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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Astrakhan and Stalingrad Oblasts) REPORT

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Information on the Cities of Astrakhan and Stalingrad

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REQUIREMENT NO. RD 50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO. PLACE & DATE ACQ. REFERENCES

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

- 1. A two-page document and accompanying map in which are located installations in Astrakhan (N 46-21, E 48-03) as a dry dock, the Krupskaya Fish Cannery, a cooperage, an MVD building, a civilian hospital, and a grain procurement office. A bakery (Khlebozavod) is described in somewhat greater detail. Date of Information: 1945-1949.
2. A two-page document and an accompanying map containing the locations and descriptions of the following installations in Stalingrad (N 48-45, E 44-25): a railroad station (under construction in 1953), apartment houses, hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, a Communist Party building, gasoline storage tanks, a metal parts factory, an aluminum plant, a railroad spur line, an MVD building, and a theater. A military airfield was located on a steppe outside the city. The airfield was not surrounded by a fence. Hangars were being constructed there, and in 1953 a steel framework had been erected. Toward the city from the airfield were barracks which had not been destroyed in World War II. In 1953 anti-aircraft defense units were stationed there. Both the airfield and the barracks are located on the map accompanying the document. No further information is given on either the barracks or the airfield. Date of Information: 1953.

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Table with columns: STATE, ARMY, NAVY, AIR, FBI, AEC. Includes a note: (Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#").

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The location of this dock is as follows. If one goes from the bridge that crosses the Bol'da to the power plant (also on the Bol'da), one comes first to the Krpuskaya Fish Cannery (rybnyy zavod imeni Krupskoy), which is about 500 m. from the bridge, then to the Bonzavod (zavod bondarnykh izdeliy - cooperage), and then to the dry dock (slip).

Next to the dry dock is the power plant.

There were about 300 German prisoners of war employed at the dock, and an equal number of Russians. The Russians maintained that this dry dock was the largest in Europe. The Germans cleaned the ships of dirt and old paint, and the rest of the work was done by Russians.

Bakery (khlebozavod). [redacted] worked at the bakery for a while in 1946. Looking from the EK station toward the RR bridge, one finds on [redacted] the right of the station, at a distance of about 500 meters, a bakery. It is a brick building with one story, and covered with light green stucco. The building is about 50 m. long. It has an iron roof. It is surrounded on all sides by a stuccoed wall 2 meters high, with fragments of glass bottles set into the top. The entrances faces the RR station. There were civilian sentries at the entrance, who checked on passes and made sure that none of the workers tried to take bread away with him. The ovens were heated with a petroleum residue called gasut.

[redacted] There were ten Germans employed there at the time; they brought the flour over from the RR station. [redacted] Does not know how many people worked there in all, but the number of men and women was about equal. Going.

School - hospital - MVD building. [redacted] from the RR station, toward [redacted] the bridge, one finds a four-story square brick building about 800 to 1,000 meters ^{from} [redacted] ^{to the right of the tracks,} the RR station. This used to be a school, then it was used as a hospital for prisoners of war. In 1949 the building

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was occupied by the MVD. [REDACTED] does not know any details. Its approximate location is shown on the map by [REDACTED]. 50X1-HUM

Hospital. About 200 meters from the end of the RR station (shown on the map by [REDACTED]) was a three-story gray square building.

It was a hospital for civilians.

Grain Procurement Office (Zagotzerno). Wooden barracks belonging to the Grain Procurement Office were located on Kazachiy Yerik, 1 1/2 km. from the dry dock. The grain was refined here.

The area was enclosed by a barbed wire fence. [REDACTED] does not know any details. [REDACTED]

He is not able to show the exact location; he thinks that the barracks were either in the area marked on the map by the letter 3 or 71.

The barracks were right on the bank of the Kazachiy Yerik.

Bridge. The source knows only that he did not see any towers on the bridge. He does not think that the bridge was separable (this refers to the RR [REDACTED] bridge across the Bolda).

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48° oder Greenwich

STADTPLAN ASTRACHAN

MASSTAB ETWA 1:16500

0 200 400 Meter

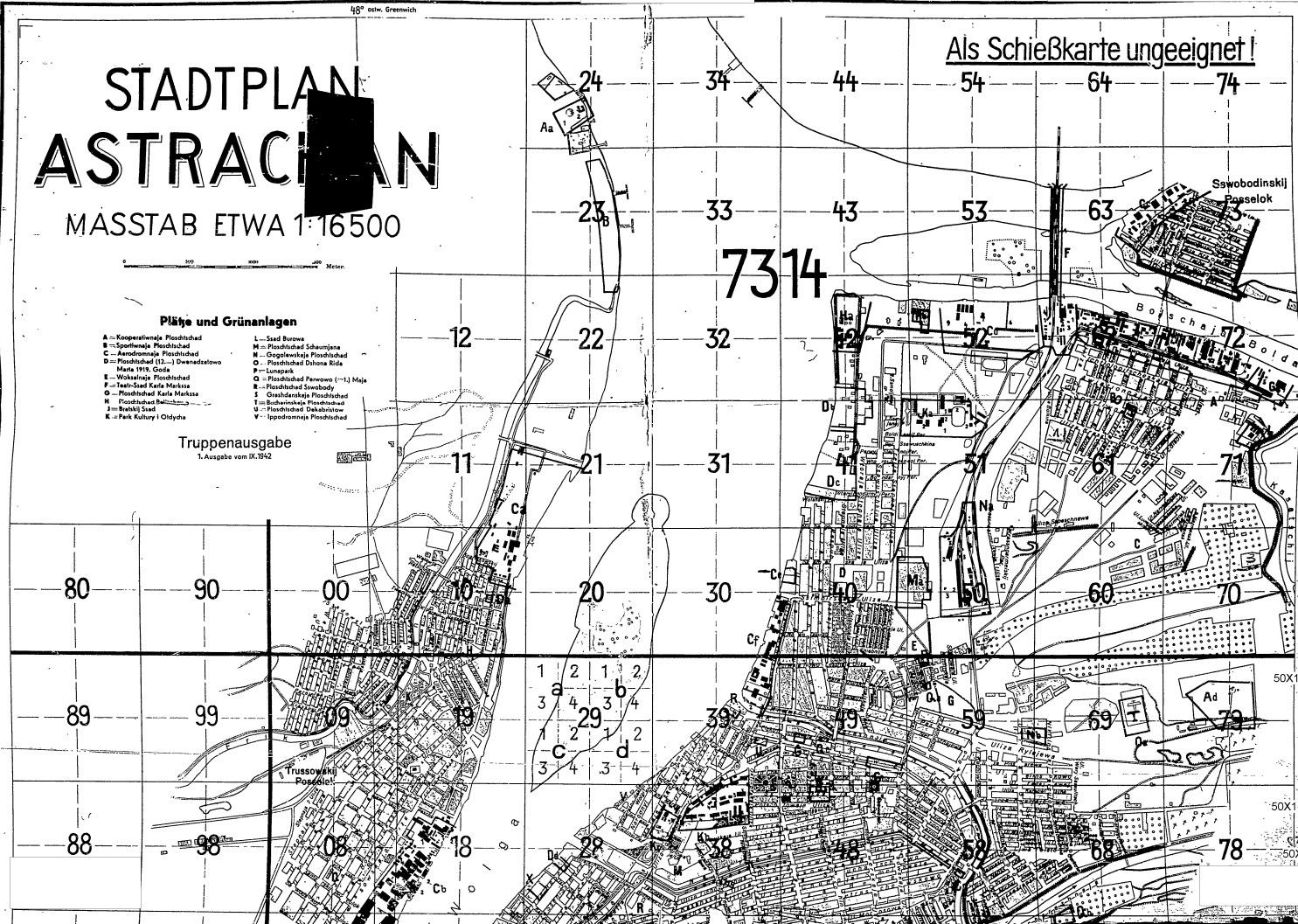
Plätze und Grünanlagen

- A - Kooperatives Plätzchen
- B - Sportplatz
- C - Aerodromplatz
- D - Plätzchen (12... Dreieck)
- E - Markt 1919, Gode
- F - Volkshaus
- G - Teatr-Sad, Karta Markisa
- H - Plätzchen Karta Markisa
- I - Plätzchen Karta Markisa
- J - Park Sad
- K - Park Kulnyj Odyha
- L - Sad Burwa
- M - Plätzchen Schamjane
- N - Gopletskaja Plätzchen
- O - Plätzchen Dajona Sida
- P - Lunapark
- Q - Plätzchen Perwona (1-1) Maja
- R - Plätzchen Swobody
- S - Orashankaja Plätzchen
- T - Plätzchen Plätzchen
- U - Plätzchen Dabakow
- V - Plätzchen Plätzchen

Truppenausgabe
1. Ausgabe vom IX.1942

Als Schießkarte ungeeignet!

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StalingradDate of Information: 1953

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1. Construction of the new railroad station was not complete. A new building was being erected to take the place of the one that was destroyed during the war. The new building is of brick. The walls had already been erected, but they had not yet been stuccoed. The building, including its tower, is about 25 meters high.
2. Ulitsa Mira leads from the tractor plant, past the Krasnyye barrikady gun factory (orudinyy zavod) and the Krasnyy Oktyabr' metallurgical plant, to the railroad station. The heaviest traffic is on this street.

Going from the tractor works to the Krasnyye barrikady factory, one finds on his right a row of big new houses that extends as far as the Krasnyye barrikady. These apartment houses are set back from the street at a distance of about 50 meters. All of them have four stories, and they are unusually long - more than 100 meters. The buildings are gray and pink and have sheet-iron roofs, painted black.

Opposite the Krasnyye barrikady factory, also on the right-hand side of the street, is a hospital that serves the factory employees. It is a three-story building, finished in gray stucco, about 50-60 meters long. It is set off from other buildings. There are some trees in front of the building.

Beyond the hospital, on the right side of the street, is a row of tenements of the same sort as those described above, which extends to the House of the Communist Party (Dom partii - number one on the map). The source does not know the building's official designation - the prisoners of war called it the Parteigebäude. It is a three-story yellowish building, which was constructed after the war. There are four columns before the entrance. The wall is decorated with the portraits of many Party leaders.

3. Between ulitsa Mira and the Volga is a group of at least fifteen gasoline storage tanks (#10 on the map). They are cylindrical in shape, 12-15 meters high, 8-10 meters in diameter, and painted a silver color.
4. Next door to the House of the Communist Party (#2 on the map) is a factory that produced metal parts - the prisoners of war called it a Schraubenfabrik (screw factory). It is set off from the street by a stuccoed yellowish wall about 2 meters high. The source has not been inside the premises.

There is planting - bushes and flowers - between the factory and the House of the Communist Party.

5. A tuberculosis sanatorium (#3 on the map) is on the right-hand

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side of ulitsa Mira (if you are facing the railroad station). 50X1-HUM
 It is the building just before the railroad station. The front of the building is composed of three parts that are connected by low covered passages. The entrance is in the central part of the building. Two long one-story buildings have been erected behind this three-part building in front. Construction on the two rear buildings was still under way in 1953. They had been stuccoed but not painted. The building material used was brick. The ~~roof~~ roofs were of red tile.

There is a gorge between the hospital and the railroad station. This gorge is spanned by a wooden bridge. The source does not know where the railroad bridge was for the line that connected the tractor plant with the railroad station.

6. The railroad line connecting the tractor plant and the railroad station does not run as shown on the map. It actually turns off to the right from ulitsa Mira at the point where the area occupied by the Krasnyy Oktyabr' factory comes to an end. The approximate route is shown on the map with a pencil line.
7. Military air field (#4 on the map). Located on a steppe. The field is not fenced off. Hangars were being constructed there, and in 1953 the steel framework had been erected.
8. Barracks (#5 on the map). These barracks were not destroyed during the war. In 1953 antiaircraft defense units were stationed here. The source does not know any further details.
9. An aluminum plant was under construction in the area shown by #6 on the map.
10. MVD building (#9 on the map). Three- or four-story red building, square in shape. The roof is flat and surrounded by ~~ix~~ columns that are joined by transoms.

There is a theater (#7 on the map) near the MVD building. It was not destroyed during the war. The main entrance is from the Volga side. There is a distance of about 150 meters between the theater and the Volga. There are four columns in front of the entrance. The building is white.

A broad ~~granit~~ granite stairway leads down to a passenger pier from somewhere near the MVD building. The stairway is about 100 meters long and 50 meters wide. There is a landing between every set of 10 steps.

The source does not know whether there is an additional railroad station at the point marked #8 on the map.

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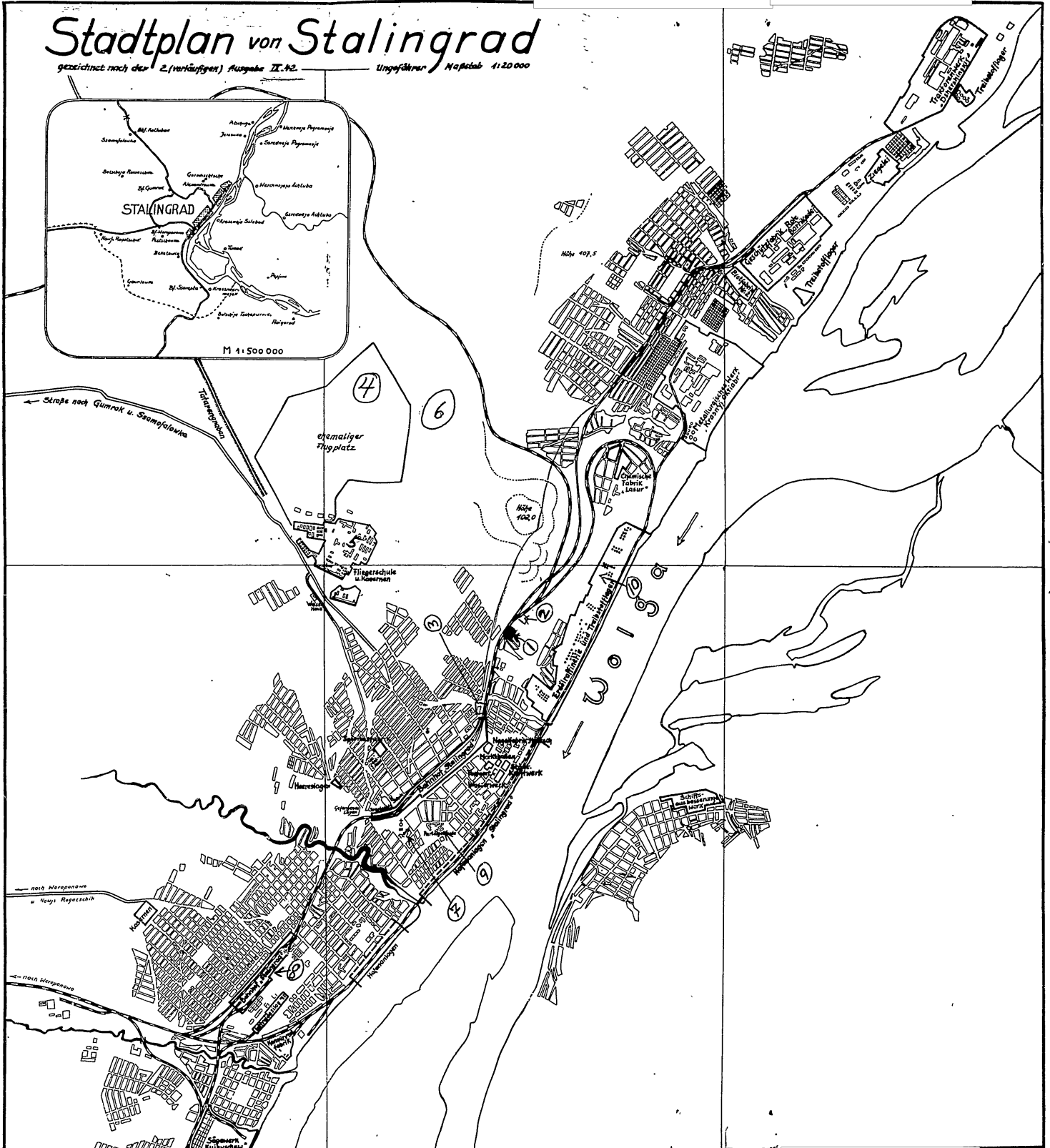
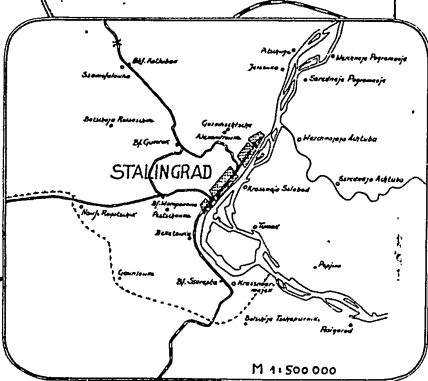
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Stadtplan von Stalingrad

gezeichnet nach der 2. (verküpferten) Ausgabe II.42. Ungefährer Maßstab 1:20 000



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