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**SECRET**

POLITICAL AND POPULATION SURVEY

ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST

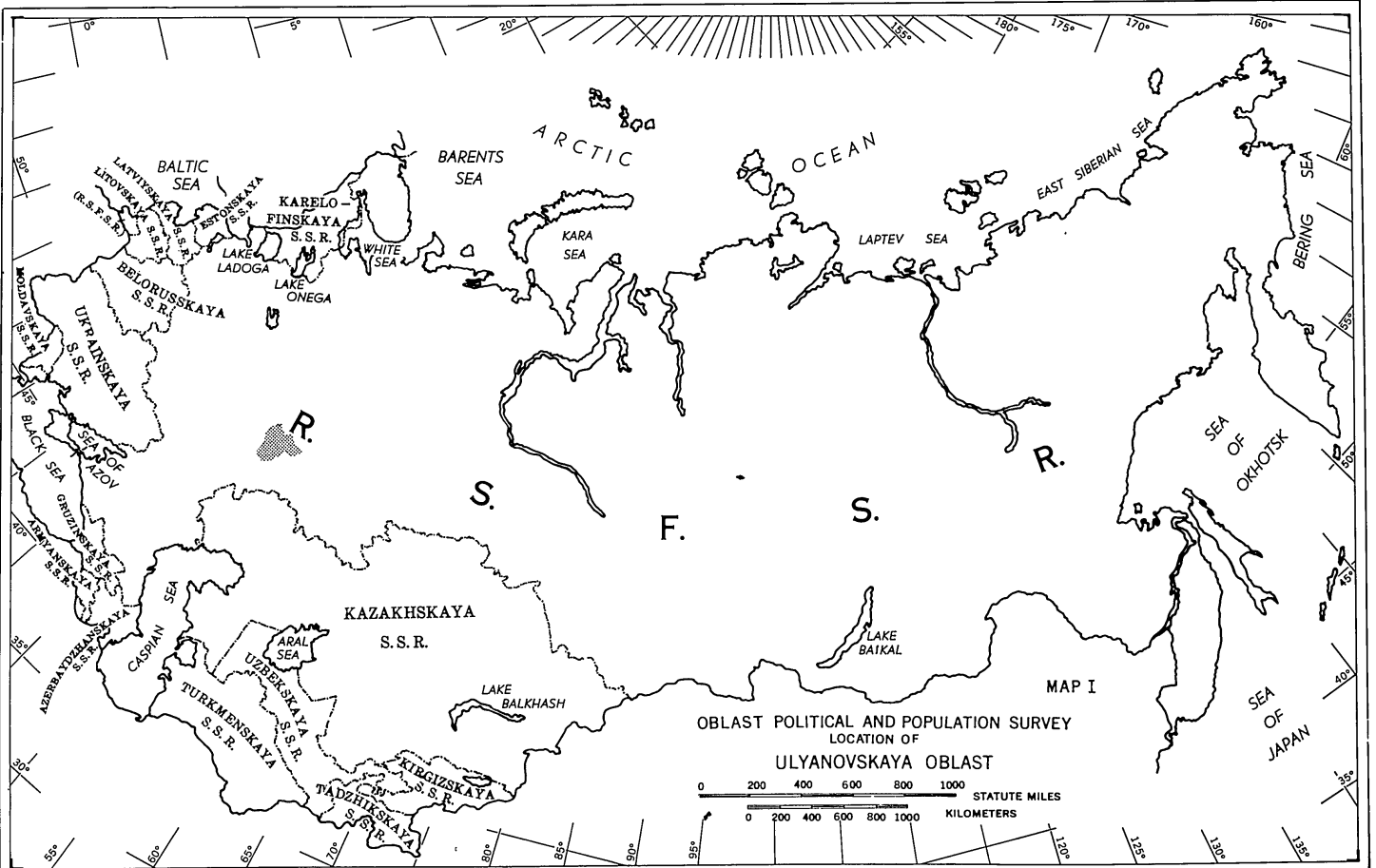
NO. 63

2 MAY 1958

Prepared by Air Research Division,  
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Washington 25, D C.

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S E C R E T

Political and Population Survey

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U L Y A N O V S K A Y A O B L A S T

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S E C R E T

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NOTICE

1. The estimates appearing in this study result from an accelerated survey of available data. All figures are the best possible estimates to be derived from accessible information.



50X1-HUM

2. Population estimates as of 1 January 1959; administrative-territorial boundaries as of April 1958.

S E C R E T

## S E C R E T

ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST  
(NO. 63)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Statistics	1
I. Government Controls	1
A. General	1
B. Control Groups	3
1. Communist Party and Komsomol	3
2. Military	5
3. Government	5
II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition	8
III. Psychological and Sociological Factors	14
A. Political and Social Tensions	14
B. Civil Defense	16
C. Medical Facilities	18
D. Educational and Cultural Facilities	19
IV. Socio-Economic Factors	22
A. Housing	22
B. Food Supplies	24
C. Transportation	25
1. General	25
2. Rail	25
3. Road	28
4. Water	28
5. Air	29
D. Utilities	30
E. Economic Characteristics	31
V. Urban Areas	35

## S E C R E T

## TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
I. Estimated Government Control Force	5
II. Summary of Demographic Characteristics: Ulyanovskaya Oblast, 1959	8
III. Population Changes: 1926-1959	9
IV. Estimated Ethnic Composition of Total Population	10
V. Estimated Age and Sex Composition	11
VI. Workers and Employees by Branches of the Economy: 1959	12
VII. Distribution of Urban Workers and Employees: 1959	12
VIII. Distribution of Rural Workers and Employees: 1959	13
IX. Estimated Population and Density by Administrative-Territorial Divisions	14
X. Urban-Rural Distribution of Student Enrollment: 1956/1957	22
XI. Structure of Railroad Freight Shipments: 1956	26
XII. Structure of River Freight Shipments: 1956	29
XIII. Distribution of Gross Industrial Production by Administrative-Territorial Divisions: 1955	32
XIV. Estimated Distribution of Total Urban Population	35

## MAPS

I. Location of Ulyanovskaya Oblast	Frontispiece
II. Administrative-Territorial Divisions	Back Pocket
III. Population	Back Pocket
IV. Transportation	Back Pocket
V. Railroad-Orientation Diagram	Facing Page 26

## S E C R E T

2 May 1958

## ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST

Statistics

Area in Sq. Miles.....	14,300
Total Est. 1959 Pop.....	1,136,000
Urban Pop.....	345,000
Rural Pop.....	791,000
Cities (Ulyanovsk, Melekess).....	2
Towns.....	3
Urban Settlements*.....	12
Rural Rayons.....	21
Selsovets.....	285

I. Government ControlsA. General

Ulyanovskaya Oblast (Russian SFSR) is located in the forest-steppe lands of the northern part of what was the Volga Economic Region (refer to Map I). The Volga River divides the oblast into 2 parts: the hilly, forested right bank on the W, which occupies three-fourths of the oblast's territory, and the low, open, more level left-bank area on the E. From 1936 to 1943 the territory which is now Ulyanovskaya Oblast was part of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. On 19 January 1943 the western part of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast (24 rayons) was detached to form, together with 2 rayons from Penzenskaya Oblast, the new Ulyanovskaya Oblast. No significant territorial changes have occurred in the oblast since its formation except for

\* By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, RSFSR, in November and December 1957 and January 1958, the following villages and populated points were upgraded to the status of urban settlements: Mayna (Maynskiy Rayon), Vtoroye Kuzovatovo, renamed Kuzovatovo (Kuzovatovskiy Rayon), Cherdakly (Cherdaklinskiy Rayon), Veshkayma (Veshkaymskiy Rayon), and Krasnyy Gulyay (Sengileyskiy Rayon). All of the accompanying maps and the figures used in this study are based upon the oblast as it existed prior to these changes, word of which was received after all of the calculations had been made.

- 1 -

S E C R E T

## S E C R E T

a consolidation of rayons, which have decreased in number from 30 in 1955 to 21 in 1958.

Of the 6 administrative divisions in the old Volga Economic Region (Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Saratovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Stalingradskaya Oblasts, and Tatarskaya ASSR) Ulyanovskaya is the smallest in size except for Astrakhanskaya Oblast. It is fifth in total population, and fourth in number of urban areas. The degree of urbanization in the oblast (30 per cent) is the lowest in the Region and is well below the RSFSR average. The rural population density is high, when compared with most other oblasts in the Region.

Ulyanovskaya Oblast is an area of relatively few important industries and a well-developed agriculture. The main types of industry, having national significance, are machine building and munitions manufacture. Other significant industries are lumbering and wood processing, textiles, food, and building materials. In 1957 the oblast's share of RSFSR and USSR gross industrial production was 0.69 per cent and 0.46 per cent, respectively. In 1955 the city of Ulyanovsk accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the entire industrial output of the oblast. An agricultural surplus area, the oblast is an important producer of wheat, rye, millet, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, and meat and dairy products.

Ulyanovsk, the capital, is the administrative, economic, educational, and cultural center of the oblast. It contains nearly all of the oblast's significant industrial activity and acts as a secondary rail-river transfer point on the Volga River. It is the sixth largest of the cities in the old Volga Economic Region and fortieth in the RSFSR. City Communist Party and government agencies in Ulyanovsk, a city of oblast subordination, are subordinate to Oblast Party and government agencies in the same city.



## S E C R E T

Since the decentralization law of May 1957, Ulyanovskaya Oblast has formed a single economic region, one of 6 regions replacing the Volga Economic Region, administered by its own Council of National Economy (Sovnarkhoz). As a result, the Sovnarkhoz, oblast government, and RSFSR Council of Ministers have gained authority in Ulyanovskaya Oblast previously held by the central ministerial apparatus in Moskva (see Section I., B., 3. Government).

B. Control Groups1. Communist Party and Komsomol

In January 1958 there were an estimated 47,000 Communist Party members in Ulyanovskaya Oblast, of whom approximately 2,800, or 5.9 per cent, were full-time Party members, defined as the Party control force. The incidence of 65 Party members per 1,000 adult population, age 18 and over, equaled the estimated average for the RSFSR and was well above the average for the USSR (56 per 1,000). Ulyanovskaya Oblast contains approximately 10 per cent of the total Communist Party membership and about 11 per cent of the total population in the 6 administrative divisions in the old Volga Economic Region.

Under the direction of the Bureau for RSFSR Affairs of the USSR Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moskva, the Ulyanovskaya Oblast Party Committee oversees the work of local Party committees in each city, town, and rural rayon in the oblast. The local Party committees direct the activities of members in fulfilling all directives of superior Party organs. They also supervise all civil Primary Party Organizations formed in enterprises, machine-tractor stations, collective and state farms, government agencies, research and educational institutions, trade unions, and other establishments through Party Secretaries "elected" by these organizations with the approval of the local Party committee at the

## S E C R E T

same level. Each committee, through its departments for economic, social, and cultural activities, maintains a continuous check on the operations of all civil government agencies and installations on the same level.

Soviet press reports frequently complain, however, that the oblast, city, and rayon Party committees in Ulyanovskaya Oblast are not actively concerned with the introduction of new scientific and technological achievements in enterprises and the efficient utilization of existing resources in industry. The Oblast Party Committee, reportedly, is little concerned with organizational work in industry and is not providing needed help to lagging enterprises. Oblast Party Secretaries rarely visit enterprises or Primary Party Organizations and are not familiar with the actual situation at plants and factories.

Information is not available concerning total Komsomol (Young Communist League) membership in the oblast. The Komsomol (for youths aged 14 to 26) is closely modeled on the hierarchical pattern of the Communist Party. The oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol committees are each responsible to the next higher Komsomol committee and are supervised by the Party committee at the same level.

Party and Komsomol organizations in military units possibly located in Ulyanovskaya Oblast are exempt from oblast, city, or rayon Party committee supervision and have their own independent channels of control. The Main Political Administration, which functions both as a section of the USSR Central Committee of the Communist Party and as a part of the USSR Ministry of Defense, controls the activities of Primary Party Organizations in military units located in the oblast through special offices in Headquarters, Volga Military District, in Kuybyshev, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Party organizations in militarized MVD units in the oblast also are independent of local Party authorities and are responsible, through their own hierarchy, to the USSR Central Committee of the Communist Party.

## S E C R E T

2. Military

Ulyanovskaya Oblast contains no identified Army, Air Force, or militarized MVD units or headquarters and no information is available concerning the number of militarized MVD personnel in the oblast. Moreover, the predominantly rural economy in the oblast does not warrant the presence of any significant military component. The estimated 800 Air Force personnel in the oblast are subordinate to Headquarters, Volga Military District, in Kuybyshev as are any Army personnel which might be stationed in the oblast. Any MVD forces in the oblast would be subordinate to the RSFSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Ulyanovskaya Oblast has 2 Class 5 airfields, both of which are located in Ulyanovsk. Ulyanovsk Southwest (Target 0165-8030) is used exclusively by the Soviet Air Force. Ulyanovsk (Target 0165-8021) is a joint civil/military airfield which, according to available information, was employed as a pilot and paratroop training base after World War II.

Nearly all radar sites in the oblast are controlled through Headquarters, 26th Air Defense Region, in Gorkiy (Gorkovskaya Oblast). Those in the extreme southern portion of the oblast, if any, are controlled through Headquarters, 18th Air Defense Region, in Stalingrad (Stalingradskaya Oblast).

3. Government

TABLE I

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE

<u>Administrative Category</u>	<u>Total Control Force</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Primary Control Force</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Ulyanovskaya Oblast			
Republic Govt.	6,800	200	2.9
Oblast Govt.	38,700	4,400	11.4
Militia	2,200	2,200	100.0
Total	47,700	6,800	14.3

<sup>1/</sup> Not included in this total are professional workers of the Communist Party, the officer and NCO components of the armed forces, and economic supervisory and managerial personnel.

## S E C R E T

The total government control force consists of employees of administrative and nonadministrative agencies of the RSFSR and of the Ulyanovskaya Oblast governments, working in the oblast at all levels of control down to the rural soviet.

The primary government control force comprises employees of governmental administrative and judicial agencies and is estimated to total 6,800 or 0.9 per cent of the adult population (age 18 and over) in the oblast. Included in the primary control force are the oblast, city, and rayon executive committees, which supervise, under Party direction, the agencies responsible for providing the civilian population with food, most housing, consumers' goods, local transport, and other municipal services. The remaining 40,900, or 5.7 per cent of the adult population in the oblast, are members of the secondary government control force which includes employees of nonadministrative institutions and enterprises funded through budgetary appropriations of the RSFSR, Ulyanovskaya Oblast, and cities and rayons in the oblast. Included in the secondary control force are health and educational personnel and those employed in various public service and utility activities. This group has no responsibility for policy determination or planning, but rather carries out policies set by the primary government control force.

In the mid-1957 decentralization of the management of industry and construction throughout the USSR, Ulyanovskaya Oblast was designated a single economic region, to be administered by its own Council of National Economy (Sovnarkhoz). The Sovnarkhoz, organized by the RSFSR Council of Ministers and composed of a chairman, deputy chairman, and members, functions as the highest oblast administrative and coordinating agency for industrial and construction enterprises of greater than local significance within the oblast. It elaborates and implements current and long-range production plans, promotes industrial specialization, arranges delivery of raw material and semifinished products, and determines financial and economic acts of subordinate agencies. Plans in 1957 called for Sovnarkhoz supervision of 335 industrial enterprises

## S E C R E T

formerly under the direct supervision of various all-union, union-republic, and republic ministries. In 1956 these enterprises accounted for an estimated 76 per cent of gross industrial production in the oblast. The extent to which these plans have been implemented is unknown. The RSFSR Council of Ministers, however, exercises direct supervision and control of all activities of the Sovnarkhoz.

In the past, nationally significant industrial and construction enterprises in the oblast were controlled, through local representatives, by all-union ministries in Moskva. Under the decentralization plan, operative control of these enterprises has been transferred to the oblast Sovnarkhoz. Thus, the number of all-union ministries has been reduced since May 1957 from 23 to 7. The Sovnarkhoz probably has assumed direct supervision of those enterprises formerly subordinate to all-union industrial and construction ministries which have been abolished. Those enterprises in the oblast traditionally subordinate to all-union ministries still in existence apparently are being supervised both by the Sovnarkhoz and, as in the past, by the appropriate all-union ministry in Moskva, through local representatives.

All union-republic industrial and construction ministries in the RSFSR have been abolished and their enterprises and organizations in Ulyanovskaya Oblast have been transferred to the direct supervision and control of the Sovnarkhoz. In addition, operative control over the most important oblast enterprises of the 3 industrial and construction ministries, in all probability, has been transferred to the Sovnarkhoz, including enterprises in Ulyanovskaya Oblast of the recently-formed republic Ministries of Construction, Paper and Wood-Processing, and Timber Industry. Other industrial and construction enterprises of purely local significance in the oblast remain under the direct supervision of the oblast executive committee.

Information regarding the organizational structure of the Ulyanovskiy Sovnarkhoz is, for the most part, unavailable. It is known, however, that construction and light industry administrations have been

## S E C R E T

placed under it. Also, according to Soviet reports, the Sovnarkhoz will create 2 branches of the petroleum industry within the next few years, one for oil production and the other for natural gas, to exploit recently-discovered deposits of heavy oil in the southern part of the oblast.

II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition

The principal characteristics of the 1959 population estimates of Ulyanovskaya Oblast are summarized in Table II.

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:  
ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST, 1959

Total population.....	1,136,000
Population density (persons per square mile).....	79.4
Urban population.....	345,000
Urban proportion of total population.....	30.4 per cent
Population in working ages (16-59 years).....	705,000
Proportion of population in working ages.....	62.1 per cent
Females per 100 males in working ages.....	117
Urban labor force.....	153,000
Proportion of population in urban labor force.....	13.5 per cent
Military personnel.....	800
Forced laborers.....	Negligible
Proportion of Slavs in total population.....	80 per cent

The estimated 1959 total population of Ulyanovskaya Oblast is 1,136,000, including 800 Air Force personnel. The number of Army and MVD personnel and forced laborers in the oblast, though unknown, is probably negligible. The oblast contains an estimated 0.9 per cent of the total population of the RSFSR and 0.5 per cent of the total population of the USSR.

Significant out-migration to rapidly growing industrial areas in the Urals, Western Siberia, and the Far East, plus industrialization and the disturbances and food shortages associated with the collectivization program in the 1930's, resulted in a decrease of the total population in

## S E C R E T

the oblast and a shift in the internal distribution of the population. The total oblast population decreased from 1,381,000 in 1926 to 1,138,000 in 1939, or about 14 per cent. The full impact of this absolute and implied decrease (which voided the 13-year excess of births over deaths) fell upon the rural population which declined from 90 per cent of the total population in 1926 to 83 per cent in 1939. Many rural inhabitants perished during the collectivization and ensuing famine. Many others migrated to growing industrial centers in the Urals and Asiatic USSR, while some moved to urban areas within the oblast. Internal population shifts showed a modest urban increase from 10 per cent of the total population in 1926 to 17 per cent in 1939. This urban growth only partially offset the reduction in rural population and reflected the relative unimportance of Ulyanovsk as an industrial and administrative center prior to World War II.

Increased industrial activity throughout the oblast in the postwar period has resulted in increased local rural to urban migration and in-migration to urban areas from outside the oblast. Consequently, the urban population increased from 17 per cent of the total population in 1939 to 30 per cent in 1959. The decline in the rural population from 83 per cent of the total in 1939 to 70 per cent in 1959 is attributable to continued out-migration to other regions of the USSR, and to local rural to urban migration in the postwar period.

TABLE III

POPULATION CHANGES: 1926-1959  
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>	<u>Per Cent Urban</u>	<u>Rural Population</u>	<u>Per Cent Rural</u>
1926	1,381	133	9.6	1,248	90.4
1939	1,183	196	16.6	987	83.4
1959	1,136	345	30.4	791	69.6

## S E C R E T

Great Russians comprise approximately 80 per cent of the population both urban and rural in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. The ethnic composition of the remainder of the population reflects the presence of significant non-Russian elements in the Mordovskaya, Tatarskaya, and Chuvashskaya ASSRs contiguous to the oblast. Mordvinians form the largest minority group, constituting 8 per cent of the total population. They are settled principally in rural areas in the N and NW rayons and predominate numerically in Novo-Malyklinskiy Rayon, the easternmost rayon in the oblast. Tatars comprise 6 per cent of the population and inhabit, for the most part, the left-bank rayons and N-central section of the oblast. Chuvash, the third significant minority, account for about 5 per cent of the population. They predominate in Bogdashkinskiy Rayon. Other ethnic elements in the oblast include small numbers of Ukrainians and Jews.

TABLE IV

## ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF TOTAL POPULATION

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Total Population (In Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Great Russians	909	80
Mordvinians	91	8
Tatars	68	6
Chuvash	57	5
Others	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	1,136	100

About 59 per cent of the total population are in the main working ages (16-59). The sex ratio in this group is 117 females to every 100 males (see Table V). The sex ratio in the total oblast population is 114 females per 100 males, which is slightly above the over-all USSR ratio of 113. It is estimated that the adult population (18 and over) numbers about 720,000 and constitutes approximately 63 per cent of the total oblast population.



## S E C R E T

TABLE V  
ESTIMATED AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION  
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
0-15	165	165	330	29.0
16-59	325	380	705	62.1
60 plus	<u>42</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Total	532	605	1,136	100.0

The urban labor force constitutes an estimated 153,000 persons, or about 44 per cent of the urban population. Industry and transportation comprise the largest segments of the urban labor force. There are an estimated 263,000 workers and employees in the oblast (see Table VI), of whom approximately 146,000, or 56 per cent, are in urban areas. Urban workers and employees constitute an estimated 42 per cent of the urban population (see Table VII). About 117,000 workers and employees, or 44 per cent of the total, are in rural areas (see Table VIII). Of this number, approximately 54,000 are employed on state farms and machine-tractor stations. The remaining 63,000 are occupied largely in education, public health, trade, industry, government administration, and the category 'others' (see footnote, Table VI).

The relatively large numbers of workers and employees in rural areas reflects the importance of the rural economy in the oblast and the fact that 70 per cent of the oblast population live in rural areas. Industry is considerably less developed than in other oblasts of the old Volga Economic Region and urbanization has occurred less rapidly. Consequently, the proportion of workers and employees in the urban population is well below that in more heavily industrialized areas.

## S E C R E T

TABLE VI  
WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES  
BY BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY: 1959

Economic Branch	Total Workers and Employees	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent of Category	
			Males	Females
Industry	89,400	34.0	51	49
Construction	15,800	6.0	63	37
Agriculture	54,200	20.6	75	25
State farms	(22,600)	(8.6)	52	48
Machine-tractor stations	(31,600)	(12.0)	91	9
Transportation and Communi- cations	20,400	7.8	63	37
Railroad	(7,100)	(2.7)		
Water	(400)	(0.2)		
Motor vehicle and other	(10,000)	(3.8)		
Communications	(2,900)	(1.1)		
Trade, Procurement, and Supply	15,300	5.8	39	61
Public dining	3,700	1.4	12	88
Education	24,700	9.4	28	72
Public health	13,100	5.0	11	89
Administrative control and finance	7,700	2.9	52	48
Government administration	(6,300)	(2.4)		
Credit and Insurance	(1,400)	(0.5)		
Others <sup>1/</sup>	18,700	7.1	--	--
Total	263,000	100.0		

<sup>1/</sup> Includes employment in geological prospecting organizations, drilling, capital repairs, forestry, municipal housing, and other types of enterprises.

TABLE VII  
DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES: 1959

	Population	Workers and Employees	Per Cent of Population
Urban Total	345,000	146,000	42.3
Ulyanovsk	203,000	88,000	43.3
Melekes	30,000	11,000	36.7
Others	112,000	47,000	42.0

## S E C R E T

TABLE VIII

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES: 1959

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Workers and Employees</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Rural Total	791,000	117,000	14.8
Selected Rayons:			
Astradamovskiy	27,800	3,400	12.2
Bogdashkinskiy	52,800	4,300	8.1
Cherdaklinskiy	41,600	8,100	19.5
Kuzovatovskiy	38,800	6,000	15.5
Nikolayevskiy	61,000	7,300	12.0
Novo-Spasskiy	25,000	5,000	20.0
Pavlovskiy	19,400	2,500	12.9
Radishchevskiy	27,800	3,800	13.7
Staro-Kulatkinskiy	30,500	2,900	9.5
Staro-Maynskiy	36,000	7,100	19.7
Terengulskiy	33,300	5,600	16.8
Veshkaymskiy	30,500	7,400	24.3
Other Rayons	366,500	53,000	14.5

The entire urban population lives in the N and W-central sections of the oblast. Ulyanovsk contains nearly 60 per cent of the total urban population in the oblast; most of the remainder is concentrated in the Volga right-bank rayons.

Ulyanovskaya Oblast is among the more densely populated oblasts in the old Volga Economic Region. The estimated population density averages 79.4 persons per square mile (see Table IX and Map III) compared to 25 and 19 persons per square mile for the USSR and RSFSR, respectively. The estimated rural density averages 55.3 persons per square mile. The highest rural densities are in the northern right-bank rayons; the lowest are in the left-bank rayons.

## S E C R E T

TABLE IX  
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY  
ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

Administrative- Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (In Thousands)			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Over-all	Rural
Ulyanovskaya Oblast	14,300	345.0	791.0	1,136.0	79.4	55.3
Rayons:						
Astradamovskiy	350	--	27.8	27.8	79.4	79.4
Baryshskiy	860	22.0	52.8	74.8	87.0	61.4
Bogdashkinskiy	580	--	52.8	52.8	91.0	91.0
Cherdaklinskiy	1,030	--	41.6	41.6	40.4	40.4
Inzenskiy	1,080	25.0	58.2	83.2	77.0	53.9
Karsunskiy	610	10.0	44.4	54.4	89.2	72.8
Kuzovatovskiy	720	--	38.8	38.8	53.9	53.9
Maynskiy	1,030	12.0	52.8	64.8	62.9	51.3
Melekesskiy	1,240	38.0	44.4	82.4	66.5	35.8
Nikolayevskiy	880	--	61.0	61.0	69.3	69.3
Novo-Malyklinskiy	370	6.0	27.8	33.8	91.4	75.1
Novo-Spasskiy	490	--	25.0	25.0	51.0	51.0
Pavlovskiy	310	--	19.4	19.4	62.6	62.6
Radishchevskiy	650	--	27.8	27.8	42.8	42.8
Sengilejevskiy	560	18.0	27.8	45.8	81.8	49.6
Staro-Kulatkinskiy	450	--	30.5	30.5	67.8	67.8
Staro-Maynskiy	840	--	36.0	36.0	42.9	42.9
Surskiy	340	6.0	25.0	31.0	91.2	73.5
Terengulskiy	690	--	33.3	33.3	48.3	48.3
Ulyanovskiy	670	208.0	33.3	241.3	360.1	49.7
Veshkaymskiy	550	--	30.5	30.5	55.5	55.5

### III. Psychological and Sociological Factors

#### A. Political and Social Tensions

There is no evidence at hand indicating a significant potential for resistance in Ulyanovskaya Oblast, nor has any active resistance been reported in that area. The number of forced laborers in the oblast, the group from which most dissidence ordinarily can be expected, is negligible.

Ulyanovskaya Oblast, unlike many other areas in the USSR, has not experienced large-scale industrialization and rapid urbanization. Consequently, the oblast population has not undergone the social and economic upheaval which frequently accompanies rapid economic development. However, the collectivization of agriculture, which radically altered the pattern of rural life, was ruthlessly enforced in the 1930's

## S E C R E T

and resulted in a widespread animosity toward the regime.

Inter-ethnic tensions in the oblast as a whole are probably minimal since Great Russians comprise 80 per cent of the total population. However, owing to the distribution of other significant ethnic groups, Great Russians are in the minority in some rayons. Mordvinians, the largest minority group in the oblast, comprise 8 per cent of the population. They are settled mainly in rural areas in the N and NW and form the largest ethnic element in Novo-Malyklinskiy Rayon, while Chuvash are the largest ethnic group in the completely rural Bogdashkinskiy Rayon in the N. The presence of relatively cohesive minority groups in the oblast probably results in some cleavage between them and the Great Russian majority. These ethnic cleavages are probably aggravated by the generally inferior social and economic status accorded the minority groups. Tatars inhabit, for the most part, the left-bank rayons and the N-central section of the oblast, including Ulyanovsk. In Ulyanovsk there is a possibility of some cleavage between Great Russians and the Tatars who differ in socio-economic status. The Tatars reportedly live in a "Tatar Settlement" and are accorded low prestige in the community. However, owing to the small size of this minority group, there appears to be little likelihood of significant resistance activity on their part.

Living conditions in the oblast, while less favorable than in some other areas of the old Volga Economic Region, appear adequate by Soviet standards and possibly may tend to alleviate dissatisfactions caused by other conditions. Inter-class cleavages are common in both urban and rural Soviet society. In the USSR as a whole a rather sharp distinction is made between manual and non-manual workers, Party and non-Party members, which frequently results in an unequal distribution of available commodities. Whether or not inequalities in commodity distribution exist in Ulyanovskaya Oblast is unknown; however, it is probable that social tensions created by inter-class cleavages do exist in some measure.

## S E C R E T

B. Civil Defense

Ulyanovskaya Oblast, like other areas of the USSR, has an elaborate civil defense plan, but the extent to which it has been implemented is unknown.

The heart of the oblast's civil defense operations is its Local Anti-Air Defense (MPVO) organization. This agency coordinates its plans with those of training agencies and directs the activities of subordinate MPVO organizations in Ulyanovsk and in the oblast's rural rayons and other cities. In addition to these staffs, the MPVO has inspectors assigned to important industrial plants and transportation installations who play a role in the approval of new construction and town planning.

The organizational structure of the MPVO is hierarchical, headed by the Main Administration of Local Anti-Air Defense (GUMPVO) in Moskva. At each level -- USSR, republic, oblast, and rayon -- the MPVO is an arm of the corresponding Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) apparatus. The MVD's GUMPVO supervises civil defense plans and assists the USSR Council of Ministers in developing civil defense policy. It cooperates closely with the office of Anti-Air Defense of the Country (PVO Strany) which coordinates and monitors civil defense plans and is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The MPVO's of the individual cities and rural rayons are the basic units of civil defense operations. In peacetime they provide some specialized training but have limited supervisory functions. In time of war or the threat of war, they would probably assume greater responsibility for (1) formulating local plans, (2) training staffs and units, (3) organizing and mobilizing crews and detachments for local air defense, (4) organizing training programs for specialized personnel and the general population, (5) preparing and coordinating a financial and materials-procurement plan, and (6) supervising all these activities through timely controls. To exercise these responsibilities the town or rayon MPVO is supposed to organize and have control of fire defense, emergency engineering, medical service, sanitary processing of personnel and

## S E C R E T

decontamination of clothing, decontamination of areas and structures, maintenance of order and security, warning and communications, shelter and cover, blackout, veterinary service, evacuation, transport, and other appropriate services.

The most widely dispersed civil defense formations are the so-called "groups of self-defense." At least one MPVO self-defense group is established in every dwelling, institution, school, farm, or enterprise having 300 or more people. Large apartment blocks may have several groups, one for each 500 to 700 persons. Where dwellings have less than 300 people, groups are formed cooperatively with those of other buildings; and in rural areas, small communities have "unitary links" or "divisional posts" to cooperate with self-defense groups of neighboring communities.

Each MPVO self-defense group consists of a small staff (chief, assistant chief for political work, property manager, and messenger or communications manager) and 5 to 8 teams. These teams are concerned with supervision and maintenance of order (6 persons), antifire defense (7 persons), antichemical defense (7 persons), damage control and emergency aid (6 persons), shelter (5 persons), and one or 2 medical teams (4 or 5 persons each). State and collective livestock farms have veterinary teams of 5 or more persons, depending on the size of the livestock herds.

The staffs and teams of the self-defense groups are composed of men of age 16-60 and women of age 18-50. Any citizen in these age brackets who does not have another MPVO assignment may be required to serve. Members are charged with obligatory participation in drills; the rendering of aid to MPVO chiefs; the preservation and maintenance in a "permanent state of readiness" of all property which self-defense groups consider must be saved from damage by air attack; and assistance to organs of fire defense in carrying out fire prevention measures in homes, enterprises, and public places as well as in the sown areas and other farming land.

The Oblast Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF) is also responsible for certain aspects of civil defense

## S E C R E T

training, including measures against atomic and biological warfare. Although supervised by the USSR Ministry of Defense, DOSAAF is not formally an agency of the government; it is a "public volunteer" organization. The Komsomol and trade unions assist in recruiting members for DOSAAF programs, which include premilitary and paramilitary training for youths, refresher courses for ex-servicemen, military instruction for women, and training of aircraft observers, radio and radar technicians, and other civil defense specialists.

Plans, if any, for a mass or selected evacuation of Ulyanovskaya Oblast are not known. However, should evacuation be necessary, the topography, climate, food supplies, and transportation network in the oblast and surrounding areas make possible many avenues of escape. Local air facilities are probably adequate to evacuate high-level Party, Soviet, and economic control personnel. Existing rail and motor road facilities probably would be severely overtaxed in the event a mass evacuation were attempted; most evacuees would have to travel on foot.

Evacuation routes might follow railroad lines and roads to the N,S,E, and W. Evacuation to the S on the Volga River or along its banks might be most feasible in the case of mass movement. For the population of Ulyanovsk, the Volga would provide the most accessible route for mass evacuation, particularly during the winter when the river is frozen.

No information is available concerning construction for civil defense purposes in the oblast. Bunker-type installations generally are feasible but would require shoring and reinforcement of walls to prevent their collapse; also, the area around the Volga River would pose serious drainage problems for this type of construction. In general, the rock formation in the oblast is unsuitable for tunnel-type installations; natural cover, however, is plentiful in the hilly right-bank region, where sandy and clayey soils and unconsolidated rock predominate.

### C. Medical Facilities

There is an inadequate number of medical personnel in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. The most complete medical statistics for this area were



## S E C R E T

published in 1956 and at that time there were only 983 doctors (an estimated 81 per cent were women) or 0.9 per 1,000 total population and only 4,600 lesser medical personnel (mostly feldshers) or 4.1 per 1,000 total population. It is doubtful that today this ratio has improved in this, the most underdeveloped oblast in the old Volga Economic Region. A comparison with neighboring oblasts illustrates the shortage. Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has almost 2 doctors per 1,000 total population and Tatar-skaya ASSR has 1.5 doctors per 1,000 total population. The over-all USSR and RSFSR ratio is 1.6 doctors per 1,000 total population.

The general Soviet pattern of urban industrialization has had its effect upon the medical profession. In Ulyanovskaya Oblast, as well as in the USSR as a whole, doctors prefer a practice in the industrialized urban areas to a life of hardship in the rural areas. Since Ulyanovskaya Oblast is more predominantly rural in character than other oblasts in the former Volga Region, it follows that there would be a shortage of medical personnel here and that the few doctors who are in the oblast would be concentrated in the industrialized urban areas caring for workers and their families.

In 1956, the oblast had 6,213 hospital beds (1,000 of which were allocated for mental patients) or 5.5 per 1,000 total population. There were also 1,031 beds in the oblast's 7 sanatoria, 3 of which were for adults and 4 for children. The 3 rest homes in the oblast had 845 beds.

There is no information concerning the availability of medical equipment or supplies but it is a reasonable conclusion that they are also in short supply and generally available only to urban industrial workers.

There are no institutions of higher learning for medicine in the oblast. However, there are 2 secondary special-education institutes for medicine: one in Karsun, the other in Ulyanovsk. There is also a secondary school for pharmacy in Ulyanovsk.

#### D. Educational and Cultural Facilities

During the 1956/57 school year there were reported to be 1,125 schools of general instruction in Ulyanovskaya Oblast in which approximately

## S E C R E T

160,000 students were enrolled, 68 per cent of whom were in rural schools (see Table X). In addition there were 28 schools for working youths, 56 schools for rural youths, and one school for adults.

In 1956/57, 6,220 students were enrolled in the oblast's 4 higher educational institutions, which included an agricultural and a pedagogical institute in Ulyanovsk and a pedagogical institute in Melekess. Information as to the type and location of the remaining higher school is unavailable. In 1956 these institutions graduated 713 specialists. There were also 14 secondary special-education (technical) institutes in the oblast in the 1956/57 school year with a reported enrollment of 6,405 students. Graduates from these institutes numbered 2,471 in 1956. Of these schools, 8 are in Ulyanovsk, 2 in Karsun, 2 in Surskoye, one in Melekess, and one in the village of Ryazanovo. Those in Ulyanovsk provide specialized training in the automobile and construction industries, medicine, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, pedagogy, and cultural and educational work. The others provide training in the dairy industry, zootechnical-veterinary pursuits, agriculture, medicine, and pedagogy.

Since the oblast has approximately one teacher for every 16 students and the educational and cultural facilities appear adequate, the literacy rate probably is comparable to, if not better than, that of the USSR as a whole.

In 1956 Ulyanovskaya Oblast claimed 790 libraries (including 689 in rural areas), 3,935,500 library books (including 2,449,000 in rural libraries), 806 clubs (including 755 in rural areas), 3 theaters, 415 motion picture projection units, and 3 museums. Included in the same category with state libraries are collections of books in educational institutions, collective and state farms, machine-tractor stations, and individual plants. It is probable that numbered among books are pamphlets and periodicals; clubs and other cultural facilities are also subject to liberal definition.

## S E C R E T

Ulyanovsk, formerly called Simbirsk, is an important cultural center in the Volga Region. The birthplace of Lenin (whose real name was Ulyanov), the city was renamed in his honor in 1923. Cultural facilities, reflecting the historical significance of the city, include the House-Museum of V. I. Lenin, a branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum in Moskva, and the Place of Books imeni V. I. Lenina, the largest library in the old Volga Region. Other educational and cultural facilities in the city include factory training and trade schools, an oblast Party school, a school for training collective farm chairmen, 2 music schools, a drama theater, a sports school, and several motion picture theaters.

Two oblast newspapers are published in Ulyanovsk, Ulyanovskaya Pravda with a circulation of 50,000, and Ulyanovskiy Komsomolets with a circulation of 20,000. Twenty-two rayon newspapers are published in the oblast, 20 of which are printed in the Russian language. Bogdashkinskiy Rayon publishes 2 newspapers, one of which is in Chuvash. The other non-Russian newspaper is published in Staro-Kulatkinskiy Rayon in the Tatar language. The total circulation of all rayon newspapers is approximately 50,000.

Radio and telephone facilities in the oblast appear good by Soviet standards. In 1956 there were 158,638 radio receiving points, 27,565 radio receivers, and 386 post offices, telephone and telegraph exchanges in the oblast.

## S E C R E T

TABLE X

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF  
STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 1956/57

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Total Students*</u>	<u>Rural Students</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Urban Students</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Schools of General Instruction	160,064	109,030	68.1	51,034	31.9
Classes 1-4	93,386	66,109	70.8	27,277	29.2
Classes 5-7	39,868	28,181	70.7	11,687	29.3
Classes 8-10	26,810	14,740	55.0	12,070	45.0
Schools for Working Youths	5,587	--	--	5,587	100.0
Schools for Rural Youths	2,841	2,841	100.0	--	--
Schools for Adults	<u>1,103</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	169,595	111,871	66.0	57,724	34.0

\*Not included in these figures are 1,020 students in 6 schools for retarded children and children with physical defects.

IV. Socio-Economic FactorsA. Housing

Statistics on living space per person in Ulyanovskaya Oblast are not available. However, housing appears adequate to meet current needs. The relatively favorable housing situation in the oblast is attributable mainly to a relatively slow rate of urbanization and industrialization coupled with a history of net out-migration of the population, a well-developed building-materials industry, and an extensive and varied local raw material base for this industry.

Housing construction in the oblast has increased steadily since the end of World War II. Approximately 7,900,000 square feet of housing was constructed in the period 1946-1956. State enterprises, institutions, and local Soviets were responsible for constructing about 4,700,000 square feet, or 60 per cent of this. The remaining 3,200,000 square feet, or 40 per cent, was constructed by private builders in urban areas with the aid of state financial credit. In the RSFSR as a whole, during this

## S E C R E T

period, the state accounted for 77 per cent of total housing construction. The fact that the share of total housing construction performed by the state was significantly less in Ulyanovskaya Oblast than in the RSFSR as a whole reflects the relatively slow industrial development of the oblast and, consequently, the less pressing need for large state-constructed housing developments for industrial workers.

Ulyanovskaya Oblast has abundant reserves of natural raw materials for the building-materials industry and building-materials plants are well distributed throughout the area. Although about 25 per cent of the oblast is covered with forests and lumbering is a major industry, wood is not being used in housing construction to the extent it was formerly. Additional timber apparently could be allocated to increase local housing construction. Other raw materials in the oblast which could be further exploited for the building-materials industry include brick-tile clays, building stone, and sand, and the chalk and marl deposits along the Volga near Sengiley. Glass production could be organized in the vicinity of Barysh and Bazarnyy Syzgan based on the quartzite sand deposits in that region. The extensive local raw material base will make possible the large-scale production of cement, lime, brick, and insulating goods in the near future.

Among the most important building-materials enterprises in the oblast are the heat-insulating products plant in Inza, the Trusleyskiy Building-Materials Combine near Inza, and the Sharlovskiy Building-Materials Combine near Glotovka, which produce insulating tripoli brick. There is a large cement plant in Sengiley which, in addition to producing various kinds of cement, ships processed chalk to lime plants in the Volga Region. The building-materials industry in Sengiley accounts for approximately 80 per cent of the gross industrial production of the city. There are 3 prefabricated housing plants in the oblast (in Inza, Glotovka, and Slavkino, a selsoviet in Nikolayevskiy Rayon), which produce houses on the basis of local lumber and lumber from the Urals. These houses are allocated mainly to construction projects both inside and outside the oblast.

## S E C R E T

Enterprises producing asphalt, concrete slag blocks, brick, and lime are located in and near Ulyanovsk. Also, enterprises located in the environs of Inza and Karsun produce brick, lime, and other mineral building materials. There are also brickyards in Barysh, Bazarnyy Syzgan, Surskoye, and other small points on or near the Inza-Syzran railroad line.

B. Food Supplies

Ulyanovskaya Oblast, an important and well-developed agricultural region, appears to be self-sufficient in food production. The food supply in the oblast, both in quantity and variety, probably compares favorably with the average for the RSFSR as a whole. The more important edible agricultural products include wheat, rye, millet, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, and meat and dairy products, especially pork.

Spring wheat, the main grain crop, occupies about 30 per cent of the total sown area in the oblast. It is grown in all rayons, but chiefly in the southern portion of the oblast and in the left-bank rayons. According to Soviet reports, the area sown to wheat should increase greatly in the future as a result of a reduction in the area sown to rye, which now occupies about 23 per cent of the sown area. Millet, another important food crop grown mainly in the southern and SE right-bank rayons, occupies 13 per cent of the sown area. Corn growing is especially widespread in the oblast. In recent years the area sown to corn has increased from less than one per cent to more than 10 per cent of the sown area. Potatoes are grown mainly in the right-bank region. Ulyanovskiy, Isheyevskiy, and Cherdaklinskiy Rayons comprise the suburban agricultural zone of Ulyanovsk and supply the city with potatoes, vegetables, and milk. Potatoes grown in the western and left-bank rayons are used, for the most part, in the important alcohol and starch-syrup industries in these areas. Livestock raising for meat and dairy products is widespread. Cattle and sheep raising are especially important in the southern right-bank rayons; pig raising is most developed in the western rayons.

## S E C R E T

There are no known food products storage facilities in the oblast. However, there are numerous flour mills, canneries, and other food processing plants well distributed throughout the oblast which serve in a secondary, yet effective, capacity as food storage facilities. Many of these are located in Ulyanovsk and its suburban agricultural zone, and in Melekess, Inza, Barysh, and Surskoye. Most of the remaining food industry enterprises are found in rural populated points and settlements in the southern and eastern sections of the oblast.

In the event of an emergency, the urban population would rely on supplies available in food-processing plants and retail outlets in urban areas, and on readily accessible food supplies in nearby agricultural areas. The rural areas could rely on agricultural produce available on the farms which would provide adequate sustenance for the rural inhabitants.

The supply of food available in retail outlets at the beginning of 1956 was sufficient to last 24 days in terms of normal trade turnover. This was slightly below the average for the old Volga Economic Region and is characteristic of areas which are relatively self-sufficient in food production.

C. Transportation

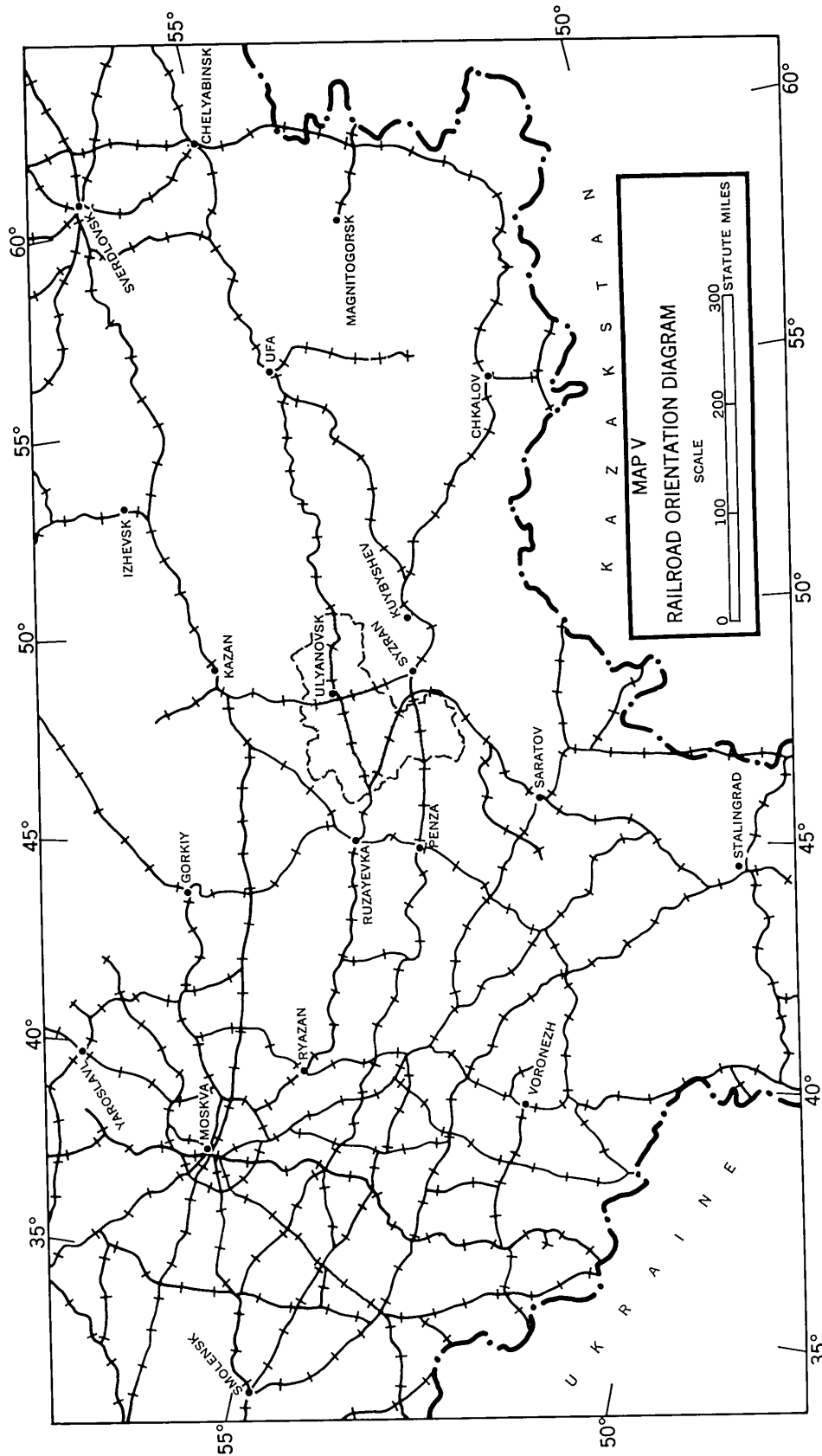
1. General

Transportation facilities in Ulyanovskaya Oblast are probably inadequate because construction and improvement of these facilities have, with a few exceptions, been nonexistent since 1917, while the economy which relies heavily on transportation has in fact expanded.

2. Rail

Rail transportation is the most important transportation medium in the oblast. Most of the oblast's raw materials and industrial products are transported by rail and 41 per cent of the oblast's workers and employees engaged in transportation are employed by the railroads. Despite this large percentage, there has been no railroad construction since World War II. All the railroads in the oblast were built in

SECRET



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## S E C R E T

pre-Soviet times, except one on the right bank of the Volga between Kazan (Tatarskaya ASSR) and Stalingrad (Stalingradskaya Oblast) which was constructed during the last war to transport war materiel through the oblast to besieged Stalingrad. There is a total of only 470 miles of trackage in the oblast, and only one railroad control point: a Division Headquarters of the Ufa Railroad System in Ulyanovsk.

TABLE XI  
STRUCTURE OF RAILROAD FREIGHT  
SHIPMENTS: 1956

	Outgoing Freight (In Tons)	Per Cent of Total	Incoming Freight (In Tons)	Per Cent of Total
Coal and Coke	2,000	--	1,220,000	28
Oil Products	1,000	--	253,000	6
Ferrous Metals (including scrap)	76,000	3	120,000	3
Timber	359,000	13	230,000	6
Grains	582,000	21	462,000	11
Mineral Building Materials	1,125,000	41	1,162,000	28
Miscellaneous	588,000	22	739,000	18
Total	2,733,000	100	4,186,000	100

Rail facilities in the oblast are controlled by the Kuybyshev, Ufa, and Kazan Railroad Systems. The directorates of these systems are located in Kuybyshev, Ufa (Bashkirskaya ASSR), and Kazan (Tatarskaya ASSR) (see Railroad Orientation diagram, opposite, and refer to Map IV). The oblast has 2 generally E-W lines which merge in the W at Inza. One of these, bisecting the central part of the oblast, is single-track and is subordinated to the Ufa System. This line is significant because it unites 3 of the oblast's major industrial urban areas (Ulyanovsk, Melekess, and Inza), because it spans the Volga by means of a railroad bridge at Ulyanovsk, and because it provides egress for freight to the more important areas outside the oblast such as Chelyabinsk (Chelyabinskaya Oblast) to the E, and in the W, Ryazan (Ryazanskaya

## S E C R E T

Oblast) and ultimately Moskva.

This E-W line is met at Inza by a double-track line subordinate to the Kuybyshev Railroad System. The latter unites the urban areas of Inza, Bazarnyy Syzgan, and Barysh, as it proceeds in a SE direction through the oblast to Syzran, in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Through Syzran, freight from the Urals, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia is shipped through Ulyanovskaya Oblast to European USSR.

Immediately W of Syzran, this SE-oriented line is joined to the oblast's second E-W line which is also subordinate to the Kuybyshev Railroad System. This second line is single-track and bisects the southern rayons of the oblast. It reaches Moskva by way of Penza (Penzenskaya Oblast).

The oblast has only one N-S rail line. Expediently built during the war, this single-track line is under the control of 3 railroad systems. S of Belyy Klyuch, it is subordinate to the Kuybyshev Railroad System. Between Belyy Klyuch and Seld it is under the Ufa System; N of Seld this line is under the jurisdiction of the Kazan Railroad System. Its importance has increased since the development of the Kuybyshev Reservoir and the port facilities along the Volga. It is joined to and fed by the oblast's principal E-W line SW of Ulyanovsk, and links the oblast with other important areas in the Volga Region. Running from Kazan to Stalingrad, it links other such important centers as Syzran and Saratov (Saratovskaya Oblast).

At the present time, the railroads in the oblast are heavily burdened, but when the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev power projects begin to operate at full capacity and industry in this region expands, the oblast will probably experience considerable railroad construction to meet increased demands.

The following railroad installations in the oblast are targeted:

Ulyanovsk RR Classification Yards Kindyakovka (0165-0029)  
 Ulyanovsk RR Station, Yards, and Shops (0165-0184)  
 Ulyanovsk RR Bridge over Volga River (0165-0118)  
 Ulyanovsk RR Bridge over Sviyaga River (0165-0185)  
 Inza RR Station, Yards, and Shops (0166-0230)

## S E C R E T

## Melekess RR Bridge over Bolshoy Cheremshan River (0165-0219)

3. Road

There are only 3 main highways in the oblast. They are well constructed and maintained, and passable during all seasons of the year. One runs NNW-SSE from Kuybyshev to Kazan. From Ulyanovsk to Sengiley in the S it is paved. The second main road proceeds in an E-W direction across the southern rayons between Kuznetsk (Penzenskaya Oblast) to the W and Syzran to the E. The third connects Ulyanovsk with Karsun in the NW. There is very little detailed information on the remainder of the oblast's road network. There are 440 miles of hard-surfaced roads but the precise roads which are hard-surfaced are not known. However, the majority of roads are dirt and seasonably impassable. Despite the poor condition of the road network, it plays an important role in servicing the economy. It is claimed that 80 per cent of the oblast's freight is transported by trucks. Trucking, however, is generally confined to the main roads and to short-haul trips between factories and rail or river port transshipment points. The importance of auto traffic is also evidenced by the fact that 57 per cent of the oblast's workers and employees engaged in transportation are employed in auto-transport work. Despite the large percentage, the road network has not appreciably improved. Most of the auto transport workers probably devote their energies to facilitating the factory-to-transshipment point short hauls rather than to road improvement work. Also, the extreme climate of the area makes extensive road improvement difficult to the point of making it impractical. Therefore, future road construction in the oblast will probably be minimal. There is only one targeted road facility: Ulyanovsk Highway Ferry over Volga River (Target 0165-0356).

4. Water

With the exception of the Volga and parts of the Sura and Cheremshan Rivers, the rivers of the oblast are not navigable. Compared to rail transportation, water transportation is relatively unimportant.

## S E C R E T

Only about 2 per cent of the oblast's workers and employees engaged in transportation are employed in water transportation. In contrast, the volume of freight carried by the railroads is 7 times as great as that transported by water. Only a limited amount of bulk commodities, such as grain, coal, and timber, are shipped by water while the railroads carry great quantities of bulk commodities and, in addition, all industrial products.

TABLE XII  
STRUCTURE OF RIVER FREIGHT  
SHIPMENTS: 1956

	Outgoing Freight (In Tons)	Per Cent of Total	Incoming Freight (In Tons)	Per Cent of Total
Coal	800	--	64,000	9
Oil Products	--	--	28,000	4
Timber	99,000	39	163,000	22
Grains	100	--	2,000	--
Mineral Building Materials	45,000	18	425,000	57
Miscellaneous	108,000	43	62,000	8
Total	252,900	100	744,000	100

When the Kuybyshev Reservoir was built and the Volga River widened as much as 25 miles in the oblast, the port at Ulyanovsk was rebuilt and a breakwater was installed to insure normal anchorage for ships. However, as a Volga River port, Ulyanovsk is only of secondary importance. Several of the other urban areas also have port facilities but available information indicates that only those at Sengiley are worthy of mention. (Refer to Map IV..)

Targeted port facilities in the oblast include:

Ulyanovsk Port Facilities East (0165-0011)  
Ulyanovsk Port Facilities West (0165-0028)

5. Air

The oblast has 2 Class 5 airfields, both of which are located in Ulyanovsk. Ulyanovsk (Target 0165-8021) is a joint civil/military

## S E C R E T

airfield. It is sod-surfaced, accessible by road, rail, and water transport, and reportedly used by CAB type aircraft. Night flying has also been observed at this field. Ulyanovsk Southwest (Target 0165-8030) is used exclusively by the Soviet Air Force. It is served by road and a rail spur and is used by probable COACH type aircraft.

D. Utilities

In Ulyanovskaya Oblast, as a whole, heat and power, water, and public transportation facilities are inadequate even by Soviet standards. However, in the larger urban areas, particularly Ulyanovsk, the utilities are more numerous, better developed, and generally adequate, but principally for industrial needs. It is in the smaller urban areas and rural rayons where utilities are scarce.

The electric power facilities of the oblast are not connected to any grid system or regional power network. However, there are plans for a 3 phase 220 kv. line which will connect the power facilities of the oblast with the hydroelectric power project in Kuybyshev. The best available information indicates that the city of Ulyanovsk is served by 3 power plants with a total estimated capacity of 115,000 kw. Two of these are inter-connected and provide heat and power for the portion of Ulyanovsk on the W bank of the Volga. Ulyanovsk Diesel Power Plant Municipal (Target 0165-0086) has an estimated capacity of 5,000 kw. and Ulyanovsk Heat and Power Plant TETS Auto (Target 0165-0143), which provides heat and power for the automobile plant and possibly for adjacent areas, has an estimated capacity of 60,000 kw. The portion of Ulyanovsk on the E bank of the river, particularly the munitions plant there, is furnished with heat and power by Ulyanovsk Thermal Power Plant, Volodarskiy 3 (Target 0165-0086) with an estimated capacity of 50,000 kw.

There is little information on the electric power facilities of the other urban areas, but Barysh, Mullovka, Inza, and Melekess are each reported to have a thermal power plant of less than 1,000 kw. capacity. Sengiley is reported to have a diesel power plant of 3,000 kw. capacity.

## S E C R E T

The Volga and Sviyaga Rivers, as well as numerous streams in the oblast, are the oblast's chief sources of water supply. Consequently, the water supply in the oblast is plentiful. However, the public utilities for water are generally poor except in Ulyanovsk. But even here, there are only 37 miles of water mains and the only outlets for public use are street hydrants. Water freezes in the pipes during the long winters and the situation is worsened by the fact that the city has no known sewerage system and sewage is dumped untreated into the Volga and Sviyaga Rivers. The 2 known water pumping stations in the city serve, for the most part, industrial needs. One serves the heat and power plant and the automobile plant in the western part of Ulyanovsk and the other serves the munitions plant in the eastern portion.

The western part of Ulyanovsk has a bus system, as well as a reported 8 miles of streetcar track. The eastern part has no streetcar system, and receives bus service only in the winter when buses cross the Volga on the ice. In the warm months, the only non-rail connection between the 2 parts of the city is by ferry.

E. Economic Characteristics

Ulyanovskaya Oblast is an area of relatively few important industries and a well-developed rural economy. In 1955 gross industrial production in Ulyanovskaya Oblast comprised an estimated 6.6 per cent of gross industrial production in the old Volga Economic Region, 0.44 per cent of RSFSR, and 0.29 per cent of USSR gross industrial production. By 1957 the oblast's share of RSFSR and USSR industrial production had increased slightly to 0.69 per cent and 0.46 per cent, respectively. In 1955 the city of Ulyanovsk accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the entire industrial output of the oblast (see Table XIII).

## S E C R E T

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION  
BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS:  
1955

<u>Cities and Rayons</u>	<u>Per Cent of Gross Industrial Production</u>
Ulyanovsk City	40.3
Melekess City	7.3
Astradamovskiy	0.6
Baryshskiy	15.8
Bogdashkinskiy	0.3
Cherdaklinskiy	1.3
Inzenskiy	5.4
Karsunskiy	1.1
Kuzovatovskiy	1.5
Maynskiy	7.9
Melekesskiy	3.4
Nikolayevskiy	1.9
Novo-Malyklinskiy	1.3
Novo-Spasskiy	1.6
Pavlovskiy	0.3
Radiashchevskiy	0.4
Sengileyevskiy	1.9
Staro-Kulatkinskiy	0.2
Staro-Maynskiy	1.1
Surskiy	0.7
Terengulskiy	1.1
Ulyanovskiy	2.2
Veshkaymskiy	<u>1.3</u>
Total	100.0

The leading branch of industry in the oblast is metal-working, chiefly machine building, instrument building, and machine-tool building. Prior to World War II the metal-working industry was limited to the production of spare parts for farm machinery and the repair of equipment of the food and light industries. During and after the war, newly built plants and plants evacuated to the oblast from occupied areas served as the basis for the production of automobiles, screw-cutting machine lathes, electric motors, electric instruments, low displacement internal combustion engines, ammunition, and automatic lines and switches. Machine building in the oblast is based exclusively on imported metal. Its chief center, Ulyanovsk, is connected E-W by railroad with the old Central

## S E C R E T

Industrial Region and the Urals, and N-S by the Volga and railroad with all the main industrial centers of the old Volga Economic Region (see Section IV., C. Transportation). Thus Ulyanovsk is ensured convenient access to metal and extensive opportunities for production cooperation with enterprises in nearby oblasts. During World War II automobile assembling was organized in Ulyanovsk, with the parts and units coming from Gorkiy (Gorkovskaya Oblast). At the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant (Target 0165-0006) switched to the independent production of light automobiles (GAZ-69). In 1956 it accounted for an estimated 7.5 per cent of USSR motor vehicle production capacity. It also assembles trucks (GAZ-450) and produces small automatic parts and subassemblies. Ulyanovsk Machine and Munitions Plant Volodarskiy 3 (Target 0165-0128) in 1956 accounted for an estimated 3.9 per cent of USSR munition production capacity, and during World War II produced rifles, shells, ammunition, cartridge cases, gauges, primers, and probably hand grenades and bombs. It also produced lathes, milling machines, and other machine tools.

The oblast's lumber and wood-processing industry is based on local and partly on outside raw materials. It includes sawmilling, pre-fabricated housing construction, the production of paper, containers, tanning extract, and furniture, and also wood chemistry. The main centers of this branch of industry are near the larger forest massifs, located in the western right-bank rayons on the Inza-Ulyanovsk and Inza-Syzran railroad lines (Inza, Glotovka, Bazarnyy Syzgan, and Barysh). Melekess and Staryy Salavan stand out as centers of wood processing in the left-bank region.

The most important branch of light industry in the oblast is the textile industry. There are now 8 cloth factories operating in the oblast; 7 of them are located in the right-bank region. The factories are supplied with modern equipment and produce beaver, drape, knitted material, and various grades of fine and coarse wool cloth. Raw material



## S E C R E T

for these factories is received from Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia. A large flax combine, supplying the entire milling industry of the Middle Volga with sacks, has grown up in Melekess. Plants for the primary processing of bast fiber (hemp) have been built in the western part of the oblast. During World War II knitwear and garment enterprises were evacuated to the oblast from the western regions of the country. Other light-industry enterprises include those producing leather and footwear, bricks, cement, lime, and other building materials (see Section IV, A. Housing).

The most important branch of the food industry is the production of alcohol. During the prewar Five-Year Plans the alcohol industry in Ulyanovskaya Oblast became the largest in the European USSR with respect to supplying raw material to synthetic rubber plants in Tatarskaya ASSR and the old Central Industrial Region. Alcohol production increased greatly during this period as a result of an expansion in the area sown to potatoes. The main group of alcohol plants is concentrated in the western part of the right-bank region and in the left-bank rayons. There are numerous flour mills, canneries, and other food processing plants well distributed throughout the oblast and based on local raw materials. Many of these enterprises are located in Ulyanovsk and its suburban agricultural zone, and in Melekess, Inza, Barysh, and Surskoye. Most of the others are located in rural populated points and settlements in the southern and eastern sections of the oblast.

Ulyanovskaya Oblast has a leading role in agricultural production of the Volga Region. Land in the oblast is well utilized for agriculture, with plowland occupying about 52 per cent of the total land area, hayfields 3 per cent, and pasture land 8 per cent. The northern right-bank rayons and the eastern rayons of the left bank, which have chernozem soils, have the most plowland. In these areas the proportion of plowland to total land area reaches 60 to 80 per cent. In Baryshskiy Rayon, in the extensively wooded western part of the oblast, the proportion of plowland falls to about 35 per cent and in Inzenskiy Rayon to 28 per cent of total

## S E C R E T

land area. In these rayons nearly half of the territory is covered by forests and the soils are generally unproductive podzol. There are practically no virgin or idle lands in the oblast. Further expansion of the sown area is possible only by plowing little-productive hayfields and pasture land.

The more important edible agricultural products include wheat, rye, millet, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, and meat and dairy products, especially pork. (For a discussion of the relative importance and distribution of these products see Section IV., B. Food Supplies.) Technical crops in the oblast are represented by sunflowers and hemp.

URBAN AREAS

V. Urban Areas

TABLE XIV

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL  
URBAN POPULATION

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Urban Areas</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
100,000 and over	1	203,000	59
50,000-99,000	--	--	--
25,000-49,000	1	30,000	9
10,000-24,000	3	43,000	12
9,000 and under	<u>12</u>	<u>69,000</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	17	345,000	100

Ulyanovskaya Oblast contains the following urban areas:

Ulyanovsk

54-20 N; 48-24 E.

Population: 203,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: Capital of Ulyanovskaya Oblast; city of oblast subordination; Oblast Committee of the Communist Party; Council of National Economy (Ulyanovskiy Sovmarkhoz); Oblast Executive Committee; MVD Department of Local Anti-Air Defense; Oblast Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF); Oblast Red Cross Society; City Executive Committee.

Airfields: One Class 5 (military), one Class 5 (civil/military).

Transportation: Division Headquarters, Ufa Railroad System; engine depot; car repair shop (at nearby Kindyakovka); classification yards; port facilities on the Volga River. Bridges.

## S E C R E T

Economic: Center of heavy and light industry: Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant (Target 0165-0006), accounts (1956) for 7.5 per cent of USSR production capacity. It produces small automotive parts and engines, automobiles (GAZ-69) and trucks (UAZ-450); Ulyanovsk Machine and Munitions Plant Volodarskiy 3 (Target 0165-0128), accounts (1956) for 3.9 per cent of USSR munition production capacity, and during World War II produced rifles, shells, ammunition, gauges, primers, pistol and light anti-aircraft ammunition, and probably hand grenades and bombs, also accounts (1956) for 0.4 per cent of USSR machine-tool capacity, produces turning lathes, milling machines, and other machine tools; Ulyanovsk Aircraft Instrument Plant (Target 0165-0279) produces gauges and other aircraft instruments and possibly small arms; Ulyanovsk Iron Foundry Metallist (Target 0165-0015), produces furnaces. Also electrical equipment plants, automotive repair shops, marine equipment plant, ammunition and oil storage facilities, printing plant, cement block plant, ferroconcrete plant, brickyards. Processing center for agricultural products: meat combine, fish combine, wine combine, grain mill, distillery, cannery, clothing and textile combines, leather and shoe combines, sawmills, wood-working plants. Heat and power plants.

Cultural: A pedagogical and an agricultural institute. National museum commemorating the birthplace of Lenin.

Refer also to Target Complex Study Ulyanovsk A-61 (0165-9996, 21 Aug. 1952, Revised, 1 Apr. 1953, SECRET) for more detailed city analysis.

Melekess

54-15 N; 49-33 E.  
Population: 30,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: City of oblast subordination; center of Melekesskiy Rayon.  
Transportation: Port facilities on the Volga River.  
Economic: Food and light industry center: groats plant, bread combine, flour mill, brewery, flax combine, clothing factory, textile mills, lumber mill, machine plant. Power plant.  
Cultural: Pedagogical institute.

Sengiley

53-57 N; 48-47 E.  
Population: 18,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Sengilevskiy Rayon.  
Transportation: Port facilities on the Volga River.  
Economic: Agricultural equipment plant, 5 lumber mills, cement plants, marl and tripoli quarrying, metalworking, poultry incubator station. Power plant.

Inza

53-52 N; 46-20 E.  
Population: 15,00 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Inzenskiy Rayon.  
Transportation: End of Ufa Railroad System.

## S E C R E T

Beginning of Kuybyshev Railroad System, steam engine house, classification yards and shops.  
Economic: Light industry center: plant for pre-fabricated housing, heat-insulating products plant, hemp processing plant, wood chemical plant, brickyard, starch plant, creamery, meat processing, distilling.

Karsun

54-12 N; 46-59 E.  
Population: 10,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement; center of Karsunskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Brickyard, hemp rope plant, lumber camp.

Mullovka

54-12 N; 49-24 E.  
Population: 8,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in Melekesskiy Rayon.  
Transportation: Port facilities on the Volga River.  
Economic: Textile mill, alcohol plant. Power plant.

Barysh

53-40 N; 47-08 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Baryshskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Textile mill, garment factory, paper products plant, brickyard, tripoli quarrying, peat cutting, tanning, sawmilling, woodworking, food processing; railroad equipment repair shop. Power plant.

Izmaylovo

53-43 N; 47-14 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in Baryshskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Textile mill.

Yazykovo

54-18 N; 47-24 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in Maynskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Woolen mills.

Bazarnyy Syzgan

53-45 N; 46-48 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in Inzenskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Brickyards, paper products plant, lumbering, probably tripoli quarrying.

Staryy Salavan

54-21 N; 50-11 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in Novo-Malyklinskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Lumbering, tanning.

Surskoye

54-28 N; 46-44 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement; center of Surskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Lumbering, woodworking, metalworking, flourmilling, butter-cheese plant, poultry incubator station, distillery, brick plant.

## S E C R E T

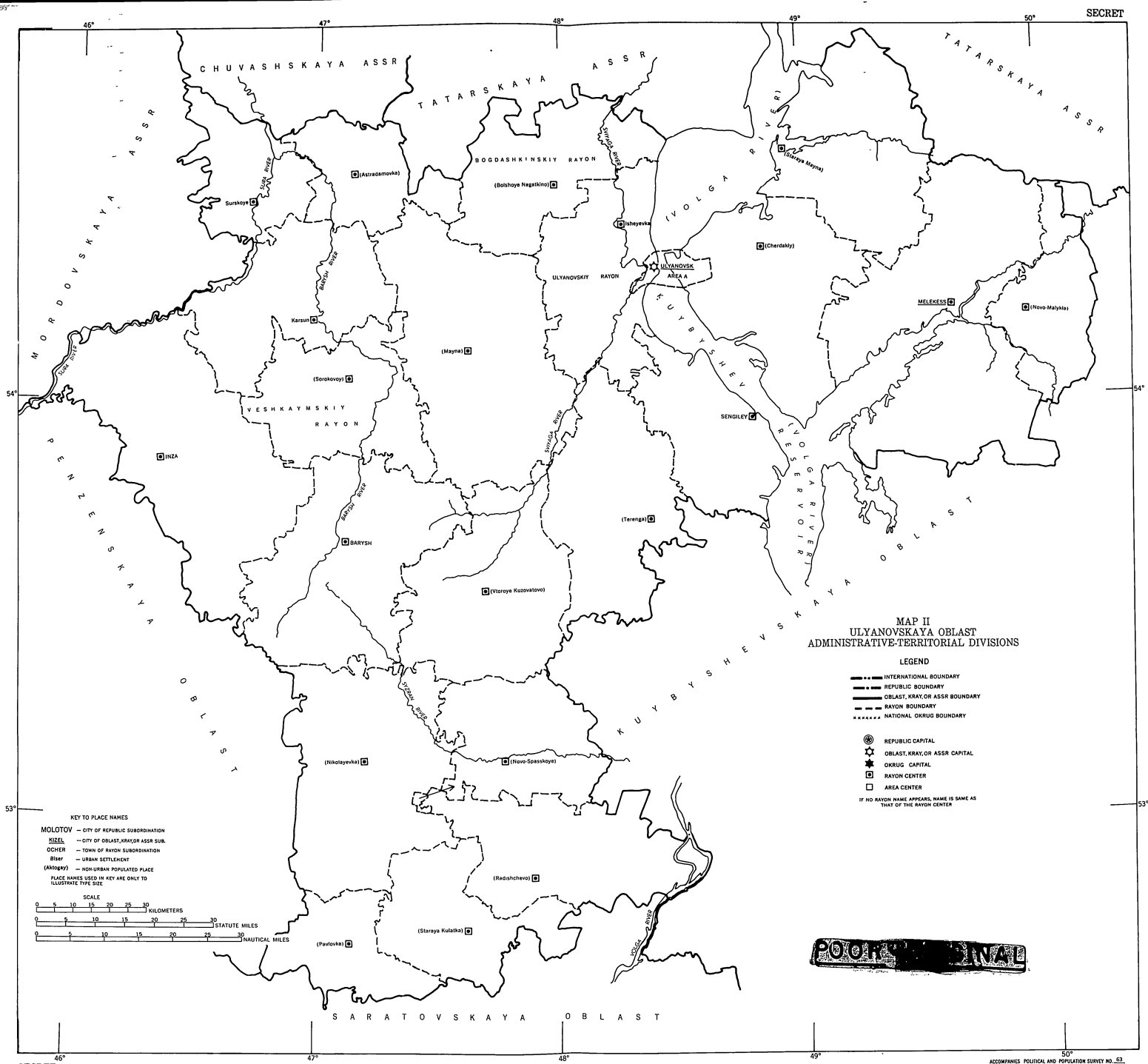
Ignatovka 53-56 N; 47-40 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in  
 Maynskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Textile mill, distillery.

Isheyevka 54-25 N; 48-16 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement; center of  
 Isheyevskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Textile mill.

Glotovka 53-59 N; 46-41 E.  
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in  
 Inzenskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Sawmill, plant for prefabricated housing.

Leninskiy 53-34 N; 46-58 E.  
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located  
 in Baryshskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Textile mill.

Staro-Timoshkino 53-44 N; 47-31 E.  
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)  
Administrative: Urban type settlement, located in  
 Baryshskiy Rayon.  
Economic: Cloth factory and sawmill.



MAP II  
ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST  
ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

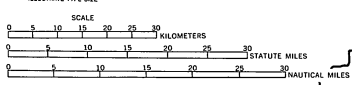
- LEGEND
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
  - REPUBLIC BOUNDARY
  - OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR BOUNDARY
  - RAYON BOUNDARY
  - ..... NATIONAL OKRUG BOUNDARY

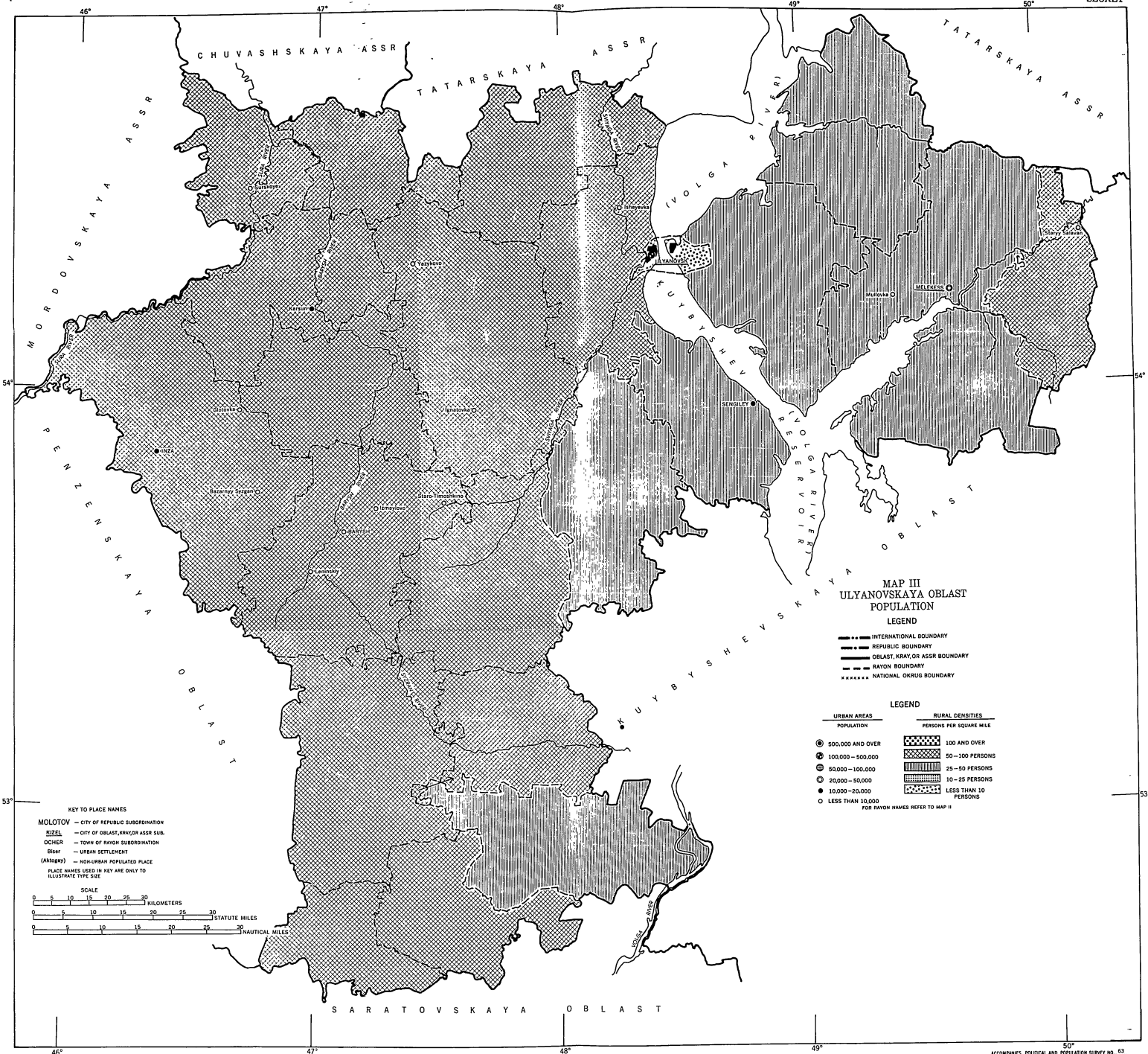
- ☉ REPUBLIC CAPITAL
  - ★ OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR CAPITAL
  - ☆ OKRUG CAPITAL
  - RAYON CENTER
  - AREA CENTER
- IF NO RAYON NAME APPEARS, NAME IS SAME AS THAT OF THE RAYON CENTER

KEY TO PLACE NAMES

- MOLOTOV — CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
- KOZEL — CITY OF OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR SUB.
- OKHER — TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION
- Osier — URBAN SETTLEMENT
- (ARROWS) — NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE

PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE





MAP III  
 ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST  
 POPULATION

LEGEND

- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- REPUBLIC BOUNDARY
- OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR BOUNDARY
- RAYON BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL OCEANIC BOUNDARY

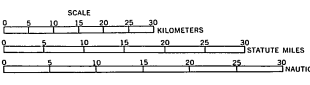
LEGEND	
URBAN AREAS	RURAL DENSITIES
POPULATION	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE
⊙ 500,000 AND OVER	▨ 100 AND OVER
⊙ 100,000 - 500,000	▨ 50 - 100 PERSONS
⊙ 50,000 - 100,000	▨ 25 - 50 PERSONS
⊙ 20,000 - 50,000	▨ 10 - 25 PERSONS
⊙ 10,000 - 20,000	▨ LESS THAN 10 PERSONS
○ LESS THAN 10,000	

FOR RAYON NAMES REFER TO MAP II

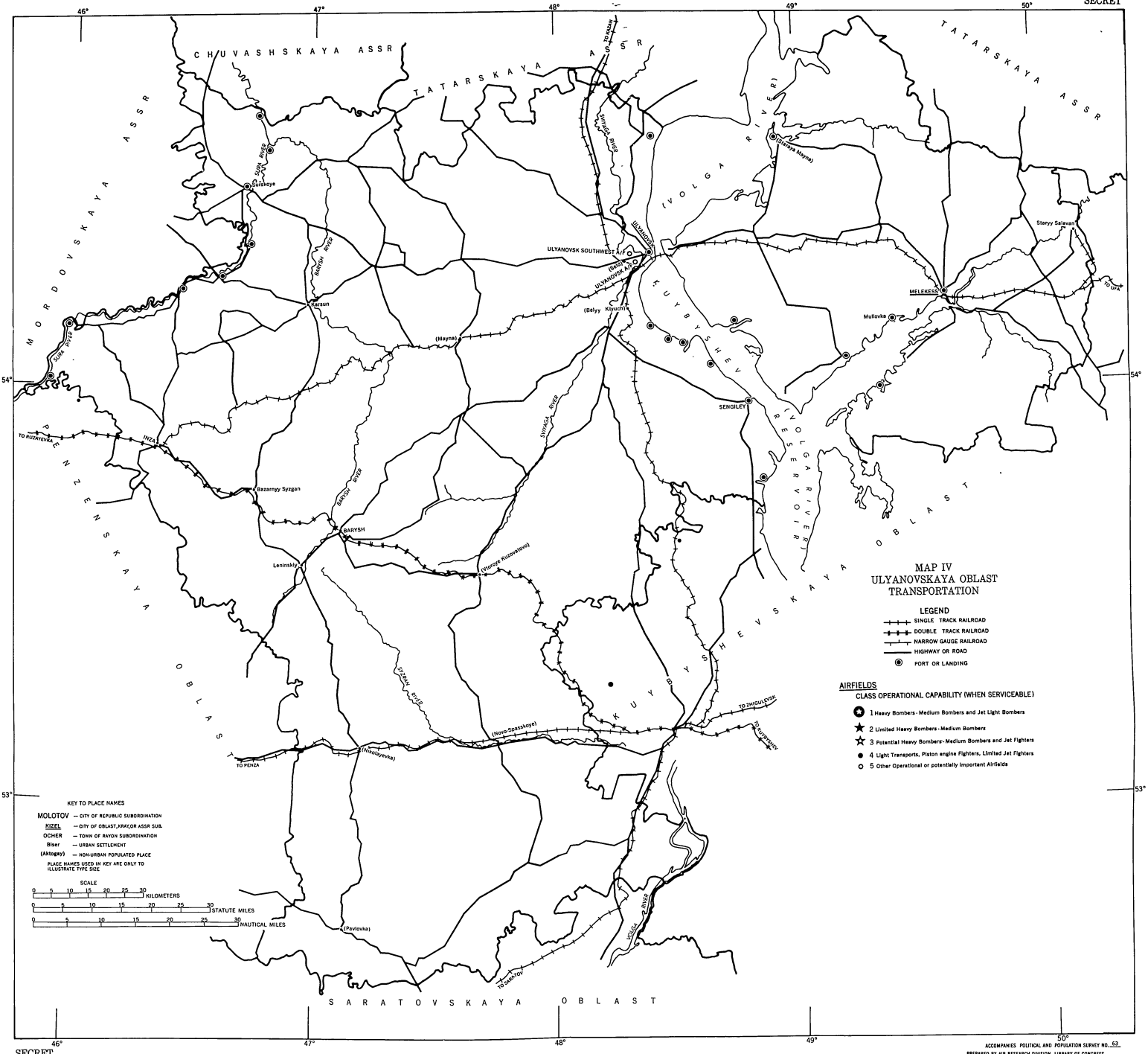
KEY TO PLACE NAMES

- MOLOTOV — CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
- SEZEL — CITY OF OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR SUB.
- ODZHER — TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION
- Bliser — URBAN SETTLEMENT
- (MAYDAR) — NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE

PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE



SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST



MAP IV  
ULYANOVSKAYA OBLAST  
TRANSPORTATION

- LEGEND**
- +—+— SINGLE TRACK RAILROAD
  - +—+—+— DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD
  - +—+—+—+— NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD
  - HIGHWAY OR ROAD
  - PORT OR LANDING

- AIRFIELDS**  
CLASS OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (WHEN SERVICEABLE)
- 1 Heavy Bombers, Medium Bombers and Jet Light Bombers
  - ★ 2 Limited Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers
  - ☆ 3 Potential Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers and Jet Fighters
  - 4 Light Transports, Piston engine Fighters, Limited Jet Fighters
  - 5 Other Operational or potentially important Airfields

**KEY TO PLACE NAMES**

MOLOTOV — CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION  
 MIHEL — CITY OF OBLAST, KRAI OR ASSR SUB.  
 OCHER — TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION  
 Star — URBAN SETTLEMENT  
 (AKHOSY) — NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE  
 PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE

