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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted] 25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 3 June 1955

SUBJECT [redacted] of SAG Wismut

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PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted]

Mine No 1

1. Lieutenant Colonel Zhizikov (fnu) (phonetic spelling) was manager of the Object as well as manager of Mine No 1. One Guertler (fnu) was mine supervisor. Guenther Harlass was chief mine foreman. [redacted] 25X1

2. The mine had 8 to 9 levels:
   1st level at - 60 meters (main level)
   2nd level at - 90 meters (intermediate level)
   3rd level at - 120 meters (main level)
   4th level at - 150 meters (main level)
   5th level at - 250 meters (main level)
   6th level at - 320 meters (main level)
   7th level at - 420 meters (main level)
   8th level at - 450 meters (intermediate level)
   A slanting gallery was advanced from the 8th level to -485 meters, and a shaft was sunk down to -480 meters where a new mine level was to be constructed. The 8th level had six cross-cuts. There was power hauling. Mine No 1 was the most modernly mechanized operation of SDAG Wismut. Haulage was done with main and tail rope. There were two towers for men and ore about 120 meters apart.

3. The mine contained large pockets of grade-1 ore, the ore was pitch-black and smelled like burned black powder. In March and April 1954, no radioactive ore was extracted. In May and June, several substantial pockets were found, out 25X1

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afterwards no more ore deposits were discovered, not even low-quality ore. The total ore extracted in May and June amounted to 250 boxes of grade-1 ore, and 150 boxes of grade-2 and grade-3 ore. No poor quality ore was extracted, since active ore was found in pockets only. The ore was tested by a Soviet official accompanied by a supervisor with the help of a special ore testing device. This ore tester differed from the conventional Geiger counters. It was about the size of a cigar box and radioactivity was indicated by a humming sound.

[redacted] the targets fixed for mine section 4 (Revier) amounted to 3 to 5 boxes of grade-1 ore and 20 boxes of medium quality ore per day. This target was generally reached. The targets for the mine as a whole were fixed at 280 to 300 boxes of grade-1 through grade-3 ore. Sixty boxes of grade-1 ore had to be mined per shift. 25X1

4. Boxes filled at mine section (Revier) No 4 were hauled to a bunker at the 7th level (-420 meters) where vouchers were issued. From this point, the boxes were hoisted to the surface, classified according to the three grades and trucked to Bruenlasberg ore crushing plant. [redacted] this plant was operated by soldiers of a Soviet penal unit. From here, the ore was presumably trucked to the Zwickau packing plant. 25X1

5. Poor quality ore was loaded into mine cars, hoisted to the surface and brought by tip[redacted]cars to a special bunker. Moving on conveyer belts, the ore was classified with the help of ore testing equipment. The radioactive material was dumped through a trap in the conveyer belt and brought to the ore bunker. Hourly truck shipments were dispatched to the large testing stand some 400 meters south of Johanngeorgenstadt railroad station. For the testing procedure, the trucks entered into the test stand and were tested from above and from the side. According to classification, the ore then proceeded to

a. the Zwickau, Bruenlasberg, and Stollberg ore crushing plants. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

b. Substandard quality ore was hauled to the waste dump adjacent to the plant area.

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6. Mine No 1 had an underground connection with a mine on Czech territory. The drawing of border lines below the ground was intended. In November/December 1954, some 15 square kilometers were assigned to Mine No 1 by the Czechs.

7. Mining at Mine No 18/54 was done at the following levels:

Level No 66,	mine section IV	depth 200 meters
Level No 78,	mine sections I, II, and II	depth unknown
Level No 95,	mine sections VI, VII, and VII,	depth unknown

At Level No 120, cross cuts were advanced.
The mine had a 2,500-man labor force who worked in three shifts. The ore was brown to black colored and consisted of lenticular shaped lumps.

8. Per shift, mine section IV yielded the following:

Grade-1 ore	an average of 1½ boxes. Sometimes, 3 boxes of ore were extracted, sometimes the figure dropped to 0.
Grade-2 and grade-3 ore	6 to 12 boxes
Grade-3 and grade-4 ore	80 to 90 mine carloads
Barren rock and so-called "Masse" rock	40 to 50 mine carloads

Grade-3 and grade-4 ore was tested and classified by a Soviet supervisor at the mine level, then hauled by an electric locomotive through the underground connection to Mine No 54, hoisted to the surface and eventually brought to the ore washing plant No 98 which is located some 1,200 meters north of Mine 18/53. The rock (Masse) was dumped at the mine's waste dump.

9. Mine No 51 had six levels, the first level at 100 meters, the other levels followed in regular intervals of 80 meters. Down to the 6th level at approximately 480 meters, there was electric powered hoisting. The mine had a 1,500 to 2,000-man labor force and worked three shifts. The number of electric locomotives available at the mine is unknown. At the third level, there were

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were four or five battery-powered locomotives and an undetermined number of overhead line locomotives.

10. Approximately 60 to 100 boxes of grade-1 ore were mined per shift at the third level. The number of boxes varied greatly and was sometimes even below the indicated figure. In the summer of 1954, the number amounted to 100 to 200, in autumn 1954, there were 80, and on 3 January 1955, only 50 boxes of grade-1 ore were mined per shift. Between 30 and 50 boxes of grade-2 ore were mined per shift. Between 60 and 80 boxes of grade-3 ore were mine per shift. It is unknown how many mine cars were loaded with material. It is supposed that chiefly barren rock was involved, since grade-4 ore was a rare occurrence. Some 30 gangs were employed at Level No 3. The output per shift varied between 25X1
8 to 10 boxes grade-1 ore, 3 to 6 boxes grade-2 ore, and 3 to 6 boxes grade-3 ore, depending on the quality of the ore lode exploited. The material hauled in mine cars mostly consisted of barren rock, grade-4 ore was rare. No details on the quantity of substandard quality ore were available. No payment was given for this type ore. The number of mine cars of ore extracted per shift from this mine section was estimated at between 12 and 18. 25X1

11. For grade-1 ore the designation 00 was also used.

12. The following personnel of Mine No 54 was mentioned:

Soviet mine manager	Zidirov (phonet.spelling), prior to July 1954
Soviet mine manager	Kharkov (fnu) (phon.spelling), until August 1954
German deputy manager	Gerhard Gasch
Soviet mine geologist	Nicolai Brambalov
Mine supervisor	Hans Delport
Chief mine foreman at Mine Section No 5	Heinz Fischer

Mine supervisor Delport stayed in the USSR for a considerable time and spent his holidays on the Crimea.

13. Mine No 54 had five levels. There was electric haulage down to Level No 78. Some 10 to 12 electric locomotives were available.

Level No 16 abandoned
Level No 25) completely exhausted
Level No 40)
Level No 66) under exploitation. Eight mine sections. Depth of
Level No 78) approximately 135 and 160 meters

The uranium ore found was so-called compact ore (pure black pitchblende), as well as uranium mica, uranium ochre and friable earth. 25X1

14. The November norms fixed for Mine Section No 5 were: removal of 1,600 cubic meters of overburden, 500 meters advance, 600 boxes of ore. the monthly statistical records of OTK which are used for the fixing of targets, it was possible to furnish figures on the actual output of grade-1 25X1
to grade-3 ore. While 600 boxes of ore had been fixed as norm, only 500 were produced. These 500 boxes consisted of 200 boxes of grade-2 ore, and 300 boxes of grade-2 and grade-3 ore. Since grade-1 ore was included as grade-2 ore according to a 3:1 ratio, no grade-1 ore was ever entered in the papers. The proportion of grade-1 ore was estimated at 10 to 20 boxes per month. Sorted-out compact ore was estimated at 2 to 3 boxes per month. The monthly yield of ore hauled by mine cars was: 200 mine cars of grade-2 ore, 800 to 900 mine cars of grade-3 ore, and approximately 1,000 mine cars of grade-4 and grade-0 ore. Approximately 1,000 mine cars of barren rock were dumped at the waste dumps. The following types of ore were extracted: compact ore, grade-1 through grade-3 ore, grade-4 poor quality ore, and grade-0 substandard quality ore.

15. Box ore was hauled to the surface and brought to the testing station located in the immediate vicinity of the mine shaft. With the help of a conveyer belt it was transported to another conveyer belt equipped with the testing unit. Grade-1 ore was dropped from this belt. Another testing unit selected grade-2 ore, subsequently grade-3 ore was eliminated. The different ores were packed into sheet metal boxes by Soviet soldiers. Compact ore was selected from grade-1 ore and separately packed into sheet metal containers. The place of destination of grade-1 through grade-3 ore is unknown.

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16. Ore containing rock (Masse) and barren rock was hauled in mine cars to the testing station at Level No 78 where its radioactivity was tested by Soviet soldiers. Testing took 1 to 1½ minutes per mine car. Barren rock was separated, radioactive rock was classified according to grade-1 through grade-4. Barren rock was labeled "M".
Grade-4 ore is substandard quality ore.
Grade-2 ore was stored in a bunker with several divisions.
Grade-3 ore was dumped by circulating tipping cars on a conveyer belt and passed through a testing station which selected dead rock, the grade-3 ore was hauled to a bunker.
Grade-4 ore was treated similarly.
Grade-0 ore was directly shipped to a bunker by circulating ti[illegible]cars. 25X1
With the exception of grade-1 ore, all ore of the other grades was hauled by electric locomotives on large tipping trucks to the dressing station. 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. For location sketch of some of the mines of Object Nos 1 and 98, see Inset which is based on data furnished [redacted] The truck testing station's location corresponds with the so-called Wenckler-Werk (factory) which houses the Object Administration.

2. [redacted] Comment. Stollberg is located some 15 km southwest of Chemnitz. There are no indications pointing to the existence of a Wismut AG plant there. The data regarding this place contained in the present report are based on a rumor only. 25X1

3. [redacted] Comment. Technical Control Division. 25X1

[redacted] ILLEGIB

Annex [redacted] 25X1

Location Sketch of Some of the Mines of Object No 1

Legend:

1 Mine No 1
2 Dump for low-quality ore
3 Truck testing station
4 Mine No 54
5 Object No 98
7 Mine No 51
8 Johanngeorgenstadt railroad station

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