

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Leningrad)

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SUBJECT Soviet Troops and Supply Installations in the
Leningrad Military District

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(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE
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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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Attached is a report on Soviet troops and supply installations in the Leningrad
Military District.

Attachments:

1. Soviet Army Units in the Leningrad MD.
2. Soviet Supply Installations in the Leningrad MD
3. Sketch of area Northwest of Leningrad
4. Sketch of Special-Type Tank
5. Sketch of Kushenkino Ammunition Depot
6. Location of Military Installations in Tallinn
7. Location of Installations in Leningrad

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CLASSIFICATION

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Section A. Soviet Army Units in the Leningrad MD.

Locality	Quartering facilities	Location	Occupation	Remarks
Tallinn (59-25N, 24-45E).	Barracks, a three-story brick building.	10 to 12 km east of town.	Constructed after the war and occupied by a tank unit, according to Soviet workers.	observed a parking site with tanks and self-propelled guns east of the town near the new road to Leningrad in 1949. Several heavy AAA batteries were emplaced in the Tallinn harbor area. Firing practice, in which numerous searchlights participated, was held at night in the summer of 1949.
	Barracks.	See item 1, Attach. 6.	Referred to as Red Barracks, partially destroyed, reconstructed and enlarged after the war. Occupied by a navy unit whose strength was estimated at more than 1,000 men in 1949.	The former central camp (see item 2) was occupied by a motorized unit of more than 1,000 men and a navy unit was stationed in the former "Harbor Camp" (see item 3), according to fellow PWs.
	1. Barracks, old installation comprising nine four-story brick buildings, covered with yellow, flat roofs, surrounded by	See item 1, Attach. 6.	Navy unit of an estimated 1,000 men, wearing gold anchors on their sleeves and the Cyrillic letters БФ on their epaulets.	

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a wrought iron fence with an anchor attached to the two piers of the entrance.

2. Barracks, fairly old installation of 8 to 10 four-story red brick buildings, about 25 x 10 meters, enclosed by a wire fence.

See item 4, Attach. 6.

Tank unit of an estimated strength of at least 1,000 men with tank insignia on their epaulets. Tanks covered with tarpaulins were observed in a small woods beside the barracks. Two tanks were continually seen by the side of the entrance to the barracks.

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AA emplacements.

See item 5, Attach. 6.

An improved AA emplacement was last observed in early 1949. Five or six guns similar to the German 88 mm AA gun were noted. About 40 soldiers were continually observed in the emplacements. Firing at towed targets was practiced.

observed a heavy AA battery near the Harbor Camp (see item 3, Attach. 6)

Smoke screen practice was frequently held northwest of the Harbor Camp along the shore. The smoke pots were about 40 cm high and 30 cm in diameter, were connected by cables, and were electrically ignited. It took about 10 minutes until the smoke screen was completed.

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Barracks area with numerous new buildings.

See item 1, Attach. 6.

a. Intensive construction activity; since the view was obstructed by trees, only one barracks, occupied by a guard unit, was identified.

See item 6, Attach. 6.

b. Eight barracks buildings, two of which were still under construction. A band was heard practicing daily in one of the completed buildings.

See item 7, Attach. 6.

c. Barracks buildings on a meadow; no details remembered.

Barracks (?). Seven three-story brick buildings, two barracks under construction, foundations, one small guardhouse surrounded by a wall.

See item 8, Attach. 6.

The installation was still under construction

more than 40 buildings were planned; some of them were already staked out. The access road was under construction. No kitchens were installed in these buildings. The workers called these buildings barracks.

1. Military quarters, former PW Camp No 7286/2 referred to as Harbor Camp, old storehouses.

See item 3, Attach. 6.

Occupied by a unit of 700 to 800 naval troops in the spring of 1949.

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2. Barracks, partially destroyed temporary wooden buildings, one brick building, 100 x 20 meters, one kitchen.

See item 2, Attach. 6.

Occupied with a motorized unit of about one battalion. The troops of this unit wore red-bordered black epaulets.

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Barracks. Five three-story brick buildings, 50 x 25 meters; only the framework was completed; five more buildings were under construction; the framework of four stables was completed; surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

See item 9, Attach. 6.

This installation was still under construction. A colonel of the Soviet Army was in charge of the construction work.

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1. Barracks. Several old buildings.

See item 10, Attach. 6.

These barracks had been occupied since 1946 by a convoy unit of an estimated 1,500 men, presumably one regiment. These troops wore blue-bordered red epaulets with practice targets and rifles as insignia. Weapons: Rifles, submachine guns, light machine guns. Equipment: Some trucks, horse-drawn vehicles. The troops were broken down into guard platoons for PW camps, prison, railroad station, etc. Occupied by about one battalion of motorized troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets.

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2. Barracks. Several brick buildings and numerous open gun storehouses.

The main PW camp was accommodated in the gun storehouses until 1946.

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with crossed-gun-barrel insignia, the same insignia being painted on the trucks. About fifty 76.2 mm guns and about a hundred three-axle trucks were observed in the barracks area. The troops of this unit, including the commanding officer, who was a lieutenant colonel, were Estonians,

heard only Estonian songs sung by the troops when leaving the barracks.

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3. Military quarters

See item 11, Attach. 6. Referred to as navy school. No details available.

1. Barracks.
One three-story quartering building, one three-story mess building, one stable, one shed; all enclosed by a wire fence.

See item 10, Attach. 6. Occupied by an infantry unit, referred to as regiment, the troops of which wore the numerical designation 531 on their epauletts.¹ Ranking officer: a major general. Strength: an estimated 1,000 troops, according to observations made when these troops lined up for review. Organization: Two units of junior soldiers (1929 and 1930 classes?) accommodated in the barracks, one unit

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of senior soldiers accommodated near the PW camps. Weapons: rifles and submachine guns with drum magazines. Equipment: rations were hauled by horse-drawn vehicles. No trucks were observed.

many soldiers were natives of Krasnodar, Stalingrad, and Saratov.

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2. Barracks.
Four large brick buildings, five or six small buildings, one large open gun storehouse, one kitchen, one three-story motor vehicle repair shop.

See item 2, Attach. 6.

a. Infantry unit, estimated at 350 to 400 troops. This unit was a security battalion,

Small details frequently left the barracks on trucks. Weapons: short automatic rifles, about 100 cm long, fitted with a large attachable magazine; two submachine gun types with attachable magazines; light machine guns with horizontal drums; 45 mm AT guns without muzzle brakes, fitted with tire wheels with steel spokes and shields, towed by trucks.

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b. Antitank unit, estimated at 600 to 650 men. Weapons: infantry

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weapons, 76.2 mm guns with muzzle brakes, rubber tired steel-disk wheels, split-trail gun carriages, curved shields. Three lines of 60 to 70 guns of this type were observed in the open storehouse. Fifty to sixty 5-ton trucks of Studebaker and Ford make, half of which were blocked up, and 15 cross-country passenger cars were seen in a parking lot. The troops were seen leaving the barracks in a southern direction with 3 to 10 trucks with attached guns. All commands were carried out precisely.

1. Barracks.
About 12 four-story brick buildings.

See item
1, Attach.
6.

Occupied by a unit of the Soviet Navy which was estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 men. The caps of the sailors were marked with the lettering "Baltic Fleet". Part of the troops were young soldiers, who apparently underwent training there; part were crews of warships under repair at the shipyard.

The military bearing of naval soldiers in Tallinn was excellent.

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2. Military quarters.
Old castle and Cathedral Hill.

See item
12, Attach.
6.

Infantry unit, troops had the numerical designation 260 on their epaulets. This unit was referred to as regiment in the PW camp.² The strength of this unit was estimated at 1,000. Weapons and equipment: long rifles with bayonets; submachine guns with round drums; about 40 trucks. Most of the troops were young soldiers, mostly from Uzbekistan and the Far East, and had slant eyes. They wore very neglected uniforms with red epaulets. A band practiced for several hours every day in the Castle.

1. Barracks.
One large five-story brick building, one clubhouse, one shed, one target range.

See item
13a,
Attach. 6.

Infantry unit estimated at 500 men wearing blue-bordered red epaulets. They were accommodated in the fourth and fifth stories. Ranking officer was a major. Weapons: rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, about 80 mm trench mortars. Almost all soldiers wore war decorations. On the first floor were housed the guardroom, the garage, and

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2. Barracks.
Three large five-story
brick buildings, one
smaller four-story
brick building, 12
tents; parking lots
with trucks, tanks,
and armored recon-
naissance cars.

See item
13b,
Attach.
6.

the mess hall. Offices
with about 60 officers and
20 uniformed women were on
the second floor.

Tank unit equipped with
more than 50 tanks of
various types, more than
100 armored reconnaissance
cars, about 200 trucks,
more than 100 cross-country
passenger cars, and 16
automatic guns.

1. Detraining of a
tank unit.

The following observations
were made

during a period of
eight to fourteen days:
A tank unit was detrained
at the Kopli railroad
station,

Groups
of armored vehicles and
trucks rode past the PW
camp in the direction of
the harbor daily from
6 a.m. until darkness,
sometimes also at night.
The troops were accommo-
dated in tents in the
harbor area. No embark-
ing was observed. The
armored vehicles were
T-34 and JS tanks as well
as self-propelled guns

observed the entraining
of tanks and self-
propelled guns at the
freight station at the
harbor

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carrying infantrymen. The troops were armed with rifles and submachine guns. Trucks towing AT guns, AA guns, and intercept receivers, as well as radio trucks, were also observed.

Observations made from the athletic field.

2. AA emplacements.

See item 14, Attach. 6.

Twelve heavy AA guns were emplaced in positions forming a semi-circle. AA practice in which also aircraft and searchlights participated was held at night. Three radio trucks towing generators and fitted with masts 15 meters high, as well as three intercept receivers, loaded on trailers and equipped with large curved funnels, were observed in nearby Catherine Park.

AA field positions were observed near the road from Tallinn to Saku, about 12 km southwest of Tallinn, in the summer of 1948. About three heavy batteries were seen emplaced on one side of this road, searchlights on the other.

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1. Embarcation of armored vehicles.

Commercial Port.

Trains loaded with self-propelled guns frequently arrived at the Kopli freight station

Observations made from the "Moscow Zavod" repair shipyard

These guns looked brand-new, had no revolving turrets, and the barrels of the guns were covered. The guns could not be counted; however, all

the self-propelled guns and the ammunition were stored on islands off the Estonian coast. military units were billeted in these

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their number exceeded 1,000. The guns were driven to the Commercial Port and were embarked in groups of 20 on 10 to 15 ferries. The surfaces of the streets used by these guns were badly torn up.

islands. [redacted] five or six companies were embarked in the naval port in the summer of 1948.

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2. Loading of ammunition.

Commercial port.

The loading of various caliber ammunition on ferries was frequently observed during the same period. The ammunition arrived by truck from the large Menigo ammunition depot, reportedly the main ammunition depot of Estonia.

Paldiski
(59-20N,
24-03E).

Barracks.
Four large five-story brick buildings and one small building.

On the northern side of the Paldiski-Tallinn road, near the town of Klooga, in a brushwood.

The barracks, although burnt out to all appearances, seemed to be occupied. Groups of soldiers undergoing training were frequently observed between the buildings. About one infantry battalion with red-bordered epaulets was once observed on the road. Training with horse-drawn AT guns of

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approximately 40 mm caliber was practiced. Loudspeaker broadcasts were continually heard from the area south of the road. The road was blocked by troops wearing green service color.³

An undetermined number of tanks was observed between the houses and on the town perimeter in the summer of 1948. The dependents of the soldiers were accommodated in Keila and in other nearby towns.

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A tank unit which had come from Berlin moved into temporary barracks in the Kuusalu area in

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Other tank units had been previously accommodated there.

A Soviet Army unit estimated at 1,000 men, wearing red-bordered black epaulets without service insignia, was observed in June 1949. Only submachine guns were observed. Supplies were carried by

The military quarters were referred to as "Latvian Quarters"

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Keila
(59-18N,
24-25E).

Kuusalu
(59-26N,
25-25E).

Solomeya

Observations made from the Tallinn-Leningrad road.

Military quarters of about 20 wooden barracks and one brick building, surrounded by a wire fence. The wooden gate had a Soviet star.

Just west of town, immediately on the coast in a woodland.

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horse-drawn vehicles. The military bearing of the troops was good. Their uniforms were clean and well kept.

Pskov
(57-50N,
28-20E).

Barracks,
one four-story brick
building.

this installation was a cadet school. It was destroyed during the war. Reconstruction was completed by September 1947. Instruction rooms were located on the ground floor.⁴

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Leningrad

1. Barracks.

See item
2, Attach.
7.

A motorized unit equipped with trucks was observed leaving the barracks. No heavy arms were observed.

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2. Military building.

See item
2, Attach.
7.

Referred to as "War College", Field officers were frequently seen leaving or entering the building.

Polish officers were also observed there. These officers wore cornered caps.

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| 3. Military building.
One fairly old multi-story structure with a frontage of about 100 meters. | See item 3, Attach. 7. | Officers were regularly seen leaving and entering the building. The ranks of these officers ranged from warrant officer to captain. No enlisted personnel were observed. |
| 4. Barracks.
(Wrecked aircraft were seen in the barracks area.) | See item 4, Attach. 7. | Occupied by a motorized unit. Heavy motor traffic to and from the barracks. No heavy arms were observed. |
| 5. Military quarters. | See item 5, Attach. 7. | Referred to as officer school. About 100 young officers were continually seen receiving training with and without rifles. |
| 6. Barracks.
One four-story brick building. | See item 6, Attach. 7. | Naval unit. Sailors wearing blue uniforms were seen entering and leaving the barracks. |
| 7. Barracks.
One multi-story brick building of about 80 meters in length. | See item 7, Attach. 7. | Referred to as navy school. The troops of this school wore navy uniforms with silver-bordered epaulets. The building served instruction purposes. A warship lettered <u>Aurora</u> , anchored beside the |

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Military building,
formerly a cloister.

See item
8, Attach.
7.

school. The naval trainees
were accommodated in this
vessel.

Navy school. Cadets wearing
short naval jackets were
accommodated in the building.
Once they were seen leaving
the school to take part in
a troop review. They march-
ed in about eight platoons
of 70 to 100 men each and
carried rifles with fixed
bayonets.

observed a
navy school on Kosaya
street in May 1949, while
doing construction work at
the Baltic Shipyard. The
trainees wore EM uniforms.
Only a few officers were
seen.

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Military building.
One four-story brick
structure about 50
meters long.

See item
8, Attach.
7.

A navy school was housed
in this building,

Young sailors, carrying
satchels, were seen
entering the building.
They had various in-
scriptions in gold
letters on their caps.

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Military quarters.

See item
9, Attach.
7.

Artillery school. A
colonel was the ranking
officer. The school
was attended by an esti-
mated 600 officer candi-
dates.

Military quarters.

See item
9, Attach.
7.

Officer school. Very
young soldiers under-
going basic training

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were observed. About 15 guns and mortars were seen in the school area.⁵

a. AA emplacements.

See item 10, Attach. 7.

Twelve 20 mm AA guns were emplaced in yards and on buildings. The crews, who wore grey-bordered black epaulets, were accommodated in temporary barracks.

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b. AA emplacements.

About 2 km south-east of the large party building located on the eastern side of Moscow Highway.

observed the following items;

- a. About 8 to 10 guns of 80 to 100 mm were emplaced in improved positions.
- b. About 8 to 10 guns of 80 to 100 mm. The crews who were trained with the guns were quartered in bunkers.
- c. 12 guns larger than 100 mm were located near 5 or 6 temporary barracks.

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Observations made on truck rides through the city and its suburbs.

The following was seen in various places in the fall of 1949: Intercept receivers fitted with four quadratic funnels, searchlights, radar sets of the parabolic reflector

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Military quarters, a
former boarding school
for girls.

See item
11,
Attach. 7.

type. Service personnel,
but no quarters were obser-
ved near these install-
ations.

Motorcycle unit. More
than 200 motorcycles with
sidecars and 15 to 20
armored reconnaissance
cars were observed. Al-
most all the enlisted
personnel were armed
with submachine guns.

Barracks.

See item
6, Attach.
7.

Navy officer school.
Five groups, about 40
men each, underwent
training in the bar-
racks yard. A mili-
tary quarters, occu-
pied by an infantry
unit, bordered on the
barracks, according to
Soviet workers.

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Barracks.
One horseshoe-shaped
block of buildings.

See item
6, Attach.
7.

Referred to as navy
engineering school.
Occupied by 400 to 500
navy cadets. The school,
which was not estab-
lished before 1947, was
equipped with instruc-
tion material from a
Thuringian engineering
school,

Another navy quarters was
opposite the school.

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A portion of the barracks was occupied by an army unit and civilians.

Barracks.

See item 12, Attach. 7. The framework of the barracks was completed.

A very great number of naval officers was daily seen on the construction site.

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1. Barracks.

See item 13, Attach. 7. This barracks was generally called a navy school. Navy troops undergoing training were frequently seen in the barracks yard.

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2. Barracks.

See item 14, Attach. 7. Occupied by navy troops. Training activities were observed in the barracks yard.

3. Barracks, one brick building.

See item 15, Attach. 7. Sailors were observed drilling in the street in front of the barracks.

4. Two warships.

See item 16, Attach. 7. One of the vessels was referred to as cruiser Avrora. It was frequently seen sailing upstream.

Comments:
According to a report published in Izvestiya of 18 November 1948, the cruiser Avrora was anchored in front of the Nakhimov School for navy cadets on 17 November 1948 and turned over to this school for training purposes.

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1. Barracks,
large installation.

See item 2, Army medical school. Med-
Attach. 7. ical officers were fre-
quently seen entering and
leaving the building.

2. Barracks,
several brick build-
ings with a total
frontage of more than
500 meters.

See item Occupation not identified.
17, Horseshes were frequently
Attach. 7. seen in the barracks
area.

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Barracks, large in-
stallation with an
administration build-
ing and a service
station located in the
inner courtyard.

See item Referred to as artillery
18, school; part of this
Attach. 7. installation was still
destroyed

An army medical school
was located opposite the
artillery school. See
item 2, Attach. 7.

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The barracks was
occupied by about 500
artillery officers from
junior lieutenant to
captain. They wore
epaulets with crossed
gunbarrel insignia.
observed
maps, writing materials,
and overlays on the
desks in instruction
rooms on the second
and third floors. Dry
skiing training was
observed in the gym-
nasium on the first
floor. Groups of
officers, equipped
with map cases and
field glasses, were
seen leaving the
barracks on trucks.

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1. Military quarters.
One four-story white
building 100 meters
long, drill ground.

See item
19,
Attach. 7.

Military school commanded
by a general. About 50
officers were employed
as instructors. There
were 300 to 350 young
trainees. Drill, close-
range combat training
with bayonets, and in-
struction on guns were
observed.

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2. Storage yard.

Several
hundred
meters
south of
the mili-
tary school.
See item 19,
Attach. 7.

About 15 AA guns, esti-
mated at 80 mm, covered
with tarpaulins, were
stored in this yard.
Prime movers were not
seen. The guns were
never used, but were
cleaned occasionally.

Barracks.
One four-story brick
building 250 meters
long; four brick
buildings of 40 x 15
meters, one of them
was destroyed; one
garage 100 meters long;
one service station;
one boiler house; one
storehouse.

See item
1, Attach.
7.

A signal unit esti-
mated at 400 to 500 men
was quartered in these
buildings. Weapons:
rifles and submachine
guns. Equipment:
about 25 radio and
telephone trucks,
radio sets, telephones,
cable drums, lance
poles. Activities:
drill, technical
training, instruction,
and gymnastics. The
troops were regularly
marched or trucked out.

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an air force
barracks west of the Vitebsk
railroad station
See item 19, Attach. 7.

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the signal barracks lo-
cated east of the railroad
station.

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Area of
Sestoret'sk
(60,05N,
30-00E).

Olgino
(60-00N,
30-07E).

Levashevo
(60-06N,
30-12E).

Chernaya
Rechka
(49-55N,
30-59E).

1. Barracks,
several four-story
white birch buildings
with sheds and tempor-
ary buildings behind
them, surrounded by
a barbed-wire fence.

See items
2a to c,
Attach. 3.

A tank unit was observed
[redacted]. The
troops of this unit wore
tank insignia on their
epaulets. Numerous T-34
tanks were seen daily.
The tanks had five
bogies wheels, with no
track-supporting rollers,
and were fitted
with one 75 mm gun.
Some of the guns had
muzzle brakes. Columns
of about ten tanks each
with unarmed infantrymen
riding them were seen
several times every
day. March training was
held by troops wearing
gas masks. Heavy truck
traffic was observed.

The entire area was
teeming with soldiers.

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2. Military quarters,
several temporary bar-
racks; four wooden
sheds, 30 x 10 meters;
one about 12 x 12 x 2-
meter concrete bunker
under construction;
the entire installation
was surrounded by a
barbed wire fence.

See item
6. Attach.
3.

A tank unit was observed
[redacted].
The troops of this unit
wore epaulets with tank
insignia and unidentified
numbers and were esti-
mated at 250 to 300 men.
A major apparently was
the ranking officer.
About 50 T-34 tanks and
50 trucks were stored in
the open and in wooden
sheds. Five or six tanks

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3. Storage yard with numerous widely dispersed temporary buildings and sheds, surrounded by a barbed wire fence.

See item 7, Attach. 3.

were daily seen starting for cross-country rides.

Large numbers of AT guns and AA guns were seen in open sheds

No details on troops occupying this installation.

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4. Fortifications.

Between Sestror-etsk and the road leading from Lenin-grad to Vyborg, northwest of Chernaya Rechka, located in a brushwood area.

Construction of a new fortification line with a restricted area extending to the southeast. Most of the old installations were being demolished. Description of the installation:

a. Concrete bunkers about 15 x 10 meters, projecting 1.5 meters above ground level, with one loophole on three sides. Thickness of walls estimated at 1 meter. The bunkers were camouflaged as houses. The individual bunkers were 100 to 200 meters apart. The depth of the fortifications was not determined. Trenches were seen between the bunkers.

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- b. At the street crossing were six or seven well-camouflaged armored turrets (concrete block base, 4 x 4 meters, with a T-34 tank turret on top). This defense system was constructed exclusively by troops wearing black epaulets with tank insignia.
5. AA emplacements. About 1 km south of the Lisiy Nos railroad station on the shore road in a brush-wood area. About 20 AA guns of 70 to 80 mm, emplaced in groups of 6 to 8, were observed. Tents and some motor vehicles were seen between the emplacements. The troops observed in these positions wore red-bordered black epaulets.
6. Storage yard. On the Olgino-Lisiy Nos shore road. About 30 trucks were stored in a line. AT guns, about 75 mm, fitted with muzzle brakes, were attached to these trucks. Some trucks with box-like bodies were also seen. A few soldiers were observed near these trucks. These observations were last made in June 1949.
7. Fortifications near bridges. Just east of Olgino at both. Two new concrete bunkers, about 4 meters square and 2.5 meters above ground,

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ends of
the large
combined
road and
rail bridge.
bunker. Last observed
in June 1949.

were covered with sod
and fitted with loop-
holes. One sentry
stood in front of each
bunker. Last observed
in June 1949.

1. Barracks.
About 15 four-and
five-story brick
buildings.

Chernaya
Rechka.
See item 1,
Attach. 3.

The unit in these build-
ings was estimated at
more than 3,000 men. A
signal unit and a motor-
ized artillery unit
estimated at one regi-
ment were stationed
there. Guns of 120 mm
and 76.2 mm as well as
heavy 120 mm mortars
were observed. The
guns were drawn by
prime movers and trac-
tors; the mortars were
drawn by trucks.

This town was merely a
military settlement. The
former residents had been
removed.

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2. Military quarters,
about 25 three-and four-
story buildings.

About 4 km
southeast
of Chernaya
Rechka.
See item 2,
Attach. 3.

Tank unit. About 10
tanks were stored in
each of several
wooden sheds. Tanks
were being repaired
in front of some sheds.
Various tank types and
self-propelled guns of
about 150 mm caliber
were observed.

The name of this town
was not determined. The
former residents had
been removed.

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3. Military quarters. Levashevo, Tank unit of about 1,000
See item 3, men.
Attach. 3.

4. Fortifications. In the Five concrete bunkers,
Sestroretsk- camouflaged as mock ruins
Chernaya or wooden houses, dir-
Rechka area. ected their fire toward
the northwest or the
northeast. During prac-
tice these bunkers were
occupied by 76.2 mm AT
guns.

North of
the
Chernaya
Rechka-
Stariy
Beloos-
trov road.
(60-12N,
30-02E).

Field fortifications,
armored cupolas, anti-
tank ditches, excavated
bunkers, partly de-
stroyed, partly occupied
by troops. Further im-
provement of the AA em-
placements was observed

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1. Barracks.
About 15 large four-
story brick buildings,
extending 600 to 800
meters along the road.

Chernaya
Rechka,
north of
the road.

Occupation not identi-
fied. Officers' houses,
clubhouses, etc., were
located almost entirely
on the southern side
of the road.

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This town consisted almost
exclusively of barracks.

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several barracks buildings were
located in Chernaya Rechka
north of the road,

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These build-
ings were occupied by an
engineer unit.

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2. Troop training grounds.

North of Belostrov, see item 4, Attach. 3.

Major maneuvers were observed.

Bombers dropping live bombs took part in these exercises. More than 100 generals passed on trucks through Chernaya Rechka, in the direction of the troop training grounds.

3. Stationary AA positions.

About 100 meters north of Olgino.

About 20 AA guns, estimated at 88 mm. The crews lived in tents in summer, in wooden buildings in winter.

1. Barracks, at least six five-story red brick buildings.

See items 2a and b, Attach. 3.

Referred to as tank barracks. The number of troops living in this barracks was estimated at 1,000. The troops wore black collar patches. Colonels and lieutenant colonels were observed. Tank exercises were held in the wooded area north of the barracks in September 1949.

2. Troop training grounds.

North of Chernaya Rechka.

Referred to as Kamenka training grounds. Barracks were located in

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See item
4, Attach.
3.

this area,

Many tank
troops and engineers lived
in this installation.

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1. Barracks,
five five-story brick
buildings, three of
them on the road, two
behind the others.

See item
2b,
Attach. 3.

The officers of a tank
unit and their families
lived in these buildings.

Reports of medium caliber
artillery were heard daily
from the north. A troop
training grounds was lo-
cated north of Chernaya
Rechka,

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2. Single-story
wooden houses and
tank storage sheds.

See item
2a
Attach. 3.

Occupied by a tank unit;
tanks were seen in the
storage sheds. Exer-
cises, in which T-34
tanks and infantrymen
took part, were held
north of the officers'
quarters daily. All
the tank units sta-
tioned in this area
were seen moving out
for maneuvers

More than
200 T-34 tanks, about
30 open and 40 closed
armored reconnaissance
cars, approximately
1,000 troops in open
trucks, and about 50
closed trucks were ob-
served.

Soviet soldiers referred
to this tank division as
No 118. it was a number above 100,

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1. Military quarters.

Levashovo,
See item
3, Attach.
3.

Tank division headquarters.
A general was frequently
observed. Two motor-
cyclists rode in front
of the general's car at
all times. Many pas-
senger cars, messengers,
and officers' confer-
ences were observed.

The road was constructed
by Soviet troops.
The construction work was
supervised by the 17th
Road Construction Hq. The
road was blocked to all
civilian traffic. Heavy
traffic of motorized units,
mostly in the direction
of Vyborg, was observed

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2. Barracks,
one five-story brick
building.

See items
2a and b,
Attach. 3.

Occupation not identi-
fied. The number 1940
was attached to the
buildings. More mili-
tary quarters with
temporary buildings,
officers' apartments,
and a maneuver area
were located east and
west of the barracks.

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3. Several tank
storage sites, 100
meters square.

Near the
barracks.

Tanks, mostly T-34s, were
stored in sheds as well
as in the open.

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4. Storage

Another storage site was seen on the way from Sestroretsk to the new road. Self-propelled guns, armored reconnaissance cars, and motorcycles were chiefly stored there. Some of them in the open, others in sheds. An estimated 100 vehicles were stored there.

1. Barracks, several brick buildings.

See item 2a, Attach. 3.

Tank unit. The troops were red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia.

Forty tank storage sheds, about 80 x 20 meters.

See item 2c, Attach. 3.

About ten T-34s or self-propelled guns were stored in each storage shed.

2. Fortifications.

No details were remembered.

Several old fortification lines were observed in the area north-east of Sestroretsk. The lines were improved during recent years and reinforced by artillery positions extending over a large area. Wooden houses supplied from Germany were set up in the fortified zones. Troops of various branches of service lived in these houses.

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3. Premilitary training.

Sestroretsk and other small localities on the Lenin-grad-Vyborg road. The training of 10-year-old boys with stick hand grenades was frequently observed. The elder boys were given drill and combat training by Soviet NCOs.

1. AA position, stationary installation, surrounded by a board fence 2 meters high.

About 1 km south of the Lisiy Nos railroad station in a woods. Five or six guns, estimated at 88 mm. One radio truck fitted with a rod antenna 4 to 6 meters high, was seen in the position. The gun crews lived in small wooden houses.

2. Stationary AA position, surrounded by a high wire fence.

West of Olgino, between railroad line and road on sharp road curve. About 15 AA guns, estimated at 88 mm, were seen in a checkerboard pattern. Each gun was surrounded by an earthwall 1.5 meters high. The crews were accommodated in two wooden sheds with a total capacity of about 100 men. A radio tower 50 meters high, braced by steel cables, was seen near the position. A radio truck, fitted with a small rod antenna, was observed beside the radio tower.

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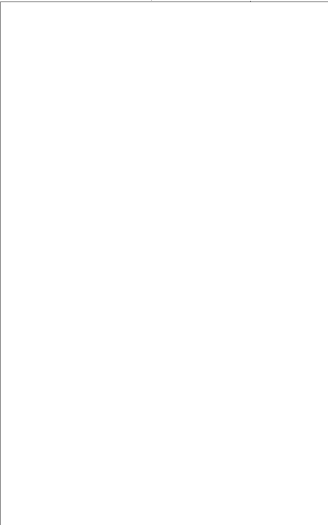
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- 
3. Old fortifications. Between Raivola (60-15N, 29-36E) and Kivennapa (60-23N, 49-43E). Former [redacted] positions. All installations were leveled except for a road block constructed of granite stones.
4. New fortifications. Between Sestroretsk and the Beloostrov railroad station in a swampy terrain covered with brush. Restricted area, guarded by troops. New bunkers were being constructed by Soviet troops within the area. These bunkers could be identified at a close range. The bunkers were repeatedly inspected by Soviet generals [redacted].
1. Barracks, two four-story plastered brick buildings, one four-story and one three-story kitchen, one two-story bakery, two four-story officers' houses, ten log houses occupied by officers, two large AT gun sheds, a water tower 15 meters high, and several storehouses. North-western outskirts of Chernenaya Rechka. See item 1, Attach. 3. About one AT battalion. Only a few AT guns and mortars were seen near the barracks. The storage halls were filled to capacity with AT guns and mortars, according to fellow PWs.

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- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2. Barracks, three four-story plastered brick buildings, one kitchen building, some storehouses and other auxiliary buildings. | Sertovolo II (possibly Sortavala 61-42N, 30-41E). See item 5, Attach. 3. | Some tank soldiers were observed. |
| 3. Barracks, six, four-story brick buildings, about 25 tank storage sheds of about 50 x 20 meters each, one tank repair shop. | Sertovolo I (possibly Sortavala 61-42N, 30-41E). See items 2a through c, Attach. 3. | Occupied by a tank unit. Some light tanks were seen near the barracks. Ten to twenty heavy tanks were stored in the sheds. The number of the storage sheds containing tanks was not determined. |
| 4. Military quarters. | Levashovo. See item 3, Attach. 3. | Houses for generals were under construction in the town. |
| 1. Barracks. | Chernaya Rechka. See item 1, Attach. 3. | Occupied by an artillery unit and infantrymen. |
| 2. Barracks. | Sertovolo II. See item 5, Attach. 3. | Occupied by an artillery unit equipped with 150 mm guns and automatic guns. |

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3. Barracks, several brick buildings and about 25 tank storage sheds.

Sertovolo
1. See items 2a through c, Attach. 3.

Tank unit with about 50 tanks parked in the open about 300 meters west of the tank garages. These garages could house about 10 tanks each. After completion they were occupied by more than 200 tanks. These tanks allegedly did not belong to the unit stationed in Sertovolo.

The 86th and 88th tank regiments were stationed in Sertovolo, [redacted]

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✓ Lomonosov
(Oranien-
baum)
59-55N,
29-46E).

1. Barracks, old installation of red brick buildings.

South-
western
town per-
imeter,
about 500
meters
southwest
of the
railroad
station.

a. Officer school was a three-story building. Two to three hundred tank officers, wearing tank insignia, attended this school. Each course of instruction lasted two to three months. Tank parts and pictures, disassembled AA guns and mortars were seen in the instruction rooms.

b. Hq building was a three-story structure. The offices and private rooms of a general were located there.

c. One three-story building was occupied to capacity by an estimated 700 to 800 men. The troops wore tank insignia.⁷

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- d. One tank storage garage about 200x 40 meters, housing 15 to 20 tanks, was not filled to capacity. The tanks had five bogie wheels, no track-supporting rollers, one 75 mm gun with a funnel-shaped perforated muzzle brake, and one rod antenna.
- e. A hospital.
- f. Dwellings.

2. Barracks, one large four-story brick building, built around a square.

Opposite the officer school on the same road.

Referred to as navy barracks. Troops in dark blue uniforms were seen drilling.

Krasnoye Selo (59-43N, 30-09E).

Special-type tank.

About 2 to 3 km east of the Gorelovo rail-road station, about 5 km north-east of Krasnoye Selo.

A special tank, shown in Attachment⁴, was frequently seen in a temporary tank repair shop located on the edge of the training grounds. This tank had a device of 3 or 4 rotating forks attached to its nose.

[redacted] believed it was a mine removing device.

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August to September 1949.

PW No 306. Observations from a considerable distance.

Training grounds.

Some km northeast of Krasnoye Selo.

Tank and AT units were frequently seen in this area. The AT guns were towed by trucks.

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Krasno -
gvardeisk
(59-34N,
30-07E).

1. Barracks,
two five-story brick
buildings, surrounded
by a board fence and
partly by a brick
wall, with stables
located in the wings.

Northeast-
ern town
perimeter,
astride
the Lenin-
grad road.

Occupied by about 1,000
troops. A major was the
ranking officer. Small
groups equipped with maps,
field glasses, and drawing
material were seen leaving
the barracks. Firing with
pistols, rifles, and sub-
machine guns was practiced.
No heavy weapons were seen.
Six two-axle trucks with
mounted searchlights about
1.5 meters in diameter,
four generators; two
trucks with mounted inter-
cept receivers, each con-
sisting of four quadran-
gular funnels; and some
trucks with box-shaped
bodies like German radio
trucks were observed.

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2. Barracks,
one five-story
angular building.

Western
town
sector,
opposite
the
Castle.

About 500 troops with
rifles were observed.
Individual trucks were seen.

Barracks.

Eastern
town
perimeter.

About 25 guns of an esti-
mated 100 to 120 mm caliber
were seen in the barracks
yard. Each gun was towed
by a tractor.

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Kingisepp
(59-22N,
28-39E).

1. Barracks,
one old brick build-
ing with two wings.

Town area,
just east
of the
Luga River.

Referred to as artillery
barracks. The occupation
of the barracks was esti-
mated at 500 to 800 men.
Motorized artillery units
were stationed there,

2. Barracks,
three red brick build-
ings, one of which was
destroyed.

About 2 km
northeast
of the town
on the road
to Lenin-
grad.

Referred to as engineer
barracks. The
number of troops living
there was estimated at
800. Amphibian vehicles
were seen on the terrain.
Infantry training was
also held.

Barracks of two four-
story brick buildings,
one four-story admin-
istration building,
one large officers'
mess, one small
wooden garage, one
small guard house.

Center of
town, just
east of the
market
place.

Referred to as artillery
school. Chief: a lieutenant colonel.
The barracks was occupied by
an estimated 800 to 1,000
men wearing red epaulets.
Only small arms were ob-
served. Drill was prac-
ticed daily. Five or six
trucks were seen.

Narva
(59-24N,
28-08E).

Military quarters:
a. Temporary quarter-
ing building.
b. Former collective
farm.
c. Log houses.

Near the
freight
station on
the Tallinn
road.

Each installation was occu-
pied by one unit, an esti-
mated battalion. Most of
them were Estonians. They
wore red-bordered epaulets
and were armed with small
arms.

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Luga
(58-44N,
29-52E).

Barracks, extensive, old installation of two four-story brick buildings, about 100 x 20 meters. Four five-story new steel frame brick buildings and one boiler house, enclosed partly by a board fence, and partly by a wire fence.

About 1 km south of the railroad bridge of the railroad line leading from Luga to Novgorod over the road from Luga to Pleskov.

Most installations of these barracks were destroyed in the war. Each of the two old buildings was occupied by one artillery unit of about 150 troops, who were equipped with four 100 to 120 mm horse-drawn guns.

this was the correct location and site layout of these barracks

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These barracks were occupied by a motorized artillery unit. A fuel dump of three large tanks and drums was located near the railroad bridge south of the town.

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Novgorod
(58-33N,
31-16E).

Barracks, old installation comprising two large four-story brick buildings and one stable about 300 meters long, surrounded by a wire fence.

Western town perimeter, northwest of the railroad station.

a. The barracks were to be occupied by troops. The capacity of this installation was estimated at 1,000 men.

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b. frequently saw units of various branches of service in tent camps and villages.

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1. Barracks, red brick buildings and wooden huts, surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

Northern town perimeter, south of a brook flowing

Old cavalry barracks, about 50 percent destroyed during the war. Layout: one main building, about 160 x 80 x 20 meters, which formerly served as a

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into the
Volkhov
River.

riding house, was subdivided into several departments. It had a concrete floor and was called the motor factory. Concrete work pits, hoisting devices, four 15-ton cranes, and bases for heavy machines were seen. Twelve large machines, drilling and punching machines, shaping machines, cutters, and 6 to 8 lathes were stored in one room of this main building, some of them still packed. Three 3-story barracks of 150 x 30 meters, three large garages with flat roofs, some former stables which were converted into repair shops, one bakery, and one large storehouse completed the layout.

2. Five storehouses;
railroad spur track.

About 100
meters
north of
the bar-
racks.

Grain depot.

3. Large new building.

About 2
km north
of the
town on
the Lenin-
grad road.

A huge five-story building of about 120 x 40 meters with a flat roof was constructed within 4½ months

This building was referred to [] as school or as new barracks.

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Borovich
(58-24N,
33-55E)

Barracks,
two multi-story bar-
racks, several wooden
garages, and six small
officers' buildings,
secured by a board
fence along Red Square,
and by a wire fence 2
meters high on the
other sides.

Southeast-
ern town
sector
near Red
Square.

A motorized unit of an esti-
mated several hundred sold-
iers, including numerous
officer candidates wearing
gold-bordered epaulets with
cross stripes, occupied
these buildings. Weapons:
only light infantry weapons.
Equipment: about 30
trucks and 15 passenger cars.
Twenty-five to 30 trucks
and some small cross-country
passenger cars were observed
leaving the barracks daily
for drivers' school. No
combat training was ob-
served.

A unit of about 1,000
men wearing black epaulets
with crossed tools was ob-
served doing construction
work on the railroad
tracks in the Selets rail-
road station (st. Beretsa
Kartuska (52-31N, 24-50E)).
The soldiers were very dis-
ciplined.

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Barracks,
one large three-story
brick building, two
three-story wooden
buildings, one very
long garage, several
minor buildings,
some officers' houses
and two radio towers
about 10 to 15
meters high.

On Red
Square.

A motorized unit of an
estimated 500 men occu-
pied these barracks. The
troops wore blue-bordered
black epaulets. Thirty
officers, who lined up
separately during an in-
spection held by a col-
onel, were among the
troops. Weapons: only
light infantry weapons.
Equipment: about 40
trucks. Training: chiefly
signal training, firing with
live ammunition, close-
combat training.

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Barracks, one three-story headquarters building, two four-story red barracks, two wooden garages, one shed and one repair shop.

Southeastern town sector on Red Square near a cemetery.

Referred to as officers' school. A lieutenant colonel, who was frequently observed to inspect the training held in the training grounds, was the head of the school.⁷

The Borovichi and Novgorod PW camps were guarded by troops wearing epaulets with the number 153 or 158.

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Three temporary barracks with a training grounds.

Western bank of the Msta River, about 2 km north-west of the railroad station.

The following was observed at troop reviews: headquarters unit, band, three units in the strength of 150 to 180 men each. The headquarters unit and two companies lived in the barracks, and one company lived in the temporary buildings.

Weapons: small arms, machine guns, and mortars. Training: machine gun training, close-combat training, hand-grenade throwing, firing with live ammunition, and engineer training. Drivers' school in the town area and in the country. A General Bulganin (fnu) was frequently observed in Borovichi. During a stay in Novgorod

Borovichi:
a. An infantry unit of 1,000 to 1,500 men, wearing red-bordered epaulets and equipped with 10 trucks and 12 personnel carriers was seen marching south of the town

b. A unit of about 300 troops, wearing green epaulets, was seen

Weapons: submachine guns and short rifles. Some motorcycles were also seen.

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informant learned that this general was a division commander.

Comments.

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1. In World War II, the 531st Rifle Regt belonged to the 164th Rifle Div and was assigned to the 6th Gds Army at the end of the war. This army headquarters was stationed in Shauliai, Baltic MD, prior to the spring of 1947, when it was deactivated. There is no indication that the 164th Rifle Div was stationed in Tallinn prior to 21 June 1950.
2. In World War II, the 260th Rifle Regt was subordinate to the 168th Rifle Div, but at the end of the war, it was subordinated to the Tenth Gds Army, which was believed to be stationed in Estonia and to have had its headquarters in Tallinn. It is believed that the 168th Rifle Div was also stationed in this area in June 1950.
3. No information on the Paldiski-Keila-Kuusalu-Solomeya area was previously obtained.
4. A barracks located in Pskov, about 800 meters southwest of the railroad bridge across the Velikaya River and occupied by an artillery unit, [redacted] It is doubtful whether this barracks installation is identical to the reported installation, which is allegedly a cadet school.
5. The following military schools are known to be in Leningrad:
 - a. Naval: Voroshilov Naval Academy; Frunze Advanced Naval School of the Orders of Lenin and Red Banner; Political Naval School; Communications School; and Nakhimov School.
 - b. Artillery: Advanced Artillery School of the Orders of Lenin and Red Banner; 1st Arty School of the Orders of Red October, Lenin, and Red Banner; Technical Artillery School of the Orders of Lenin and Red Banner; and the 3d Arty School.

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It could not be determined which of the schools in the present report are identical with those listed above. The installation listed in the report as the Military College, see item 2, Attachment 7, is the Kirov Medical Military Academy.

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Comments cont'd.

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6. The 118th Tank Div is unknown. It is not believed that tank divisions were assigned such high numerical designations.

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7. Officer schools in Lomonosov, Kingisepp, and Borevichi are not known.

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Soviet Supply Installations in the Leningrad MD

Locality	Installation	Location	Data on installation	Remarks
Tallinn	Fuel depot in an area of about 800 meters square, eight to ten fuel tanks, 10 to 12 meters high, about 10 meters in diameter, and inscribed with "Shell". Railroad spur track available. Entire area surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.	See item 15, Attach. 6.	Referred to as "naphta" base. Fuel was continually picked up by army, navy, and civilian trucks. The depot was guarded by sentries of the Soviet Army.	(Neft = petroleum)
	Supply depot, covering an area of about 3,500 x 2,500 meters.	About 8 km southwest of Tallinn, near the town of Nomme, in a fir-pine woods.	Called an "immense gasoline and ammunition depot". The ammunition was stored in bunkers and the fuel in surface tanks about 200 meters from the road.	50X1-HUM
	Supply depot covering an area of 1,000 x 700 meters and consisting of two administration buildings, about ten storehouses, measuring 80 x 25 meters (two of them were still under construction), one	See item 13 c, Attach. 6.	Supply Depot No 31. Commanding officer: Major Kodikov (fnu). Occupied by a guard unit of about 120 men wearing blue-bordered red epaulets with numbers. Personnel: 25 administration officers, about 40 PWs, and 85 civilian workers. Contents of the depot: three	An army corps supply depot was established there

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-2-

wooden barracks, one officers' building, two railroad spur tracks, surrounded by two wire fences fitted with 14 watch-towers; safety belt 15 meters wide.

storehouses with food and soap; one storehouse containing 80 and 120 mm mortar ammunition, 122 and about 180 mm artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, and hand grenades, as well as about 150 submachine guns; one storehouse containing clothing, equipment, and harnesses for horses. Incoming and outgoing shipments by train and truck were continually observed. Supplies were drawn by units of the army and the navy and PW camps.

Leningrad

Supply depot, covering an area of about 300 x 200 meters and consisting of three-story storehouses about 120 x 30 meters, corrugated roofs, roofed loading platforms, surrounded by a fence.

See item 20, Attach. 7.

New installation. One building contained offices and apartments for officials wearing blue cap ribbons and blue epaulets. One storehouse contained material such as paint, cement, tar paper, cables, paper, switches, etc. One three-story storehouse was completed

50X1-HUM

One quarter of this storehouse was filled with food, clothing, and leather equipment. Incoming and outgoing shipments were observed.

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Attachment 2

50X1-HUM

-3-

Fuel depot surrounded by a wire fence with watchtowers and consisting of camouflaged tanks, painted green and brown.

See item 21, Attach. 7.

About 30 horizontal fuel tanks, each of which was more than 15 meters long and 3 to 4 meters in diameter, were arranged in two north-south rows which were about 50 meters apart. The fuel tanks were about 25 meters apart. Because the terrain was swampy the lower halves of the tanks were embedded in concrete bases. The construction of 7 or 8 new bases was under way.

50X1-HUM

Ordnance depot, extending over 1 km along the road, far more than one hundred wooden storehouses 30 x 10 meters, surrounded by a barbed-wire fence with very high watchtowers.

About 10 to 15 km southwest of Leningrad on the southern side of the road leading to Narva in a wooded area.

Motor vehicles, motor vehicle spare parts, tires, engines, etc., were stored in some storehouses. More than 1,000 armored vehicles, large quantities of guns of various calibers, including German ones, trucks of various sizes, hundreds of passenger cars, prime movers, and buses were stored between the storehouses. All vehicles and guns were covered with tarpaulins and apparently were ready for service. The depot was very strictly guarded.

The length of the depot could not be determined.

50X1-HUM

observed a very large storage yard with many trucks and armored reconnaissance cars on the Leningrad-Narva road

Some of the vehicles were covered with tarpaulins and apparently were new.

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Attachment 2

50X1-HUM

-4-

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Kingisepp

Kushenkino
(57-43N,
33-56E).

Fuel depot with 6 or 7 tanks about 5 meters high and about 4 meters in diameter, surrounded by a wooden fence and equipped with a railroad spur track.

About 250 meters south of the railroad station.

Referred to as main gasoline depot. Contents: oil and gasoline. Guards: Soviet Army sentries.

Ammunition depot surrounded by a 2-meter wire fence, with railroad spur track, small power plant, water tower, and two five-story dwelling houses.

About 4 km south of the Kushenkino railroad station in a dense woodland, east of a railroad line.

High dirt walls, grown over with grass, were located between the individual storehouses. No ammunition was observed in the storehouses. An ammunition plant, in the area where ammunition boxes were stored, was observed.

Because of the very strict security measures, only part of this installation was seen.

50X1-HUM

Ammunition depot and plant with high smokestack, wire fence and watchtowers, railroad spur track, power plant of 40 x 30 x 20 meters, officers' apartments and garages, one small guardhouse.

4 km south of the Kushenkino railroad station in a forest between two rivulets. See Attach. 5.

A 1st lieutenant who was commanding officer of the guard unit, estimated at one battalion, was commandant of this ammunition depot. About 100 to 150 piles of ammunition boxes, artillery ammunition packed in baskets, AA and AT ammunition in crates, and several 80 mm AA guns

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Attachment 2

50X1-HUM

-5-

were stored in the open. At least 12 storehouses, about 50 x 20 x 6 meters, each fitted with 6 doors and small windows, were seen in the southern sector of the installation. The contents of these storehouses was not determined. Six new storehouses were under construction. The plant was called an ammunition plant

Five to ten boxcars were shunted from the direction of the ammunition plant to the trunk line every two or three days.

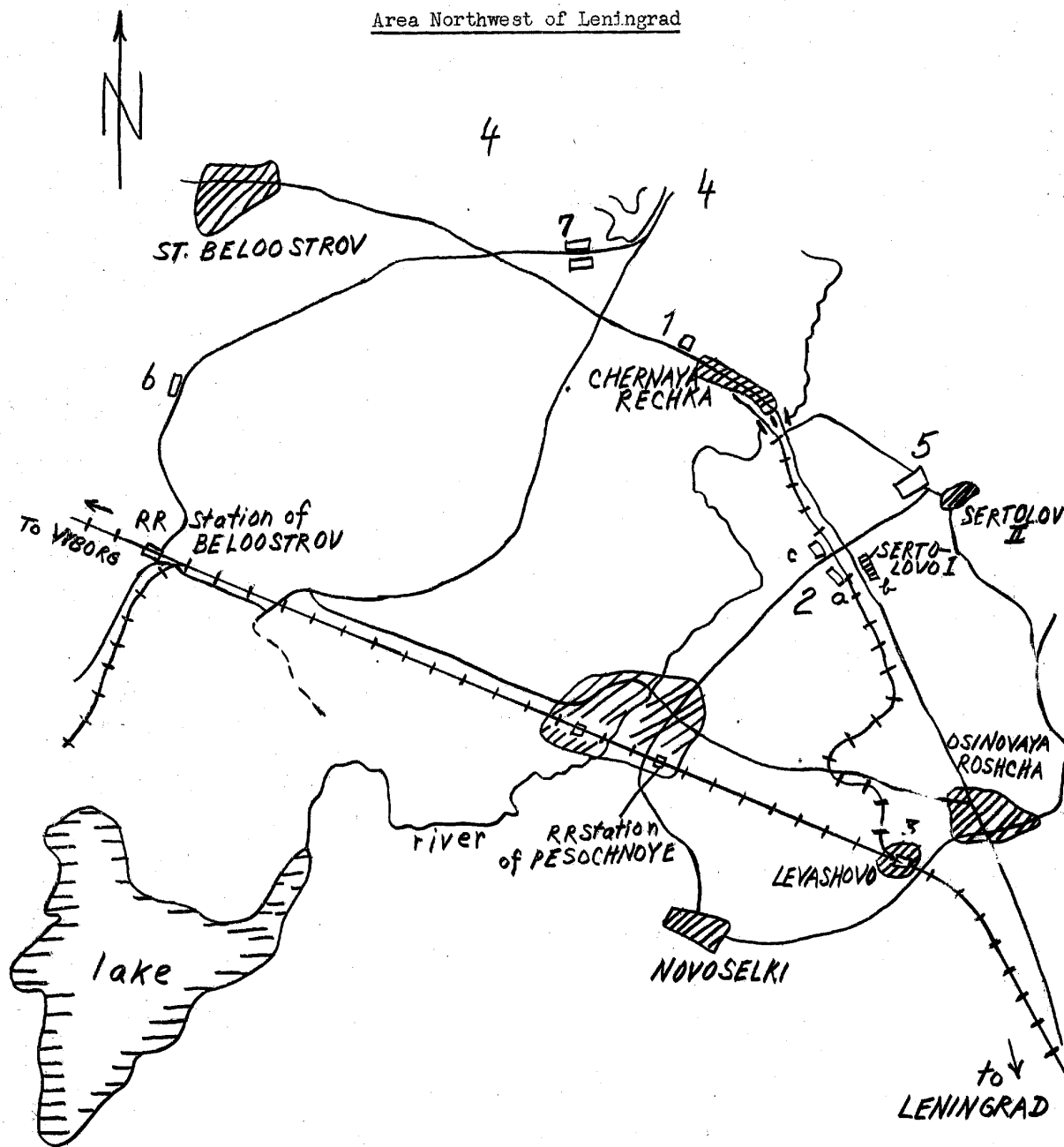
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Attachment 3

Area Northwest of Leningrad

Legend:

- 1 Barracks
- 2 a Barracks
- b Barracks
- c Tank garages
- 3 Military quarters
- 4 Training grounds
- 5 Barracks
- 6 Temporary barracks
- 7 Ordnance storage yard

Scale 1:84,000

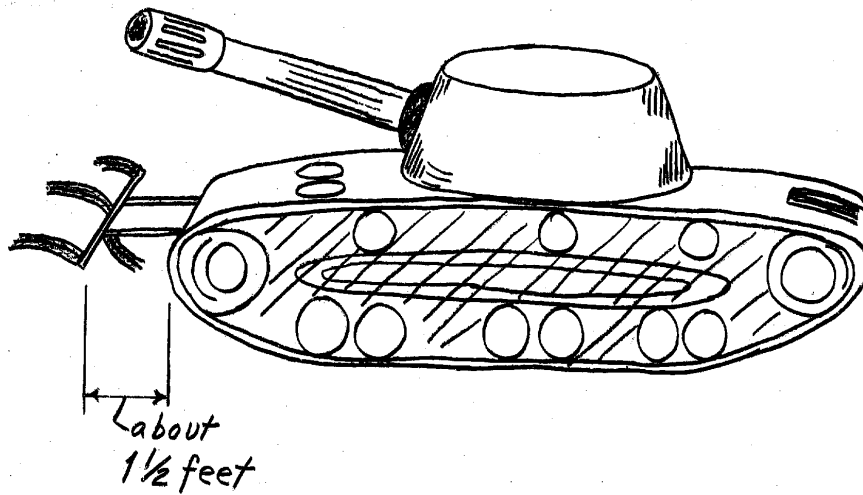
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Attachment 4

Special-Type Tank

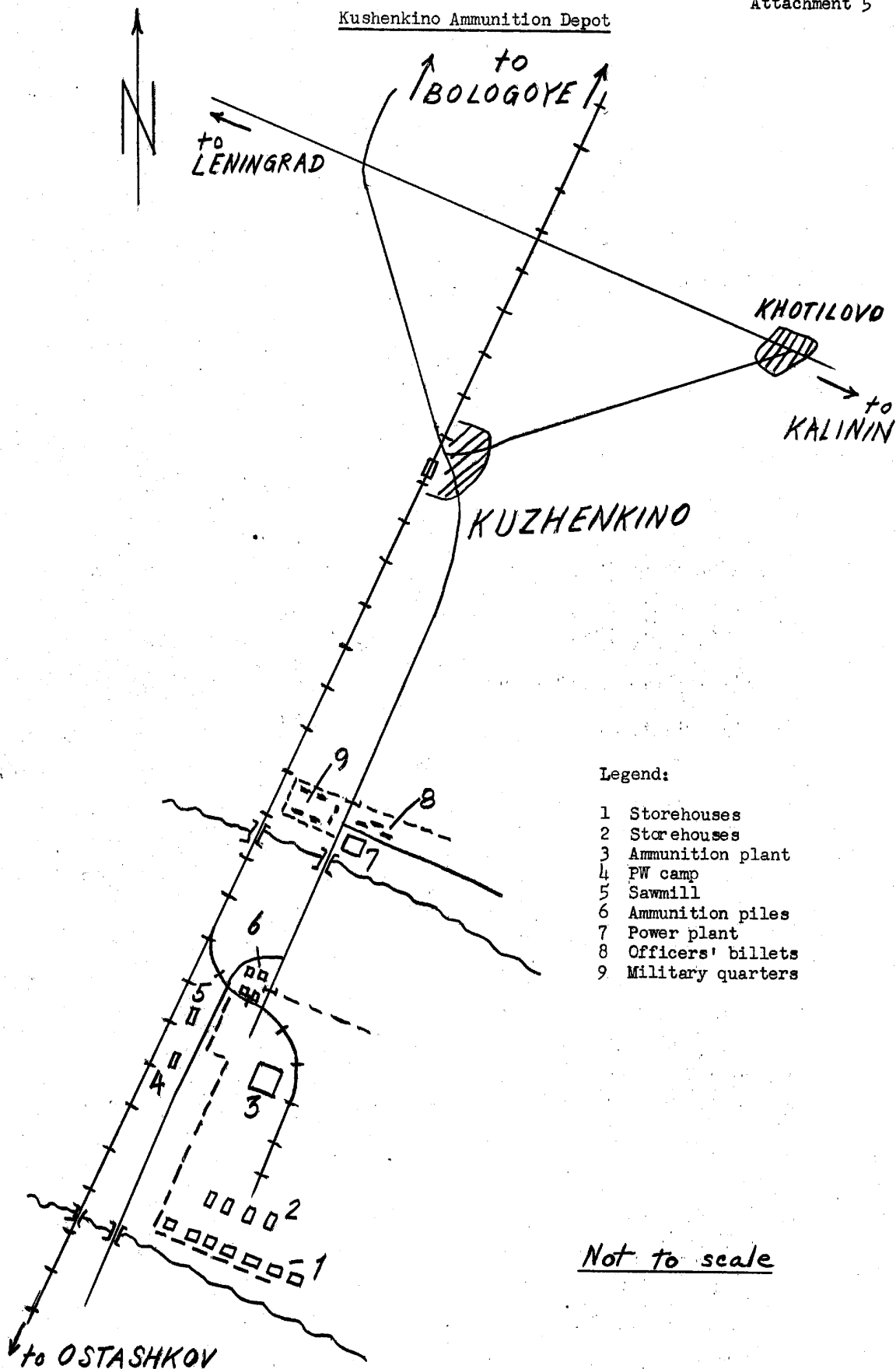


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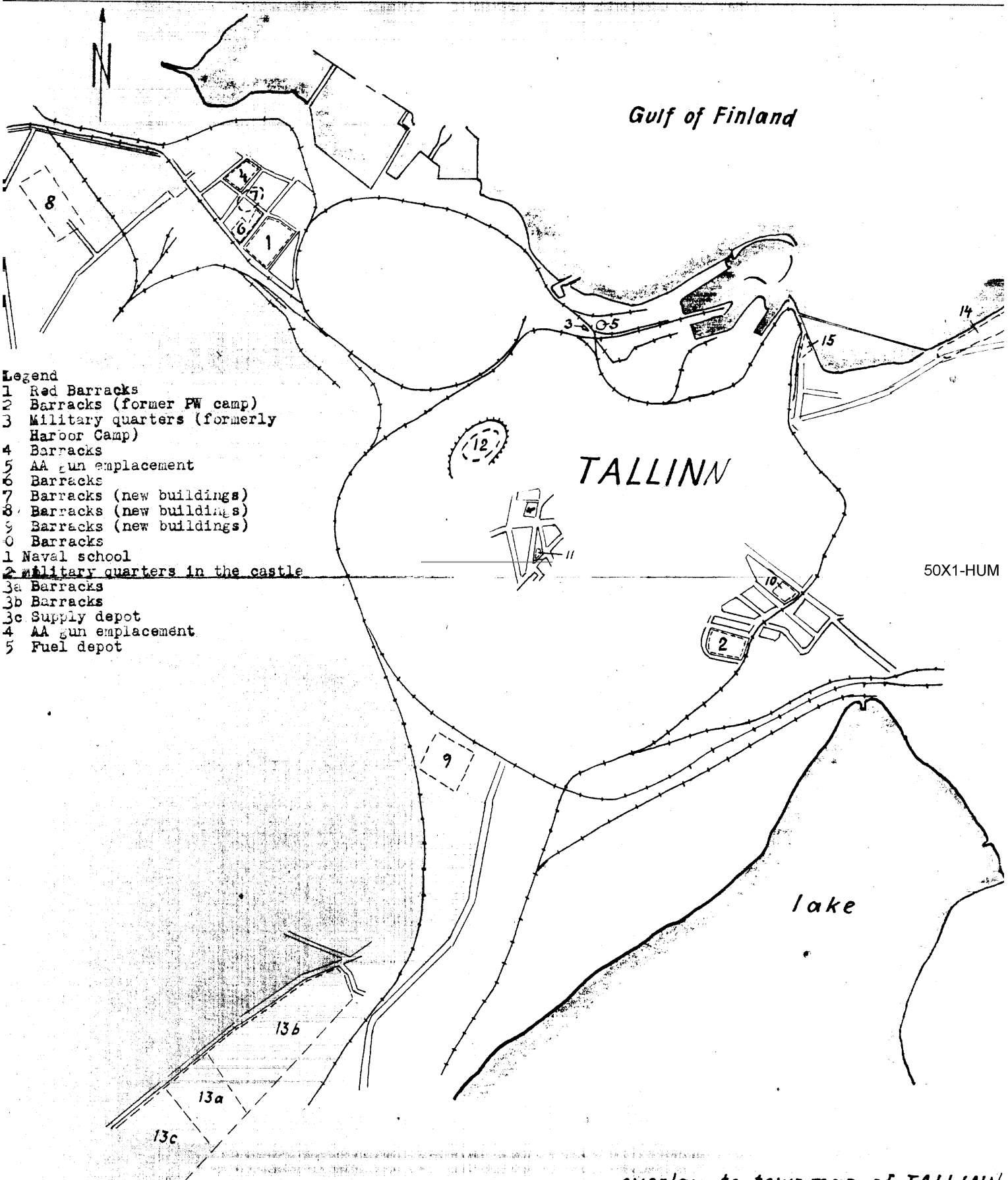
Attachment 5



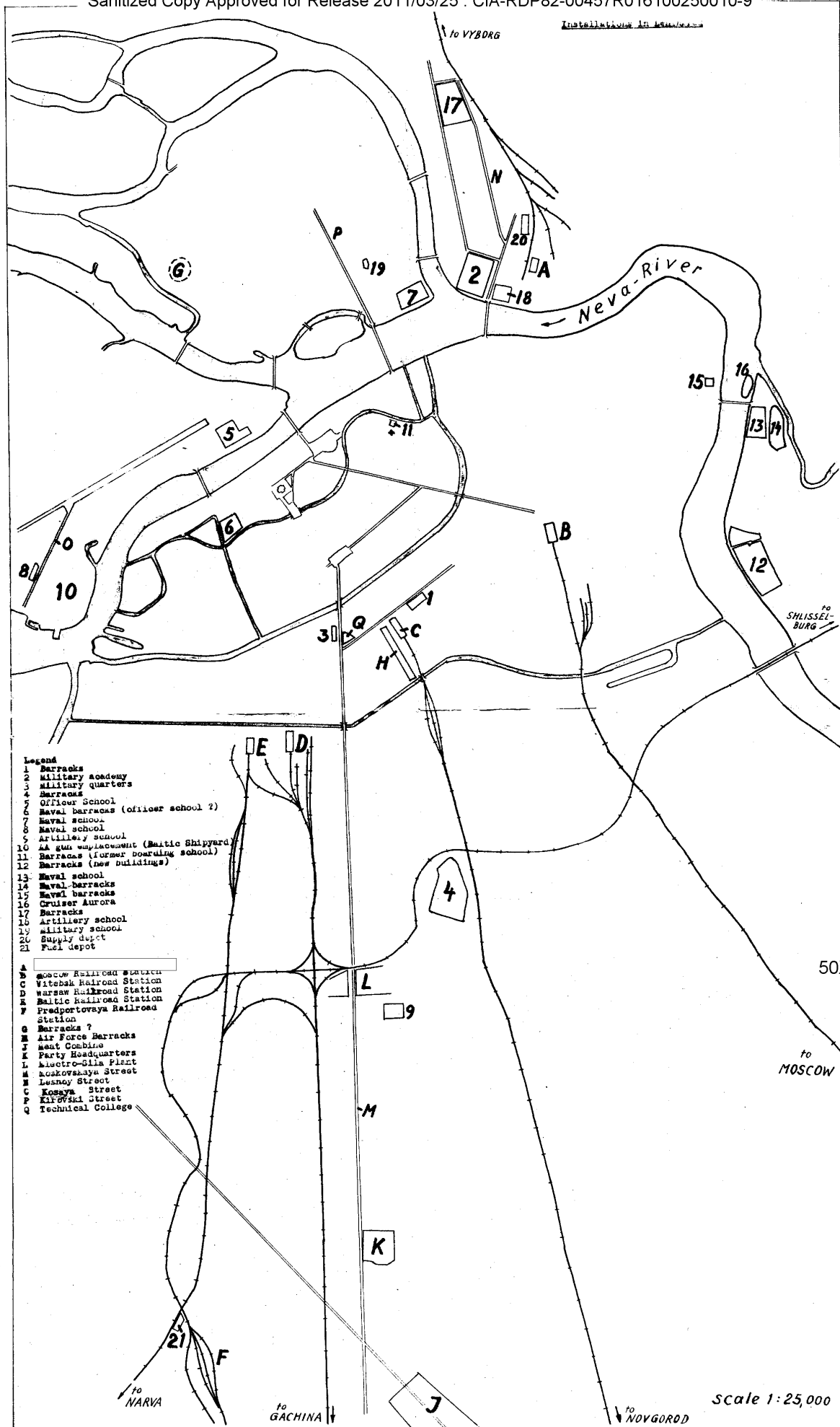
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Military Installations in Tallinn

Attach. 6 50X1-HUM



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