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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Moldavian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Information on the Town of Kishinev

DATE DISTR. 29 September 1961

(military quarters, industries, ministry quarters, hospitals, transportation & postal facilities)

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The attached report, providing information on industrial plants, public institutions, transportation facilities, hospitals, and miscellaneous information on the town of Kishinev (N 47-00, E 28-50)

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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COUNTRY : USSR (Moldavian SSR)

SUBJECT : The City of Kishinev

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[Large redacted area]

General and Military

- In 1957, the population of Kishinev [N47-00, E28-50] was about 400,000, most of whom were Russian. The city had no large factories, the largest employing no more than 400 workers. There were large military barracks at the end of ulitsa Sadovaya, near the artificial lake called Komsomolskoye Ozero, which were occupied by tank, artillery, and infantry units. These barracks had existed since Rumanian times and consisted of some four-story, but mostly single-story buildings. MVD troops occupied a three or four-story building at the corner of ulitsa Armyanskaya and Prospekt Lenina. There

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were no military airfields in Kishinev or its vicinity, the closest military field reportedly being located at Tiraspol. A civilian airport was situated about two kilometers from Kishinev (direction unknown); it was grass-covered and had no runways.

[Redacted]

Industrial Plants

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✓ 2. The Tractor and Vehicle Repair Shop (Remontno Mekhanicheskiy Zavod), considered the largest plant in the town, was a relatively new plant, having been put into operation in 1950/1951. The plant occupied a large area on ulitsa Skulanskaya, at the outskirts of town, where it contained two or three modern, single-story industrial buildings with glass roofs. The plant worked mainly for the kolkhozy.

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3. ✓ The Sergey Lazo Shoe Factory (Obuvnaya Fabrika im. Sergey Lazo) was the second largest plant in Kishinev, employing about 350 workers in three shifts. The factory was believed to be located on ulitsa Armyanskaya; its main building was four stories high.

[Redacted]

*✓ 4. Trach, Folos
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4. A confections and pastry factory (konditorskaya fabrika), another of the larger plants in Kishinev, was located at the end of ulitsa Frunze, opposite the town garage for streetcars and trolleybuses. According to rumor, this was formerly a German plant which had been transferred with its equipment from Dresden to Kishinev. The main buildings of the factory, where noodles and cakes were made, was four stories high. Chocolates and other confections were made in another building, three or four stories high. The factory also had

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a small printing shop and a steam department with one metal chimney,
the only chimney at the plant. The employees worked in three shifts.

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5. ✓ A tricot goods factory (trikotazhnaya fabrika), which had been [redacted] established in about 1950 or 1952, was located practically in the center of town, about 100 meters from the shoe factory. It manufactured stockinet wear for men, women, and children, as well as nylon stockings. The plant employed several hundred workers in three shifts.

*Bolgarskaya ul.
+ Krustovaya ul.*

✓ 6. The Kotovskiy Mechanical Shop (Mekhanicheskiy Zavod im. Kotovskogo) was located at the end of Prospekt Lenina, about 100 meters from the town railroad station, and comprised two or three, single-story buildings. It had been producing, among other things, pneumatic hammers since about 1954. The plant employed about 200 workers.

7. A metal die plant, called nail stamping plant (Gvozdinnyi Shtampovochniy Zavod), was located on ulitsa Pavlovskaya between Pavlovskaya and one of the town markets and manufactured nails, door knobs, domestic aluminum appliances, door locks, metal drums, and other metal appliances. Construction of the plant began after World War II and continued in stages until its completion in 1955. The plant employed about 300 workers, in two or three shifts according to need. Only the nail department worked regularly in three shifts. The plant contained four single-story, cinderblock buildings, all occupied by production shops. The largest of the four buildings, which was about 70 meters long and 40 meters wide, contained the dies shop

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(shtampovochniy tsekh). There was also a single-story building, 50 to 60 meters long and 15 to 20 meters wide, which served as a storehouse for finished products, and another single-story building of four rooms which served as the administration building.

A hydroelectric power station was put into operation in 1955 or 1956 on the banks of the Dnester River, a number of kilometers (not known how many) from the city. It was reportedly still under construction in 1957 but was already supplying the town with electricity at that time. It was said that the station would eventually supply current to the entire Moldavian SSR. Before this station was put into operation, Kishinev received its supply-though inadequate - from a mobile power station (elektropoyezd) which had been standing in the town's large market place since Rumanian times. As long as the mobile station was the only source of electrical supply for Kishinev, factories were limited to daytime operation only. Since the opening of the new station the city had had no shortage.

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Public Institutions and Transportation Facilities

9. The Ministry of Interior, Moldavian SSR, was located to the left of Prospekt Lenina when coming from the railroad station, possibly between ulitsa Armyanskaya and Bogarskaya. The building, constructed between 1950 and 1952, was three-stories high.
10. The Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry shared a four-story building on Prospekt Lenina. This building had been completed in 1956/1957.

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11. ✓ The central post office occupied a single-story building at the corner of ulitsa Gorkogo and ulitsa Shmidta. ^{*Stalinogradskaya?*} The telegraph office occupied an adjacent, but separate, building to the post office; it was one-story high and faced ulitsa Gorkogo. The interurban telephone exchange occupied a single-story building on ulitsa Shmidta, near the post office.
12. There were the following hospitals in Kishinev:
- ✓ a. A large hospital on ulitsa Frunze. [Redacted]
 - ✓ b. A large hospital on Prospekt Lenina, near the Medical Institute.
 - c. A new maternity hospital on ulitsa Stara Armyanskaya.
 - d. A mental hospital (psikhicheskaya bolnitsa) about six kilometers from Kishinev, in Kostozhen village.
 - ✓ e. A large childrens' hospital, under construction in 1957, at the end of ulitsa Armyanskaya. [Redacted]
13. Public transportation in the town consisted of two trolleybus lines, two streetcar lines, and taxis. One of the trolleybus lines ran the entire length of - and only on - Prospekt Lenina, to and from the railroad station. The other trolleybus line started at the town garage [Redacted] ^{*ul. PUSHKINA*} for trolleybuses and streetcars, ran along ulitsa Sadovaya and Prospekt Lenina to the railroad station, and returned via the same route. One of the streetcar lines ran along ulitsa Skulanskaya and ulitsa Frunze to and from the railroad station, and the other line ran along ulitsa Pavlovskaya, Kharlampovskaya, and Armyanskaya. The main taxi stations were located near the railroad station, on

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Ploshchad Lenina, at the main market place, and near the university on Ploshchad Lenina.

14. Some of the streets and squares in Kishinev were the following: Prospekt Lenina (the city's main thoroughfare), Ploshchad Lenina, also called Ploshchad Pobedy (the town's central square), ulitsa Stalingradskaya, ulitsa Shmidta (the continuation of ulitsa Stalingradskaya), ulitsa Frunze (parallel to Stalingradskaya), ulitsa Pavlovskaya, ulitsa Voznesenskaya, ulitsa Fontanna, ulitsa Kiyevskaya, ulitsa Sadovaya, ulitsa Kuznechnaya, ulitsa Benderskaya, ulitsa Bolgarskaya, ulitsa Armyanskaya, ulitsa Kotovskogo, ulitsa Komsomolskaya, ulitsa 28 Iyunya, ulitsa Pushkina, ulitsa Gogola, ulitsa Zhukovskaya, ulitsa Gorkogo, ulitsa Michurina, ulitsa Sergey Lazo, ulitsa Mogilevskaya, and ulitsa Gospitalnaya.

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