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POLITICAL AND POPULATION SURVEY

MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

NO.138

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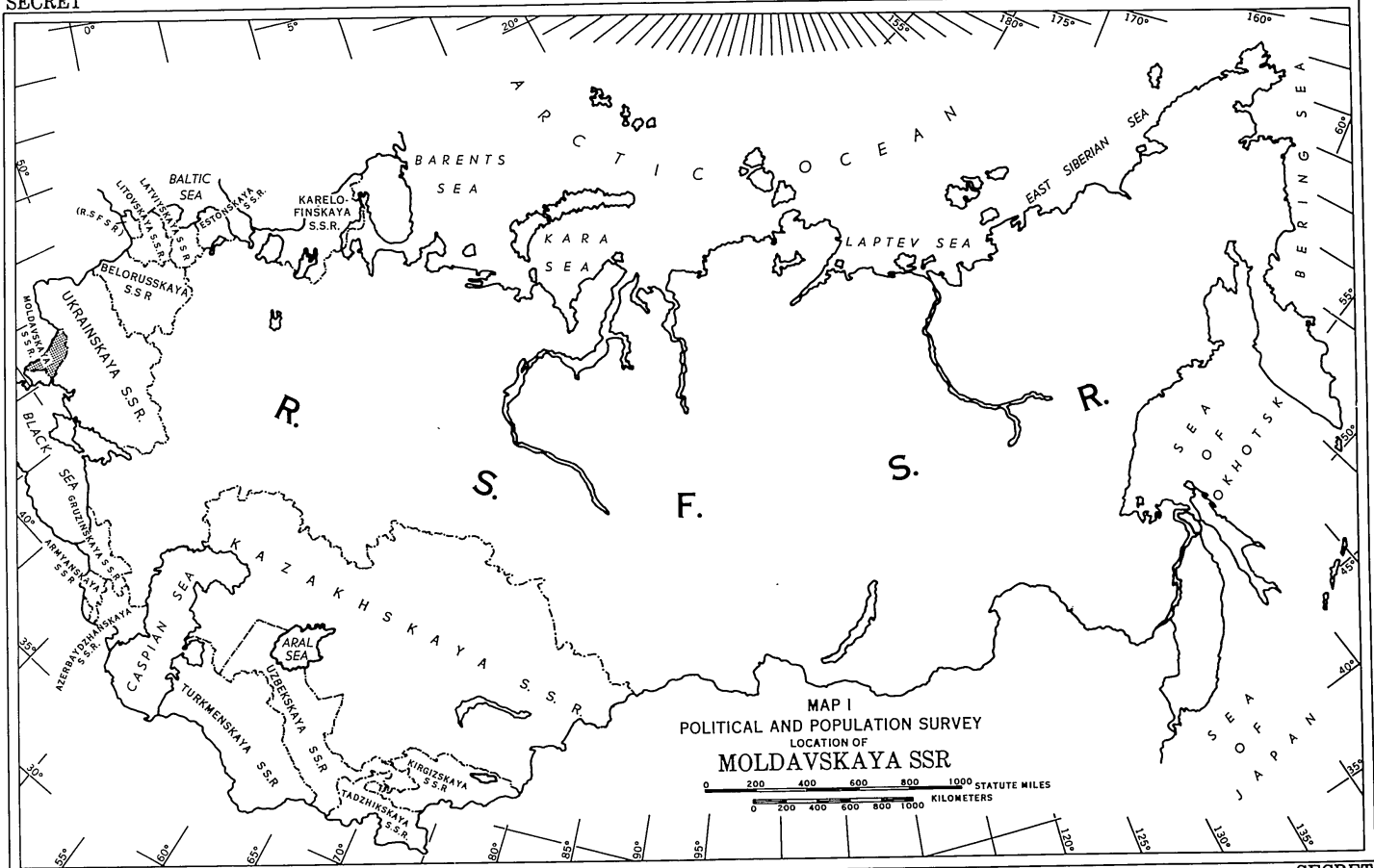
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Political and Population Survey

No. 138

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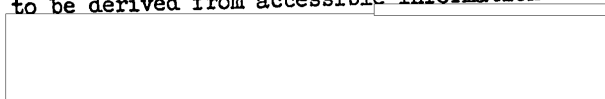
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NOTICE

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.



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2. Population estimates as of 1 January 1959. Administrative-territorial boundaries as of 1 June 1958.

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17 September 1958

MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

Statistics

Area in Sq. Miles	13,012
Total Est. 1959 Pop	2,815,000
Urban Pop	564,000
Rural Pop	2,521,000
Cities	4
(Kishinev, Beltsy, Bendery, Tiraspol)	
Towns	12
Urban Settlements	22
Rural Rayons	42
Selsovets	685

I. Government ControlsA. General

Moldavskaya SSR is located in southwestern USSR, bordering on Rumania in the W and on the Ukrainskaya SSR Oblasts of Chernovitskaya and Vinnitskaya in the N and Odesskaya in the E and S. Most of the republic is included in the area between the Prut River in the W and the Dneestr River in the E, which prior to 1940 was the Rumanian Province of Bessarabia. The remainder (10 per cent) is a strip of territory along the E (left) bank of the Dneestr, which formerly was part of the Soviet Moldavskaya Autonomous SSR.

Moldavskaya SSR is one of the smallest of the 15 constituent republics of the USSR. It ranks 14th in area and in number of urban areas, only Armyanskaya SSR being smaller. It is 12th in number of rural rayons and 9th in selsovets. In total population, the republic ranks 8th, and in rural population, 7th. Moldavia has the smallest urban population of the 15 Soviet republics.

The most important urban areas are the republic capital, Kishinev, and Beltsy, Bendery, and Tiraspol; all are cities of republic

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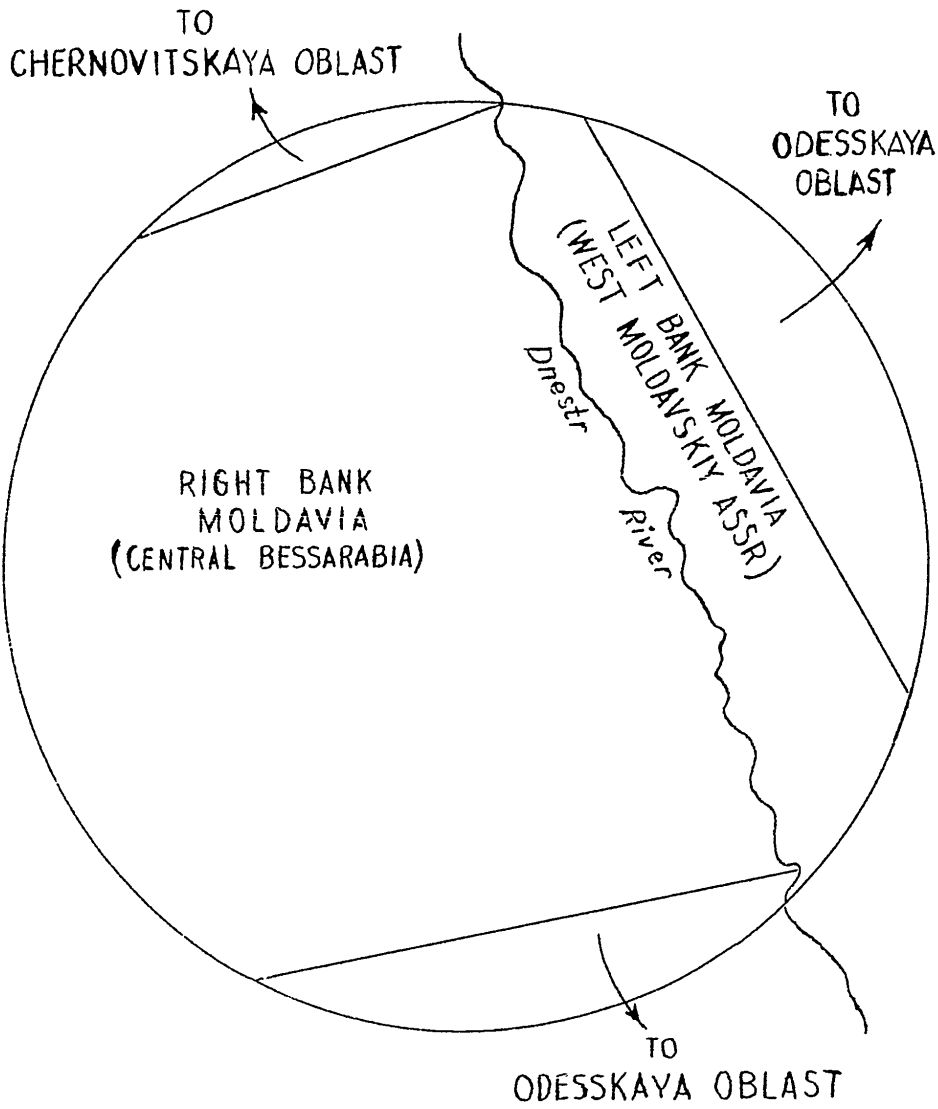
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FIGURE A

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF FORMATION OF MOLDAVSKAYA SSR IN 1940

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subordination. All 4 are food industry centers, and in addition, Kishinev is a light industry center. There is little heavy industry, the region being predominantly agricultural. Kishinev has a larger population (195,000) than the other 3 cities taken together.

The capital is the government, Communist Party, economic, and cultural control center of the republic. It contains the Moldavskaya SSR Council of Ministers, the republic Party Central Committee, the Moldavian Council of National Economy (Sovnarkhoz), 6 higher educational institutions, and an affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is also Headquarters of the Moldavian Railroad System. Military units in the republic are controlled from District Headquarters in Odessa (Odesskaya Oblast, Ukrainskaya SSR).

The political history of the territory of present-day Moldavskaya SSR is similar to those of other border regions of the Western USSR, which have been contested by various empires and nation-states until well into the 20th century. For 300 years prior to the first Russian acquisition of the area, it formed part of the Ottoman Empire. Russia seized the territory E of the Dneestr River (called by the Soviets Left Bank Moldavia) in 1791 and the territory W of that to the Prut River (Right Bank Moldavia) in 1812. Between 1812 and 1917 the entire region was part of the Tsarist Empire.

As a result of the Revolution and Civil War, Bessarabia was incorporated into Rumania and Left Bank Moldavia was seized by the Russian Bolsheviks. In 1924 the Left Bank was joined with the western part of Odessa Guberniya in the Ukraine to form the Moldavskaya ASSR.

During the Soviet-Nazi pact, in 1940, Bessarabia and other territories on the Soviet western border extending northward through the Baltic states were annexed by the Soviet Union. The central and largest part of Bessarabia (Right Bank Moldavia) was joined to the western half of Moldavskaya ASSR (Left Bank Moldavia) to form Moldavskaya SSR (See Figure A, opposite). A small segment of Northern Bessarabia became

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part of present-day Chernovitskaya Oblast (Ukrainskaya SSR) and a section of SW Bessarabia was joined to Odesskaya Oblast. The Moldavian republic was "accepted" into the USSR in August 1940, within days of the approval of Litovskaya SSR, Latviyskaya SSR, and Estonskaya SSR, and the 4 republics represent the last SSR's to be formed to date.

There have been a number of internal administrative changes in Soviet Moldavia in the postwar period. Most important has been the growth in the number of urban areas from 27 in 1946 to 38 at present. The number of rural rayons has approximately doubled and selsovets have increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the same period. In January 1952, an intermediate administrative-territorial layer was established between the rayons and the republic. The SSR was divided into 4 okrugs, Beltsy, Kagul, Kishinev, and Tiraspol, having the cities of the same name as okrug centers. The okrug system was abolished in June 1953, and the rayons again became directly responsible to the republic.

OUTLINE POLITICAL HISTORY OF MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

mid-14th-15th Centuries	Area was part of independent Moldavian principality; later under Hungarian and Polish suzerainty.
15th-18th Centuries	Area was tributary to Ottoma Empire.
1791-1918	<u>Area East of Dnestr River (Left Bank Moldavia)</u> annexed to Russia.
1918-1920	During Russian Civil War, Left Bank Moldavia seized alternately by Austro-Hungarian, French, Red, and White Army troops.
1920-1940	Red Army troops seized Left Bank Moldavia, which was part of Odessa Guberniya until October 1924, when it became western half of <u>Moldavskaya ASSR</u> within Ukrainian SSR.
1812-1918	<u>Area West of Dnestr River (Right Bank Moldavia)</u> to Prut River, known as Bessarabia, annexed to Russia. Between 1856-1878 southern Bessarabia rejoined Turkey, but after 1878 reannexed to Russia.

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OUTLINE POLITICAL HISTORY OF MOLDAVSKAYA SSR (Continued)

1918-1940	After brief period in 1918 as Independent Moldavian Republic, Bessarabia incorporated into Rumania.
1940-1941	Bessarabia annexed by Soviet Union in June 1940; central Bessarabia and western Moldavskaya ASSR joined to form <u>Moldavskaya SSR</u> in August 1940.
1941-1944	Moldavskaya SSR occupied by German and Rumanian troops after June 1941; under Rumanian control until reoccupied by Soviet troops by August 1944.
1944-present	Moldavskaya SSR restored and retained as Soviet republic.

Note: ASSR is abbreviation for Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, a subordinate administrative-territorial unit to SSR or Soviet Socialist Republic.

B. Control Groups1. Communist Party and Komsomol

The Communist Party in Moldavskaya SSR has an estimated 49,000 members. Approximately 2,900, or 5.9 per cent, make up the control force of full-time Party workers (see Table I).

TABLE I

ESTIMATED TOTAL, CIVILIAN, AND MILITARY COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBERSHIP IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>	<u>Civilian Membership</u>	<u>Military and MVD</u>	<u>Military as Per Cent of Total</u>
1948	33,340	22,266	11,074	33.21
1952	45,320	37,466	7,854	17.33
1954	41,290	38,248	3,042	7.36
1956	43,440	39,499	3,941	9.07
1958	49,010	46,399	2,611	5.33

In the past decade, total membership has increased one and a half times, while civilian membership has more than doubled. The number of military personnel in the Party has decreased constantly until now it is only about 5 per cent of the total. The number of Party members is 17 per 1,000 of the total Moldavian population and

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27 per 1,000 of the adult population. The ratio is considerably below that of the USSR as a whole, which has 36 Party members per 1,000 total population.

The highest Party agency in the Moldavskaya SSR is the republic Central Committee and its Secretariat (Party administration) and Bureau (Party planning). Responsible to the CPSU Central Committee and its organs in Moskva, the Moldavian Party Central Committee in Kishinev controls the activities of 16 City and Town Party Committees (Gorkomi) and 42 Rayon Party Committees (Raykomi) throughout the republic. Day-to-day administration is handled by the Central Committee's Secretariat and the functional Party Sections (see Figure B, Page 8).

Subordinate to the Gorkom and Raykom organizations are the basic Party units, the Primary Party Organizations (PPO), which numbered over 2,800 in 1954. The Gorkomi control the PPO's in industrial enterprises, government agencies, research and educational institutions, trade unions, and other establishments in the cities and towns. The Raykomi supervise PPO's in the collective and state farms and other establishments in the rural areas. PPO's in machine-tractor stations (MTS's) are presumably being abolished as the MTS's lose their rural control functions and are converted into repair-technical stations (RTS's). PPO's in the Sovnarkhoz network presumably are directly under the republic Central Committee organs.

PPO's in Army, Air Force, and militarized MVD units in the republic are independent of local Party authorities and are subordinate, via their respective hierarchies, to the CPSU Secretariat. PPO's in Army units are subordinate to the Political Directorate (Administration) of the Odessa Military District, with Headquarters in Odessa (Odesskaya Oblast, Ukrainskaya SSR), which in turn is responsible to the Chief Political Directorate (Main Political Administration) in Moskva. The Chief Political Directorate is

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simultaneously part of the USSR Ministry of Defense and a section of the CPSU Central Committee.

An important bloc of Party officials providing insight into Party control in Moldavia are the delegates to the Moldavian Party Congress, which meets every 2 years to elect the republic Central Committee and to draft Party policy until the next Congress. Information is available on the 754 delegates to the latest Congress, held in January 1958, including Party status, occupation, education, nationality, and age distribution (see Figure C, page 9).

Each delegate at the Congress represented 65 Communist Party members. Kishinev, which has only 7 per cent of the republic's population had 24 per cent of the delegates to the Congress. The 3 largest cities (Kishinev, Tiraspol, and Beltsy), which sent 35 per cent of the Party delegates, have only 11 per cent of the republic's population. The disproportionately heavy weighting of delegates and Party members in the largest cities, contrasted with the smaller urban areas and the rural areas, is clearly indicated. As might be expected, the majority of delegates were also members of Party City and Rayon Committees.

The largest occupational group at the Congress were farm and MTS officials, comprising about 30 per cent of the delegates. The rural population, however, is 80 per cent of the republic total population. Full-time Party workers were the next largest occupational group (18 per cent of the delegates), and military personnel (9 per cent) were fifth of the 9 occupational categories given.

The majority of delegates had a higher education, were between 20 and 40 years old, had joined the party during World War II or after, and were "employees" rather than workers or peasants.

Perhaps most significant was the ethnic distribution of delegates. Moldavians, who make up 66 per cent of the republic population, were 36 per cent of the delegates. Russians, who are only

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about 10 per cent of the total population, made up 34 per cent of the Congress delegates. Ukrainians also were considerably over-represented at the Congress in proportion to the ratio of the total population.

Estimates of nationality of members of the Central Committee and of officials of its higher organs indicate the control of the Party in Moldavia primarily by Great Russian personnel. The majority of the Central Committee appears to be of Russian ethnic origin, while only about 25 per cent are Moldavian and the remainder are Ukrainian. The Secretariat, Bureau, and Sections of the Central Committee are more evenly distributed among the 3 nationalities, a reflection, nevertheless, of considerable overweighting in favor of non-Moldavian Party control (see Figure B).

Komsomol membership in the Moldavian republic while still low, has more than doubled in the past decade, approximately following the pattern of all-union Komsomol growth. The number has increased from 55,571 in 1948 to more than 136,000 in 1958. It is estimated that only about 8 per cent of the total Komsomol members in the republic are in the armed forces and MVD; and these make up only 0.4 per cent of the total in the USSR armed forces and MVD troops. Despite this growth, the ratio of members to total population has remained considerably below that of the USSR as a whole. There are only 49 Komsomol members per 1,000 total population in Moldavskaya SSR, whereas the USSR ratio is 90 members per 1,000 total population. In 1956 the top republic Komsomol official complained of the "poor growth of the ranks of the Komsomol," a situation which has not improved to date.

At the 13th All-Union Komsomol Congress, held in April 1958, the age limit for membership in the Komsomol was raised from 14-26 years to 15-28 years, in recognition of the fact that many members are actually older than 26, and also because there is a smaller number of youths at this time due to World War II birth deficits.

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FIGURE B

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS ORGANS,
MOLDAVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
(elected January 1958)

<u>Central Committee</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Estimate of Nationality (approximations only)</u>		
		<u>Russian</u>	<u>Moldavian</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>
Members	91	55	20	16
Candidate Members	35	18	12	5
Total	126	73	32	21
<u>Auditing Commission</u>	19	9	7	3
<u>Secretariat</u>	4 ^{a/}	1	1	2
<u>Members of Bureau</u>	11 ^{b/}	4	4	3
<u>Chiefs of Sections</u>	6 ^{c/}	3	1	2

^{a/} First and Second Secretaries and 2 Secretaries.

^{b/} First and Second Secretaries; 2 Secretaries; 5 Chairman (of Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, of Presidium, Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, of Committee of State Security, of State Planning Commission, of Council of National Economy); the Chief, Party Organs Section, Moldavian Party Central Committee; and the First Secretary of the Kishinev City Party Committee.

^{c/} For Party Organs; Propaganda and Agitation; Science, Schools, and Culture; Agriculture; Administrative and Trade-Finance Organs; and for Industry and Transport.

The Komsomol members working in industry, transport, and construction in Moldavia number 26,000; in addition, 42,000 work in agriculture. Among the latter, thousands are formed into farm teams, growing grapes and other fruit and cultivating corn; over 2,000 Komsomol members work as milkers. According to 1951 data, there are over 7,000 primary Komsomol units (equivalent to the Party PPO) in the republic, averaging about 20 members per unit, with perhaps 10 per cent of the units having a membership of 25 to 100.

As the youth subsidiary to the Communist Party, the Komsomol organization follows a similar hierarchical structure, with the Komsomol Central Committee as the highest republic organ, subordinate to the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Under the republic Central Committee are the city and rayon Komsomol Committees, each

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responsible to the next higher Komsomol Committee and supervised by the Party Committee at the same level. Komsomol members in the military are controlled through the Political Directorate of the Odesskaya Military District in the manner described above for the Party in military units.

FIGURE C

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS TO VII MOLDAVIAN PARTY CONGRESS
(held January 1958)

<u>Status of Delegates</u>	<u>Number in Each Status</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Delegates</u>
TOTAL NUMBER OF DELEGATES	754	100.0
<u>Voting Status of Delegates</u>		
With Deciding Vote	686	91.0
With Consultative Vote	68	9.0
<u>Delegates from largest Party Organizations</u>		
Kishinev City	183	24.3
Tiraspol City	55	7.3
Beltsy City	37	4.9
Floreshtskiy Rayon	23	3.1
Rybnitskiy Rayon	18	2.4
<u>Members of Party Organs</u>		
Members and Candidate Members of Central Committee and Members of Auditing Commission, Moldavian Comm. Party	113	15.0
Members of Party City and Rayon Committees	444	58.9
Secretaries and Members of Bureaus of Primary Party Organizations	84	11.1
<u>Occupation^a/</u>		
Party Workers	138	18.3
Soviet (Council) Workers	80	10.6
Trade Union Workers	6	0.8
Komsomol Workers	10	1.3
Industrial, Construction, and Transport Workers	133	17.6
<u>Kolkhoz, MTS, and Sovkhoz Workers</u>	234	31.0
Higher Ed. Institutions, School, Science, and Culture Workers	55	7.3
Medical Workers	9	1.2
Military Personnel	65	8.6

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FIGURE C (Continued)

<u>Status of Delegates</u>	<u>Number in Each Status</u>	<u>Per Cent. of Total Delegates</u>
<u>Education</u>		
With Higher Education	404	53.6
With Middle Education	151	20.0
With Incomplete Middle and Primary Education	199	26.4
<u>Nationality</u>		
Moldavians	276	36.6
Russians	258	34.2
Ukrainians	178	23.6
Belorussians	10	1.3
Gagauz, Bulgarians, and Others	31	4.1
<u>Age Distribution</u> (Figures are approximate)		
20-40 years old	380	50.3
41-50 years old	254	33.8
Over 50 years old	120	15.9
<u>Length of Party Membership</u> (Year joined Party)		
Pre-revolution	1	.01
1917-1920	11	11.5
1921-1930	62	8.2
1931-1940	163	21.6
1941-1945	179	23.7
1946-1955	281	37.3
1956-1957	47	6.2
<u>Social Status of Delegates</u>		
Workers	164	21.8
Peasants	161	21.4
Employees	429	56.9

a/ The occupational category "workers" (rabotniki) in this context evidently indicates officials rather than rank-and-file workers.

2. Military

Moldavskaya SSR, which borders on Odesskaya Oblast of the Ukrainskaya SSR to the E, is located in the Odessa Military District. District Headquarters in Odessa controls ground forces and tactical air personnel in Moldavia. The republic is estimated to contain 17,000 Army troops. The 59th Guards Rifle Division is stationed in Tiraspol, and the 86th Guards Rifle Division, possibly mechanized, is located in the Beltsy-Kishinev area.

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All 5 airfields in the republic are used by the Soviet Air Force (see Table II); those at Kishinev and Beltsy are used by civil as well as military aircraft. Total Air Force personnel in Moldavia are estimated to number 3,000. An unidentified anti-aircraft unit is located in Kishinev.

Two regiments of MVD troops are stationed in Kishinev, the 237th and 317th Convoy Regiments. In addition, the 25th Border Detachment and an unidentified Border Detachment, the latter in Beltsy, are located in the Moldavian Border District. Headquarters of the Border District is located in Kishinev. Early in 1958 subordination of border troops was shifted from the MVD to the Committee of State Security (KGB), but no evidence is available of a re-districting. Map IV was completed before the receipt of this information.

TABLE II
AIRFIELDS IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Longest Run</u> (in feet)	<u>Elevation</u> (in feet)	<u>Target No.</u>	<u>Latitude/Longitude</u> (N/E)
Beltsy	Joint	5	4,500	330	0250-8662	4747/2757
Gura-Kaynari	Military	2	6,600	660	0250-8637	4751/2813
Kishinev	Joint	4	4,000	300	0250-8662	4703/2852
Tiraspol	Military	2	6,600	560	0250-8723	4651/2937
Voronkovo	Military	2	6,000	330	0250-8766	4741/2908

3. Government

The primary government control force consists of administrative workers in government agencies ranging from the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers down to local rural soviets. This control group determines policy and the day-to-day planning of government operations in the republic, subject to control by the Party and all-union government

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agencies in Moskva. Included are City and Town Executive Committees responsible for the urban supply of food, most housing, consumer goods, local transportation, and health. The primary control force in the republic numbers approximately 25,000, or 1.4 per cent of the adult population. The judiciary and the militia, the latter numbering about 4,000, are also included in this category (see Table III).

TABLE III
ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE
IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

<u>Administrative Category</u>	<u>Total Control Force^{a/}</u>	<u>Primary Control Force</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Republic Govt.	84,140	13,130	15.6
Local Govt.	73,040	7,900	10.8
Militia	<u>3,980</u>	<u>3,980</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	161,160	25,010	15.5

^{a/} Not included in this total are professional workers of the Communist Party, the officer and NCO components of the armed forces, and supervisory and managerial economic personnel.

The secondary control force includes medical, teaching, and other nonadministrative staff workers. This group has no responsibility for policy determination or planning, but rather carries out policies set by the primary government control force. About 136,000 government workers, or 7.6 per cent of the adult population, are in the secondary control force.

The highest executive government agency in the Moldavskaya SSR is the Council of Ministers, which consists of a Chairman (the "Premier" of the republic), deputy chairmen, and heads of 15 ministries 3 committees, and a Council of National Economy (Sovmarkhoz). (See Figure D, page 15.) A comparison of the makeup of the Council of

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Ministers as it has been since June 1957 with that of the preceding cabinet formed in February 1956 indicates the effects of last year's decentralization of industry. In February 1956 there were 21 ministries, 2 committees, and a commission represented in the Council of Ministers. In line with the shifting of administrative control of most of the economy to the Moldavskiy Sovnarkhoz apparatus in mid-1957, 5 industrial ministries and 2 construction agencies were abolished: the Union-Republic Ministries of Food Products Industry, Light Industry, Meat and Dairy Products Industry, Timber Industry, and Urban and Rural Construction, the Republic Ministry of Local Industry, and the State Committee for Construction and Architectural Affairs. The chief distinction between the 2 types of ministries is that Union-Republic Ministries have counterpart ministries in Moskva to which they are subordinate; the Republic ministries, which have less or only local importance, have no all-union equivalents.

Along with the abolition of many industrial ministries, 2 others, for Automotive Transport and Highways, and for Justice, were downgraded from Union-Republic to Republic status. The only additions to the Council of Ministers were the State Technical-Scientific Committee, and most important, the Sovnarkhoz.

The Sovnarkhoz is directly subordinate to the Moldavskaya SSR Council of Ministers and consists of a chairman, deputy chairman, and members. Below the central Sovnarkhoz apparatus are functional departments and administration, production (branch) administration, and trusts, and an advisory technical-economic council (see Figure E, page 17).

The Sovnarkhoz system, and most directly the production administrations, controls 260 enterprises and 54 state farms with a gross output (in 1957) of 5.2 billion rubles, or 75 per cent of the republic's total industrial production. Industrial and construction enterprises of purely local significance are under the supervision of

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departments of local industry in urban and rayon executive committees throughout the republic. These departments in turn are subordinate to the Administration (formerly Ministry) of Local Industry and its parent organ, the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) of the republic is responsible to the USSR MVD in Moskva. It supervises militarized MVD units, the MVD apparatus and personnel in the cities and rayons of the republic, the militia (police force), and fire defense units. The Moldavian MVD forms its own departments in the rayons and cities of the republic with the approval of the Soviets of the area concerned. The Ministries of Communications, Defense, and Foreign Affairs are nominal, being charged with limited support functions to their all-union counterparts in Moskva.

At the local level, the rayon executive committees (ispolkomi) include Departments for Culture, Education, Finance, Kolkhoz Construction, Public Health, Roads, Social Security, Trade, and a General Department. They also include a Planning Commission and a Sector for Cadres, and, in cases where the economy of the rayon calls for them, Departments of Local Industry and Municipal Services.

The highest legislative organ of the republic is its Supreme Soviet, a unicameral body elected every 4 years. It performs such functions as formation of the Council of Ministers, approval of laws and decrees, adoption of the annual state budget, and confirmation of governmental appointments. In practice, it merely rubber-stamps the work of its Presidium and the Council of Ministers, both of which in turn are subject to Party direction and control. The Supreme Soviet elects its Chairman and other officers as well as the Presidium which functions between meetings of the parent body. The Presidium consists of a Chairman, 2 Deputy Chairmen, a Secretary, and 13 members. The Chairman of the Presidium, like the Chairman of the Council of

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FIGURE D

COMPOSITION OF MOLDAVSKAYA SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

February 1956

Chairman
 First Deputy Chairmen
 Deputy Chairmen

Chairmen of the following
 Committees:

Committee of State Security
 State Committee for Construction
 and Architectural Affairs
 State Planning Commission

Union-Republic Ministers of:

Agriculture
 Automotive Transport & Highways
 Communications
 Culture
 Defense
 Finance
 Food Products Industry
 Foreign Affairs
 Internal Affairs
 Justice
 Light Industry
 Meat and Dairy Products Industry
 Public Health
 State Control
 Timber Industry
 Trade
 Urban and Rural Construction

Republic Ministers of:

Education
 Local Industry
 Municipal Economy
 Social Security

June 1957

Chairman
 First Deputy Chairmen
 Deputy Chairmen
 Chairman of Council of National
 Economy

Chairmen of the following
 Committees:

Committee of State Security

 State Planning Committee
 State Technical-Scientific
 Committee

Union-Republic Ministers of:

Agriculture

 Communications
 Culture
 Defense
 Finance

 Foreign Affairs
 Internal Affairs

 Public Health
 State Control

 Trade

Republic Ministers of:

Education

 Municipal Economy
 Social Security
 Automotive Transport & Highways
 Justice

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Ministers, is a member of the Bureau of the republic Party Central Committee.

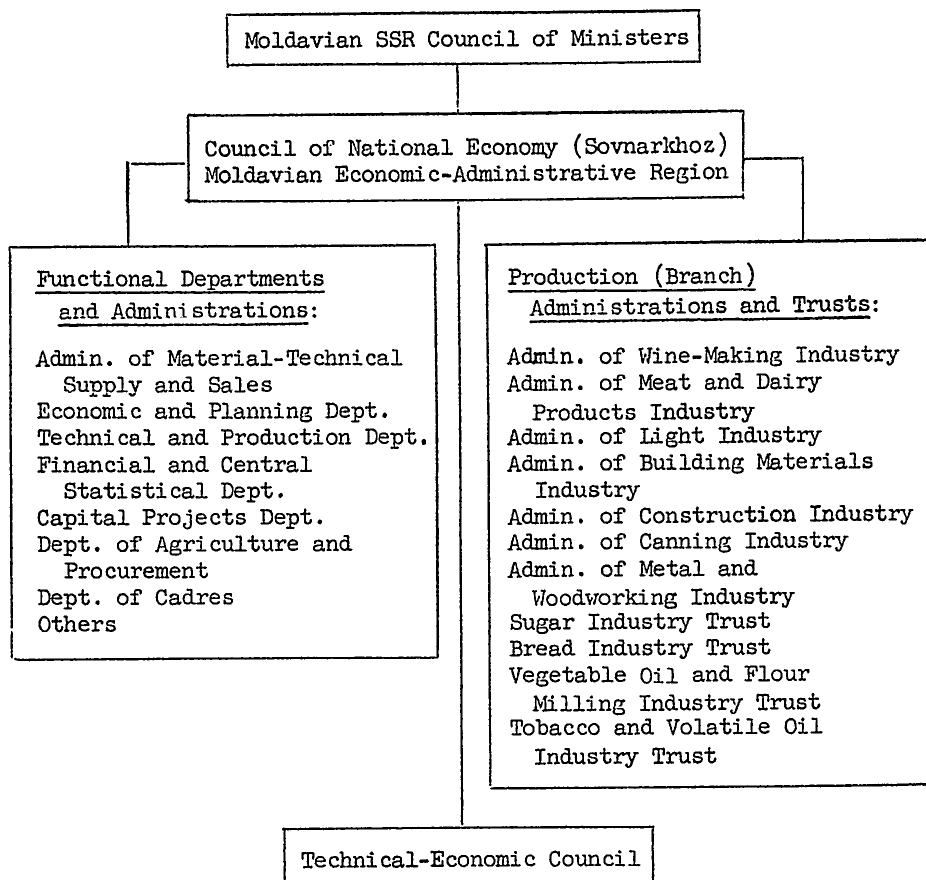
The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court, which supervises the legal activity of all the judicial organs of the republic. It is selected by the Moldavian Supreme Soviet for a 5-year period. Below the Supreme Court are People's Courts whose judges are elected by popular votes for 3-year terms. In addition, the republic contains special courts of the USSR. Legal procedure is carried on in the Moldavian and Russian languages.

The republic Procurator, or public prosecutor, is appointed by and is responsible to the USSR Procurator General (Attorney General). The Moldavian Procurator appoints procurators at the rayon and city level, with the approval of the USSR Procurator.

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FIGURE E

SCHEMATIC OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION, MOLDAVIAN ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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II. Population, Ethnic Groups, and Labor Force

TABLE IV

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:
MOLDAVSKAYA SSR, 1959

Total Population	2,815,000
Population Density (persons per square mile)	216
Urban Population	564,000
Per Cent Urban	20
Population in Working Ages (16-59 years)	1,692,000
Per Cent of Population in Working Ages	60
Females per 100 Males in Working Ages	117
Urban Labor Force	349,000
Per Cent of Total Population in Urban Labor Force	12
Military Personnel (Army and Air Force)	20,000
Forced Laborers	Negligible
Percentage of Moldavians to Total	66
Percentage of Ukrainians and Russians to Total	20

The total estimated 1959 population of the Moldavskaya SSR is 2,815,000, including 20,000 military personnel (Army and Air Force). It is estimated that the republic contains 1.34 per cent of the total population of the USSR.

TABLE V

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1913-1959
(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Per Cent Urban	Rural Population	Per Cent Rural
1913	2,057	277	13.5	1,780	86.5
1939	2,500	460	18.4	2,040	81.6
1956	2,678	527	19.7	2,151	80.3
1959	2,815	564	20.0	2,251	80.0

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The total population of the region which comprises today's Moldavskaya SSR has increased about 37 per cent since 1913, as compared with 32 per cent for the USSR as a whole. The rural population has increased 26 per cent, while at the same time the total USSR rural population has decreased 13 per cent. The greatest increase has been in urban population. This increase, nevertheless, lags considerably behind the USSR urban population, which has tripled since 1913. The rural population in Moldavia still overwhelmingly predominates, making up 80 per cent of the total population.

The Moldavskaya SSR was formed in 1940 by the merging of 2 territories and their populations on either side of the Dneestr River, a portion of Moldavskiy ASSR to the E (transferred from Ukrainskaya SSR) and Central Bessarabia to the W (taken from Rumania). Central Bessarabia contributed considerably the larger area (over 11,000 square miles) and population (over 2 million). The estimated ethnic composition of its population, based on the 1930 Rumanian census of the region, was 70 per cent Moldavian, 9 per cent Russian, 8 per cent Jewish, 4 per cent Ukrainian, and 9 per cent other nationalities, mainly Gagauz, Bulgarian, and German.

Moldavskiy ASSR contributed 1,500 square miles of territory and about 300,000 persons to the new Soviet Moldavian republic. The 1926 census of the whole ASSR gave its ethnic breakdown as 48.5 per cent Ukrainian, 30.1 per cent Rumanian, 8.5 per cent each Russian and Jewish, and 4.4 per cent other nationalities. Rumanian here is synonymous with Moldavian, the latter language being considered a dialect of Moldavian. Over half of the ASSR with a large Ukrainian population was not incorporated into the Moldavian republic, but was retained in the Ukrainskaya SSR and transferred to Odesskaya Oblast; these data, therefore do not indicate the ethnic distribution of peoples incorporated from the ASSR into the Moldavian republic.

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TABLE VI
ESTIMATED POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE-
TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

Administrative-Territorial Division	Population (in thousands)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Moldavskaya SSR	564	2,251.0	2,815.0
<u>Rayons:</u>			
Ataskiy	4	41.6	45.6
Beltskiy	65	45.4	110.4
Benderskiy	41	33.1	74.1
Bessarabskiy	7	29.0	36.0
Bratushanskiy	--	38.7	38.7
Bulbokskiy	--	71.1	71.1
Chadyr-Lungskiy	5	41.1	46.1
Chimishliyskiy	--	54.9	54.9
Drokiyevskiy	5	56.0	61.0
Dubossarskiy	8	40.7	48.7
Faleshtskiy	5	65.0	70.0
Floreshtskiy	10	84.4	94.4
Glodyanskiy	--	52.9	52.9
Grigoriopolskiy ^{a/}	6	27.7	33.7
Kagulskiy	19	62.1	81.1
Kalarashskiy	7	74.7	81.7
Kamenskiy	6	34.9	40.9
Karpinenskiy	--	47.2	47.2
Kaushanskiy	--	44.1	44.1
Komratskiy	6	33.5	39.5
Kotovskiy	6	79.4	85.4
Kriulyanskiy	--	61.6	61.6
Lazovskiy	--	49.3	49.3
Leovskiy	13	49.0	62.0
Lipkanskiy	12	64.8	76.8
Nisporenskiy	--	48.6	48.6
Okmitskiy	6	41.4	47.4
Oloneshtskiy	--	60.8	60.8
Orgeyevskiy	10	79.2	89.2
Rezinskiy	6	90.2	96.2
Rybnitskiy	14	63.7	77.7
Ryshkanskiy	4	57.8	61.8
Slobodzeyskiy ^{a/}	1	36.2	37.2
Sorokskiy	17	86.0	103.0
Strashenskiy	3	84.2	87.2
Tarakliyskiy	7	38.7	45.7
Teleneshtskiy	6	59.8	65.8
Tiraspol'skiy	52	39.6	91.6
Tyrnovskiy	1	36.4	37.4
Ungenskiy	10	59.4	69.4

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TABLE VI (Continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	Population (in thousands)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Vulkaneshtskiy	--	45.9	45.9
Yedinetskiy	7	40.9	47.9
Area Subordinate to City of Kishinev	195	--	195.0

a/ Decree of 3 June 1958 abolished Grigoriopolskiy Rayon, transferring its territory to Dubossarskiy Rayon, and also abolished Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, giving it to Tiraspol'skiy Rayon. This information became available after Map II was completed. The 2 abolished rayons are shown on that map.

TABLE VII

ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1959

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Numbers (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Moldavian	1,857	66.0
Ukrainian	282	10.0
Great Russian	282	10.0
Jewish, Gagauz, Bulgarian, Armenian, Greek, Gypsy, and Other	<u>394</u>	<u>14.0</u>
Total	2,815	100.0

The Soviets have indicated that during the German-Rumanian occupation of the republic (1941-1944) more than 250,000 persons evacuated the republic. Data are not available to indicate the size of the reduction of the population occurring through war casualties, transferrals to labor camps, and decimation of minority ethnic groups. Although most of the cities were devastated during World War II, the urban population almost doubled from 1945 to 1953, reaching 20 per cent of the total population in 1953.

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Moldavians continue to predominate in the republic today (see Table VII on page 21). The Moldavians and Ukrainians are distributed throughout the republic, both in urban and rural areas. The densest population concentrations are in the central and northern regions; the sparsest are in the S (see Table VI and Map III). Over-all, Moldavia is the most heavily populated republic in the Soviet Union (an average of 216 persons per square mile); this dense population is supported by an intensive agricultural economy. Russians are found mostly in the urban areas. The number and percentage of Russians have increased in the postwar period, replacing non-Ukrainian minorities which suffered reductions, including Jews and Germans. The Gagauz (a Christian, Turkic language peoples originally from Bulgaria) and Bulgarians are found predominantly in the rural areas of the S.

TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION
OF TOTAL POPULATION
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
0-15	453	453	906	32.2
16-59	781	911	1,692	60.1
60 plus	90	127	217	7.7
Total	1,324	1,491	2,815	100.0

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population are in the working ages (16-59 years). The sex ratio is 113 females to 110 males. Both the age distribution and sex ratio appear to be close to the USSR average.

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TABLE IX
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Labor Force by Population Category</u>	<u>Per Cent Labor Force of Population Category</u>
Urban	564	349	60.8
Rural	2,251	1,193	53.0
Total	2,815	1,542	54.8

The total labor force is estimated to number 1,542,000, or almost 55 per cent of the total population (see Table IX, above). This figure refers to the broad category of all persons who are gainfully employed, including workers and employees, collective farmers, members of cooperatives, the self-employed, military personnel, penal laborers, and seasonal workers. The largest category of urban workers and employees are those in industry, the total of which numbered over 80,000 in 1955 (see Tables X through XIII). Of this category, workers, including engineering and technical specialists, comprised about 90 per cent. The most important branches of industry in the republic, light industry and food, utilized in almost equal proportions 50 per cent of the industrial workers. Over 40 per cent of the remainder were employed in machine building and metal working, the construction materials industry, and the timber procurement and wood processing industry.

The next largest categories of workers and employees who are primarily urban are those in transportation, 35,000 in 1955 and construction, 23,000 in the same year. Workers and employees in education and health are distributed in both urban and rural areas, and totalled 62,000 in 1955. Other major categories of workers and employees in rural areas are those in state farms and machine-tractor stations (MTS). The MTS personnel, numbering 46,000 in 1955, are in the process of being considerably reduced as the MTS are converted to

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TABLE X

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION, 1940-1950, OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES
(in Thousands)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1955</u>
Industry (industrial-production personnel)	18.6	23.7	81.2
Construction (construction & repair work)	1.2	8.2	22.8
Machine-Tractor Stations	1.2	1.8	46.1
State Farms and Subsidiary Agricultural Enterprises	4.4	12.5	30.6
Service of Agriculture & Veterinarian	1.0	1.8	2.4
Forestry	1.2	3.2	3.8
Railroad Transport	13.7	13.2	16.0
Water Transport	--	0.7	0.6
Urban Electrical Transport	0.3	--	0.5
Automobile and Other Transport and Loading Work	3.2	7.7	17.8
Communications	2.9	4.3	5.3
Trade, Procurement & Material-Technical Supply	13.7	15.4	27.9
Public Dining	1.7	2.1	5.5
Dwelling and Communal Economy	2.2	2.9	8.5
Health	6.0	8.6	27.1
Education (schools, teaching institutions & cultural-education organizations)	9.5	16.0	44.8
Scientific and Scientific Research Institutions	0.02	0.2	2.3
Credit and Insurance Institutions	1.6	1.9	2.7
Apparatus of Organs of State & Economic Administration & Social Organizations	10.9	17.9	14.8
Other Branches (Geological Survey Organizations, Hydrometric Services Art, Capital Repair of Building and Construction, etc.)	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>
TOTAL	95.5	145.2	368.4

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TABLE XI
PROPORTION OF WOMEN TO TOTAL
NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

	Per Cent (1950)	Per Cent (1955)
Industry	34	43
Construction	20	26
Machine-Tractor Stations	9	4
State Farms and Subsidiary Agricultural Enterprises	43	48
Transportation and Communication	19	21
Trade, Procurement, Material-Technical Supply, and Public Dining Establishments	39	43
Education	59	61
Health	76	78
Apparatus of Organs of State and Economic Administration and Public Organizations, Credit and Insurance Organizations	<u>35</u>	<u>43</u>
TOTAL	38	39

TABLE XII
AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER
OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY^{a/}
(Numbers in Thousands)

	1950	Per Cent of Total	1955	Per Cent of Total
Workers	33.7	75	60.3	81
Engineering-Technical Workers	3.6	8	5.9	8
Employees	3.2	7	3.9	5
Total Industrial-Production Personnel	44.9	100	74.0	100

^{a/} Data do not include members of industrial cooperative artels, who numbered 12,700 in 1955, workers in kolkhoz industrial enterprises, and workers and employees of small subsidiaries of enterprises of various ministries and offices.

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TABLE XIII
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
 INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY
 (Selected Years)^{a/}

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>
Electric Power Stations and Networks	3.1	2.6
Machine Building and Metal Working	20.2	18.5
Construction Materials Industry	9.3	10.6
Timber Procurement and Wood Processing Industry	15.7	12.3
Light Industry	18.6	24.6
Including: knitted wear	1.9	3.4
sewn wear	8.6	11.1
leather, fur, and shoe	6.6	7.3
Food Industry	28.9	26.0
Including: creamery	3.2	1.0
sugar	0.9	0.9
canning	3.1	3.5
wine-making	6.1	6.8
tobacco	1.0	0.8

Total for Republic 100.0 100.0

^{a/} Data given are for state and cooperative industry, including industry of collective farms. Branches of industry given add up to 95.8 per cent of total for 1950 and 94.6 per cent for 1955.

repair-technical stations (RTS). A large percentage of the workers either already have or will in the near future be transferred to the collective farms.

The percentage of women to the total number of workers and employees follows the pattern of the USSR in various branches of the economy, although their representation is somewhat lower throughout: in 1955, 45 per cent of the USSR workers and employees were women; the ratio was 39 per cent in Moldavia. Women form the bulk of health and education personnel and comprise more than 40 per cent of the industrial, state farm, and state and economic administration workers and employees. They are gradually increasing their participation in the economy.

Specialists with a higher and middle special education working in the Moldavian economy (doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc.)

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numbered 46,000 in January 1956, an increase of 3,800 since 1941 (see Table XIV). In 1956, there were 20,100 specialists with a higher education and 25,900 with a middle special education. The largest number of specialists in the economy by category was teachers, economists, lawyers, and "others." This category made up 62 per cent of the specialists with higher education and 43 per cent of those with middle special education in 1955. The only other group which made up more than 15 per cent of the total was medical workers, who were 32 per cent of those with a middle special education working in the economy.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS WORKING IN MOLDAVIAN ECONOMY
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SPECIALTY
(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>1941</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Engineers	0.8	14.7	2.0	10.6
Agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinarians & foresters	0.6	10.1	2.3	12.5
Doctors	1.0	18.5	2.7	14.7
Teachers, economists, lawyers, and other specialists	<u>3.0</u>	<u>56.7</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>62.2</u>
Total Specialists with Higher Education	5.4	100.0	18.4	100.0
Technicians	0.9	8.2	3.3	14.0
Agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinary workers & foresters	0.6	5.7	2.8	11.8
Medical workers	2.7	24.0	7.4	31.2
Teachers, economists, lawyers, and other specialists	<u>6.9</u>	<u>62.1</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>43.0</u>
Total Specialists with Middle Special Education	11.1	100.0	23.8	100.0

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III. Psychological and Sociological FactorsA. Political and Social Tensions

The most important source of active resistance in the Moldavian republic has been the Soviet collectivization of agriculture, the high points occurring in 1930 in the then Moldavskiy ASSR and in 1949 in Bessarabia.

In 1926 a mere one per cent of the peasant economy in Moldavskiy ASSR was collectivized, and it was only 5.3 per cent by 1928. In 1929, the Soviet collectivization drive began in earnest and was met with firm resistance. According to the Soviets, the "Kulaks" (defined by them as "rich" peasants, but evidently any peasant who opposed collectivization) in Moldavia killed Soviet and Party workers, destroyed collective farm property and terrorized peasants who had joined the kolkhozes (collective farms). The resisting peasants slaughtered their cattle, hid their grain, and agitated against joining the collectives.

Early in 1930, the Soviets began systematically to liquidate Kulaks in the villages of Moldavia. The confiscated peasant property and transferred it to the kolkhozes. It is evident that, as was the pattern elsewhere, large numbers of resisting peasants were either killed or deported to forced labor camps. By 1931, 68 per cent of the peasant economy in Moldavskiy ASSR was collectivized, and this figure increased to 82 per cent in 1934.

Forced collectivization was extended to central Bessarabia when that area was incorporated into the newly formed Moldavskaya SSR in 1940. By April 1941 Bessarabia had 120 kolkhozes containing 16,000 peasant households. During the German-Rumanian occupation (1941-1944), these collectives were destroyed. Resumption of collectivization began slowly in the postwar period and affected about 20 per cent of

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the peasant economy in Bessarabia at the beginning of 1949.

In 1949 the Soviet regime proceeded with an all-out drive to collectivize the farms of Bessarabia and other recently acquired western territories. Peasant resistance in Bessarabia in 1949 followed the pattern established some 20 years earlier in Moldavskiy ASSR: agitation and active resistance against the kolkhozes, slaughter of cattle and destruction of property. By the fall of 1949, most of the active peasant resistance had been overcome and the Kulaks liquidated, and about 77 per cent of the peasant economy was collectivized.

Evidence of resistance and dissatisfaction by the population as a whole was indicated by Party complaints of "great damage" done to goods transported over Moldavian railroads and thousands of cases of large-scale embezzlement in the Moldavian trade network in 1948 and 1949. Peasants in the kolkhozes in Moldavia continued to display passive resistance to the regime in 1950. Thousands of collective farmers either failed to work the minimum number of required labor days or did not participate in any communal work. Sowing and harvesting were neglected and compulsory grain deliveries fell behind in more than 60 per cent of the rayons of Moldavia. The Soviet press accused the Moldavian Party Central Committee of unsatisfactory work in agriculture, industry, and in the political re-education of the people.

The seriousness of the situation was reflected in the removal of the 1st Secretary, N. G. Koval, the top Party chief in Moldavia in July of 1950. By 1952 progress had been made in establishing collective farm "discipline," but about a quarter of the kolkhoz workers were still not performing adequately. In February 1954, at a plenum of the Moldavian Party Central Committee criticizing "serious defects and errors in leadership of republic agriculture," 1st Secretary D.S. Gladkiy was demoted. The Party attempted to re-educate the peasants by sending thousands of agitators to villages and

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collective farms. This policy was hampered by a shortage of Party personnel and the small number of rural Moldavian-speaking members of the Party, a situation which has been chronic in Moldavia. The recent history of the area indicates that active resistance to the regime by the peasantry has been broken. Signs remain of passive resistance, and a significant percentage of the peasants are apathetic to the demands of the regime.

In Moldavskiy ASSR in 1925 there were only about 700 Communists in a population of half a million. In 1941, following the incorporation of Bessarabia, the republic claimed 9,000 Communists. During the collectivization drive in 1949, the Moldavian Party had 22,000 members; 80 per cent of them were concentrated in towns, which then contained only 10 per cent of the republic's population.

The estimated total membership of the Moldavian Party today is 49,000, or only 17 members per 1,000 total population and 27 members per 1,000 adult population (age 18 and over), only about half as much as the USSR averages. For an analysis of the proportion of Moldavians, Ukrainians, and Russians in the Moldavian Party Central Committee, which graphically illustrates the Party's failure to develop local national cadres, see Section B. 1. Communist Party and Komsomol.

As is true of the adult population in relation to the Party, the small membership in the Moldavian Komsomol reflects the low level of participation of local youth in Soviet regime activities. The Moldavian Komsomol Secretary complained in 1956 of "poor growth in the ranks of the Komsomol" and "frequent violation of labor discipline...by the youth." In 1957 it was estimated that Moldavian Komsomol membership was 145,000 or 231 per 1,000 youth between the eligible ages of 14 to 26 years. In the same year the average for the USSR was 349 per 1,000 eligible youths.

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There is some evidence of recent resistance to the Soviet regime by religious organizations in Moldavia, but overt activities have been confined to religious sects rather than major groups. Most of the population, including Moldavians, Ukrainians, Russians, and Bulgarians, are Greek Catholic, or Eastern Orthodox. The Orthodox Church in Moldavia has been subjected to general Soviet anti-religious campaigns by the Party, Komsomol, and other official organizations. It is probable that the large Greek Catholic peasant population resents government policy, but there is no indication of anti-regime activity by them on religious grounds. In 1957 the small Jehovah's Witnesses sect was reported to be active in Moldavia, the Western Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. The sect was accused of distributing Russian and Rumanian language versions of their magazine Watch Tower, of preaching in favor of the United States and against the Soviet Union, of advising their members during the Hungarian rebellion to fight the Soviet Government, and of other anti-regime activities. Leaders of the sect were arrested and tried by Soviet authorities and several of them received 10-year sentences in corrective labor camps.

The Moldavian republic under the Soviet system received certain improvements in standards of living, which may tend to alleviate tensions. The level of existence of peasants in Bessarabia under the Rumanians was one of the lowest in Eastern Europe. They were politically oppressed, illiterate, and suffered food shortages. As part of the Soviet Union, the peasantry has had the benefit of steadily improving health and educational facilities and evidently of an adequate food supply. The shortage of housing continues to be a serious problem here as in the rest of the Soviet Union.

Political oppression continues, and the disproportionately high number of Russians in controlling posts in the bureaucracy and dwelling in urban areas probably contributes to tensions along ethnic and urban-versus-rural lines. Nevertheless, the Soviet system of controls through Party, Government, police, and Army makes any manifestation of disaffection extremely difficult.

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B. Civil Defense

Moldavskaya SSR is in the area of Soviet radar coverage, and it has radar installations at Kishinev, Tiraspol, and Floreshty. The republic is in the Odessa Air Defense District. There is some evidence of Civil defense training of workers and employees in plants near Kishinev.

The degree of implementation of the civil defense system is not known, but it can be assumed that the organizational framework of the Soviet system as a whole applies to this region. Responsibility for civil defense is shared by Local Anti-Air Defense (MPVO) and the Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF), other republic organizations having supporting functions.

Each link of the MPVO chain of command has dual subordination to its next highest administrative unit and to the MVD organization at its own level. Thus, the Moldavian Administration (UMPVO) is subordinate to the Main Administration in Moskva (GUMPVO) and to the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs. MPVO's under UMPVO are located in the rayons and cities of the republic. The lowest units are the "groups of self-defense" (FVO) in industrial enterprises, dwellings, and collective farms. Among MPVO's functions are training of civil defense personnel and the general population and organization of local air defense.

DOSAAF is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense and extends downward from the republic level through rayon and city DOSAAF to organizations in factories, farms, schools, and dwellings. Its activities include some aspects of training and dissemination of civil defense information. DOSAAF provides specialized military training and sports activities for ex-service personnel, women, and youth. The MVD Fire Defense Department is responsible for fire control, and first aid activities are handled by the Moldavian Red Cross Society.

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Moldavskaya SSR forms the SE half of the Dnestr-Prut Hill Belt and has several environmental characteristics which affect evacuation and construction for civil defense. The terrain is predominantly rolling to hilly, with the largest hill and woods area in the center and W of the republic. The 2 largest rivers in the republic, the Dnestr and the Prut, originate in the Carpathian Mountains to the NW. The Dnestr is navigable for almost its entire length in the republic and flows into the Black Sea; its precipitous right or W bank is much higher than the left bank. The Prut, which forms the W border of the republic, is a left tributary of the Danube and has very limited navigability.

The climate of Moldavia is moderately warm, with short warm winters (from November until March) and long, hot summers. The amount of surface water and ground water decreases from N to S. It is generally good to adequate in the N and Central Moldavia, but the southern regions are occasionally subject to drought.

Forests cover less than 7 per cent of the area and are mostly concentrated in the elevated central part of the republic. The numerous agricultural centers are relatively large and concentrated along the Dnestr and its tributaries.

Some knowledge of the evacuation pattern may be provided by the experience of the republic in World War II. According to an official Soviet source, more than 250,000 persons moved into the Soviet interior, evidently traveling eastward by rail and on foot. The terrain, weather, and food supply appear to be favorable for a long period of survival. Conditions for vehicular movement are poor, particularly in the spring and fall because of the frequently muddy condition of the roads. The Soviet source indicates that more than 4,000 vagoni (vagon is a word that can mean wagon, truck, or rail car, but probably means the latter here) of industrial equipment, agricultural machines, grain, and food and more than 180,000 head of

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livestock were moved E. Trains shuttled back and forth bringing equipment to the front and evacuating personnel and materials to the rear, at times under enemy bombing and strafing.

No evidence is available of civil defense construction in the republic. The area is moderately suited for tunnel-type installations in most places. These installations are excavations made by conventional underground mining methods having a natural roof rock. It is poorly suited for bunker-type installations, which are surface excavations roofed by concrete or other material.

The region provides opportunity for numerous observation points on hills and ridges, and good cover is afforded in the rough terrain. The vineyards, orchards, and woods provide limited concealment.

C. Medical Facilities

TABLE XV

MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES IN JANUARY 1956
(excluding military personnel and facilities)

	Doctors		Med. Personnel		Hospital Beds	
	Number	Per 1,000 Total Pop.	Number	Per 1,000 Total Pop.	Number	Per 1,000 Total Pop.
USSR	310,175	1.5	800,000	4.0	1,288,890	6.4
MOLDAV- SKAYA SSR	2,807	1.1	11,027	4.1	15,270	5.7
KISHINEV CITY	1,078	5.7	na	na	3,485	18.3

The republic lags behind the average for the USSR in available doctors and hospital beds per capita but is higher in middle medical personnel. Medical facilities in Kishinev are considerably above the republic average. In early 1956, the cities of Kishinev, Beltsy, Bendery, and Tiraspol and 12.6 per cent of the total population of the

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republic but had 35.0 per cent of the doctors and 56.6 per cent of the hospital beds. Rural areas are serviced primarily by middle medical personnel, including feldshers and midwives.

Soviet data indicate that in the years of Soviet control the number of medical personnel has more than tripled and malaria has been eliminated in the republic. It is claimed that all medical facilities damaged during World War II were restored during the 4th and 5th Five Year Plans. Also since the end of the war thousands of hospital beds were added and 5,000 children's creches, 1,024 points served by medical assistants and midwives, and 375 maternity homes in kolkhozes were put into operation. X-ray rooms have been organized in all cities and rayon centers and in 50 selsoviets. In the hospitals of the republic there are 10 electrocardiographic and 60 physical therapy offices. Six hospitals have been identified in the city of Kishinev and the capital contains 18 of the republic's 325 hospital "organizations."

A medical institute at Kishinev trains doctors for general practice and specializes in pediatrics. In addition schools at Beltsy, Bendery, Kagulskiy, Kishinev, Orgeyev, Soroki and Tiraspol train middle medical personnel.

D. Educational and Cultural Facilities

Soviet sources indicate important advances in education for the Moldavian SSR since its formation as a republic of the USSR in 1940. Compulsory 7-year education was proclaimed in 1950 and general middle education (grades 8-10) was introduced in 1953. Official statistics indicate a slow, steady progress in education during the last 15 years, the most significant advances having taken place in middle and higher education. In the postwar decade, 13,000 specialists graduated from higher educational institutions in Moldavia, and 22,000 graduated from middle special educational institutions. These specialist include doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, technicians, and other skilled personnel.

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TABLE XVI
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
(selected years)

Academic Year	Total No. of Schools	Primary (Grades 1-4)	7-Year (Grades 1-7)	Middle (Grades 1-10)
1940/41	1,839	1,463	288	88
1945/46	1,825	1,461	300	64
1950/51	1,932	928	873	131
1955/56	1,833	566	912	350

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS
IN SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION
(selected years)

Academic Year	Total No. of Students	Grades 1-4	Grades 5-7	Grades 8-10	Total No. of Teachers	Students per Teacher
1940/41	436,770	323,888	33,653	7,856	9,787	45
1945/46	353,069	321,865	28,439	2,765	9,610	36
1950/51	412,012	280,215	120,810	10,775	16,367	25
1955/56	349,256	179,546	134,334	34,984	20,796	17

A birth deficit experienced by the Soviet Union as a whole plus war casualties and evacuation accounts for the decline in the total number of schools and pupils. The most noteworthy improvement has been made in increasing the total number of teachers and in raising enrollment in the middle grades (5-10). In the 1940/56 period the total number of teachers has more than doubled. The ratio of students per teacher has progressed from a decided lag in 1940/41 (45 to one as compared to the USSR average at the time of 28.6 to one) to the present 1955/56 17 to one, which is the same as the average for the USSR. The number of students in grades 5-10 has tripled. Middle special and higher educational institutions have also expanded rapidly as can be seen from the following table:

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TABLE XVIII

TEKHNIKUMS, OTHER MIDDLE SPECIAL,
AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(selected years)

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Tekhnikums and Other Middle Special Schools</u>		<u>Higher Educational Institutions</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Students</u>
1940/41	22	4,132	3	492
1945/46	26	3,541	6	3,232
1950/51	36	12,843	8	8,716
1955/56	37	18,507	7	17,162

The tekhnikums and middle special schools in the republic primarily train specialists for agriculture, the predominant economic activity of the republic. Also numerous are medical and pedagogical tekhnikums. Of the 7 higher educational institutes, 6 (a State University and a State Conservatory, and agricultural, pedagogical, medical and law institutes) are located in Kishinev, the educational and cultural center of the republic. The capital also contains an Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A pedagogical institute is located in Tiraspol.

In addition to the above general, middle and higher educational facilities, a large number of students (approximately 50,000 in the 1955/56 school year) attend schools for working urban and rural youth. These part time and evening schools offer education in grades 1-10 with grades 5-7 most heavily attended. These schools generally have an inferior quality of instruction, high drop out rates and low level of achievement among their students.

Instruction in the schools of the Moldavian SSR is stated to be carried on in the language of the students. In 1955, 67 per cent of the republic's students were reported to be using in schools a language other than Russian as the language of instruction (primarily

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Moldavian). The majority of the population were illiterate during the period of Rumanian control over present-day Moldavskaya SSR. Although the Soviets claim that by 1956 illiteracy was eliminated in the republic, it is probable that it still exists to some extent, particularly among the older people.

Other important cultural facilities reported in the republic include 1,803 libraries containing 7,770,000 volumes,* 1,647 clubs, 4 theatres, 639 movie projectors and 7 museums. The 96 newspapers published in the republic had a combined circulation of approximately 409,000 in 1955. Of these, the most important are the 6 republic newspapers, 3 of which are published in Moldavian only, one in Russian only and 2 in both Moldavian and Russian. City newspapers are published in Beltsy, Bendery and Tiraspol. Each rayon publishes its own newspaper; the majority are published in Moldavian only, although a large number are published in both Moldavian and Russian, and a few are published in Russian only.

In spite of the progress evidenced by the above facilities, recent Soviet reports indicate serious weaknesses in the republic's educational system. In the 1955/56 school year 29,000 pupils had to repeat grades. Many of these failures occurred in the 5th and 6th grades. While the larger cities are implementing a shift to universal 10-year education, there has been a decided lack of progress in achieving even 7-year universal education in some smaller cities and in rural areas. In the 1955/56 school year more than 9,000 children with primary school education (grades 1-4) failed to continue their 7-year education (grades 5-7). The quality of teachers and school administrators is reported as unsatisfactory. In 1957 over 1,000

*Probably includes books, pamphlets and periodicals in libraries, educational institutions, collective and state farms, machine tractor stations and individual plants.

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teachers had not finished their secondary education (see Table XIX). A significant percentage of the high school principals in one rayon were found not to have a higher education.

TABLE XIX

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
IN PRIMARY, 7-YEAR, AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
(selected years)

<u>Years</u>	<u>1947/48</u>	<u>1950/51</u>	<u>1955/56</u>
No. having completed higher education	668	1,405	3,181
No. with 2-3 years in teachers institute or equivalent	1,285	2,754	5,824
No. with middle pedagogical or general middle education	4,220	7,646	9,874
No. with incomplete middle education	4,930	4,360	1,534
Totals	11,103	17,886	20,413

Lack of textbooks in both Russian and Moldavian for grades 8-10 is frequently complained of in Soviet reports. Inadequate housing and living conditions for teachers has resulted in a high turnover of personnel in education. School construction which sharply lags behind the growing number of pupils is another serious problem. The school network has been forced to expand through the requisition of private houses and other premises. In the 1955/56 school year, of the total 11,351 schools in the republic, 5,126 were operating in one shift, 6,202 in 2 shifts and 23 in 3 shifts. In 1957 a Moldavian official pointed out that the problem of school construction cannot be solved with the republic's resources alone and appealed to the USSR State Economic Commission for aid.

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IV. Socio-Economic FactorsA. Housing

To a large extent the inadequate housing situation in the Moldavian SSR (as with the USSR as a whole) results from the low priority which housing receives in the allotment of both capital funds and local building materials. In the republic the situation is worsened by a comparatively poor local supply of building material resources. Timber must be imported from the Ukraine, which also supplies Moldavia with much of its cement and other construction materials. Limestone, brick, tile, plaster and quarystone are found and processed in the area, but production rates are low, and construction work is seriously retarded as a result. According to one Moldavian official, the success of construction development is in direct relation to the increase in building materials production. Most of the housing problem, he stated, could be solved in this way. There are frequent press complaints about the slow pace and poor quality of the construction which is taking place.

In the city of Kishinev considerable rebuilding has gone on since the end of World War II. However, reports indicate that there is still a serious housing shortage. Following the war devastation and evacuation of Moldavia's cities, the urban population almost doubled from 1945 to 1953. In 1956, the floor space per capita in Kishinev was only 73.2 square feet. This is far below the space per capita established by the Soviets as the desired minimum and somewhat below the actual USSR average. Other urban centers in the republic are experiencing overcrowding and delayed construction of new housing. One Soviet report complains that the high turnover of teachers in many smaller Moldavian towns is due to inadequate housing along with other poor living conditions. Rural housing in the area is largely of a log-cabin type or stucco with thatched or tile roofs. Here, as in rural areas of the Ukraine, houses are somewhat better built and maintained

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TABLE XX
HOUSING CONSTRUCTION
IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR

	(Sq. Meters)	(Sq. Feet)
Aug. 1944-Jan. 1946	172.0	850.7
<u>Fourth 5-Year Plan (1946/50)</u>		
1946	158.0	1,700.0
1947	75.0	807.0
1948	64.0	688.6
1949	74.0	796.2
1950	72.3	778.0
Total	443.3	4,769.9
<u>Fifth 5-Year Plan (1951/55)</u>		
1951	62.2	673.6
1952	61.6	662.8
1953	92.3	993.2
1954	81.1	872.6
1955	119.0	1,280.4
Total	416.6	4,482.6

than in many parts of the USSR. Construction by individual kolkhoz workers rather than state construction seems to be officially encouraged in rural areas of Moldavskaya SSR.

The above figures represent housing construction undertaken by the State, individual industrial enterprises in the area, and the local soviets. In addition, in the 4th 5-Year Plan (1946/50) individual city dwellers with the help of government credits built 1,376,300 square feet of living space. In the same period, individuals in rural areas built 18,000 houses. In the 5th 5-Year Plan, (1951/55) individuals in urban areas built 3,484,200 square feet of living space; in rural areas individuals built 41,000 houses. Although the Soviets refer to the above statistics as living space, floor space would be a more accurate term, since they include hallways, bathrooms, kitchens, closets, and other areas not essentially providing living space.

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In September 1957, the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a decision regarding housing construction in the republic which looks forward to solving the problem within 7 to 8 years. To accomplish this, the 1958 plan involves a capital investment of 144.6 million roubles by the state and the commissioning of 1,119,000 square feet of dwelling space. A total of 1,141,000 square feet will be built by individual dwellers in urban areas and collective farmers will build 21,000 houses. Construction plans such as these, however, have consistently failed of fulfillment from year to year. Since low production of building materials and inferior quality building skills continue to exist, it would seem probable that even with some improvement the housing shortage will continue in the area.

B. Food Supplies

An important agricultural and food industry region of the USSR, the Moldavian republic is well supplied with food, on the farms, in plants and storehouses, and in retail trade outlets. The majority of the population is close to the sources of food supply. Eighty per cent of the population is rural, the most densely settled rural population being located in the center and N of the republic.

The central rural rayons, surrounding many of the larger urban areas such as Tiraspol and Bendery, have a good supply of fruits, vegetables, corn, and potatoes. The northern rayons are somewhat less well supplied with farm commodities, although they are rich in grain crops. The southern rayons, with the exception of the area immediately around Kagul, have the least land devoted to the growing of food staples.

The urban population (20 per cent of the total) has access to a variety of processed foods. Most of the urban areas in the republic are centers of the food industry, canning fruits and vegetables, meat packing, and related activities, or centers of agricultural industries,

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milling flour, dairying and the like. Particularly important in this respect are Kishinev, Beltsy, Bendery, and Tiraspol, which taken together have 63 per cent of the urban population.

The total number and capacity of food storehouses is exceeded only by the largest union-republics. The following storehouses of the USSR Ministry of Trade and other organizations are reported for the beginning of 1956: 136 vegetable storehouses with a capacity of 69,000 cubic* feet; 391 ice lockers and cellars with a capacity of 49,000 cubic feet; 5 refrigerators, 300 cubic feet; 155 salt store-rooms, 49,000 cubic feet; and 274 kerosene storehouses, 10,000 cubic feet.

The food reserves in the retail trade outlets, reported at the end of 1955 as 36 days of trade turnover, is exceeded per capita only by the Kazakhskaya SSR and the RSFSR. In 1955, the foods occupying the largest percentage of total products in retail trade (excluding alcoholic and other drinks and confectionery products) were bread and bakery products (6.3 per cent), meat and sausage products (3.4 per cent), and flour, barley, and macaroni products (3 per cent). The largest reserves in days of trade turnover were salt (292 days), canned fish (234 days), tea (154 days), canned vegetables and fruits (135 days), and vegetables (133 days). In smallest reserve supply were sugar (7 days), meat and sausage products (4 days), milk and dairy products (3 days), and bread and bread products (0.6 days).

C. Transportation and Telecommunications

1. Rail

The Moldavskaya SSR is comparatively well served by railroad lines but it lacks good N-S connections. The basic rail lines serve to connect 2 trunk lines, one in Rumania (the Galati-Iasi-Chernovtsy line) and another in the Ukraine (the Odessa-Ivov line).

*Their figures were given by a Soviet source as "meters." It is believed that cubic meters were intended.

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The latter provides access to the port of Odessa on the Black Sea and other oblasts in the Ukraine and central European USSR. The Galati-Iasi-Chernovtsy trunk line provides access to Rumania, the countries of the Danube River Basin and Ukrainian Oblasts to the NW. Between these trunk lines the republic is bisected by lines primarily crossing in a latitudinal direction (see Map III, Transportation). The capital is located on such a lateral line which extends from Odessa and connects Tiraspol, Bendery, Kishinev, and Ungeny within the republic and continues to Iasi, Rumania where it branches to Bucharest to the S and Chernovtsy to the N. Some longitudinal links have been constructed to connect the E-W lines, such as the Bessarabka-Kishinev, Ungeny-Beltsy, and Beltsy-Oknitsa lines. All of the lines in the republic are single-track. Those extending to Bucharest change from broad gauge in Moldavia to standard gauge just over the Rumanian border, at Socola and Filesti.

The republic is one of the most important regions for food production in the Soviet Union and exports, primarily by rail, a significant part of its agricultural products beyond its own borders. Grapes, wine, fruits, nuts, hides, wheat and canned goods, the chief export items, are shipped to Leningrad, Moskva, the Ukraine, and other parts of the USSR. At the same time the republic imports a variety of products. From the Ukraine it receives coal, oil and oil products, cement and other building materials, salt, fertilizer, and potatoes. Iron and steel are sent from Stalinskaya, Chelyabinskaya, and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts. From Moskva, Leningrad, and a number of other cities Moldavia receives clothes, shoes, linen, and other light industry items.

Until recently railroad lines in the republic were part of the Odessa-Kishinev system. In May 1956 the Council of Ministers of the USSR ordered the subdivision of the Odessa-Kishinev system into the Odessa and Moldavian systems. Administrative Headquarters of the

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TABLE XXI
 FREIGHT HAULAGE BY RAILROAD
 IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR (1955)

<u>Departure</u>	<u>TONS</u> <u>(in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>TONS</u> <u>(in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Ferrous metals	49	1.3	Ferrous metals	190	3.4
Mineral building materials	1,202	29.2	Coal	1,374	24.6
Sugar beets	827	20.1	Oil	331	5.9
Grains	447	10.9	Mineral building materials	1,200	21.5
Other	1,586	38.5	Machines	116	2.1
Total	4,111	100.0	Wood products	788	14.1
			Grains	360	6.4
			Other	1,213	22.0
			Total	5,572	100.0

Moldavian system is located at Kishinev. From Kishinev the system extends to Slobodka, Artsyz, and Razdelnaya in Odesskaya Oblast at which points it joins the Odessa Railroad System. To the N the system extends to Oknitsa where it joins the Lvov Railroad system. In the W the system ends at the Rumanian border.

2. Water

The Dnestr River which flows close to the E border of the republic and provides access to the Black Sea and the Ukraine, plays a significant role in the transportation system of the republic. The river is free of ice 8 to 9 months of the year and is navigable for almost its entire length in the republic. Junctions with major highways and railroads are located at Rybnitsa, Tiraspol, and Bendery, which serve as transshipment centers. Passenger traffic was reopened on the river in 1946. Part of the freight from the agricultural areas of the republic is shipped down the Dnestr to Odessa where it is exported to other areas of the USSR. Freight shipped on the river includes building materials, grain, and timber. The Prut

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River is navigable for not more than 100 miles (from the city of Belovos to the river's confluence with the Danube). N of Belovo the river is used only for the flotage of lumber.

3. Road

The most important highway in the republic is the Brichany-Beltsy-Orgeyev-Kishinev route. This highway reportedly has a hard surface. Of the same type are the Beltsy-Soroki, the Kishinev-Dubossary and the Kishinev-Kotovskoye highways. Paralleling the Dneestr River are improved roads (Rybnitsa-Rezina-Orgeyev and Tiraspol-Dubossary-Rybnitsa) which have access to the Kishinev highway. Along these routes travel the heaviest load of the republic's auto transport system. A good road with an unidentified surface extending from Kagul to Vulkaneshty connects the Prut River to Kishinev by the Bessarabka-Kishinev railroad line.

Although the major cities appear to be serviced by adequate highways leading to junctions with rivers and railroads, the agricultural rayons are frequently served only by unimproved dirt roads with no access to the major highways. This is particularly characteristic of the agricultural rayons in the S where vehicular traffic is practically impossible during the fall and winter.

4. Air

Civilian air transportation is centered in Kishinev where there is a Class 4 civil/military airfield. The capital has direct airline connections with Moskva, Leningrad, Kiyev, Lvov, and Odessa. A Class 5 civil/military airfield is located at Beltsy. Three Class 2 airfields (at Tiraspol, Gura-Kaynari, and Voronkovo) are used exclusively for military purposes (see Sec. I, Control Groups, 2, Military, Table II).

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5. Telecommunications

Telecommunications facilities are comparatively good in the Moldavian SSR. Telephone and telegraph services are generally available throughout both urban and rural areas within the republic for internal communications and the city of Kishinev has direct telephone connections with Moskva, Kiyev, Odessa, Chernovtsy, Leningrad, Vinnitsa, and Lvov. Radio broadcasts in both Russian and Moldavian originate largely from Kishinev and are carried on 12 hours a day. The system of radiofication operates in this area largely on a one-station basis in which broadcasts originate in Kishinev, are sent by way of relay centers to radio points, where they are heard through loudspeakers, or to individual radio sets of which there were almost 27,000 in the republic in 1954. Construction was begun on a TV center in Kishinev during the 5th 5-Year Plan period. The first part of the construction is reportedly completed and the first program was scheduled for transmission on 1 May 1958. It is not known if this was accomplished.

TABLE XXII

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
(selected years)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>
Percentage of selsoviets with telephones	35.2	92.7	100
Percentage of MTS's with telephones	47.1	99.1	99.1
Percentage of sovkhoses with telephones	22.5	72.9	95.5
Percentage of kolkhozes with telephones	50.2	15.1	82.1
Radio points (in thousands)	18.0	55.2	227.1
Of these in rural areas	6.5	20.0	137.8

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A photo-telegraph service started operating in Kishinev in March 1958. Direct communication has been established with Moskva and, via Moskva, with Leningrad, Yerevan, Khabarovsk, Kiyev, Minsk, and other large cities.

D. Utilities

In general, utility services in the Moldavian SSR are adequate only in the central sections of the major urban areas. Municipal facilities were badly damaged in the republic during World War II, and while noteworthy progress has been made in rebuilding and extending power facilities, other services appear backward even by Soviet standards and can be expected to remain so for some time.

Power for domestic and municipal needs is limited in the republic. (See Sec. E, Economic Characteristics, 2 Power and Fuels.)

Natural gas brought from the Western Ukraine by tank car is available at least for the cities of Kishinev, Tiraspol, Beltsy, Bendery, Kagul, and Orgeyevo. A gas unloading point and gas storage facilities have been constructed at Kishinev. The supply, at least for domestic purposes, reportedly is not continuous and the flow of gas is frequently interrupted. The water supply in the republic also leaves much to be desired. A water distribution system functions for the center of the city of Kishinev and extends to some of the surrounding districts. Artesian wells must be depended upon to supply other outlying districts. At the present time the water supply becomes scarce during the dry periods of the Byk River, the major source of water for the city. A reservoir, reported to be the largest in the republic, is now under construction approximately 9 miles from Kishinev. Upon its completion (planned for some time in 1958) a steady water supply will be available not only to Kishinev but to neighboring agricultural areas as well. Beltsy and a few other of the larger cities in the republic also have water distribution systems but only in their central sections. Kishinev is served by auto-buses, trolley buses, and taxis.

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E. Economic CharacteristicsI. Industry

The chief industries in Moldavskaya SSR are the light and food industries, which account for about 90 per cent of the republic's industrial output. The most important branches of industry are the production of canned goods and wine-making. Moldavia occupies first place in the Soviet Union in the production of wine products (cognac and champagne), second in wine itself and third in canned food. Heavy industry is poorly developed and consists principally of some machine-building, primarily serving the food industry, and the production of construction materials. Centers of machine-building are Kishinev, Tiraspol, and Beltsy.

Production of canned goods, wine, sugar beets, cigarettes, and various foods declined during World War II (see Table XXIII). In the postwar decade, however, industrial production increased considerably above the pre-war period, and Moldavia was second of the 15 republics in growth rate of industry (1950-1956). The gross industrial product in 1957 was valued at about 7 billion rubles. For an indication of the distribution of the gross product by branch of industry, see Table XXIV.

Today, Moldavian canneries process more than 70 different kinds of fruit, vegetables, preserved meats, and natural juices. The largest canneries are located in Tiraspol, Bendery, Kalarash, and Kishinev. The wine-making industry produces about 25 per cent of the wine made in the USSR, including cognac, champagne, and a variety of wines. The industry's centers are Tiraspol, Kishinev, and Beltsy.

Other significant food industries include sugar (plants in Gindeshty village, Rybnitsa, and Beltsy), flour and grain milling (in Kishinev, Beltsy, and Dubossary), creamery (plants in Beltsy, Rezina, Ataki, and Brichany), confectionery, macaroni, and meat (meat combines in Kishinev and Bendery). Tobacco is processed at a combine

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in Kishinev and at drying plants in Orgeyev and Dubossary. Glass jars for food preserves are manufactured in Tiraspol, casks for wine in Kishinev and Tiraspol.

Light industry includes tanneries and shoe factories in Kishinev and Bendery, textile plants in Kishinev, Tiraspol, and Bendery, fur processors in Beltsy, and a silk combine in Bendery.

2. Power and Fuels

No serious power shortage exists for the republic's comparatively light industrial demands. However, the supply for domestic and municipal consumption is limited and electrification of the rural rayons is proceeding very slowly. Although the Soviets claim that all rayon centers, sovkhoses, and machine tractor stations have been electrified, less than half of the kolkhoses had electricity by 1955. Lack of electric power is particularly acute in the N and S rayons of the republic. Since Moldavia has no resources of coal, oil, or peat, most power stations operate on imported fuels. The republic is not connected to any regional power network. However, in 1955 with the completion of Dubossary Power Plant GES Dniester (Target 0250-0349) on the Dnestr River, a local network was formed. High voltage lines connect the power facilities of this station with those of Kishinev, Tiraspol, Orgeyev, Bendery, and other cities. In addition power is supplied to approximately 13 neighboring rayons in the central part of the republic. A power supply line from Dubossary to Tarakliya is now planned to permit a large-scale electrification of rural rayons in the S. The Dubossary station is reported to have increased the electrical capacity of the republic by one and one half times. In 1956 it produced 142 million kilowatt-hours of electricity (in 1955 the entire republic produced only 258.1 million kilowatt-hours). In the city of Kishinev the power supply from Dubossary is supplemented by a local coal-burning heat and power plant and a smaller diesel power plant which have a combined capacity estimated at 21,000 kilowatts. Current

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statistics on capacity and output of other individual power plants in the republic are not available.

In the future another hydropower station with a capacity of twice that of the Dubossary station is to be constructed near Kamenka on the Dnestr River. The power networks of the Dubossary GES and the Kamenskaya GES are to be joined to each other and ultimately connected to the Odessa power system. This project was to be completed during the 6th 5-Year Plan. It is doubtful, however, that it is out of the planning stage as yet.

3. Agriculture

The basic branches of agriculture in Moldavia are wine-growing and horticulture, in both of which it holds first place in the Soviet Union with a total of 704,235 acres of vineyards and orchards (1957). Grain production and animal husbandry are also well developed. In 1956 the republic contained 794 kolkhozes, 66 sovkhozes and 108 machine-tractor stations (MTS). As in the rest of the USSR, the MTS are being converted to repair-technical stations (RST), with transfer of much of their agricultural machinery and control functions to the collective farms. The Soviets claim that 80-90 per cent of the field work in Moldavia is mechanized, and that tractors, combines, vineyard, garden, and other machines are used. This figure is undoubtedly exaggerated, but mechanization is underway in the republic.

Twenty-eight per cent of the vineyards of the USSR are located in Moldavia, mostly in the central and eastern parts of the republic, around Kishinev and the lower course of the Dnestr River. Wheat and corn are grown on 57 per cent of the sown area. Rye and other grains are grown to a lesser extent, as are technical crops like sugar beets, tobacco, and sunflowers (see Table XXIII). Animal husbandry is widespread; there were 635,000 beef cattle in 1955, 252,000 dairy cattle, 1,789,000 sheep, 133,000 goats, 758,000 pigs and other animals.

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In 1957, 41 per cent of the collective farms income was from fruit and grape crops, 23 per cent from industrial crops, 21 per cent from animal husbandry, 6.5 per cent from vegetables and potatoes, 4 per cent from grain crops, and 4.5 per cent from "other."

TABLE XXIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
(selected years)

<u>Name of Product</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>
Electroenergy (millions of kilowatts hours)	17.2	8.3	99.6	258.1
Construction bricks (millions)	7.2	3.0	32.9	68.6
Brick substitutes /kotelets/ (millions)	--	0.2	25.1	127.4
Tiles (millions)	1.4	0.3	4.9	29.7
Construction Lime (thousands of tons)	74.3	12.3	79.0	127.3
Gypsum (thousands of tons)	--	--	7.7	16.3
Stockings and socks (thousands of pairs)	--	30	4,625	12,287
Knitted goods (thousands)	64	23	827	6,304
Hard leather goods (tons)	1	22	475	1,322
Leather shoes (thousands of pairs)	159	73	1,737	3,764
Carts and carriages	--	594	2,658	15,108
Beds (thousands)	14.1	--	14.7	56.0
Galvanized iron ware (tons)	--	23	264	2,612
Aluminum ware (tons)	--	--	476	1,555
Furniture (millions of rubles at 1952 prices)	--	--	14.5	41.7
Carpets and rug products (thousands of square meters)	--	--	54.4	236.1
Flour (thousands of tons)	26	210.6	320.4	529.5
Barley (thousands of tons)	0.3	0.6	2.7	3.1
Grain and grain products (thousands of tons)	35.0	32.2	94	151
Macaroni products (tons)	523	261	1,516	7,754
Confectionery products (tons)	300	257	4,546	11,137
Vegetable oil (tons)	13,988	11,774	27,069	42,493
Animal oil (tons)	140	184	1,245	5,290
Meat, industrially processed (tons)	5,623	5,614	11,296	32,892
Sausage and ham products (tons)	231	834	2,125	4,979
Preserves (millions of standard jars)	48.5	5.3	81.2	223
Beer (thousands of gallons)	--	151	1,680	2,922
Wine (thousands of gallons)	3,347	2,343	17,258	28,781
Sugar beets (tons)	11,800	1,854	11,216	29,620
Cigarettes (millions)	138	2	1,398	2,360
Soap (tons)	4,899	676	4,050	7,686

S E C R E T

TABLE XXIV

VALUE OF GROSS PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY
(1951)

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Value of gross product (in per cent)</u>
Total for Republic	100.00
Foodstuffs	61.40
Leather-fur and footwear	9.70
Garment industry	3.20
Metalworking	4.00
Lumbering	2.90
Abrasives and coal graphite materials	2.60
Textiles	2.30
Building materials	2.20
Production of electric energy	2.05
Printing and publishing	1.00
Fats	.70
Chemicals	.60
Sawmilling and woodworking	.55
Porcelains and earthenware	.30
Glass	.04

TABLE XXV

SOWN AREA BY CATEGORY OF CROPS IN MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
(Selected years: in thousands of hectares)*

<u>Crop Category</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total, in 1955</u>
Total Sown area	2,057.1	1,896.2	1,895.4	1,981.7	100.0
Grain and leguminous plant crops	1,672.2	1,565.1	1,382.2	1,326.8	67.0
Including:					
winter wheat	447.0	408.6	478.9	593.3	29.9
corn	841.6	708.6	170.5	555.0	28.0
Technical crops	261.4	200.7	286.0	317.2	16.0
Including:					
sunflowers	178.2	166.6	194.4	214.3	10.8
sugar beets (industrial)	4.4	6.5	10.7	59.9	3.0
tobacco	4.9	4.0	7.7	16.8	0.8
Vegetable and Melon crops and potatoes	47.9	61.9	103.6	103.3	5.2
Including:					
potatoes	28.8	39.3	69.2	49.1	2.5
vegetables	10.9	15.9	23.5	33.2	1.7
Fodder crops	75.6	68.5	123.6	234.4	11.8

*One hectare equals 2.471 acres.

S E C R E T

V. Urban Areas

TABLE XXVI

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number of Urban Areas</u>	<u>Population (thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
100,000-500,000	1	195	34.6
50,000-100,000	2	117	20.7
20,000- 50,000	1	41	7.3
10,000- 20,000	4	60	10.6
less than 10,000	<u>30</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>26.8</u>
Total	38	564	100.0

Moldavskaya SSR contains the following urban areas:

Kishinev

47-00 N; 28-50 E.

Population: 195,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: Capital of Moldavskaya SSR; city of republic subordination; Republic Committee of the Communist Party; Republic Council of Ministers; Moldavskiy Sovharkhoz; City Executive Committee; MVD Department of Local Anti-Air Defense; Republic Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF); Republic Red Cross Society.

Military: 86th Gds Rifle Division (in Kishinev-Beltsy area).

Airfield: One Class 4 (civil/military).

Transportation: Headquarters, Moldavian Railroad System, engine depot, steam engine house, car repair shop.

Economic: Food and Light industry center; canning, champagne, meat and dairy, confectionery, volatile oils; tanning, shoe manufacture, knitted wear, haberdashery; metal processing (mechanical, auto repair, motor repair, and other plants); ceramics, cement, and asphalt-concrete plants. Diesel power plant.

Educational: State University, agricultural institute, pedagogical institute, medical institute, law institute,* and State Conservatory. Moldavian Affiliate of USSR Academy of Sciences.

Beltsy

47-46 N; 27-56 E.

Population: 65,000 (1959 est.)

Administrative: City of republic subordination; center of Beltskiy rayon.

*Literal translation from the Russian: All-Union Law Correspondence Branch Institute.

S E C R E T

Beltsy
(Contd.)

Airfield: One Class 5 (civil/military).
Economic: Agricultural center, processes sugar beets, corn, wheat, fruit; large wine and cognac plants, flour and oilseed milling, meat packing; produces diesel motors, farm machinery, furniture, furs; brick and garment plants.

Bendery

46-49 N; 29-29 E.
Population: 41,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: City of republic subordination; center of Benderskiy rayon.
Economic: Major wine and fruit-growing center, one of largest sugar refineries in USSR, canning, flour milling, meat packing; textile, garment, and footwear plants.

Tiraspol

46-50 N; 29-37 E.
Population: 52,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: City of republic subordination; center of Tiraspol'skiy rayon.
Military: Headquarters, 59th Gds Rifle Division.
Airfield: one Class 2 (military).
Transportation: Port facilities on Dnestr River.
Economic: One of leading fruit and vegetable canning centers of USSR, wine making, flour and oil-seed milling; machine building, woodworking; footwear, sewing, glass and brick plants. Heat and power plant.
Educational: Pedagogical institute.

Dubossary

46-16 N; 29-08 E.
Population: 8,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Dubossarskiy rayon.
Economic: Wine-making center, fruit canning, flour milling, dairying; furniture plant. Hydropower plant.

Faleshty

47-34 N; 27-42 E.
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Falesh'skiy rayon.
Economic: Trading center in grain, fruit and livestock; flour and oilseed milling; soap plant.

Floreshty

47-53 N; 28-17 E.
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; center of Floresht'skiy rayon.
Airfield: one Class 2 (military).
Economic: Tobacco, flour milling and distilling center, sugar refinery, dairying; glass and brick plants.

S E C R E T

Kagul 45-54 N; 28-11 E.
Population: 19,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Kagulskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour milling and wine-making center,
dairying and meat packing.

Kalarash 47-16 N; 28-19 E.
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Kalarashskiy rayon.
Economic: Wine making, fruit canning, oilseed
and flour milling.

Komrat 46-18 N; 29-34 E.
Population: 1,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Komratskiy rayon.
Economic: Wine making, flour milling.

Leovo 46-28 N; 28-15 E.
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Leovskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center; dairying, flour
and oilseed milling; lumbering.

Orgeyev 47-22 N; 28-49 E.
Population: 10,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Orgeyevskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center, fruit and tobacco
processing, flour milling, wine making;
produces building materials, tiles, clothing
and footwear.

Rezina 47-45 N; 28-58 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Rezinskiy rayon.
Economic: Wine making, oilseed milling, lime
plant.

Rybnitsa 47-45 N; 28-59 E.
Population: 14,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Rybnitskiy rayon.
Economic: Large sugar milling and wine making
center, fruit canning, flour milling, dairying;
cement and limestone plants.

Soroki 48-17 N; 28-20 E.
Population: 17,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Sorokskiy rayon.
Economic: Food processing and distilling center
(flour, meat, beer and oils); soap and brick
plants.

S E C R E T

Ungeny 47-12 N; 27-50 E.
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.)
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination;
center of Ungenskiy rayon.
Economic: Tile plants.

Ataki 48-25 N; 27-50 E.
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of
Atakskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center, flour and
oilseed milling, dairying.

Bessarabka 46-19 N; 28-59 E.
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of
Bessarabskiy rayon.
Transportation: Moldavian Railroad System,
engine depot, steam engine house, car
repair shop.
Economic: Wine-making center, butter and
cheese plants.

Brichany 48-22 N; 27-42 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in
Lipkanskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour and oilseed milling,
distilling.

Bykovets 47-11 N; 28-22 E.
Population: 3,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in
Strashenskiy rayon.
Economic: Canning and food-processing
center.

*Chadyr-Lunga 46-03 N; 28-50 E.
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of
Chadyr-Lungskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour milling; metalworking plant.

Dondyushany 48-13 N; 27-35 E.
Population: 1,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in
Tyrnovskiy rayon.

Drokiya 48-02 N; 27-48 E.
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of
Drokiyevskiy rayon.
Economic: Sugar refining plant.

*By decree of 9 June 1958, Chadyr-Lunga was changed from an urban settlement to a city of rayon subordination. Map II was prepared before the decree became available.

S E C R E T

Grigoriopol 47-09 N; 29-18 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Grigoriopolskiy rayon.
Economic: Wine making center, flour milling.

Kamenka 48-03 N; 28-42 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Kamenskiy rayon.
Economic: Wine making, flour milling; resort.

Korneshty 47-22 N; 28-00 E.
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Ungenskiy rayon.
Economic: Canning, wine making, dairying, grain-processing industries.

Kotovskoye 46-50 N; 28-36 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Kotovski rayon.
Economic: Flour and oilseed milling, distilling, dairying.

Krasnoye 46-07 N; 29-15 E.
Population: 1,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Slobodzeyskiy rayon.

Leninskiy 47-53 N; 28-17 E. (approx.)
Population: 1,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Floreshtski rayon.

Lipkany 48-16 N; 26-48 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Lipkanskiy rayon.
Economic: Flour and cheese processing; gypsum quarrying.

Markuleshty 47-53 N; 28-15 E.
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Floreshtski rayon.

Oknitsa 48-23 N; 27-27 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Oknitskiy rayon
Transportation: Moldavian Railroad System, steam engine house.
Economic: Flour and oilseed milling; phosphorate deposits.

S E C R E T

Ryshkany 48-15 N; 26-56 E. (approx.)
Population: 4,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Ryshkanskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural market, (corn, wheat, sugar beets), processes syrup, starch and oilseed.

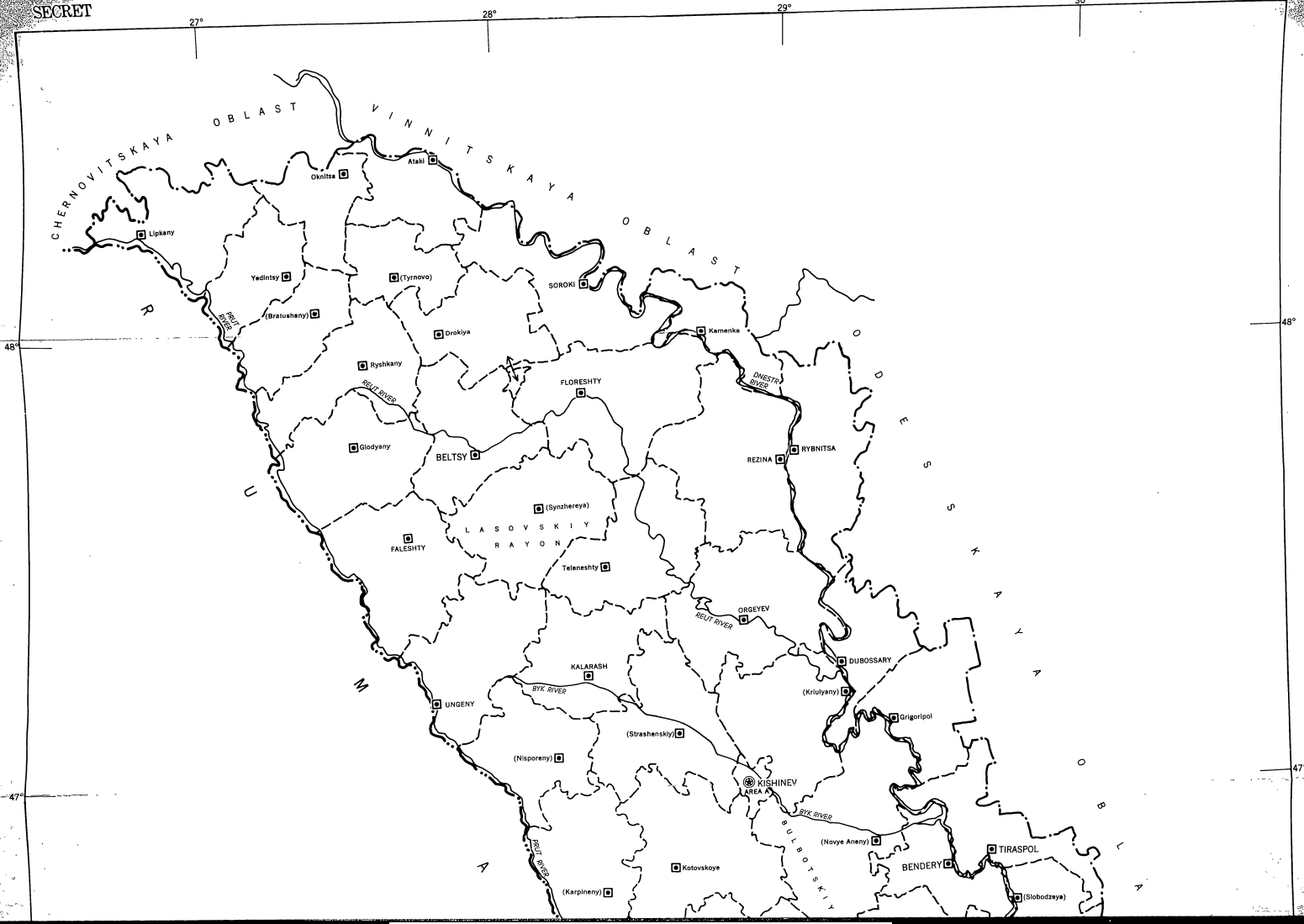
Tarakliya 45-54 N; 28-40 E.
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Tarakliyskiy rayon.
Economic: Processes corn and barley; brick and tile plants.

Teleneshty 47-30 N; 28-22 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Teleneshtskiya rayon.
Economic: Grain, livestock and dairy products processing.

Vishnevka 46-20 N; 28-27 E.
Population: 5,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Komratskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center.

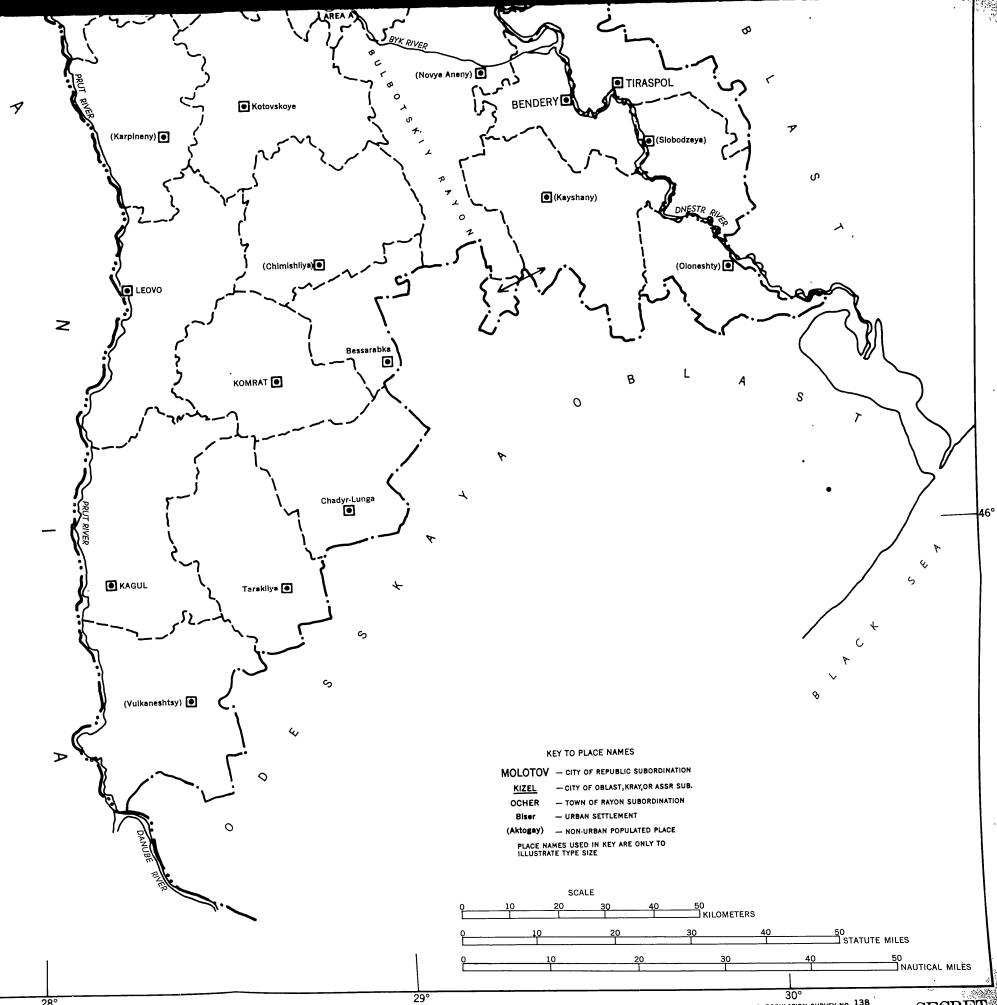
Yargara 46-26 N; 28-27 E.
Population: 6,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement located in Leovski rayon.

Yedintsy 48-10 N; 27-19 E.
Population: 7,000 (1959 est.)
Administrative: Urban settlement; center of Yedinetskiy rayon.
Economic: Agricultural center, flour milling; limestone quarrying, brick and tile plant, soap works, tannery.

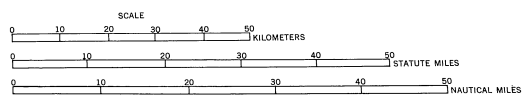


MAP II
MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

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

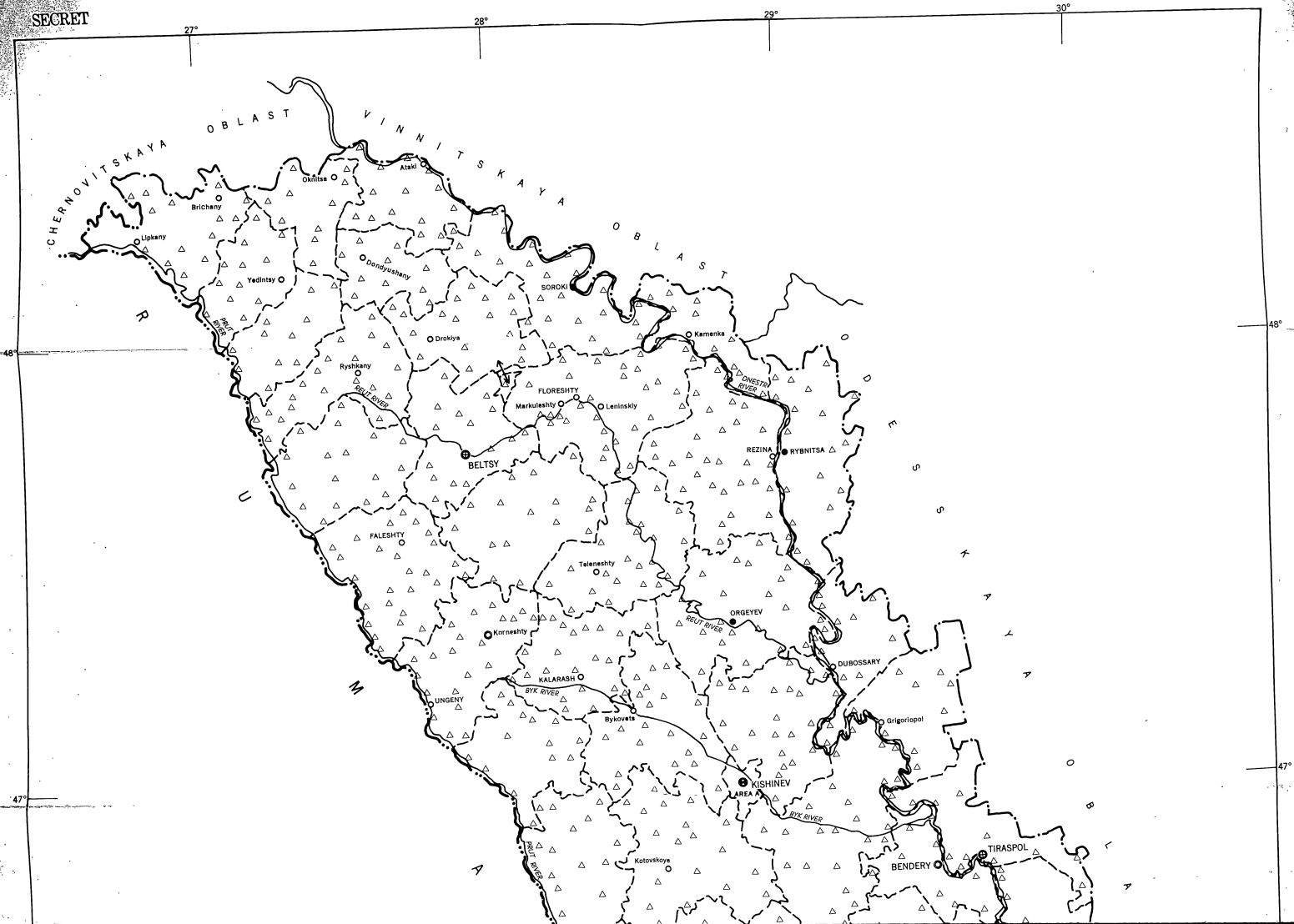


- KEY TO PLACE NAMES**
- MOLOTOV — CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
 - KIZEL — CITY OF OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR SUB.
 - UCHER — TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION
 - Blurb — URBAN SETTLEMENT
 - (AMogary) — NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE
- PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE



SECRET

SECRET



MAP III
MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
POPULATION

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

URBAN AREAS
POPULATION

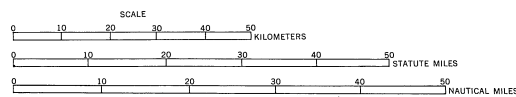
- ⊙ 500,000 AND OVER
- ⊙ 100,000 - 500,000
- ⊙ 50,000 - 100,000
- ⊙ 20,000 - 50,000
- ⊙ 10,000 - 20,000
- LESS THAN 10,000

FOR RAYON NAMES REFER TO MAP II

RURAL CENTERS

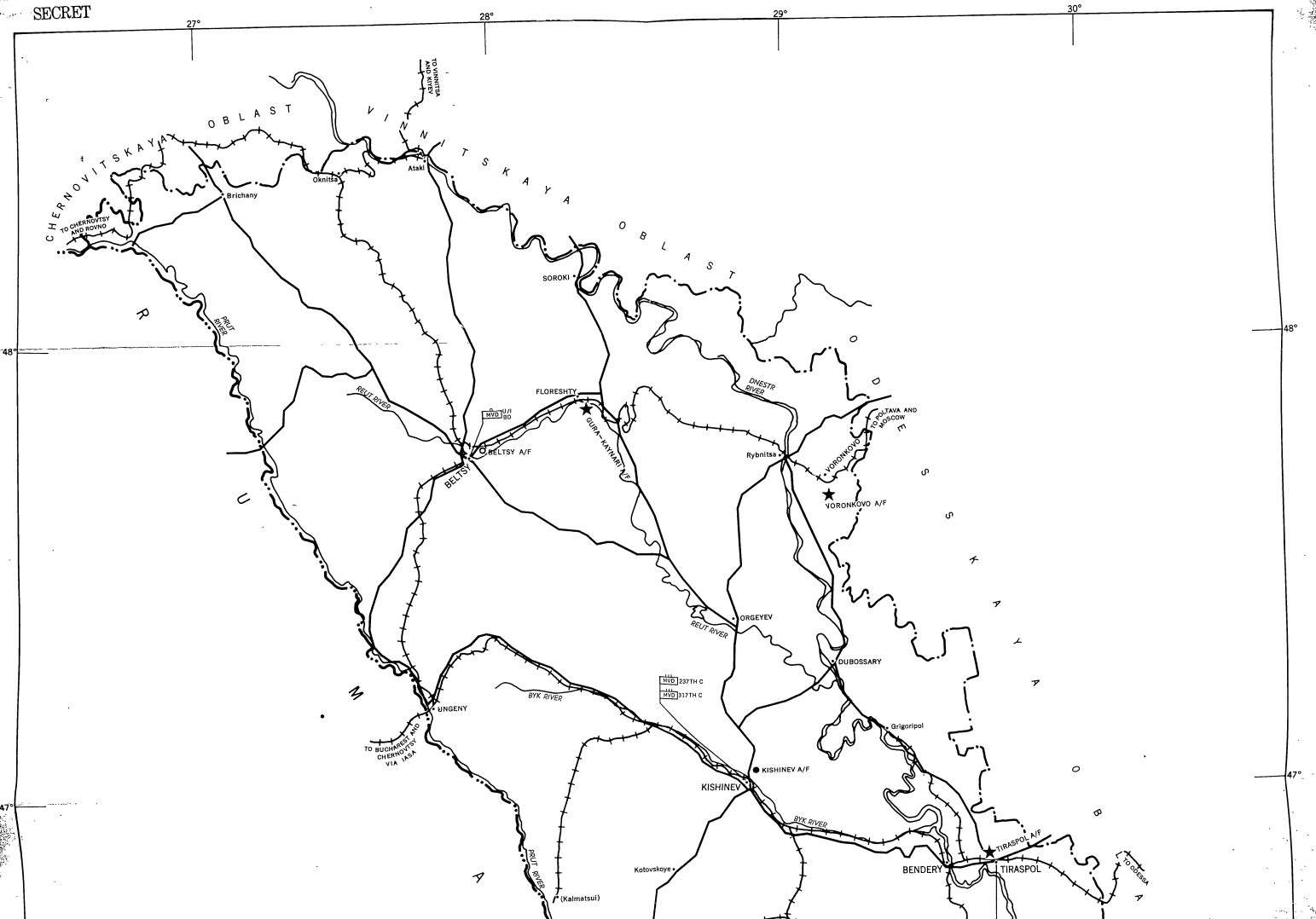
- △ SELSOVET-ADMINISTRATION POINT
FOR AN AVERAGE OF 3,272 RURAL INHABITANTS

- KEY TO PLACE NAMES**
- MOLOTOV — CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
 - SIZEEL — CITY OF OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR SUB.
 - OOHER — TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION
 - Blser — URBAN SETTLEMENT
 - (Amogky) — NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE
- PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE



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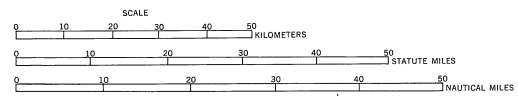
MAP IV
MOLDAVSKAYA SSR
TRANSPORTATION AND MILITARY CONTROL

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

- AIRFIELDS**
CLASS OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (WHEN SERVICEABLE)
- ★ I Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers and Jet Light Bombers
 - ★ II Limited Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers
 - ★ III Potential Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers and Jet Fighters
 - IV Light Transports, Piston engine Fighters, Limited Jet Fighters
 - V Other Operational or potentially important Airfields
 - ⊕ VI Seaplane stations - Complete facilities
 - ⊖ VII Seaplane stations - Incomplete facilities

- MVD**
- BD BORDER DETACHMENT
 - C CONVOY TROOPS
 - SECURITY TROOPS

- KEY TO PLACE NAMES**
- MOLOTOV — CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
 - KIZEL — CITY OF OBLAST, KRAY, OR ASSR SUB.
 - OCHER — TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION
 - Biser — URBAN SETTLEMENT
 - (Antogay) — NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE
- PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE



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