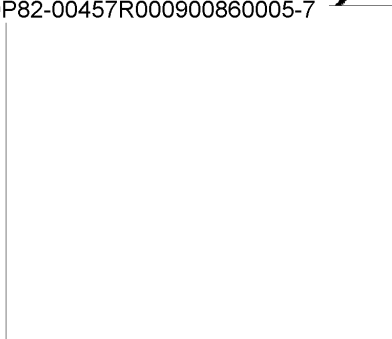


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT



COUNTRY USSR

DATE:

SUBJECT 1. Factories
2. Use of PWs

INFO.

DIST. 16 October 1947

ORIGIN

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT



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50X1-HUM



Early July 1947

1. Chemical works near Gorki

The new chemical works near Gorki have already gone into production. They have begun to manufacture "Catrolactan" (nylon). The laboratories are also completed and experiments are being carried out there. Production of methanol and alcohol is due to start at the end of 1947. 50X1-HUM

Comment: This is the first mention of new chemical works near Gorki. The report 50X1-HUM that Leuna employees are now located near Gorki suggests that these works may have been built from equipment removed from Germany.)

1946

2. Fish-canning factory at Gorki

Weekly production in 1945 and 1946 was 15-20,000 cans. Ninety PWs, mainly Hungarians and Romanians, were employed.

3. Factory for agricultural machinery at Uralsk built in 1945 (51°10'N, 51° 29'E)

Weekly production 1946 was twenty threshing machines, forty sowing machines, and 1,500 ploughshares for motor ploughs. The number of PWs employed was between 1,000 and 1,400.

4. Armor plating factory at Tobolsk (58°15'N, 68°30'E)

Weekly production in 1946 was roughly fifteen cars of 15 tons each. 1,200 PWs were employed.

5. Tractor Work No. 8 at Petropavlovsk (54°55'N, 69°10' E)

Weekly production in 1946 was 100-150 tractors. 50X1-HUM
 PWs were employed in that year. 50X1-HUM
 Comment: This 50X1-HUM
 may be the Red Seed (Rote Saat) Factory 50X1-HUM
 reported 50X1-HUM
 to be producing T-34 tanks at a rate of 20-22 per 50X1-HUM
 day until November 1946 and 15 per day since then.)

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50X1-HUM

NO CHANGE in Class.

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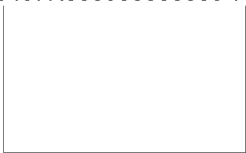
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DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

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March 1946

6. ZIS factory at Miass

The ZIS factory at Miass, near Chelyabinsk, was moved there from Moscow in 1942. Four thousand Soviets and eight hundred German PWs were employed there

The PWs were medically graded in the following categories and required to do the following hours of work:

Category 1	-	10	hours	per	day	50X1-HUM
Category 2	-	8	"	"	"	
Category 3/6	-	6	"	"	"	
Category 3/4	-	4	"	"	"	

7. Production had the following targets:

- a. 45 cars per day
- b. The following spare parts:
 - 85 axles
 - 1,000 valves
 - 80 sumps
 - 480 wheels
 - 300 radiators
 - 40 crankshafts
 - Miscellaneous small parts

The only customer of the factory was the Soviet Army.

8. Production reached only two-thirds of the quota of 45 cars per day. As regards the spare parts, there was no apparent system in their manufacture. If any surplus was produced, this was stored in the store room. The "belt" system was not in operation. The assembly line was in a different part of the factory. The machines, used for the manufacture of these goods, were nearly all American-Toledo type machines made in 1906.

9. Tractor factory at Chelyabinsk

The tractor factory at Chelyabinsk employed about 20,000 Soviets and 5,000 PWs. [redacted] 70% of the T-34s of the Soviet Army were produced there. Other tanks produced were Stalin tanks and special parts of a Stalin tank chassis. The head of the factory was Major General Isaak Moiseevich Salzmann. [redacted] Comment: This is the Kirov Tractor Works at Chelyabinsk [redacted] it had 40,000 employees in July 1946.)

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

10. Chelyabinsk power plant

The most important building in Chelyabinsk is the electric works equipped with American machines. It lies to the south of the tractor works.

11. Magnitogorsk foundry

The most important foundry in Magnitogorsk is the Joseph Stalin Foundry, which has 224 chimneys.

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