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This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 13 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.
Next Review Date: [REDACTED] 25X1A

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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

COUNTRY USSR

DATE:

SUBJECT

Industries in the Chelyabinsk Area:
1. Factories in Chelyabinsk and Kurgan
2. Coal Mines in Yemanzhelinka and Kokino

INFO. [REDACTED] 25X1A

DIST. 22 April 1947

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SUPPLEMENT [REDACTED] 25X1A

25X1A
ORIGIN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1. Chelyabinsk (55°15'N 60°30'E)

25X1A "Kilov" Tractor Works [REDACTED]

Director: Isak Moiseevich ZALTEMAN

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Chief Engineer: TIKHOLOV or TIKHLANOV

Location: At the outbreak of hostilities the factory was moved from its original location in Leningrad to Chelyabinsk, where it was combined with the already existing Chelyabinsk Tractor Factory (CHTZ). It is situated 2 kilometers SE of the town.

Employment: 50,000 to 70,000 workers were employed in the factory during the war. As of July 1946 approximately 40,000 were working in three 8-hour shifts.

Peak Production: During the war the factory produced four types of tanks, of which the smallest was 4 1/2 meters long, the largest, 3 1/2. Daily peak production, according to one Subsource, who tended to exaggerate, was approximately 70 small tanks, 60 to 80 medium-sized tanks, and 60 larger tanks equipped with two cannon. Other Subsources placed top production of "Joseph Stalin" tanks at 25 every twenty-four hours. Official production figures announced at the factory were 18,000 tanks produced during the war.

Present Production: Following the end of hostilities the factory was converted to the manufacture of box-car parts and tractors (type S82, patterned on an American model).

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In March 1946 the factory was still maintaining a quota of from 8 to 10 "Stalin" tanks every twenty-four hours.

Raw Material: Iron ore is derived largely from mines adjacent to the factory; scrap steel is obtained from old tanks and cannon.

Proving Grounds: Proving grounds for tank weapons are situated 2 kilometers from the factory.

Power: The factory has its own electric power-plant on the premises.

Factory #701

Location: Chelyabinsk

General Manager: Karpenko

Production: ZIS motors in unreported quantities

Employment: 7500 to 8000 workers

II. Kurgan (55°25'N 65°15'E)

Factory #77

Location: Close to Kurgan Rk station

Employment: Approximately 7,000 workers

Production: Machine-guns and tank parts (quantities and types unspecified).

Kurgan-Selmash Factory

(Note: Selmash [Сельмаш] signifies All-Union Agricultural Machine Combine.)

A new armament factory, similar in size to Factory 77, was well under construction by July 1946, with some sections already producing mines of an unspecified type.

III. Yemanzhelinka (54°48'N 61°18'E)

This town is the site of coal mines first opened in the spring of 1946. Work commenced with approximately 400 miners. A search for other coal deposits was conducted in this area in April 1946 by Soviet geologists.

IV. Korkino (about 51°50'N, 61°10' E)

This is the site of new anthracite mines. Numerous shafts are producing but output is unknown except for shaft No. 27, which yields 400 tons a day. All coal is shipped to Chelyabinsk via a recently constructed railroad line.

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