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1. Kramatorsk (48-43 N, 37-32 E), located on the Kazenny Torets River in Stalino Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR, is a city which was built several hundred years ago. The city is surrounded by flat fields.
2. During the war, the Red Army on retreat destroyed a heavy machinery factory and a power plant. The German Air Force ascertained by reconnaissance photographs the existence of tanks which the Red Army had hidden under the houses and bombed them. The railroad station was completely destroyed. By 1949, the factory, power plant, and some damaged club buildings had been repaired and a new station and factory had been built. The new factory location is shown as No. 16 on the attached city plan.
3. In the center of the city, the pattern of the modern streets is checkerboard. The outer parts are not developed according to a plan. About 20 streets in the center of the city are illuminated by electricity, but the streets in the outer parts of the city are not lighted at all. The names of the streets are written in white on blue sheet iron plates, 15 x 35 cm. The house numbers are odd on one side of a street and even on the other side.
4. Banks, schools, and government buildings are two-storied concrete structures. Another building known as the "House with 100 rooms" is two-storied, the first floor of which is used as a residence and a city court, while the second floor is used as a hotel (No. 41 or No. 46 on attached city plan). All other buildings of various types are one-storied. Houses are built of wood, stucco, and mud brick and painted red; government buildings are built of concrete, or iron and cement and are painted white. Corrugated sheet iron and tile are used for roofing.
5. On Luna Charskogo Street, the central street, there are the Lenin Club, the Lenin Memorial, Colonel Lysyenko's statue (a Soviet hero who served in a tank unit), a litsei building, stores, the Komsomol Club, the militia building, the Casino, and some small parks. Two other important streets are Shkolnaya and Gornaya Streets. On Shkolnaya Street are the "House with 100 rooms", the Court of Justice, the hotel, the TVD building, the old stadium, and the prison. On Gornaya Street are Store No. 3,

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the market place, and concrete houses of standard type. In addition to these characteristic places, factories marked 14, 15, 16, and 29 on the city plan, Lenin Park, and the "Red Building" are landmarks in the city.

6. The population of Kramatorsk is 100,000 and is composed of Russians and Ukrainians. There are no ethnic minorities and no foreigners in the city. The inhabitants belong to the Orthodox faith and attend church.
7. The railroad station (No. 24 on the attached city plan), located east of the city on the rail line which passes through Slavyansk and Druzhkovka, is known as the Kramatorskaya Station and has five or six tracks. The station is a white, one-story building to which the freight station is annexed. A double track line connects Kramatorsk directly with Druzhkovka and Slavyansk. Five to six passenger trains and seven or eight freight trains pass through Kramatorsk daily. The trains are drawn by steam engines.
8. There is a civilian airfield 7 km east of the city. The field was not in use when source visited Kramatorsk in 1949. Previously, planes flew from here to Stalino and Kharkov. The field has one hangar and no underground installations.
9. There is a one-track street-car line in operation in the city, the cars of which are red. The fare of 20 kopek is paid by the purchase of a ticket. Military personnel buy tickets in the same way that civilians do. Automobiles of the usual type are found in the city but there are no taxis.
10. The inhabitants of the city are workers and officials. Enterprises which employ at least 1,000 workers are factories which build heavy machines (Nos. 15, 16 on the attached city plan). During the war, these factories manufactured bombs for planes (50 kg weight). The specialist section produces a secret weapon under the control of the Communists. The various parts are mounted at a secret shop and then forwarded secretly. Artillery shells, naval armaments, and ammunition for the navy fleet are also manufactured in a secret section. The factory marked No. 14 on the attached plan manufactures bricks and tiles. The nail factory is No. 29 on the city plan. Workers are free to look for jobs on their own initiative. Wages and working conditions are the same as in other Soviet cities.
11. There are black markets in abundance in Kramatorsk. Potatoes and wheat are plentiful, but there is no sugar or rice.
12. The Communist Party headquarters is shown as No. 8 on the city plan. Members of the Party are required to pay three per cent of their salary each month for Party dues. Komsomol activities are the same as they are in the city of Chita.
13. The newspaper in Kramatorsk is the Kramatorskaya Pravda. Newspapers printed in Moscow are also available in Kramatorsk. There is a mediator radio station which is marked as No. 7 on the city plan. This station relays broadcasts of Radio Moscow through public and private loud-speakers in the city. Facilities for radio listening and regulations concerning listening are the same as they are in the city of Chita.
14. A person coming to Kramatorsk would not have difficulty finding accommodations in a hotel. An acceptable reason for being in the city would be that a person was passing through Kramatorsk on the way to Sveta Gorsk, a summer resort near the city. The hotel is marked as No. 41 on the city plan. It is the second floor of the "House with 100 rooms" located on Shkolnaya Street. Kolkhozniks and officials stay at this hotel, where the charge is ten rubles a day.
15. The hospital is in the northern part of the city. Residents of Kramatorsk can receive medical attention there. There are no contagious diseases in the city. The cemeteries are in the southern part of the city.
16. Two schools are marked on the city plan as follows: Lenin School (Litsei) as No. 26 and School (Litsei) No. 6 as No. 26.*** There are two theaters in Kramatorsk: the Komsomlets Cinema which is marked as No. 10 on the city plan and the Lenin Theater which is marked as No. 1. The most popular sport is football.
17. There is an MVD unit as well as a Dosarm organization in Kramatorsk.

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18. The following is the legend for the attached sketch map of the city of Kramatorsk:

- No. 1 Lenin Club
- No. 2 MVD building
- No. 3 Prison
- No. 4 Old Stadium
- No. 5 Lenin Memorial
- No. 6 Col. Lysenko Memorial. This colonel was born at Kramatorsk and was killed at the front during World War II.
- No. 7 Mediator radio station
- No. 8 Municipality and stores. Building houses Communist Party headquarters
- No. 9 Militia Directorate building
- No.10 Komsomol Club and Cinema
- No.11 Restaurant
- No.12 Park
- No.13 Market Place
- No.14 Tile Factory
- No.15 and 16 The Ordzhonikidze Machine (heavy) Factory
- No.17 Street-car Line
- No.18 Lenin City Park
- No.19 Old Stadium
- No.20 New Stadium
- No.21 Swimming Pool
- No.22 City Reconstruction Directorate
- No.23 Trans-shipment station
- No.24 Railroad Station.
- No.25 Ticket Office
- No.26 Lenin School (Litsei) and School (Litsei) No. 6***
- No.27 Bank and City Hall
- No.28 Park
- No.29 Nail Factory
- No.30 Rest house of the Tile Factory
- No.31 Infant's School (nursery)
- No.32 Recruiting Office
- No.33 Park
- No.34 Concrete houses of standard type
- No.35 Red Building (Note: Two are shown)
- No.36 MVD Building
- No.37 Residences
- No.38 Concrete Bridge known as Bamudski Most
- No.39 Wooden Bridge
- No.40 Railway Kramatorsk-Druzhkovka
- No.41 Court of Justice on First Floor; hotel on second floor
- No.42 New city
- No.43 Luna Charskogo Street (this is also called Tremufalnaya Street)
- No.44 Shkolnaya Street
- No.45 Gornaya Street
- No.46 "House with 100 Rooms"

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*** City plan shows two Nos. 26 without indicating which school is which.

City Plan of Kramatorsk

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