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INFORMATION REPORT

25X1

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 24 July 1952

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FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 15 October 1952

SUBJECT City of Rovno

NO. OF PAGES 8

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Appearance of City

1. The main street of Rovno (50-38N, 26-15E) is Stalin Street, which is asphalt surfaced from the military compound to Shevchenko Park. Street lights on Stalin Street are on all night; lights on other streets are turned off at or before 9 p.m., except at vital points like the entrances to administrative buildings or movie houses. Lamp posts with metal shades on Stalin Street are spaced approximately 30 meters apart. On some streets, the lights are suspended from wires.
2. The following Rovno streets have asphalt surfaces:
 - a. Mitskevich Street. This street has asphalt as far as the bottom of the hill; uphill it continues as a cobblestone road.
 - b. Dubenska Street. This is a highway leading to Dubno.
 - c. Lenin Street
 - d. Kaganovich Street
 - e. Road to Zdolbunov

Most of the other streets in Rovno are of cobblestone construction. All roads are in poor condition. Even Stalin Street has holes which have not been repaired since the war and which force traffic to move only one way in certain spots. The section of Stalin Street between the Bela Street intersection and the Mitskevich Street intersection is closed to trucks. All trucks there are routed to Karl Marx Street.

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3. Street names are located on the corners of the buildings at intersections and appear in Russian. Source believes that low building numbers on Stalin Street are near Shevchenko Park and increase toward the military compound. Source believes that all streets branching off Stalin Street begin with low numbers at Stalin and increase as they lead toward the edge of the town.
4. The tallest buildings are located along Stalin Street and on nearby streets. The majority of the buildings in Rovno have three stories, though there are some four-storied buildings and many two-storied ones. Buildings are constructed of brick or stone which is cemented over and then, in most cases, painted yellow. Some buildings are gray. Roofs are of red tile, shingles covered with tar paper, or plain shingles. There is no area in the city where all buildings are of one type or color. The only new buildings constructed since the end of the war are the three apartment houses located near the railroad station, Government administrative offices are located in the tallest and best buildings.
5. The greatest damage suffered by the city during World War II was near the railroad station and on Stalin Street. Three bridges in town were destroyed but have since been reconstructed. These bridges, including the one on Stalin Street, are constructed of iron and cement. The city's only wooden bridge (22 on map) is located close to the edge of town near the electric power plant and the village of Tutkovichi.
6. Shevchenko Park has full-figure statues of Stalin and Lenin and a bust of Shevchenko. Statues and photographs of Stalin and Lenin are found all over the city, including in the park adjoining the prison and on the bulletin board next to the movie house on Stalin Street. A picture of Gorki is on a bulletin board near the railroad men's club. Source has seen a few other monuments, all small busts, in the city but does not know their identities. A small park near the oblast CP headquarters has a tank set up as a memorial to fallen Soviet soldiers.

Population

7. Source estimates that there are 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants in Rovno. The population has increased since 1945 as the result of the constant flow of Russians to the city, where they occupy the best positions and quarters and obtain the most State aid. The number of new arrivals greatly exceeds the number of old inhabitants who have moved away. It is believed that the Russians form the largest pure ethnic group in Rovno, even though the Ukrainians are in greater numbers. This is due to the fact that the Ukrainians in Rovno are emigres from the East Ukraine, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and differences exist among them. Numerically, 40 percent of the population is Ukrainian, Russians next in number, then Jews, Poles, and Slovaks.

Military Service

8. Men are called in for training by the Voyenkomat. All Ukrainian male civilians up to 50 years of age who did not participate in the last war have been issued military cards and have been classified as the second reserves. The second reserves are those forces whose reliability is questioned and who will normally be used in rear areas. If used in battle, they will have armed units behind them to push them into action. They are given training in either infantry or machine gun units. Young men just coming of age for military service who are not accepted in the regular army are trained in mechanized units under the Dosarm. The term Dosarm was still in current use in the Ukraine as late as June 1951 and referred to a trained reserve not actually a part of the regular armed forces. These Rovno men in this category who are selected for artillery and automotive units are given three months' training at the military training school in Rovno. [redacted]

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T-34 tanks are used.

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Political education is also included in the first three-month course. A second training course, also of three months' duration, was to be a practical course. Other men receive artillery, anti-aircraft, machine gun, infantry, and motorized unit training. Classes are conducted in old wooden barracks, and school equipment consists of 2 GAZ MM ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks), one anti-aircraft gun, one cannon, one T-34 tank, and one samokhodka (self-propelled) gun. Large equipment is stored in one corner of the field which is under constant guard. The rest of the grounds are fenced off with only one entrance leading to the school building. This entrance is not guarded, as it is assumed that the instructors would recognize any new face. Two groups of 37 men each study at night; and one group, number of men not known, studies in the afternoons and consists of those men who work the night shift and cannot attend evening classes. While in training, all are urged to become regular members of the Dosarm, but only Komsomol members volunteer. Members of the Dosarm are given membership booklets and pay dues. Several days' absence from military training results in a six months' prison term or six months' work without pay. Women are given first aid training at their places of employment.

Railroad Facilities

9. The one railroad station in the city was completely destroyed during the last war. Reconstruction was begun in 1950, but by the summer of 1951 only the foundation and framework for the station had been built. Temporary facilities are located in a small wooden structure containing one small waiting room and three ticket windows. These windows are about 10 meters apart and face the damaged station. The left window is for military tickets; the center one for civilian tickets; and, at the right window, tickets are sold with a surcharge of one ruble for the privilege of not having to stand in line at the regular window. A wooden fence runs along both sides of the temporary station to prevent people from hopping trains. Railroad police walk about the station. Their black uniforms have stand-up collars with a purple stripe on each side and white piping on the jacket. Their hats and epaulets are purple. They carry short swords and pistols.
10. There are railroad connections from Rovno to Zdolbunov, a transfer point on the way to Zhitomir; to Saray, also a transfer point for Zhitomir; to Kovel and points south; to Lutsk and Lvov; and to Dubno.

Airfields

11. On the road from Rovno to Dubno, approximately 5 km from Rovno, there is a small civilian airfield.¹ Most of the planes parked at this field are of the double-wing type. The greatest number of planes seen at one time was fifteen. The airfield is patrolled by guards on foot.
12. The airlines office in Rovno is located directly across the street from the Rovno Auto Transport Repair Shop (ATK) and faces on Stalin Street. The airlines chart posted on the front of the ticket office shows connections from Rovno to Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov, and Lvov. Passengers are picked up at this office and are driven to the airport in airlines busses.

Local Transportation

13. There are two interurban bus lines, one from Rovno to Dubno and one from Rovno to Vladimir Volinsk via Lutsk. Busses on these routes are of Czech manufacture, type Praha. City busses travel along Stalin Street, approximately seven bus stops on this street, and Dubenska Street to the cemetery, which is the end of the line for the city busses and a check point for interurban busses. All busses must stop at this point, where drivers' identification papers and vehicle registrations are thoroughly checked. The check is made by civilian and MGB police. The guard booth located here has "XP" painted in large white letters on the outside. Motorcycle police are always on duty here.

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14. Busses also travel along Bela, Mitskevich, and other streets. Source does not recall exact routes but estimates that the busses complete one scheduled run every hour. Bus stops are indicated by yellow markers on which are printed the words Avtomobilna Ustanovka. The city has approximately twelve busses in operation. Busses are painted green; some have white canvas tops, and others have green rounded metal tops. Fares are collected by women fare collectors after passengers are seated. Busses are crowded on market days. Bus operators do not have a special uniform and most of them wear old army clothes which they purchase on the black market.
15. Taxicab stands are located on Stalin Street near the Partisan Movie Theater and in front of the railroad station. There are approximately fifteen cabs in town. Most of them are GAZ 20's or Pobedas. They vary in color, some yellow, some dark green, some blue; but all have a checkered stripe consisting of a double row of black and white squares above the fenders. The word Taksi is painted in yellow vertically on the windshield of each cab. Cabs are used only by government officials or wealthy visitors. Source does not know what cab fares are charged.

Employment and Working Conditions

16. Most of the city's population is employed at the brick factories located on the edge of the city. Railroad employment is the second most important enterprise, the work involving mostly the unloading and loading of freight. Others are employed in hauling gravel for planned reconstruction of damaged roads. In 1949 and 1950 many people were employed in the construction of the new electrical power plant which was being built beside the old plant. A few civilians are employed at the 26th Auto Repair Shop for military vehicles. Also, source heard that a new auto repair building was under construction near the cemetery.
17. At the Rovno Auto Transport Repair Shop for government vehicles (ATK), where source was employed for three months, a record of work days and tardiness is maintained by having each employee assigned a specific numbered metal tag. Each morning the employee picks up his tag from one rack and transfers it to another rack. At 8 a.m. all tags that have not been transferred are picked up by the guard and an employee arriving late has to request his tag from the office. Every tardy arrival means either a fine or work without pay. When source arrived ten minutes late because of a delayed train, 15 percent of his salary was deducted for one month. Identification cards bearing the worker's photo have to be shown to the guard at the entrance gate before one is permitted to enter any shop or installation. Each year employees of the ATK receive new identification cards.
18. According to law, every worker must put in eight hours a day, six days a week. Actually, a worker must be at his work early every morning to attend political lectures. These last five to ten minutes and always deal with "the impending war being instigated by the Americans." The worker also receives his daily paper, which he is expected to read before working hours. Every worker must donate fifty hours each year for government work for which he is not paid. On important church holidays, practically everyone is required to do extra heavy and disagreeable work. This is particularly true on Easter Sunday. Labor regulations in force in Rovno do not differ materially from those in other Ukrainian cities.
19. Salaries vary according to work categories. Komsomol and Party members receive higher wages in all categories. As a fourth-class chauffeur, source received 190 rubles per month. A locksmith, fifth-grade, earns a gross salary of 330 rubles per month but, after deductions for taxes and dues, receives about 280 rubles. Sometimes deductions total 100 rubles per month. Income tax, bachelor tax, trade union fees, and publication dues for a newspaper, whether one wants to be a subscriber or not, are all deducted from gross earnings.

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Electricity

20. Electric current is limited only by the number of outlets available in a billet. Source's landlady had one room and a small kitchen with only one ceiling light and one outlet for the two rooms. No meters are used in private billets. The light is always dim and at times grows dimmer than usual. Source's landlady had to buy four or five bulbs per year.

Marketing and Blackmarketing

21. Goods are not rationed. However, certain items never appear in the local shops and can only be purchased at the bazaar for prices at least three times greater than those quoted in the shops. Sugar and bread are two items which are never seen in the local shops and must be bought at the bazaar. Sugar is sold at the bazaar at 3 rubles for a water-glass full. Both of these items are brought to the bazaar from the kolkhozy. Each kolkhoz must turn over to the government a certain amount of money yearly in addition to the products it raises, and this money can be obtained only through the sale of surplus products at the bazaar.
22. In 1950, Rovno shops were full of merchandise, but no one had money to buy anything. Czech-made shoes cost 349 rubles. Soviet-made boots cost 475 rubles but are never available in shops. The cheaper grades of goods are never seen in the shops and can only be purchased at the bazaar. A pair of rubber-soled canvas slippers priced at 180 rubles in the shop is sold at the bazaar for 450 rubles. Until late 1950 when collectivization was completed in the Rovno area, some purchasing from individual farmers was still possible and helped the situation. Food prices at the bazaar are cheaper after a good harvest.
23. Minimum prices at the Rovno bazaar include the following:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price (in rubles)</u>
Yeast (before holidays)	100 grams	1
Bread	1 kg	2.60
Butter	1 kg	30
Lard	1 kg	40 to 50
Beef	7-8 kg	70 to 75
Leather soles	1 pr	120 to 130
Leather half-soles	1 pr	50 to 60
Leather dress shoes	1 pr	up to 1,500
Men's socks (average quality)	1 pr	50
Shirt (average quality)	1	115
Jacket (cloth, Eisenhower type)	1	229
Coveralls	1 pr	240
Sunday suit	1	550

24. The government encourages bazaar sales. During the last few months of source's stay in Rovno, Sunday was declared a market day in addition to Mondays and Thursdays. Any item can be purchased at the bazaar if one has sufficient money. Cheaper grades of goods are purchased by racketeers at local shops and sold at the bazaar for a higher price. Wives of Communist Party members and relatives of the police are major participants in the racketeering. On occasion, arrests are made, but releases are immediate and the offenders become active again in some other area. The laws to combat blackmarketing apply only to non-Communists.
25. Single people cannot live in the city on their own earnings and must either have aid from relatives in the country or resort to speculating, stealing, or bartering. In 1949 and 1950, people were so desperate to obtain money that they sold whatever they had.

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Housing and Restaurants

26. The lowest room rent is 65 rubles per month for one individual. Families pay 120 to 150 rubles for a private billet of two rooms. Rents are lowest in the government housing projects, but these are allocated strictly to Party members. The Kirpechniy Zavod #4 has one large building in which ten families are housed, each family being assigned one room. Families often include in-laws, and in many cases a total of seven persons live in one room. Average quarters for a family of any size in Rovno is one room and a kitchen. A two-room apartment is in most cases shared with at least one other family. Communist Party and Komsomol members are given better quarters. They are not billeted in any certain section of the city.
27. Source does not know of any hotel in Rovno although he assumes that there is one to house visiting government officials and other important visitors. All other persons arriving in town stay with friends or relatives, and all register with the police even though they arrive for only a one-night stay.
28. There are a number of cafes (zakusochnaya) and beer rooms (pivnaya) in town. One is near police precinct station #2, on the left side of Dubenska Street in the direction of Dubno. On the same side of this street but closer to Stalin Street is another cafe. Others are located (a) near the Officers' Club; (b) on Stalin Street between 1 May and Kopernika Streets, on the same side as the military compound; (c) next door to the bread shop on the corner of Dvoretzka and Stalin Streets; and (d) on Stalin Street close to Bela Street (two beer halls). A large restaurant is located beyond the ATK on Stalin Street. Close to the railroad station is the Stolova Restaurant, which has more than ten tables, seating four at a table. Beyond the bridge, on the same side of Stalin Street as the church, is a large restaurant which occupies two rooms and has approximately 30 tables.
29. The average beer place or cafe has only five tables, each one for four persons, and one long counter. Women wait on tables. Beer places and cafes are frequented chiefly by the militia, soldiers, and Communist officials, since these are the only people who can afford to spend time and money at such places. The average person may buy a beer occasionally but cannot afford to eat in a restaurant.

Periodicals and Radio

30. Source knows of four daily papers in Rovno. They all consist of two sheets of newsprint and are published in the morning. They are known as: Chervoni Prapor, Partiine Zhytya, Komsomolskaya Pravda, and Radyanska Ukraina. These newspapers sell for 20 kopecks. Five rubles per month are deducted from each worker's salary for a newspaper, whether or not he wants it. The average worker is not interested in any paper, because they all carry propaganda of the same type. Every student must buy a paper, single copies of which cost 20 kopecks. Newspaper stands are located at the movie houses, the brewery, and near all large buildings.
31. The magazine Perets, a journal devoted to criticism of the Western World, is also printed at Rovno's publishing house. This magazine is put out in the Russian and Ukrainian languages.
32. Amplifiers can be purchased at both department stores in the city, but few people buy them because they are too costly and because nothing can

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be heard except Soviet propaganda. Only the few people who are completely above suspicion are allowed to have radios. Even Komsomol members are not permitted to own radios for fear they would become disloyal. Unauthorized persons having radios are sentenced to prison.

Communications and Mail Facilities

33. Source never saw a phone in a private home or any public phone booths on the street. There is a phone booth in the Rovno post offices. No identification documents are necessary when sending telegrams. Telegrams are sent from either of the two post offices, both located on Stalin Street.

Medical Facilities

34. Rovno has a clinic and hospital located on Dvoretzka Street toward Zdolbunov. The law provides that each individual is entitled to free medical treatment. However, this is not practiced except among high Communist officials. All other patients are obliged to furnish their own bedding, and food and fuel must also be furnished by the patient's family. The hospital provides only black bread for all patients except the privileged few. All medicine except aspirin must be purchased by the patient. Doctors prescribe all the newest medicines, including streptomycin; but, when the patient tries to purchase them at the pharmacy, he is told that the medicine is foreign (American) and cannot be purchased in the Ukraine. If the patient is willing to pay ten times the usual cost of the medicine, he can find it on the black market.
35. Communist Party members are sent to health resorts and are given all privileges in the hospitals. Source's brother was hospitalized in the Kiev tuberculosis sanitarium for six months. No one can remain here longer than six months a year; patients must re-apply for admission each year. The boy had to write personally to the Minister of Health, stating that he was an orphan. The family had to pay his way to Kiev and to forward him food parcels constantly.
36. In order to visit the Rovno clinic, source had to receive a spravka from the director of his firm. The director refused to issue it, claiming that the source was feigning illness. A friend advised source to visit the firm's representative at the Obkomsparia. Source went to the Obkomsparia building and, after first obtaining a pass in an adjoining building, was permitted to speak over the phone to his firm's representative. The representative instructed source to return to the director and said that a spravka would be issued. The director was furious at source but issued him the necessary paper anyway.

Education

37. Schools in Rovno include the following: elementary school on Shkolna Street, located in a one-story building; commercial high school, teaching courses in purchasing and selling, located on the left side of the highway to Klevan in a building surrounded by a fence; medical school on Stalin Street; pedagogic institute; school of music on Lenin Street, adjoining the Orthodox Church.

Entertainment

38. The Drama Theater is located opposite the Orthodox Church. It is on a small side street, but the marquee can be seen from Stalin Street. This is a large theater and has one balcony. Source knows that performances are given on Saturday and Sunday nights but does not know about other nights nor about the price of tickets. The theater is patronized by Communists.
39. In summer, outdoor concerts are given in Shevchenko Park every night except Monday. There is also an outdoor dancing pavilion here, the entrance fee to which is 3 rubles. Two movie houses, Krasnaya Zvezda and the Partisan, have showings from 2 p.m. to midnight.

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Religion

40. There are about four priests assigned to the one Orthodox Church in Rovno. They get no assistance whatever from the government, although the Soviet newspapers publicize that the government is giving aid to the Church and the clergy. The Roman Catholic Church has the second largest following. Churches are very heavily taxed. In 1950 the church in Glinisk was taxed 30,000 rubles for one year. All churches are treated alike by the Soviet regime.
41. The Jewish synagogue is located on Shkolna Street. There is a great deal of animosity between Jews and Christians, because the most important positions in town are held by Jewish Communists.

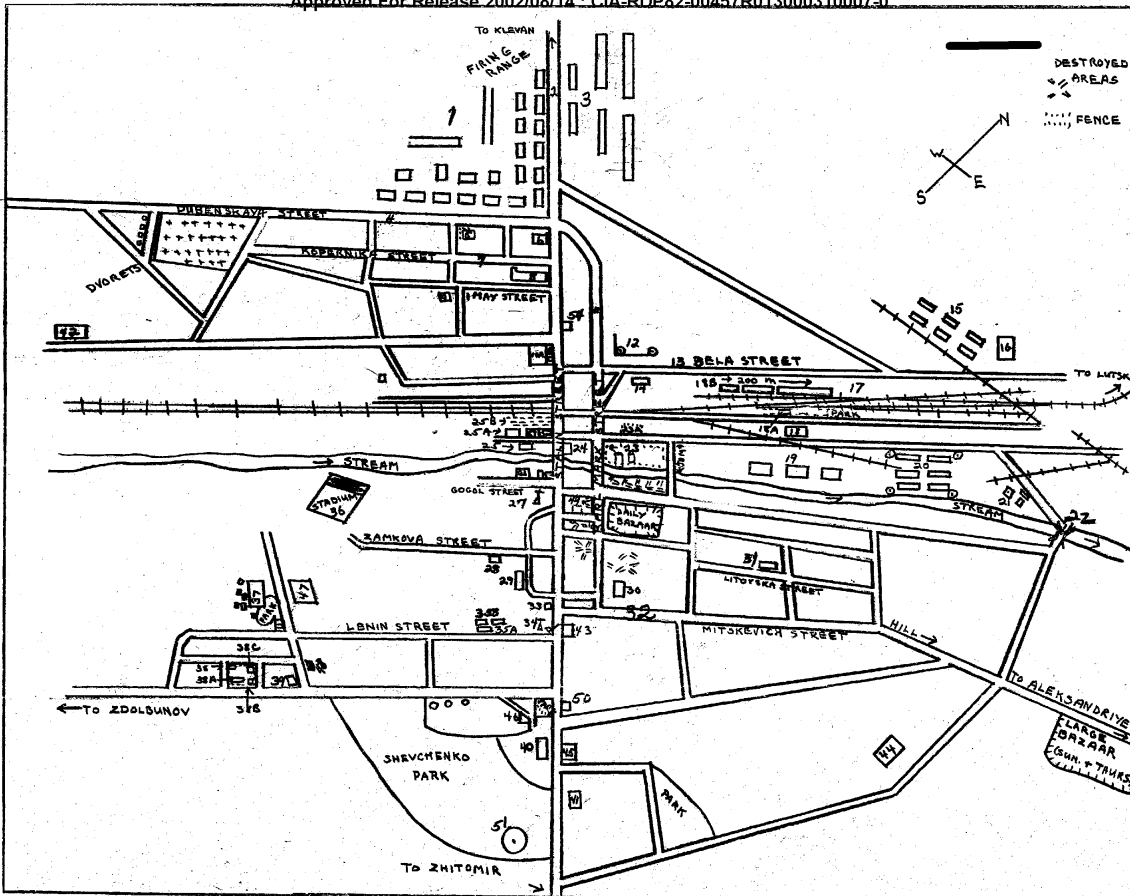
Attachment: One Layout of Rovno

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Comments:

1. Used by both civilian and military planes.
2. Previously reported as a periodical.

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City of Rovno

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ATTACHMENT
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Attachment
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Key to Sketch:

1. Military compound (Voyenny Gorodok). This compound covers an area of approximately one square kilometer. The compound is set off with concrete posts and iron fencing. Six gates lead into the compound, three from Stalin Street and three from Dubenska Street. Tanks, large numbers of trucks, artillery, mechanized units, and some infantry units are housed here. Most of the servicemen there have black-trimmed uniforms; some have red trim. Maneuvers are conducted about 20 km from Rovno between the villages of Aleksandriyev and Kostopol. The estimated number of men stationed in the military compound is 5,000; the total number from various military compounds participating in maneuvers is 15,000.
2. Stalin Street.
3. 26th Auto Repair Shop. This is a repair shop for military vehicles, mainly for ZIS-5's. It is enclosed by a wooden fence topped with barbed wire fencing inside the wooden enclosure. Guards are at each gate. In one building, vehicles are taken apart and overhauled; in the second building, vehicle parts are manufactured, including starters, valves, etc. Seat covers are also made in one section of the parts manufacturing building. A pass is necessary before one can drive a vehicle into the repair shop. A conveyor line is in operation in the repair parts manufacturing shop.
4. Dubenska Street.
5. Police station, Precinct #2.
6. Officers' home. Entrance to the building is on the corner of Stalin and Dubenska Streets. An armed guard is on duty at the door.
7. Kopernika Street.
8. Brewery. The building is fenced off and has a guard at the entrance. Light beer, both bottled and draught, is manufactured here.
9. Rayсполком - Executive Committee of the Rayon Communist Party. This is a large three-storied building on 1 May Street.
- 10.a Rovno Auto Transport Repair Shop (ATK). Until 1948 the director of the ATK was Novohatsky (fnu). He was replaced by Tsoma (fnu). The technical engineer is Shevchenko (fnu), and the supervisor is Korzhinevskyy (fnu). Directors and chiefs are always armed with pistols. The shop handles all buses and other government vehicles.
- 10.b ATK office.
- 10.c Private residence.
11. Karl Marx Street.
12. Unidentified guarded area. This is a fenced off area behind a row of buildings on Karl Marx Street. No buildings are visible beyond the high fence except two tall towers on Bela Street in which guards are posted. The towers are made of tall wooden posts with wooden enclosures set on top. Source does not know what activity or material is guarded here but saw military vehicles enter through the gates on Bela Street and saw in the distance tops of buildings enclosed in the area.
13. Bela Street.

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14. Military Political School. This is a yellow-painted stone building two or three stories high. While riding on top of a truck, source saw into several rooms where officers were seated in rows, with one officer at the head of the group lecturing. The rooms looked like classrooms, and source saw only officers enter the building.
15. Granaries. There is a number of tall grain warehouses. A railroad line goes from the granaries to the 26th Auto Repair Shop. (Rail siding not shown on map.)
16. Flour mill. This consists of a large group of buildings fenced off by a wooden fence two meters high. There is a guarded entrance on Bela Street.
17. Railroad tracks. Source does not recall exact number of tracks but states there are quite a few.
18. Damaged railroad station. It is located about 300 meters north of Stalin Street.
- 18.a Temporary wooden building. This now serves as waiting room and ticket office.
- 18.b Freight warehouses. These extend for approximately 130 meters. Some of the buildings have tin roofs. All are constructed of bricks set in checkered fashion, i.e., openings between bricks.
19. Housing development. This consists of three large buildings constructed since the war. Each building is about 50 meters long, 20 meters wide. Most of the occupants are railroad employees.
20. Military equipment depot. Only when riding atop a truck could source see anything within this enclosure, which covers approximately 1 km² of ground. Source saw two tall, three-storied buildings and rows of tanks under canvas shelters. The canvas was fastened to concrete posts and formed a roof for the rows of tanks. There were rows of anti-aircraft guns, approximately twelve in a row. It was rumored about the city that a mechanized unit was located here for immediate use in the event of emergency. The entire area is bounded off by a high wooden fence, topped with barbed wire, and a separate barbed wire fence inside the wooden enclosure. The whole enclosure is bounded by trees hiding it from view. There is a watchtower on each corner of this area and guards equipped with submachine guns.
21. New electric power plant. It was still under construction in 1951. The incomplete structure was 28 meters high, and another story was to be added. There is also a new office building for the electric power plant.
22. Wooden bridge. This bridge spans a stream, the name of which source does not recall. The bridge is approximately 10 meters wide and is strong enough to support heavily-loaded trucks. Although the bridge is built level with the ground, it is five meters above the water because of the high banks on either side of the stream.
23. Gasoline dump. This depot supplies gasoline for the entire Rovno Oblast. There are approximately ten large gas tanks in an area bounded by a wooden fence topped with barbed wire.
- 23.a Oil depot. Two underground oil tanks are located here.
24. Partisan Movie Theater.
25. Auto school (Oblastnaya Avto Shkola)
- 25.a Garage. Vehicles from the auto school are parked here.

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Attachment
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- 25.b Taxi parking lot.
26. Residence. This building has eight rooms and is divided into four apartments.
27. Roman Catholic Church.
28. Auto repair shop. This is a branch of the ATK (#10 on map).
29. Oblast Court. Prisoners from Rovno Oblast are brought here for trial. It is in a four-storied white building set away from other buildings and can be seen from Stalin Street. Prisoners arrive here in prison cars, which are dark green in color and are large enough to hold at least 30 persons.
30. Police station, Precinct #1. This is a three-storied white building approximately 30 meters off Karl Marx Street. The area around has been bombed and ruins cleared away. There is no guard outside the building, but two soldiers are on duty in a small room close to the entrance. One soldier operates the switchboard and the other stands guard. The military registration office and passport office are located in this building.
31. Voyenkomat building. The entrance is on Litovska Street.
32. Mitskevich Street. This street leads toward Aleksandriyev and to the bazaar on the edge of Rovno.
33. Shpanovskyy Alcoholic Bottling Works. Building entrance is on Stalin Street. The home office of this firm is in Shpanovo, 6 km northeast of Rovno. The Rovno firm director is Lukhovi (fnu), who always dresses in a Soviet uniform without trim or insignia. He was about 5'8" tall, round face, balding dark hair, dark eyes, average build, gold teeth on upper right side. The firm has the following trucks: 3 GAZ AA; 2 GAZ #51; 1 ZIS #5; 2 Mercedes Benz; 1 6-cylinder Ford; 1 Opel Blitz; 1 Hanomach (sic) (passenger car). In the fall source hauled potatoes from nearby kolkhozy and warehouses for this firm.
34. Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The entrance to church grounds is on Stalin Street. The grounds are bounded by an iron fence.
- 35.a School of music. This is the large white building adjoining the Orthodox Church grounds. It is about 25 meters away from the street. The school is fenced off on two sides by a wooden fence.
- 35.b Headquarters for vehicle inspection. This is located on Lenin Street, but there is no direct entrance from street to building. To get to this building, one has to enter the gate to the music school and walk behind and to the right of the school building. Source believes the MVD is also in this building, because he was told to come here to obtain a vehicle inspection certificate from the Oblast MVD.
36. Sports arena. There are facilities here for football, volleyball, and track. Seating capacity is not known.
37. Oblast Committee of the Communist Party (Obkpartia). This is a three-storied building on Kaganovich Street, three buildings from Lenin Street. To enter the building, one must first obtain a pass from the office of the police detachment (#37a on map) located in front of the Obkpartia building. Head of the Obkpartia is General Behma (or Begma) (fnu). Source saw him on Stalin Street accompanied by two armed soldiers. Behma is about 55 years old, of average height (5'10"), well built, with extremely good soldierly posture, a round face, turned-up dark whiskers. He had a red stripe on his uniform trousers and red piping

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on the jacket and cap. There is a gold star on his epaulets and an oak leaf on his collar. Also located in this building are the headquarters of all industries in the Rovno Oblast. Representatives of each industry have offices here.

38. Military training school - DOSARM.
 - 38.a Barracks. These are used as classrooms for the DOSARM school.
 - 38.b Officer's billet. This is a one-storied building occupied by an army major.
 - 38.c Equipment storage area. This area has a canvas shelter under which are kept the antiaircraft guns and the tank.
39. Bureau for Party conferences (Buro Partinoye Sobraniye). The building is painted yellow and is two or three stories high. In front of it is a large billboard which is lighted at night. The billboard can be seen clearly from Shevchenko Park.
40. Unidentified, guarded building. Source believes this building on Stalin Street houses the MGB offices and an MGB court. The entrance is heavily guarded, and persons are not permitted to loiter on the sidewalk nearby. Prisoners under heavy guard have been seen to enter. The guard on duty is armed with a short Soviet automatic gun. He wears a regular green uniform with bright red epaulets, two rows of military buttons on front of jacket (yellow buttons with Soviet star design), two such buttons on back waist of jacket, hat has band of bright red, black boots, no rank shown on epaulets. The building itself is fenced off along the side near the park by a wooden fence $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters high. People feel this must be some high administrative building.
41. Rovno Prison for men. Guards are stationed at the three guard booths along Stalin Street. They are armed with automatic rifles and machine guns. The prison is also enclosed by a wooden fence with barbed wire on the inside. Electric wiring may be connected with the barbed wire fencing or with the wire strung along the wooden fence. Prisoners sentenced up to 25 years are kept here.
42. Rovno Prison for women. The enclosure and guard facilities are the same here as at the men's prison.
43. Medical clinic. The entrance is on Stalin Street.
44. Pedagogic Institute. A four-storied building painted white and located on the side of a hill, which allows it to be seen from a distance. A small narrow road leads up to the institute.
45. Medical Institute. A three-storied building with an entrance on Stalin Street.
46. Movie House Krasnaya Zvezda.
47. Publishing house. About five daily papers and several magazines are published here.
48. Department store Detski Svit.
49. Department store Univermag.
50. Post Office. The telephone and telegraph offices are located here also. It is a large gray stone building of five stories with the main entrance on Stalin Street. It has large windows and a beautiful interior with marble pillars.

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51. Tower. Source saw parachute jumping done from this tower. He believes military personnel practice parachute jumping here.
52. Bread and grocery store.
53. Bakery.
54. Post Office. This is a three-storied, gray stone building.

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