

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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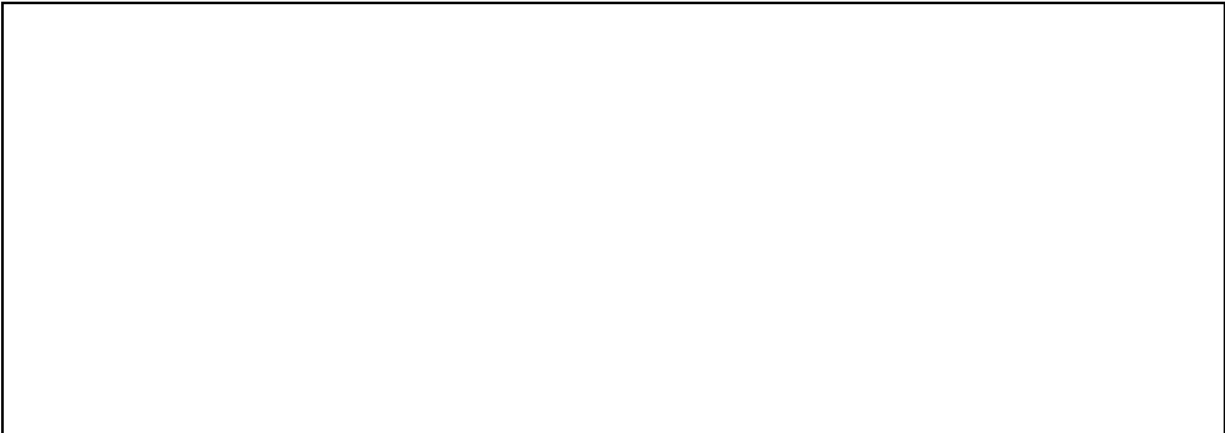
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<p>COUNTRY Czechoslovakia</p> <p>SUBJECT Industrial Requirements of Graphite and Carbon Electrodes 25X1</p> <p>DATE OF INFO. </p> <p>PLACE ACQUIRED </p>	<p>REPORT NO. </p> <p>DATE DISTR. </p> <p>NO. OF PAGES 5</p> <p>REQUIREMENT NO. 25X1</p> <p>REFERENCES </p>
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)



25X1 1. The chemical industry, the smelting industry, and the machinery industry were the only industries in Czechoslovakia which required graphite electrodes for production. These industries required the following quantities of graphite electrodes for the year 1953; these quantities had been approximately the same for all the post-World War II years.

Chemical industry	275	tn.
Smelting industry	1,022	tn.
Machinery industry	652.3	tn.
Total	1,949.3	tn.

Using these quantities of graphite electrodes, the smelting and machinery industries could run at full capacity, as they had been doing. The quantity of graphite electrodes for the chemical industry, however, would be sufficient only for 80 to 90% of that industry's full capacity. (The chemical industry has been running at 80 to 90% of full capacity ever since World War II because of the shortage of electric power.)

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

2. The chemical industry used graphite electrodes as follows:

Plant	Size of Electrodes	Purpose	Yearly Quant.
United Chemical Works in Usti nad Labem	60/110/500 mm.	Electrolysis	90 tn.
	Ø 70/250 mm.	"	10 tn.
Chemical Works in Sokolov /5011N-1238E/	25/150/770 mm.	"	15 tn.
Spolana in Neratovice /5016N-1431E/	60/175/770 mm.	"	40 tn.
	60/135/500 mm.	"	10 tn.
	Ø 80/300 mm.	"	5 tn.
Novaky Chemical Works in Novaky /4843N-1833E/	60/110/500 mm.		100 tn.
	Ø 71/520 mm.		5 tn.

3. The smelting industry used graphite electrodes as follows:

United Steel Works (SONP) in Kladno	Ø 350 mm.	174 tn.
	Ø 400 mm.	37 tn.
SONP Plant in Chomutov /5027N-1326E/	Ø 100 mm.	8 tn.
V.M. Molotov Iron Works in Trinec /4941N-1839E/ Olomouc, and Brno-Slatina	Ø 200 mm.	227 tn.
	Ø 230 mm.	78 tn.
Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Vitkovice /4949N-1816E/ and Bohumin /4955N-1820E/	Ø 200 mm.	75 tn.
	Ø 230 mm.	61 tn.
	Ø 250 mm.	88 tn.
	Ø 400 mm.	274 tn.

After present stocks of graphite electrodes are exhausted, the United Steel Works in Kladno will use only Ø 400 mm. electrodes, the V.M. Molotov Iron Works will use only Ø 200 mm. and Ø 250 mm. electrodes, and the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron Works will use only Ø 200 mm., Ø 230 mm., and Ø 400 mm. electrodes.

4. The machinery industry used graphite electrodes as follows:

Agrostroy Roudnice /5025N-1415E/	Ø 180 mm.	50 tn.
Precision Works (formerly a department of Svit) in Gottwaldov	Ø 200 mm.	20 tn.
	Ø 100 mm.	5 tn.
Kralovo Pole Machinery Plant, Gottwald Works, in Brno and Klement Gottwald First Brno Machinery Plant in Brno	Ø 130 mm.	5 tn.
	Ø 200 mm.	60 tn.
	Ø 230 mm.	25.5 tn.

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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Size of Electrodes</u>	<u>Yearly Quan.</u>
Transporta in Chrudim /4957N-1548E/	Ø 130 mm.	6 tn.
	Ø 150 mm.	13 tn.
CKD Podbrezova in Podbrezova /4849N-1832E/	Ø 200 mm.	12 tn.
CKD Krivan in Krivan /Q49 093/	Ø 130 mm.	10.5 tn.
Tatra in Koprivnice /4936N-1809E/	Ø 50 mm.	3.5 tn.
Foundry in Chabarovice /5041N-1356E/	Ø 200 mm.	100 tn.
V.I. Lenin Works in Pilsen	Ø 75 mm.	2.3 tn.
	Ø 100 mm.	1 tn.
	Ø 120 mm.	5 tn.
	Ø 230 mm.	3 tn.
	Ø 250 mm.	160 tn.
	Ø 300 mm.	102 tn.
Janka Works in Radotin /4959N-1422E/	Ø 180 mm.	5 tn.
Automobile Works in Liberec	Ø 180 mm.	15 tn.
Machinery Plant in Zdar /4934N-1557E/	Ø 200 mm.	50 tn.

After present stocks of graphite electrodes are exhausted, the machinery industry will use only electrodes of Ø 100, 200, 250, 300, and 400 mm. (This does not take into account all the special electrodes of small sizes.) Thus only electrodes of the same sizes will be used in the smelting and the machinery industries. This will result in simplifying and standardizing production.

5. The chemical industry and the ceramic industry were the only industries in Czechoslovakia which required carbon electrodes for production. These industries required the following quantities of carbon electrodes for the year 1953; these quantities were approximately the same as for all the years since World War II.

Chemical industry	3,040 tn.
Ceramic industry	122 tn.
Total	3,162 tn.

Using this quantity of carbon electrodes, the ceramic industry could run at full capacity, as it had been doing. The quantity of carbon electrodes for the chemical industry would be sufficient only for 80 to 90% of that industry's full capacity. /See paragraph 1 above./

6. The chemical industry planned to use carbon electrodes as follows:

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Size of Electrodes</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Yearly Quan.</u>
Chemical Works in Sokolov /5011N-1238E/	450/500/2200 mm.	For carbide and FeSi production.	1,350 tn.
	450/500/2200 mm.	For FeCr production.	350 tn.
	Ø 130/1000 mm.	For tapping off blast furnaces.	25 tn.
	Ø 130/1000 mm.	For calcium cyanamide production.	17 tn.

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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Size of Electrodes</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Yearly Quan.</u>
Chemical Works in Handlova /4844N-1846E/	450/500/2200 mm.	For carbide and FeSi production.	920 tn.
	∅ 130/1000 mm.	For tapping off blast furnaces	10 tn.

7. The ceramic industry planned to use carbon electrodes for production of carborundum in the United Works for Production of Carborundum (Spojene zavody na vyrobu carborunda a elektritu) in Nove Benatky /5017N-1450E/, as follows:

<u>Size of Electrodes</u>	<u>Yearly Quan.</u>
120/110/1455 mm.	18 tn.
∅ 350/1800 mm.	24 tn.
∅ 500/2200 mm.	40 tn.
∅ 500/1500 mm.	40 tn.

8. Neither carbon electrodes nor graphite electrodes were produced in Czechoslovakia and no production of these items was planned in Czechoslovakia for the future, according to the economic and commercial treaties between all the Communist countries. Most of the electrodes needed in the Communist countries were supplied by the USSR, Poland, and East Germany, the only Eastern block states which produced electrodes until the end of 1952. A new factory for production of graphite electrodes was set up in Cluj, Rumania, and put in operation at the end of 1952. Poland produced electrodes in the former Siemens Plania factory in Ratibor, and East Germany produced electrodes in the Siemens Plania Works in Berlin-Lichtenberg. The Russian electrodes were of outstanding quality and were second only to the Acheson products. The quantity of electrodes produced in the Soviet orbit was fully sufficient to meet any need in the Communist countries. Electrodes of small sizes and electrodes for electrolysis were the only electrodes not produced by the Communist countries and had to be imported from the West, mainly from the CeCe-Graphitwerke in Zurich.
9. Czechoslovakia planned to import for 1953 only 110 tn. of graphite electrodes, 60 tn. from Area V (Switzerland) and 50 tn. from Area VII (Dollar Area). /The import areas are catalogued in Annex A/ No imports of graphite electrodes from the USSR were planned for the year 1953. The USSR had previously delivered yearly 1000 tn. of graphite electrodes for the Czechoslovak smelting and machinery industry. Requirements of graphite electrodes in Czechoslovakia in 1953 will probably be covered for the most part by stocks in the State Reserve, which were large enough to meet more than one year's need. The 110 tn. of graphite electrodes to be imported would most probably be electrodes of small sizes of which there were no stocks in Czechoslovakia.
10. It was planned to import 2,900 tn. of carbon electrodes from Poland in 1953. [redacted] The difference between the quantity needed by the Czechoslovak chemical and ceramic industries (3,162 tn.) and the quantity to be imported would most probably be covered by stocks on hand. However, because there were no significant stocks of carbon electrodes in Czechoslovakia, it is possible that these industries would be obliged to reduce their production.

Annex A. Currency Areas for Czechoslovak Foreign Trade

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Currency Areas for Czechoslovak Foreign Trade

For purposes of organization and for use of foreign currencies, Czechoslovakia divided the world into seven areas according to currency. These areas were:

- Area I. Soviet Union
- Area II. Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, China, Korea, Mongolian People's Republic, Rumania, Hungary, Vietnam Republic
- Area III. Austria
- Area IV. Western Germany
- Area V. The rest of Europe, including: Belgium (including Belgian colonies), Denmark (including the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Finland, France (including Algeria, Morocco, Indo China, Tunisia, and all other French territories and colonies), Greece, Holland (including Indonesia), Iceland, Yugoslavia, Norway (including Spitzbergen), Sweden, Switzerland (including Lichtenstein), Trieste, Turkey, and Italy (including the former Italian colonies such as Eritrea, Cyrenaica, Libya, Somaliland, and Tripoli). Portugal and Spain were also included in this area; however, there were no direct commercial trade relations with these two countries, and trade with them was handled through other countries, mostly on a barter basis.
- Area VI. The pound sterling area, including: Great Britain and North Ireland, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Malta, Southern Rhodesia, East and Middle Africa, West Africa, Malaya and Singapore, Ceylon, Jamaica, and all other British colonial possessions; India and Pakistan, Australia and all her island possessions, New Zealand, South African Union, Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Arabia, Burma, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and the Irish Free State.
- Area VII. The dollar area, including: the United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, and all other US territories and possessions, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Chile, Japan, Canada, Newfoundland, Colombia, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Tangier, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

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