUM

5. General

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the buildings in NEW KARAGANDA were well constructed, permanent structures of brick faced with rough plaster work. Within the settlement roads and street were well surfaced and spaciouly laid out.

6. Comments

50X1-HUM

[redacted] insisted that NEW KARAGANDA (NOVO-KARAGANDA) lay between MAY-KADUK and BOL'SHOYA VIKHAILOVKA.

END OF REPORT

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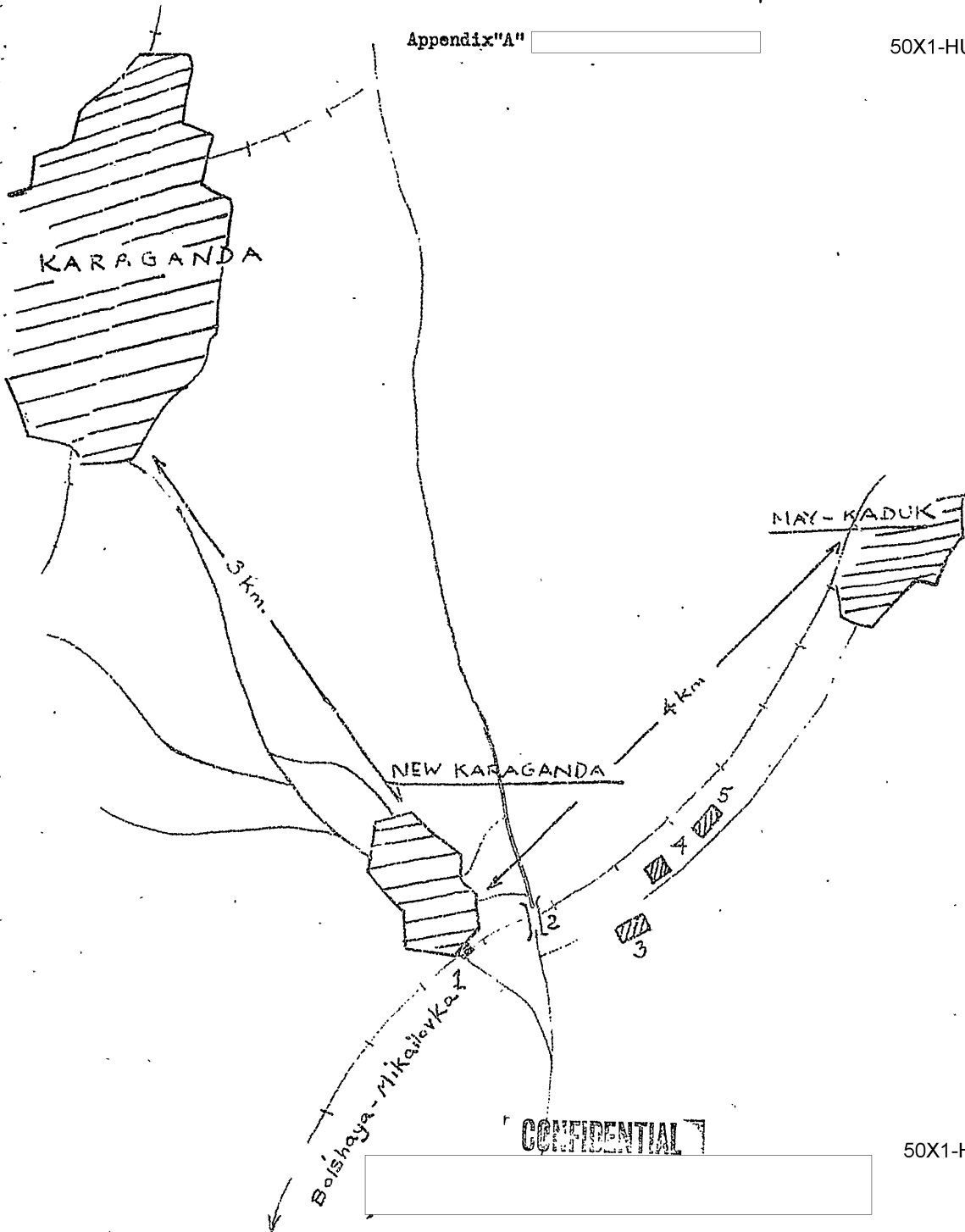
50X1-HUM



Appendix "A"

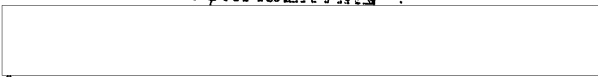


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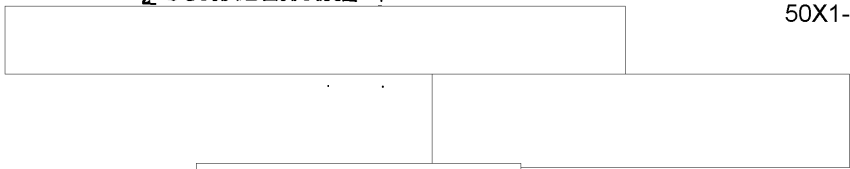
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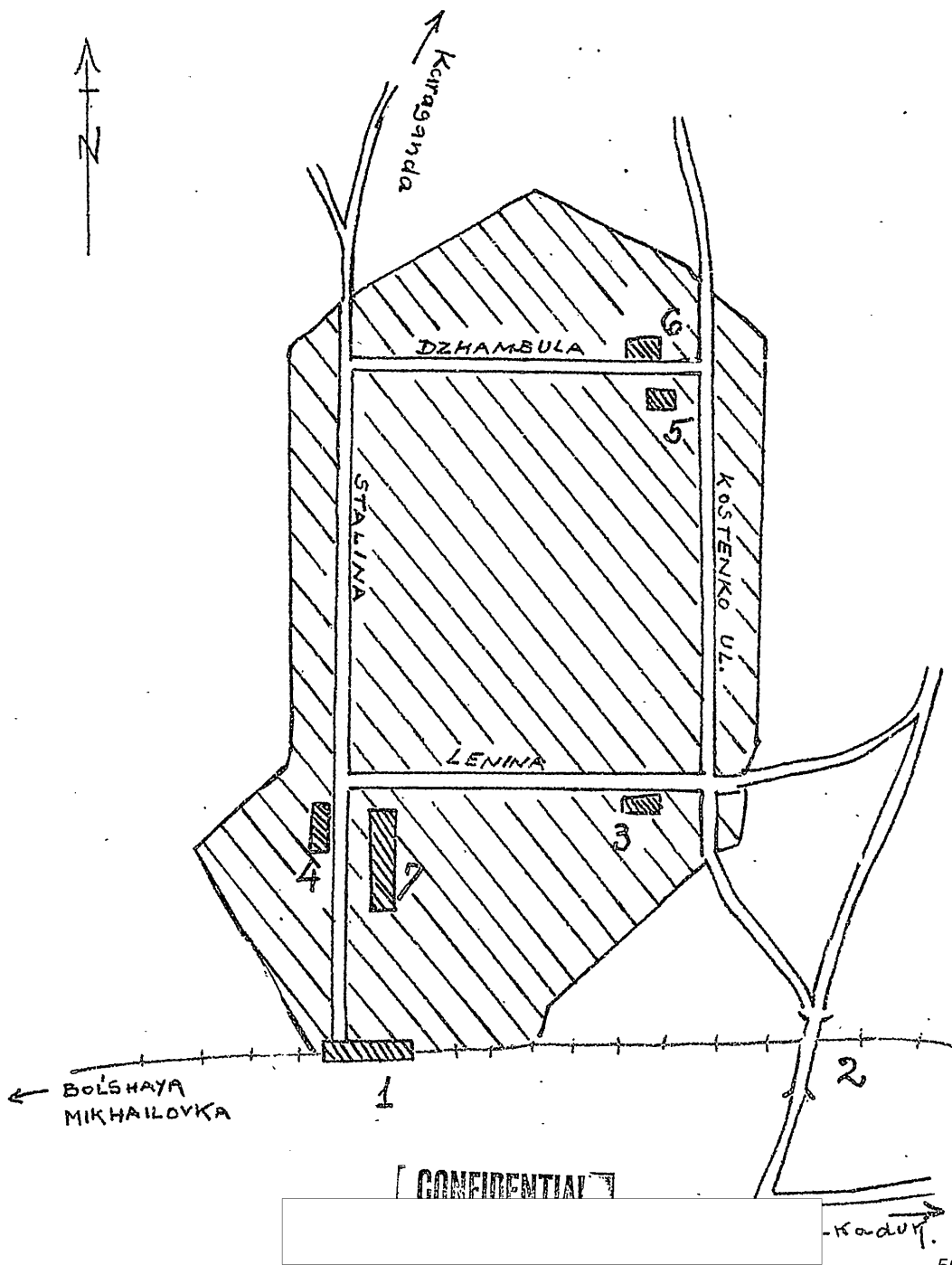


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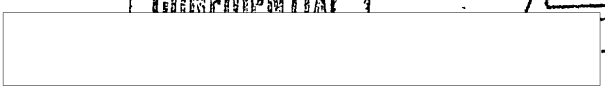
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Appendix "B"



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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORTCountry:- USSR

50X1-HUM

Subject:- Living Conditions - NEW KARAGANDA/KARAGANDA Area
(50 N 73 E)

1. Wages

[redacted] the following wage rates as typical of the
 KARAGANDA area [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Unskilled workers: 3-400 R.
 Heavy workers: 5-600 R.
 Skilled workers: 1000-1500 R.

It was generally known that miners were better paid than the average
 worker, so that those employed at the coal face probably received up to 800 R.
 per month.

2. Typical Prices

Bread	1.60 R. per Kg.
Bread, white	2.10 R. per Kg.
Beef	14 R. per Kg.
Sausage	16-20 R. per Kg.
Milk	5 R. per litre.

3. During 1956 there was some improvement in the quality of textiles and
 finished garments sold in the shops, though prices remained high and the choice
 of materials very limited. A ready-made dress could be bought for 80 R. but
 such garments were badly made, and [redacted] 120 R. was a representativ
 price. Better quality garments cost up to 500 R.

50X1-HUM

4. Men's clothing was of poor quality and [redacted] not [redacted]
 possible to buy a good ready-made suit for less than 2000 R., though cheaper
 suits were usually available in the shops.

50X1-HUM

5. Shoes of fair quality cost between 400 R. and 500 R. per pair.

6. Accommodation

Despite extensive building in the area, accommodation was extremely
 difficult to find, and rents were high. Even in the newly-erected blocks of
 flats shared kitchens were the rule, often with as many as four families
 using one kitchen. [redacted] a monthly rent of 100 R. for one room and
 a fourth-share of the kitchen a representative price for the area.

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50X1-HUM

7. All houses in the area had electric lighting and some were centrally heated, but coal stoves were to be found in nearly every room, since most families had some relative working in the mines who was able to "organise" a supply of free coal.

8. Wireless

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Wireless sets were available in the shops but were expensive. Most sets [redacted] received German stations well, and [redacted] Voice of America and an unidentified British station. In this connection [redacted] jamming stations were in operation between 0600 hrs and midnight, effectively blocking all foreign transmission. However, it was possible between 0500 hrs and 0600 hrs (Karaganda time) to receive the late news from such foreign stations as were still on the air at that time (midnight to 0100 hrs C.E.T.). Apparently, this was known to most of the Germans in the area who regularly listened to news bulletins from German stations (East and West) before going to work.

50X1-HUM

9. [redacted] adequate reception was possible with the "utility" Set (220 V. A.c.) in a plastic housing found in most Russian homes.

10. Documentation

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In 1955 selected foreign nationals in the Karaganda Region were offered Russian citizenship. [redacted] several Germans [redacted] and some Czechs and Poles were included in this offer. Those who accepted received a Russian passport and, in theory at least, were allowed full freedom of movement within the U.S.S.R.

50X1-HUM

11. [redacted] stateless persons [redacted] received a certificate (without photograph) valid only for the Karaganda Region. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

12. In addition, [redacted] an Employment book (enclosed under separate cover).

50X1-HUM

13. [redacted] all men of military age had supplementary documents giving details of military service.

50X1-HUM

14. In effect, therefore the following documents were required in the Karaganda area:

MENWOMEN

Passport/Stateless certificate	Passport/Stateless Certificate
Employment book	Employment book.
Military status documents.	

50X1-HUM

15. Travel was difficult in the region because of the indifferent road system and most people in the area seldom left [redacted] KARAGANDA. As stated above, Russian citizens with passports were theoretically allowed full freedom of movement, but in practice a special pass was required to buy a rail ticket for travel outside the Region. [redacted] workmen travelling regularly by train received a special pass from their employers, but passes for other journeys were issued by the MVD for both Russian citizens and stateless persons.

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- 3 -

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50X1-HUM

16. In addition, a seat reservation was essential for all long-distance trains. [redacted] the Station booking offices adhered rigidly to the pass system in the Karaganda Region. 50X1-HUM

17. Even local passenger trains were checked frequently to ensure that all passengers had the necessary travel documents, a relatively easy process since all coaches had end doors and connecting platforms which enabled officials to make regular inspections.

18. Postal Censorship

Up to 1956 all letters received from Germany had obviously been opened and in some cases bore a censor's stamp. Latterly there was no apparent censorship of foreign mail.

END OF REPORT

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[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

Country:- USSR

[Redacted]

Maps used:- World Aeronautical Chart (336) PAMIR KNOT

Subject:- Town Plan Information - STALINABAD
TADZHISKAYA SSR

50X1-HUM

1. [Redacted]

2. General Description

During the post war period the town had steadily expanded northwards, especially since 1954, so that the urban area now extends from the railway station to a large cement factory on the VARZOB road, some 11 Km. in all. Keeping pace with these extensions, the VARZOB road has been improved to form the main thoroughfare of the town, running roughly North-South, known as the U. Lenina.

3. There is little industrial activity in STALINABAD, but the town is important as [Redacted] an extensive agricultural area and as the seat of the autonomous government of the TADZHISKAYA SSR.

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4. Communications

- (a) Narrow-gauge railway approached the town from the West and continued towards the Afganistan frontier via KURGAN-TYUBE. [Redacted] MOLOTOVABAD was the terminus of this line [Redacted]
- (b) Airfield to SE of railway station.
- (c) Bus lines, of local importance only. [Redacted] bus service along U. LENINA to DEVIATY KILOMETER (Kilometre 9). Bus service STALINABAD-VARZOB. Local services to station and airport.

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[Redacted]

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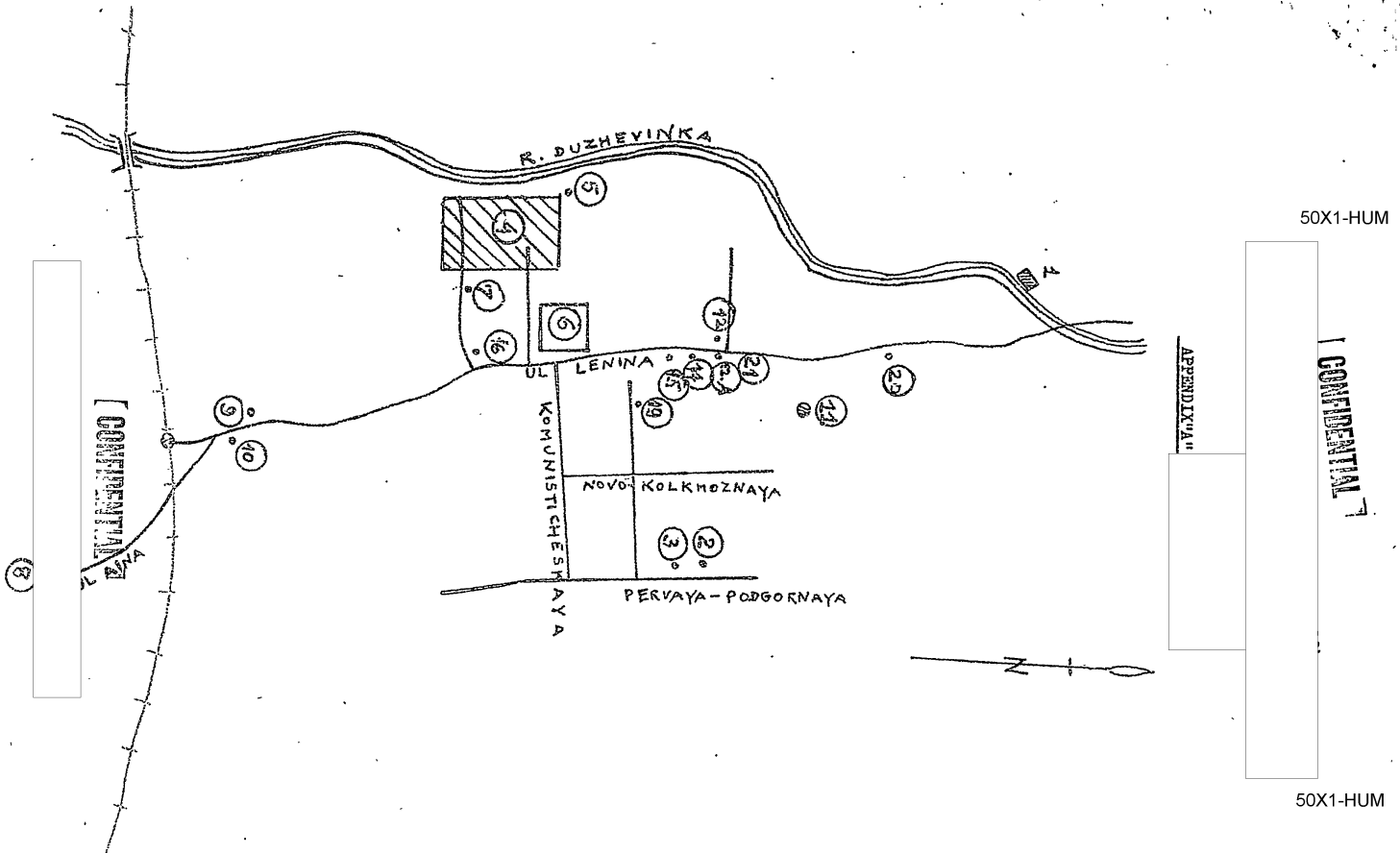
5. Principal Buildings and Installations

Numbers in brackets refer to sketch at Appendix 'A'.

- (a) Barrage across DUZHEVIKNA River and hydroelectric power station (1)
- (b) Cement factory (20)
- (c) [redacted] bus station, terminus of line from STALINABAD railway station (21) known as "Deviaty Kilometer". 50X1-HUM
- (d) Water-works with three large re-inforced concrete water towers (11)
- (e) Hospital buildings, on both sides of U. Lenina (12, 12A). Large buildings standing in well laid out park area.
- (f) DOM KULFURY, Cultural Centre (14)
- (g) Party Headquarters for TADZHISKAYA SSR (15)
- (i) Open-air transformer station (19)
- (j) Municipal Park (6)
- (k) Radio TADZHISKAYA buildings and transmitter station (5).
- (l) Enclosed area, occupied by the STALINABAD garrison. Four 3-storey barrack blocks were already occupied [redacted] and three similar blocks were partially completed [redacted] in the N. section of the area. 50X1-HUM
- (m) MVD Headquarters, 3-storey building (7)
- (n) Central Post Office (16)
- (o) Dom Pravitel'stava, Government buildings (9)
- (p) Large cinema (10)
- (q) Airfield (8)
- (r) Brewery (2)
- (s) Tobacco Factory (3)

END OF REPORTCONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX

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50X1-HUM

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BSSO OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country: USSR

50X1-HUM

Map used: GSGS 2758, Europe 1:1,000,000, Sheet North N,35.

SUBJECT: Airfield at BEREZA KARTUSKA - White Russian S.S.R.

50X1-HUM

1.

[Redacted]

2.

The airfield is located at the south-eastern edge of BEREZA KARTUSKA (map reference: N 52° 30' / E 25°) south of the railway line.

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[Redacted] observed about 75 or 100 twin-engined planes with swept back wings parking in rows in the open air; [Redacted] observed two of the planes taking off at a great speed and noticed that they were propellerless.

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3.

About 15 two-storey blocks occupied by soldiers are located at the north-eastern edge of the airfield. The soldiers seen [Redacted] wore khaki uniforms, blue cap bands and blue collar patches with a birdlike insignia on same.

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50X1-HUM

END OF REPORT
CONFIDENTIAL

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Subject : SOVIET A/TK PROJECTORS.

1.

[Redacted]

2.

[Redacted]

3. SOVIET A/TK PROJECTORS.

(a) The "S.P.AG." (Heavy A/tk eqpt.)

(i) General Background.

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This weapon was of Soviet origin [Redacted]. They were first issued to the Frontier Guards in about the middle of 1956 and [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[redacted] the weapon was already an issue to the EGA. The weapons were definitely not being manufactured in the DDR.

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The weapon was later identified from photographs [redacted] as being the 'SPG - 82'.

(ii) General Description Etc.

The weapon was a recoilless A/tk gun with a smooth barrel. It was mounted on two low wheels which, although not removed before firing, could be so adjusted that they bent outwards, thus permitting the barrel to lie closer to the ground. The barrel was made in two sections [redacted] the average person would probably not know this, as the gun was only stripped in the armorer's shop. The two sections were screwed together by means of a wing nut similar to that used on a fireman's hose.

The dimensions were as follows :-

Overall length	: about 200 cm.
Length of front barrel sec	: about 80 cm.
Length of rear barrel sec	; about 120 cm.
Calibre	: about 80 mm.
Thickness of walls	: about 6 mm.
Colour	: khaki green.
Weight	: about 50 Kg (it could be lifted by one man.)
Wheels	: 30 to 35 cm in diameter; made of wood with iron tyres; wooden spokes.
Shield	: 100 x 70 cm and about 4 to 5 mm thick.

The shield was fitted over the rear section of the barrel and kept in place by the front section. (See appendix "A" attached.) It had a narrow leather apron at the base that hung down to ground level to prevent any dust etc from coming underneath when the weapon was fired. At each top corner of the shield was a fabric bag that contained spare parts such as spare sheets of perspex for the windows in the shield, a spare spring for the trigger mechanism etc. There were two windows set in the shield, each one about 100 x 50 mm; both these were automatically covered by a metal flap when the weapon was fired which also automatically opened again after each round had been fired. This was to prevent the gunner getting blinded either by the glare, or the dust when the weapon was fired.

(iii) The Sights.

The foresight consisted of a normal 'post' with no circular guard; it was about 4mm in height.

The rearsight consisted of a folding frame divided by means of horizontal bars into two sections, [redacted] each bar was notched to form a 'V' and sighting was done in the conventional manner. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

(iv) The Trigger Mechanism.

The trigger mechanism consisted of a handgrip situated on the right hand side of the weapon. This was connected to a long sear about 40 cm long that was on the outside of the barrel. The sear was connected to a housing that obviously contained springs [redacted] The actual striking pin was curved and struck at the rear of the weapon. There was a safety device on the housing that, when in the 'Safe' position, lay flat in a shallow depression cut out for it. To put the weapon on 'Fire', the lever had first of all to be pulled out and then pushed forward so that there was little or no possibility of making a mistake.

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(v) Ammunition.

Each round was between 90 and 100 Cm long and had a diameter of about 80 mm. The ammunition was 'fixed' and the weapon was loaded from the rear.. No further details were available.

(vi) Performance Details.

No details were available.

(vii) The Crew.

Each gun required a crew of three men ie:-

- 1 x gunner.
- 1 x loader.
- 1 x Ammunition number.

The reason why three men were required was to facilitate the rapid man-handling of the gun from one position to another over short distances. It was normally thought necessary to change position after three rounds had been fired and, by means of three hand grips on the weapon, it was possible for three men to pick up the gun and run with it, without waiting to readjust the wheels which would of course be in the 'low' position.

No details were available as to the number of rounds carried by the crew.

No further details were available but see appendix "A" attached for appearance etc.

(b) The "L.P.AG." (Light Atk equipment.)(i) General background.

These weapons - later identified [redacted] as the RPG-2 - first arrived in the middle of 1956 and about 60 were held altogether, and distributed 5 to each KOMMANDO. [redacted]

They were of Russian origin, brand new in appearance and, by all accounts, considered to be a very reliable weapon.

(ii) General description.

A smooth bored recoilless Atk gun with a wooden housing to act as a heat insulator fitted around most of the barrel length. The [redacted] metal was blue/black and the housing was brown. The dimensions were approx as follows :-

Overall length	:	between 100 and 110 cm.
Length of housing	:	about 90 cm.
Wall thickness	:	about 3 mm.
Weight	:	about 10 kg.

(iii) The sights.

The fore sight consisted of a 3 mm tall post sight with no guard or ring. The rear sight consisted of a leaf sight divided into two sections by means of horizontal bars, the divisions being marked '50' and '100' Metres respectively. Sighting was in the normal manner. Both the front and rear sights were slightly off set to the left.

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50X1-HUM

(iv) The trigger mechanism.

There was a wooden pistol grip with a metal trigger and trigger guard. The actual firing consisted of three movements ie: trigger pressure, release of the striking hammer and the striking of the firing pin. The striking hammer protruded from the rear of the pistol grip slightly and was set immediately under the striking pin underneath the barrel. The hammer was held down by means of a spring which, when tension was released when the trigger was pressed, forced the hammer upwards until the pin was struck; the hammer had to be recoiled with the thumb. There was a small safety lever on the pistol grip, pushed forward for 'fire' and to the rear for 'safe'.

NOTE: The trigger action can be clearly seen at appendix "B" attached.

(v) Loading.

The weapon was loaded from the front and to prevent faulty loading, there was a cut away section of the barrel, into which a lug on the projectile fitted to act as a loading guide. (See appendix "B" attached.)

(vi) Ammunition.

Each round was divided into three sections ie :-

- (i) The projectile head.
- (ii) The shaft with tail assembly.
- (iii) The cartridge case containing the propellant charge.

It was possible to disconnect each section, but, normally (i) and (ii) were carried already connected.

The weight of the complete round was between 3 and 4 Kg and the overall length was about 50 cm divided into three equal lengths.

The impact fuze was carried separately and not inserted until the gun was prepared for action.

The projectile head was divided into two chambers, the front one of which was hollow. The rear chamber contained the explosive which consisted of a very hard crystalline substance, off-white [redacted]. This was supposed to burn itself through armour plating and explode again the other side (?). The weight of the projectile head was about 2 Kg.

50X1-HUM

The impact fuze was inserted into the base of the head before firing. This was a small cylindrical container of either metal or cardboard [redacted] about 5 cm long and between 20 and 25 mm in diameter;

50X1-HUM

It contained a striking pin with a coil spring wound round it and a steel ball at the rear. When the gun was fired, the force of the projectile flying through the air, forced the spring back; upon impact, the sudden release of the tension on the spring, permitted the ball to fly forward, strike on the rear of the pin forcing it forward on to a percussion cap which in turn ignited the main charge.

The shaft, which was screwed to the head, had 12 small fins, each one about 60 mm long and 50 mm wide; these fins were folded round the shaft and kept in place by a metal ring. When the round was placed into the barrel, this ring was forced forward along the shaft and the fins kept folded by the walls of the barrel. When the missile left the muzzle, the fins sprung into place and were locked by a special groove provided. The ring dropped off the shaft [redacted] in flight.

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50X1-HUM

The cartridge case was made of cardboard and weighed about 250 g [redacted]

[redacted] never seen the contents and had no idea of what it consisted.

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When fired, the weapon emitted a flame from the rear about 2 m [redacted] but there was no flame or flash at the front.

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The ammunition was carried in two rucksack type containers with metal frames to keep them rigid. These could either be carried on the back or slung over the shoulder. Both gunners carried such a container each of which contained six complete rounds, standing on end and kept upright by means of metal clips.

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50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

The cartridge cases were also carried in the rucksacks, but wrapped in waxed paper packets, three charges to each packet, and placed in a compartment underneath.

No further details were available, but see appendix "B" attached for appearance etc.

(vii) Performance details.

50X1-HUM

The projectile could penetrate two plates of steel each 40 mm thick, spaced 20 mm apart, at 100 m [REDACTED] at 100 M [REDACTED] the projectiles could penetrate any known tank at almost any angle. The target plates were 200 x 150 cm and hits were attained with each shot.

[REDACTED]
after four of five rounds, the gun became so hot that it was necessary to cease fire for a few minutes.

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] not [REDACTED] very effective against concrete.

50X1-HUM

(viii) Spare Parts.

- 1 x cleaning rod with a leather fitting.
- 1 x oil bottle.
- Several tools.

A special type sling fitted with a canvas cup at each end to act as covers for the barrel when the gun was not in use.

(ix) The Crew.

The crew consisted of two men both fully trained and with duties interchangeable.

No further details were available but see appendices "A" and "B" for appearance etc.

The following appendices are attached to this report :-

- Appendix "A" sketch of the S.P.AG Atk Projector. (The SPG-82).
- Appendix "B" sketch of the L.P.AG Atk Projector. (The RPG-2).

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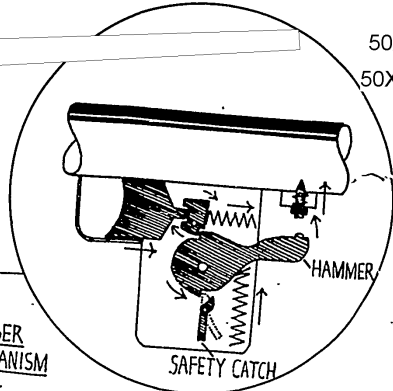
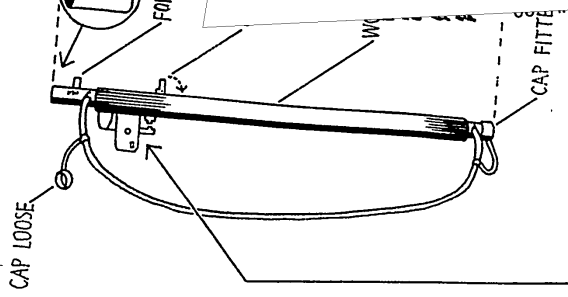
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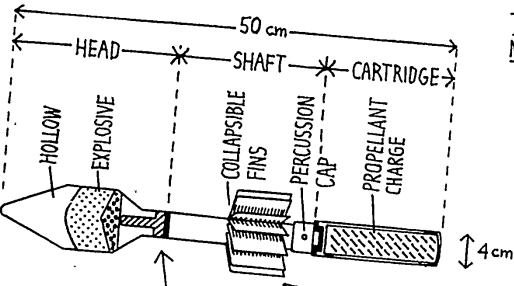
100-110 cm
TOP OF BARREL SHOWING SLIT LOADING GUIDE
FORESIGHT BLADE
DING SIGHTS
EN HOUSING
CONFIDENTIAL

SPG-82 A/TK PROJECTOR

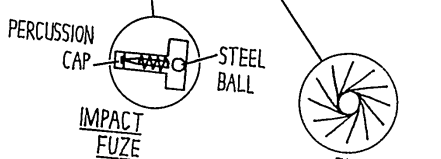
APPX 'B' 50X1-HUM



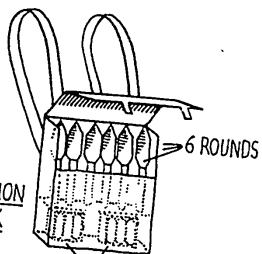
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM



TRIGGER MECHANISM



AMMUNITION RUCKSACK



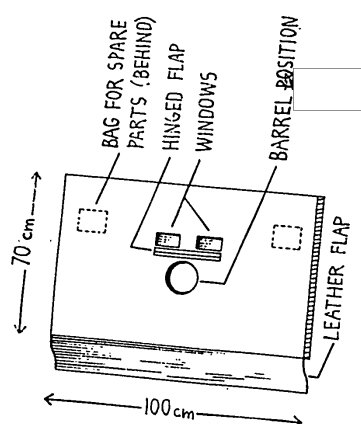
2 PACKETS (3 EACH) OF CARTRIDGES 50X1-HUM

RELEASABLE TO U. K.

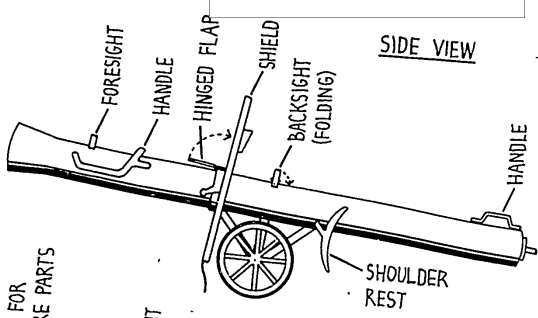
PLAN VIEW OF FINS

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APPX 'A' 50X1-HUM

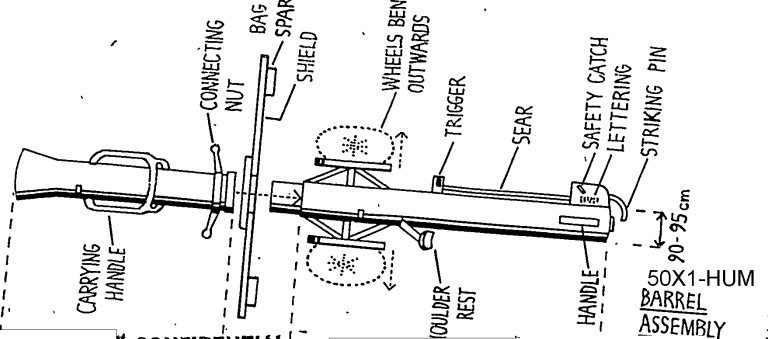


FRONT VIEW OF SHIELD



SIDE VIEW

RPG-2 A/TK PROJECTOR



90-95 cm
50X1-HUM
BARREL ASSEMBLY
50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- USSR

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Maps used: AMS M 651 S (GSGS 4416)
Sheet H-17 NAUMIESTIS
Scale 1:100,000

Subject:- Soviet Military Training Ground near NAUMIESTIS
(R 2073) [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

1. Location

Attached at Appendix 'A' is an overlay of the a/m map, showing the approximate extent of a Soviet training ground west of the River SESUPE, near NAUMIESTIS.

2. Kommandantur

The Kommandantur responsible for the training ground was located at SAMELUCKEN (R 1772).

3. Destroyed villages

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[Redacted]

many villages were uninhabited and [Redacted] the buildings had been destroyed by sh 11-fire. Among the villages that had disappeared were: SCHILLEHNEN (R 1085), DORISTHAL (R 1483), FICHTENHOE (R 1882), DWARISCHKEN (R 2079) and SCHIRWINDT (R 1974). On the other hand, some places had been extended by rebuilding, for the accommodation of Soviet troops, and one of these was SAMELUCKEN (R 1772). The first intact and inhabited village [Redacted] to the west of NAUMIESTIS was WILLUHNEN (R 0675). In this area there were many Kolkhozi. The railway lines from SCHIRWINDT to WILLUHNEN and thence north-westwards, including the spur to SCHILLEHNEN, had been removed by the Russians some years ago and there was no sign of their being relaid.

4. New Target installed

In the summer of 1955 a new movable target was erected for firing practice by tanks and by anti-tank guns. This was mounted on rails and was

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[Redacted]

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- 2 -

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[REDACTED]

activated as required during firing practice by means of a rope and windlass concealed in a bunker, newly-built for the purpose.

5. Key to Appendix 'A'

- No. 1 Soviet Kommandantur located at SAMELUCKEN
- No. 2 New target for tanks and anti-tank guns with bunker housing winch and its operators.
- No. 3 Direction of fire
- No. 4 Totally destroyed villages.

END OF REPORT

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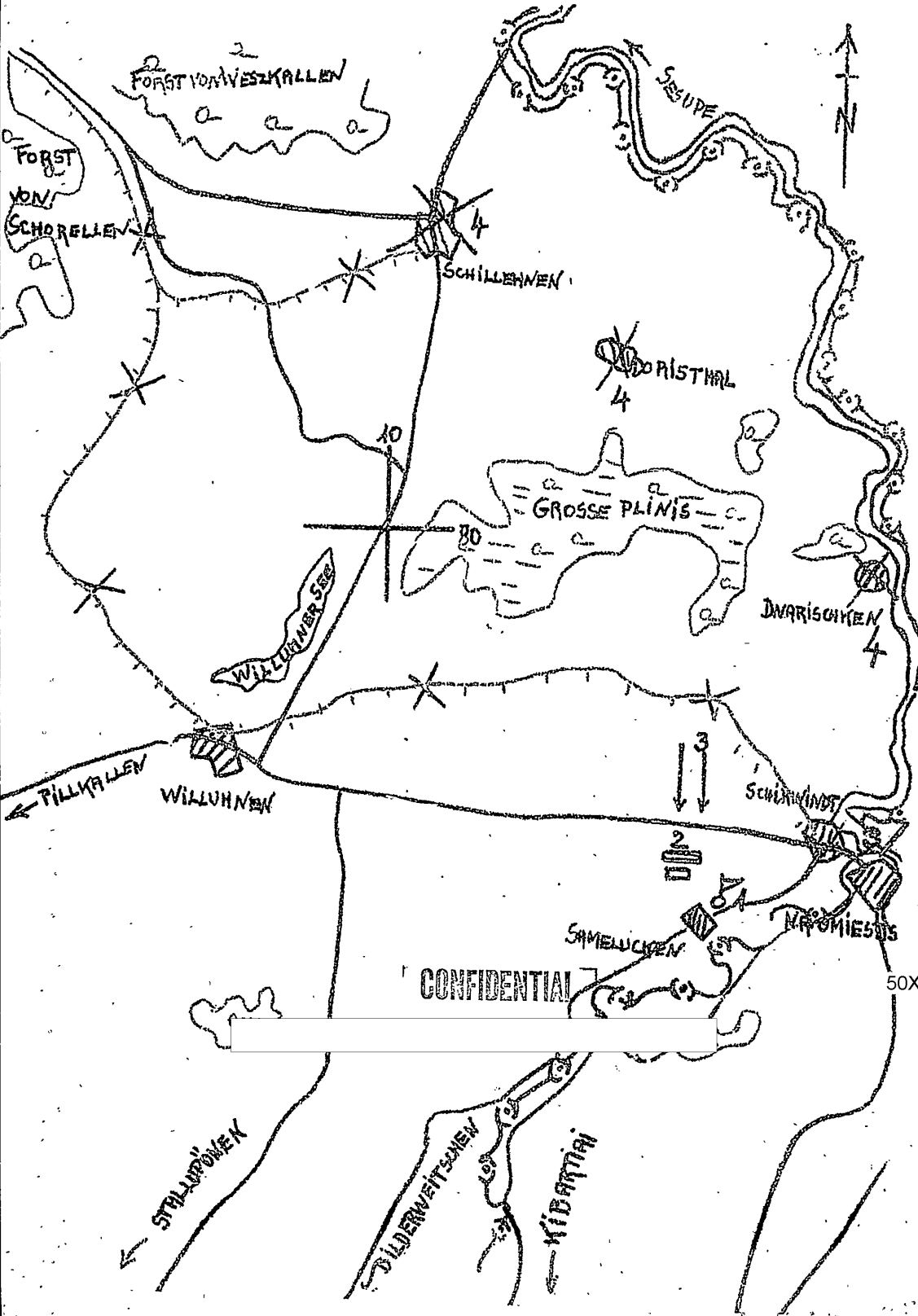
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Appendix "A"



Military Training Ground near NAUMIESTI
Not to scale



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[Redacted]

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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- USSR

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Maps used: AMS M 651 S (GSGS 4416)
Sheets H-17 NAUMIESTIS and J-17 KALVARIJA
Scale 1:100,000

Subject:- NAUMIESTIS and neighbouring area.

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1. Town of NAUMIESTIS (R 2073)

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The town [Redacted] at NAUMIESTIS was practically destroyed during the war and still lies in ruins. A bridge over the OPELIS, near the hospital, was blown up in 1944 and still lies in the river, no replacement having been provided. The bridge over the SESUPE, on the road to SAKLAI, was repaired in 1947 or 1948. Attached at Appendix 'A' is a sketch showing the town as it appears today. The population [Redacted] numbered approx 3,000.

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2. Road building

The road between NAUMIESTIS and PILLKALLEN (R 9772) and also the road from NAUMIESTIS to KIBARTAI (W 1458) were widened and resurfaced in 1955-56. They are now 6 m wide, with an asphalt surface, and are provided with a 1 m wide footpath on either side. Repairs and improvements to the road KIBARTAI - VILKAVISKIS (W 3259) - MARIAMPOLE, which were commenced in the autumn of 1955, were completed at the beginning of 1957. The new dimensions and surface were similar to those of the NAUMIESTIS-KIBARTAI road. A start was made in autumn 1956 on repairing and improving the road VILKAVISKIS - NAUMIESTIS - SAKIAI (R 3193). Between VILKAVISKIS and NAUMIESTIS [Redacted] had seen fruit trees on the sides of the road being felled in preparation for widening operations. [Redacted] heard that the work undertaken on this road would probably not be completed until the middle of 1958. A diagram is attached at Appendix 'B' showing the various roads referred to.

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[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

3: Radio Jamming Station near SAKIAI

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[Redacted] along the roads NAUMIESTIS - SAKIAI and PILVISKIAI - SAKIAI,

[Redacted] observed a radio station located between these two roads, approx 2 Km south of the town of SAKIAI. Its position was approx 500 m from the NAUMIESTIS-SAKIAI road and 800 m from the PILVISKIAI road, just south of the damaged DAUGELSKIAI Kolkhoz. There were 6 low wooden huts, 3 or 4 radio vans and 6 aerial masts approx 20 m high, which were connected to each other by wire. The site was fenced around with barbed wire and guarded by Soviet sentries. [Redacted] this was a jamming station.

[Redacted]

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END OF REPORT

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[Redacted]

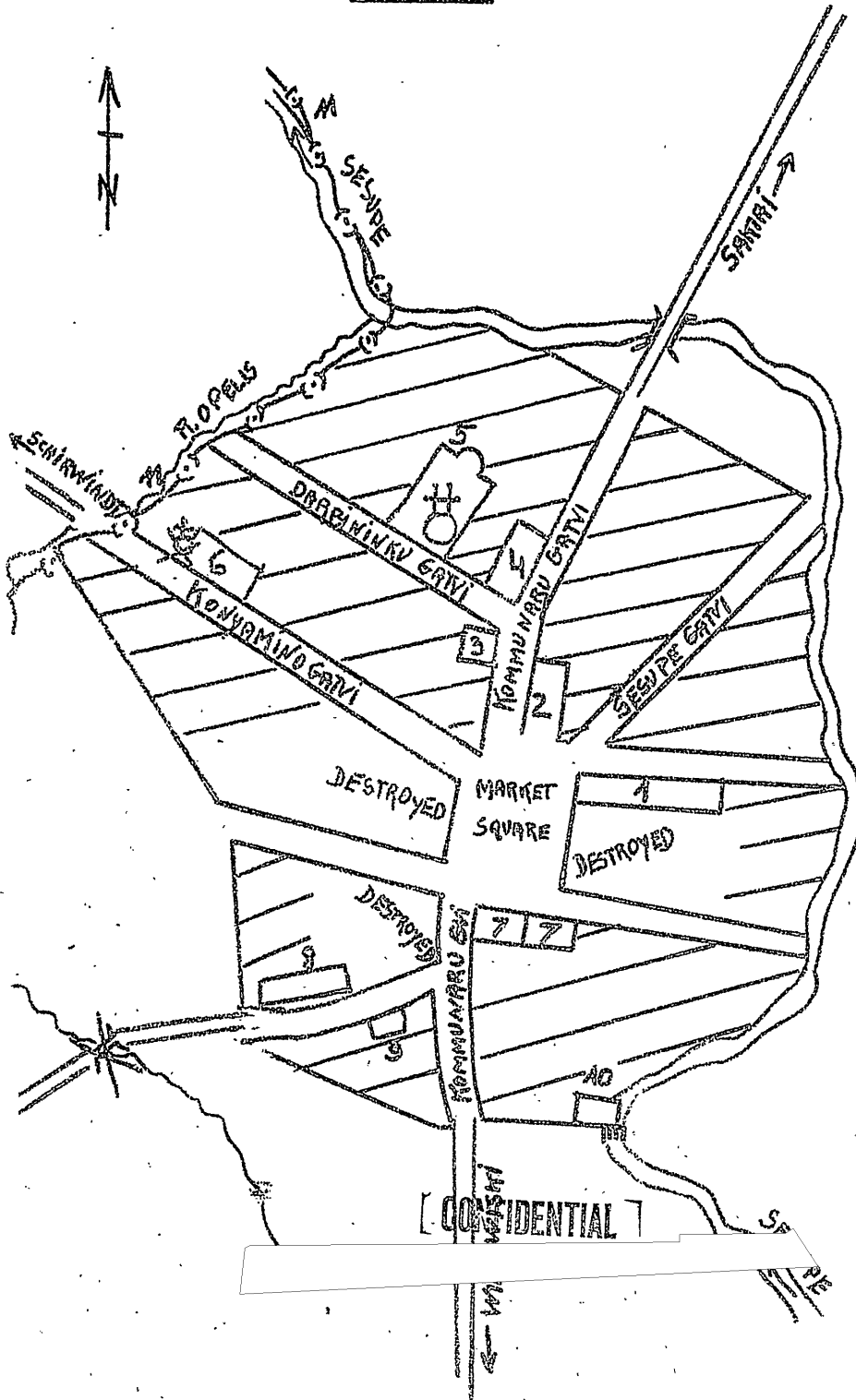
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[Redacted]
[Redacted]
Appendix "A" [Redacted]

TOWN-PLAN of NAUMIESTIS (NEUSTADT)
Not to scale



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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

Report

Legend to Appendix 'A'
=====

Town Plan of NAUMLESTIS
=====

- 1. New Party building, 60 m x 20 m,
- 2. Old Party building, 40 m x 15 m,
- 3. Post Office
- 4. Police
- 5. Catholic Church
- 6. Former Evangelical Church. Damaged during war, since converted to Cinema.
- 7. Bank
- 8. Hospital
- 9. School
- 10. Hydro-electric Power Station 12 m x 12 m,
- 11. Former German-Lithuanian frontier.

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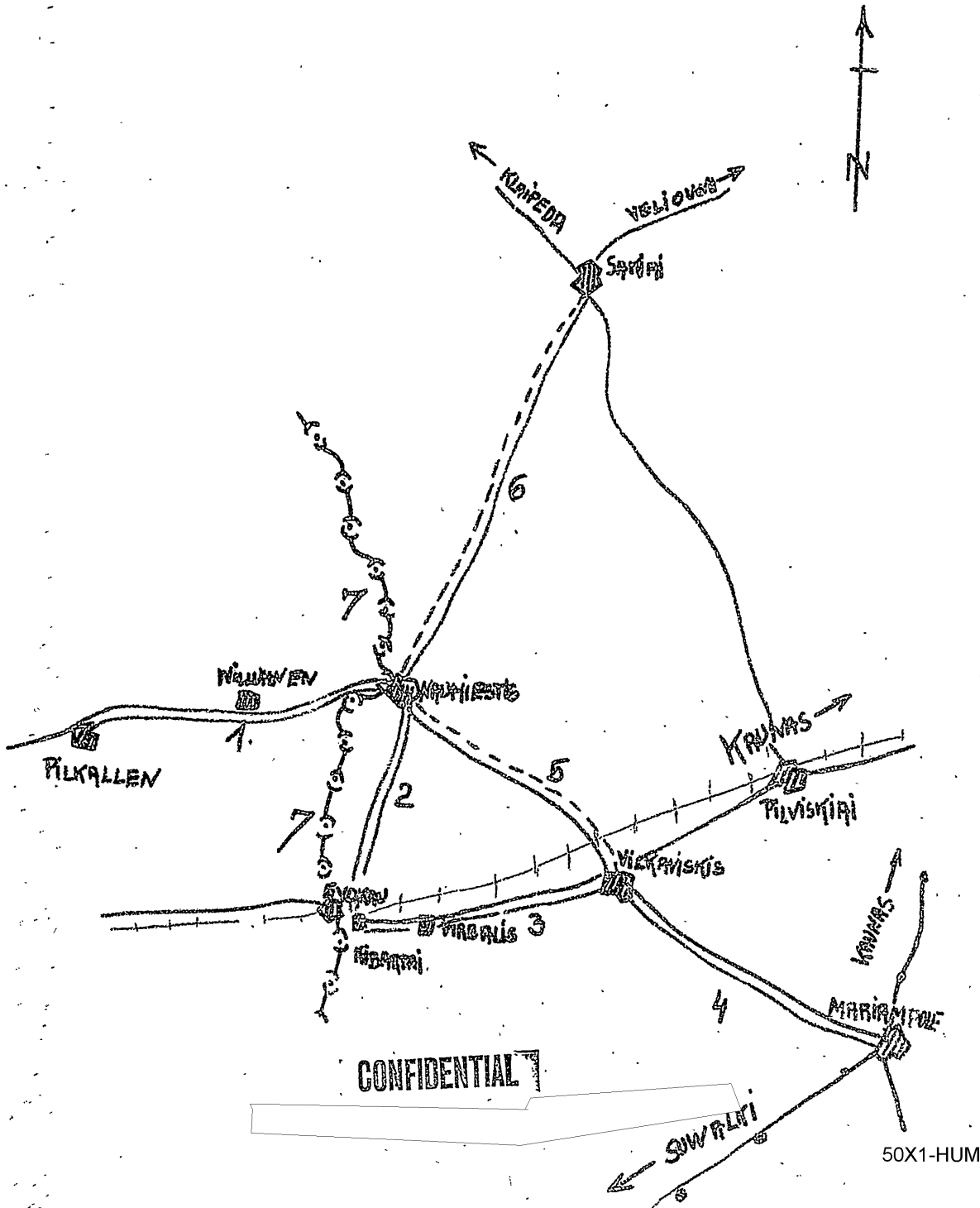
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Appendix "B"

Newly repaired and widened roads in LITHUANIA.
(1956-57)
Not to scale



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50X1-HUM

Report

Legend to Appendix 'B'

1. NAUMIESTIS - PILKALIEŅ road, widened and resurfaced 1956.
2. NAUMIESTIS - KIBARTAI road, widened and resurfaced 1956.
3. KIBARTAI - VILKAVISKIS road, widened and resurfaced Jan 57.
4. VILKAVISKIS - MARIAMPOLE road, widened and resurfaced Jan 57.
5. VILKAVISKIS - NAUMIESTIS road, widening and repair of which commenced autumn 56 and was still in progress in spring 57.
6. NAUMIESTIS - SAKTĀI road, where widening and reconditioning have been planned.

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

Country:- USSR

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Maps used: AMS 2 (1:100,000) Sheet H-16, TILSIT

Subject:- Lithuanian U.S.S.R.

50X1-HUM

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AT TAURAGE (V 8225) [Redacted]

Artillery Unit (for locations see Appendix 'A')

1. A Russian heavy artillery unit occupies the former Cavalry Barracks to the SW of the town near the village of POZERHINAI. The barracks, which are visible from the main road, comprise four [Redacted] blocks and auxiliary buildings. 50X1-HUM
2. [Redacted] identified it as a regiment. 50X1-HUM
3. A hutted camp immediately to the SW. of TAURAGE is occupied by some 200 men from the same unit. [Redacted] believed the camp was used as billets only. 50X1-HUM
4. Heavy artillery and vehicles were observed parked in the open in the barracks, but no vehicles or equipment were observed near the hutted camp.
5. According to local hearsay the regiment was subordinate to a divisional headquarters in SOVETSK (TILSIT).
6. Approximately 2 Km. to the N. of the town to the E. of the secondary road to SILJALE [Redacted] observed an EW station. [Redacted] the equipment was visible from the road, [Redacted] the area was guarded and loitering was not encouraged in the vicinity. 50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

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- 2 -

50X1-HUM

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7. [redacted] an equipment with yagi aeriels and elements mounted on a 10 m. mast, corresponding to the Dumbo/Knife Rest family, but had not seen the rectangular mesh reflectors of Dumbo.

50X1-HUM

8. [redacted] the installation was permanent, since a wooden hut some 8 m. long housed the ground equipment there was a similar hut for the crew.

9. Approximately 30 m. from the installation described above another wooden hut between 8 m. and 10 m. in length could be seen from the road. What appeared [redacted] as a spiral aerial rose from the pointed roof of this hut to a total height of approx 12 m. This aerial rotated at roughly the same speed as the aerial array of the Dumbo-Knife Rest equipment. From the road it seemed to be constructed of metal plates. [redacted] the metal had a pronounced sheen ("much brighter than aluminium").

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

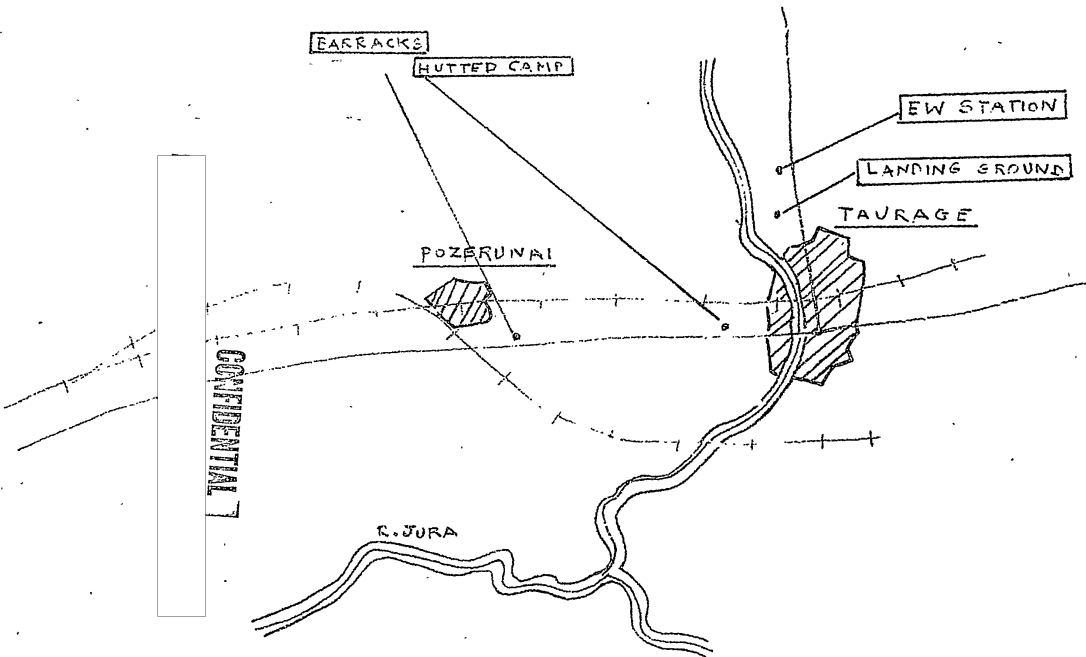
10. [redacted] estimated that some 30 Russians were permanently quartered there. Of these, 2 were usually patrolling the site. ORs seen had black shoulder boards.

END OF REPORT

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[redacted]



[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Appendix "A" to H

[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIALSubject : AMPHIBIANS

1.

2.

3. SMALL AMPHIBIANS

50X1-HUM

[redacted] this vehicle [redacted] arrival by rail at DESSAU in September 1956. The amphibians came from Russia with a team of Russian officers and NCOs, who instructed EGA personnel in the handling of the vehicle. Only one vehicle of this type was seen [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the following description of the amphibian (See appendix "A" for dimensions): A four wheeled amphibian of Russian design and manufacture with the body constructed of thin metal plate, the whole being painted grey-green. The plating was ribbed horizontally. Seating for two was 50X1-HUM provided, and no armament was observed. One four-blade propellor was fitted in a circular recess in the [redacted] rear of the amphibian. [redacted] the amphibian's [redacted] engine was either a ZIS or a MOLOTOV [redacted], capable of 60 kph on land.

4. TRANSPORT AMPHIBIAN

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the transport amphibian, which arrived at DESSAU under the same conditions as the amphibian mentioned above, on 5 February 1957. [redacted] the body was of ribbed metal plate, and the 50X1-HUM cabin of canvas stretched over metal hoops; two propellers, each having four blades, were fitted in circular shafts in the rear of the amphibian.

5. TRACKED AMPHIBIAN

50X1-HUM

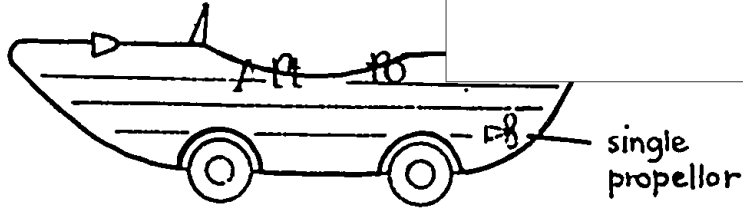
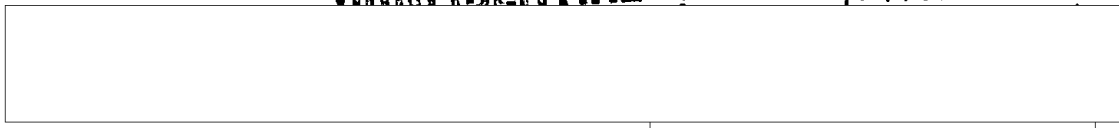
[redacted] The construction of the hull was similar to that of the preceding amphibian, i.e. of ribbed metal plate.

Appendix "A", sketches of a Small Transport and Tracked Amphibian, is attached to this report. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

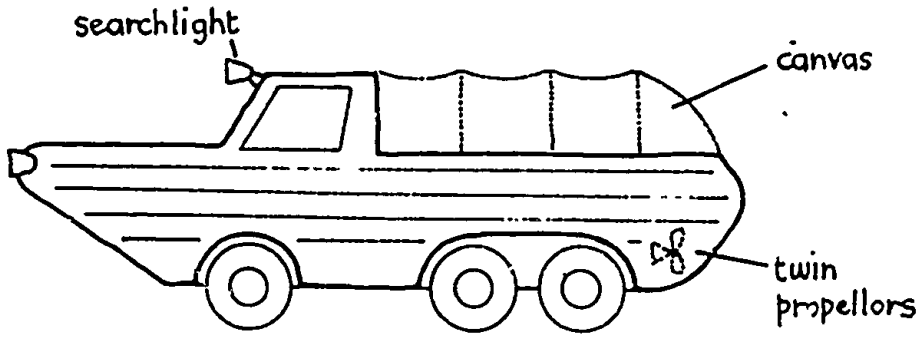
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APPX 'A' TO



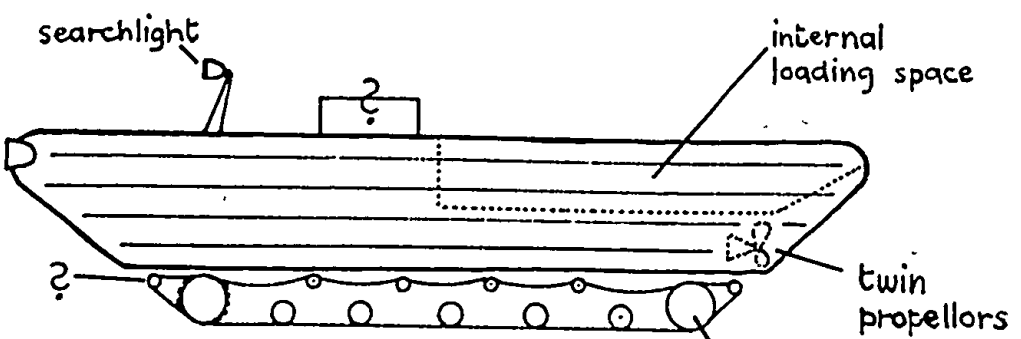
SMALL AMPHIBIAN

length 10m (!)
height 1m 50
breadth 1m 80



TRANSPORT AMPHIBIAN

length 22m (!)
height 2m 60
breadth 2m 20



TRACKED AMPHIBIAN

length 22m (!)
height 2m
breadth 2m 90

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50X1-HUM



FOUR ORIGINAL

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Country:- U.S.S.R.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Maps used: U.S.S.R. - Railways, 2nd Edition 1952. GSGS 4625. 1: 8,000

Subject: I. Oilfield at KURATOVA, near UKHTI.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

(b) Description

50X1-HUM

At KURATOVA, 5 or 6 k [Redacted] N of UKHTI there was an area, roughly circular in shape; and about 8 km in circumference, where borings were made for petroleum. Wells had been sunk before the war: there were about 300 of them; none were gushers. At no time had more than a small proportion of the wells been producing: they dried up rapidly, and since 1951 productivity, in spite of new borings, had decreased until the daily yield was about 20 ton [Redacted] per day. The wells were runned by electrically driven pumps.

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] There was no local generator, but a land-line, possibly from UKHTI. The petroleum was delivered to UKHTI by pipeline. [Redacted]

(c) Force, etc.

50X1-HUM

There were 150 to 170 persons employed: some were Volga Germans, and others were Russian civilian workers. The supervising staff consisted of Russians. There were no soldiers and no MVD, but Russian civilians acted as camp police. No other nationalities were represented.

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contd.....

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[Redacted]

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POOR ORIGINAL

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

II. Railway at UKHTI (1957)

50X1-HUM

No railway is shown on the a/m map (1952); but

[Redacted] a railway station about 1 km NE (?) of UKHTI town and

E. to join the MURMANSK line - probably at KEM. The line was single, Russian standard gauge.

[Redacted]

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END OF REPORT

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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B.S.S.O. OVERT INTELLIGENCE REPORT

50X1-HUM

Country:- Lithuanian S.S.R.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Maps used: Europe 1:1,000,000, KAUNAS-MINSK, GS No. 2758
(to confirm locations only).

Subject:- AIRFIELDS IN KAUNAS AREA

Part I KAUNAS/KARMELAVA

50X1-HUM

1. [Redacted]

2. Location

11 Km. ENE of KAUNAS on DAUGAVPILS road. The road forms the N. perimeter of airfield, which lies to S. of village between the road and double-tracked railway running NE from KAUNAS.

3. Installations (See Appendix 'A')

One large hangar on N. edge of airfield. Possible fuel storage on E. edge (hearsay). Dispersal area in NW corner. Concrete squares for helicopter operation on N. edge.

4. Runways

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] hearsay credited the airfield with a concrete runway built 1953-55. [Redacted] observed aircraft taking off and landing in NNW-SSE direction.

5. The dimensions given on sketch, 5000 x 2000 m, are for the perimeter of the airfield enclosed by a mesh and barbed wire fence. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

6. Access

From main road (good surface, suitable for 2-way heavy traffic) to entrance gate approximately located at centre of N. perimeter. Possible rail spur to E. edge (hearsay).

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50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL7. Domestic Area

Spaciously laid out domestic area for officers (built 1953 onwards) adjoining NE edge of KARMELAVA. Barrack Blocks on N. edge of airfield (built 1952-3).

8. Users

S.A.F. Jet fighters were observed in dispersal area, usually 6 - 8 aircraft, and there was continuous activity. [redacted] described the aircraft as very "clean", pronounced sweepback on mainplane, fin and tail-plane, "very fast". Hearsay identification: MIGs.

50X1-HUM

9. Single-rotor helicopters used concrete squares on N. edge. There were several crashed in the KARMELAVA area during 1956 (hearsay).

10. Piston-engined aircraft landed regularly "from MOSCOW", according to hearsay these were "couriers".

11. Terrain

Rather marshy, few trees, flat.

PART IIAIRFIELD, KAUNAS/KEDAINIAI

50X1-HUM

12. [redacted]

13. Location

45 Km. N. of KAUNAS. 2½ Km N. of KEDAINIAI between KEDAINIAI - DOTNUVA road and railway line KAUNAS-SHAULI.

14. Installations

50X1-HUM

[redacted] heard that large-scale reconstruction work on hangars and workshop building began in 1952 and was still in progress [redacted]

50X1-HUM

15. Users

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the airfield [redacted] was closely guarded by SAF troops and occupied by jet bombers. [redacted] struck by their size, "cleanness" and swept wings. [redacted] impossible to narrow the choice between "BISON" and "BADGER", but [redacted] the aircraft were far, far bigger than any [redacted] seen over KAUNAS. [redacted] a special pass was necessary for non-residents visiting the area; [redacted]

16. [redacted] heard that the same type of aircraft was still using the airfield in March 1957 in much larger numbers.

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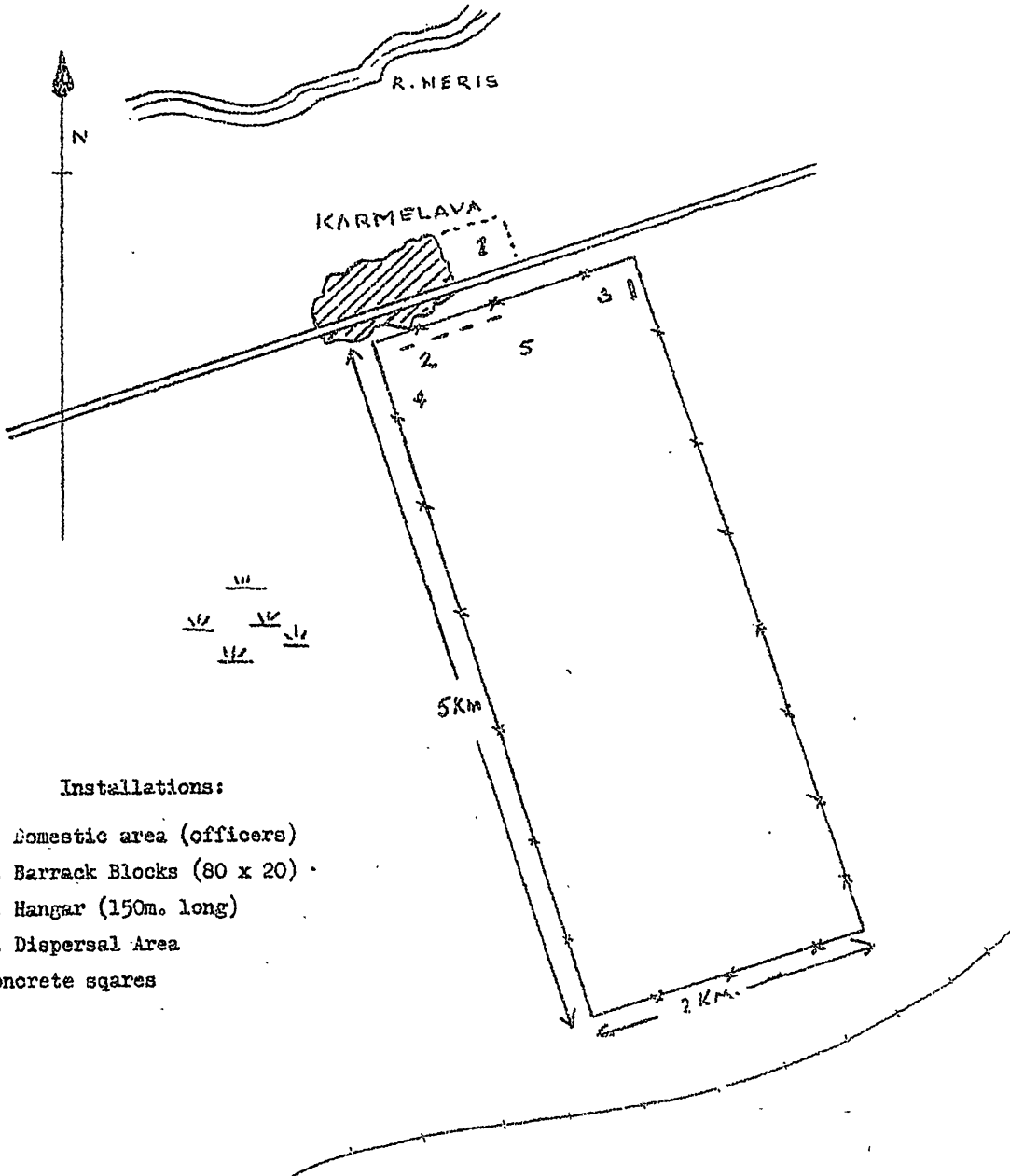
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Appendix " A "



Airfield at KAUNAS/KARMELEVA



Installations:

- 1. Domestic area (officers)
- 2. Barrack Blocks (80 x 20)
- 3. Hangar (150m. long)
- 4. Dispersal Area
- 5. Concrete squares

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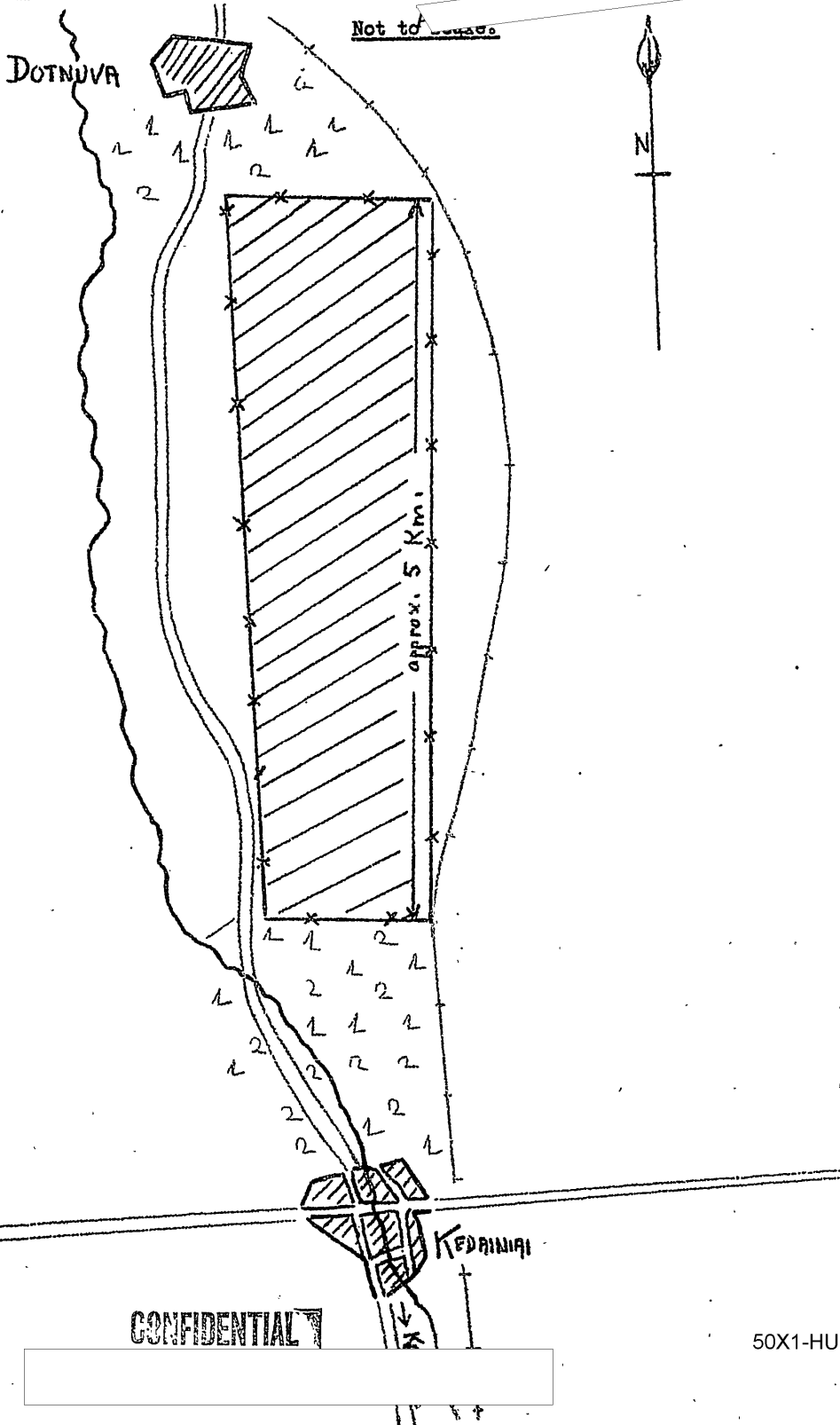
50X1-HUM

Appendix " B "

SAF Airfield, KAUNAS/ KEDAINIAI, Lithuanian SSR.

Not to Scale

DOTNUVA



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