

CIA/RR GP 60-45:L
30 March 1960

TOURIST, INDUSTRIAL, AND PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVES

IN AREA 6 (SOUTHERN CRIMEA)*

Alupka (44°25'N-34°03'E)

One of largest resort areas on coast; 30 sanatoria in and near city.

Vorontsov Palace and Park; outstanding example of an estate of the prerevolutionary aristocracy; palace now contains Crimean State Museum of Pictorial Arts, which displays works of Russian, Soviet, and Western European artists; park covers 100 acres and contains exotic and decorative plants of many countries.

Alushta (44°40'N-34°25'E)

Important resort area; 14 sanatoria in city.

Storage cellars of Massandra Winery, Yalta.

Essential-oil plant producing rose, lavender, sage, rosemary, frankincense, and violet oils.

Aluston; ruins of Byzantine fortress; sixth to fourteenth century A.D.; Genoese fortress built on its ruins, fifteenth century A.D.

Ruins of Tauri habitations (earliest known inhabitants of southern Crimea, dating from tenth century B.C.) at Ay-Iori cliffs and Gora (Mt.) Seraus, 6 miles southwest of Alushta.

Bakhchisaray (44°45'N-33°52'E)

Fruit juice plant.

Fruit nursery of the All-Union Institute of Plant Growing; experiments to produce better varieties of fruit trees; 4 miles southwest of city.

Essential-oil plant producing rose, lavender, and sage oils.

* The following information on tourist objectives can be considered unclassified when an item is extracted individually.

Historical-archaeological museum; housed in former khan's palace; directs the excavation of 14 medieval city sites near Bakhchisaray.

Dyurbe; tombs of Crimean khans dating from fifteenth and sixteenth centuries A.D.

Starosel'ye Cave; habitation of mid-paleolithic man; 2 miles south of city.

Uspenskiy Cave Monastery; ruins of one of most renowned medieval Christian sites; fifteenth to eighteenth centuries A.D.

Zindzhirly; former Muslim seminary dating from sixteenth century A.D.

Chufut-Kale; a fortified city of the Crimean khans; sixth to eighteenth centuries A.D.; 2 miles south of city.

Kachi-Kal'en Cave Monastery; ninth and tenth centuries A.D.; 5 miles south of city.

Balaklava (44°30'N-33°36'E)

Ruins of fourteenth century Genoese fortress.

Large limestone quarry; rock used as flux in metallurgical plants in Ukrainian SSR.

Crimean War battlefields; memorial obelisk to Russian victory over English cavalry charge (Charge of the Light Brigade); French, English, and Italian cemeteries 2 to 5 miles northwest of city.

Bashtanovka (44°41'N-33°54'E)

Tash-Air rock shelters; Bronze Age wall paintings; 1 mile northwest of city.

Tepe-Kermen; cave city dating from sixth to thirteenth centuries A.D. containing fortress and church; 4 miles northeast of city.

Syuren' I and Syuren' II rock shelters; upper paleolithic ruins; 4 miles southwest of city.

Obruchevskiy Mineral Springs; 1 mile southeast of city.

Belogorak (45°03'N-34°36'E)

One of most important apple-orchard areas in the Crimea.

Tash-khan; ruins of medieval caravansary.

Bogatoye (45°02'N-34°46'E)

Il'i Armenian Church and Monastery; dating from fourteenth century A.D.

Lachebnoye Mineral Springs; 1 mile north of city; radioactive water contains boron, lithium, and bromine.

Paraskevy Armenian Church; dating from fourteenth century A.D.; 5 miles to southeast at Topolevka.

Crimean Zonal Experimental Station of Fruit Culture; 5 miles to southeast near Topolevka.

Feodosiya (45°02'N-35°23'E)

One of oldest cities in Crimea; founded in sixth century B.C.; at present a resort city; several sanatoria and rest homes.

Mineral springs and mud lakes, west and north of city; used in treatment of gout, diabetes, and stomach ailments; contain sodium sulfate and sodium chloride.

Ayvazovskiy Picture Gallery; contains over 2,000 paintings, 400 are seascapes by I.K. Ayvazovskiy.

Ruins of early Stone Age habitations near city.

Numerous burial mounds of Bosphorus (Cimmerius) Kingdom on outskirts of city; dating from fifth century B.C. to fourth century A.D.

Gora Mitridat; hill in southern part of city; near base are ruins of excavated city of Mitridat, dating from first century A.D.; tourist route to summit provides view of city and harbor.

Kaffa fortress; Genoese trade center during thirteenth to fifteenth centuries A.D.; now State historical-archaeological preserve.

St. Sergey Armenian church; built in fourteenth century A.D.

Gurzuf (44°33'N-34°17'E)

Ruins of Genoese fort; constructed in fifteenth century A.D. on remains of earlier fortress dating from sixth century A.D.

House in which Pushkin lived; now a rest home for the Council of Ministers, USSR.

Artek Pioneer Camp; 3 sanatoria and 2 summer camps visited by 5,000 children each season; 1 mile northeast of city.

Ivanovka (45°18'N-36°17'E)

Ilurat; ruins of city of Bosphorus Kingdom, fifth century B.C.

Seit-Klinskiye Mineral Springs; 5 miles northwest of city.

Kerch' (45°21'N-36°28'E)

Kamysh-Burunskiy Iron Ore Combine; open pit iron mine and enriching plant; principal source of ore for Donbass steel industry.

Ship construction and repair plant.

Kirov Coke-Chemical Plant; produces coke, ammonia, tar, and benzol.

Voykov Metallurgical Plant; produces pig iron, rolled steel, and rails.

Fish-processing plants; 6 plants including canning factory and smoke-curing enterprise.

Azov-Black Sea Scientific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography.

Azov-Black Sea Fish Industry Survey.

Pushkin Historical-Archaeological Museum; presents history of city and adjacent area from earliest times.

Pantikapeum; site of capital of Bosphorus (Cimmerius) Kingdom; fifth century B.C.; within city limits.

Tiritaki; excavated city of Bosphorus Kingdom; at Arshintsevo, 4 miles to southwest.

Mirmekiy; city of Bosphorus Kingdom; 2 miles east of Kerch'.

Burial mounds; dating from Bosphorus Kingdom; located north, west, and south of city; tomb of Demetri is unique example of fresco paintings.

Gora Mitridat; hill on southwest edge of city; summit provides unobstructed view of city, environs, and port area; stairway to summit and memorial obelisk to World War II; slopes contain archaeological diggings of houses, catacombs, and tombs of Bosphorus Kingdom.

Chokraskiy Mineral Springs; water and mud contain iodine, bromine, lithium, boron, and sodium; 10 miles northwest of city.

Yenikale; ruins of Turkish fortress; 6 miles east of city of Opasnaya.

Krasnogorskoye (45°00'N-34°21'E)

Caves used as paleolithic habitations; Volehiy Grot, 4 miles west of city; Kosh-Koba and Klik-Koba, 3 miles south of city.

Krymskiy Zapovednik (45°25'N-34°15'E)

Nature preserve for animals and plants of Krymskiy Gory (Crimean Mountains); covers over 1,150 square miles; contains 34 species of mammals and 135 species of birds.

Murzak-Koba Cave; contains remains of upper-paleolithic habitation; located in south-central part of preserve.

Miakhor (44°26'N-34°05'E)

Large resort area; many sanatoria; warmest spot in Crimea.

Kharaks sanatorium of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukrainian SSR; treatment includes electrotherapy, physical therapy, paraffin therapy, and hydrotherapy.

Tauri graves and sepulchers; at Mys (Cape) Ay-Todor, 2 miles east of city and at Gaspra, 2 miles northeast of city.

Kharaks; ruins of Roman fortress; at Mys Ay-Todor, 2 miles east of city.

Nikita (44°31'N-34°14'E)

Nikitskiy Botanical Garden; one of leading botanical gardens in Soviet Union; covers 700 acres and contains 7,000 species of cultivated and wild plants of the world; herbarium contains 80,000 plants; library of 200,000 books on botany and related sciences.

Partizanskoye (44°50'N-34°05'E)

Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; largest reflector telescope (50-inch mirror) in Soviet Union; 1 mile south of city.

Ruins of paleolithic habitations; Shaytan-Koba and Kabazi Caves, 4 miles northwest of city.

Bakla; medieval cave city; 4 miles northeast of city.

Perenal'noye (44°50'N-34°20'E)

Kyzyl-Koba Cave; remains of Bronze Age habitation; 2 miles north-east of city.

Khadzhi-Koba Cave; remains of upper paleolithic habitation; 8 miles northeast of city.

Perevalovka (44°58'N-34°59'E)

Mosque dating from fourteenth century A.D.

Planerakoye (44°57'N-35°15'E)

Best home for Soviet writers.

Karadagkaya Biological Station of Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR; established 1912 to study animal and plant life in Black Sea; museum; 4 miles southwest of city at seashore.

Gora Kara-Dag; only volcano in Crimea, extinct; 2 miles southwest of city.

Gora Klementyev; glider contests held near slopes of mountain.

Privetnoye (44°49'N-34°41'E)

Choban-Kale; remains of medieval Genoese castle; fourteenth century A.D.

Pottery kiln dating from eighth century A.D.

Rodnikovskoye (44°28'N-33°51'E)

Monoliths of unknown origin.

Tauri graves; stone sepulchers; 1 mile southeast and 4 miles northwest of city.

Fat'ma-Koba Cave; remains of upper paleolithic habitation; 4 miles northwest of city.

Saki 45°08'N-33°36'E)

Mineralized-mud resort; oldest in Soviet Union, established in 1827; mud of nearby lake contains magnesium and sodium chloride for treatment of arthritis, sprains, fractures, and skin and gynecological diseases.

Chemical plant; extracts salts from water of lake.

Sevastopol' (44°36'N-33°32'E)

Institute of Biology of Southern Seas; aquarium is one of largest in USSR.

Historical Museum of Black Sea Fleet; displays record the history of the fleet; founded 1869.

Malakhov Kurgan; summit has memorial to World War II airmen and affords a view of the city and harbor; located eastern part of city.

Cyclorama of defense of Sevastopol' (1854-55); housed in circular building constructed to commemorate 100th anniversary of battle.

Memorial to Soviet Armored Forces of World War II; mounted tank in a park on hill in southeast part of city; provides view of city and harbor.

Khersonesskiy Historical-Archaeological Museum; founded 1892.

Khersones; site of ancient Grecian city-state founded in fourth century B.C.; excavated streets, houses, and other buildings; 2 miles west of city.

Ruins of Genoese fortress dating from fifteenth century A.D.

Sapun Gora; memorial museum of World War II; 4 miles southeast of city; permits view of terrain between Sevastopol' and Balaklava.

Ancient city sites near Inkerman, 3 miles east of city; Chu-Bash, Tauri fortress dating from tenth century B.C.; Kalamita cave city and fortress cut into cavernous cliffs, sixth to fifteenth centuries A.D.

Simeiz (44°25'N-34°01'E)

Resort specializing in treatment of tuberculosis; 10 sanatoria including 2 for children.

Astrophysical Observatory of Academy of Sciences, USSR; 1 mile west of city on Gora Koshka.

Black Sea Branch of Hydrophysical Institute of Academy of Sciences, USSR; studies waves, currents, heat balance, and other physical properties of the sea; 2 miles west of city.

Pansa; ruins of medieval fortress.

Tauri ruins on Gora Koshka; houses, defensive walls, and graves.

Simferopol' (44°57'N-34°06'E)

Capital and economic, cultural, and scientific center of Krymskaya Oblast' (Crimean Oblast).

Oblast Regional Museum; library of 50,000 books on the Crimea.

Simferopol' Picture Gallery; display of works of Russian artists from eighteenth to twentieth centuries.

Building in which D.I. Mendelejev taught chemistry in 1890's.

Tobacco curing plant; furnished tobacco for manufacturing plants throughout Soviet Union.

Kuybyshev Food Machine Construction Plant; produces complex automatic machines for food processing, including manufacture of tin cans; supplies plants throughout Soviet Union.

Thermal electric power station; under construction, completed portion in operation; will be largest in Crimea.

Higher educational institutes; medicine, teaching, and agriculture.

Agricultural experimental stations; experimental work on vegetables, essential-oil plants, and medicinal-oil plants.

Seismic station.

Simferopol' Essential-Oil Combine; producing rose, lavender, and sage oils.

Simferopol' Canning Plant; producing canned vegetables and fruits; quality famous throughout the Soviet Union.

Institute of Mineral Resources of Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR.

Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology.

Institute for Protection of Vegetation.

Crimean Branch of All-Union Geographic Society.

Crimean Branch of All-Union Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Crimean Branch of Ancient and Medieval Archaeology of Institute of Archaeology, Ukrainian SSR.

Crimean Branch of Institute of Construction Material of Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials, Ukrainian SSR.

Crimean Branch of Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR.

Crimean Agricultural Institute.

Chokurcha Cave; remains of habitations of Stone, Bronze, and Iron Age man; 1 mile southeast of city.

Ruins of Neopolis; ancient capital of Scythian state from third century B.C. to fourth century A.D.; excavation site 1 mile southeast of city.

Bronze Age burial mounds; on shores of city water reservoir.

Starvy Krim (45°02'N-35°06'E)

Resort area for treatment of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases;

Former capital of Crimean Tatars; fourteenth century A.D.

Crossroads of medieval caravan routes; ruins of fourteenth century caravansary are preserved.

Medieval religious institutions; Uzbek mosque and seminary, fourteenth century; Armenian church, tenth century; Armenian monastery, fourteenth century.

Sudak (44°51'N-34°58'E)

Sea and sun bathing resort; treatment of non-tubercular respiratory diseases, and diseases of the nervous and cardio-vascular systems.

Large essential-oil distillery; rose oil principal product.

Novyy Svet Winery; branch of the Massandra Winery, Yalta; known throughout USSR for high quality champagne; storage cellars extend 2 miles underground; 4 miles southwest of city near Novyy Svet.

Genoese fort; well-preserved walls, towers, and buildings dating from thirteenth century A.D.

Byzantine church of St. Il'ia; dating from tenth century A.D.; 5 miles northeast of city near Lagernoye.

Ancient Christian church; dating from tenth century; 1 mile southwest of city near Yubnaya.

Ruins of Tauri habitations; in mountains 4 miles southwest of city near Novyy Svet.

Megaliths of unknown origin; 5 miles northeast of city near Lagernoye.

Tarasovka (45°03'N-36°12'E)

Ruins of Greek city of Chameria; acropolis, walls, and towers dating from fourth century B.C. to third century A.D.; located on Gora Opuk, 3 miles southeast of city.

Remains of Bronze Age habitations; dating from tenth to fifth centuries B.C.; on southern slopes of mountain.

Approved For Release 1999/09/16 : CIA-RDP63-00314R000200140014-2

Ternovka (44°35'N-33°45'E)

Cave cities; ruins of settlements constructed in caves; Chilter and Shuld'an, ninth to tenth centuries A.D., 2 miles northwest of city; Eski-Kermen, sixth to thirteenth centuries A.D., 2 miles north of city; and Mangup-Kale, fifth to fifteenth centuries A.D., 2 miles northeast of city.

Yalta (44°30'N-34°10'E)

Largest resort and tourist center in Crimea; 20 miles of seacoast contain 110 of the 160 sanatoria and rest homes in Crimea; 43 sanatoria and rest homes for treatment of non-tubercular respiratory ailments, nervous system disorders, and cardio-vascular diseases.

Massandre Winery Combine; 16 sovkhoses and 5 wineries producing liqueurs, table and dessert wines, and champagne famous throughout the USSR; 1 mile northeast of city.

Yalta film studio; one of oldest in Soviet Union.

House where A.P. Chekov lived last years of his life; now a museum and branch of Lenin State Library, USSR.

Uchan-Su waterfall; drops 330 feet in series of cascades; 4 miles west of city.

Grand Canyon of Crimea; precipitous valley more than 1,000 feet deep, 10 feet wide at bottom; 30 miles northwest of city.

Livadiya; largest sanatorium in Crimea, 800 beds; site of Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting, 1945; 3 miles southwest of city.

Kermen-Kaya; remains of medieval fortress 7 miles north of city on Gora Basman.

Magarach Scientific Research Institute of Viniculture and Viticulture; possesses world-wide collection of 700 varieties of grapes and several thousand grape hybrids.

Sechenov Institute of Climato-Therapy.

Experimental Station of All-Union Institute of Tobacco and Mekhorka.

Hydrological station; measures wave height and periodicity.