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INFORMATIVE REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Urals)

DATE DISTR. 20 October 1948

SUBJECT Industries in and near the Town of Chelyabinsk

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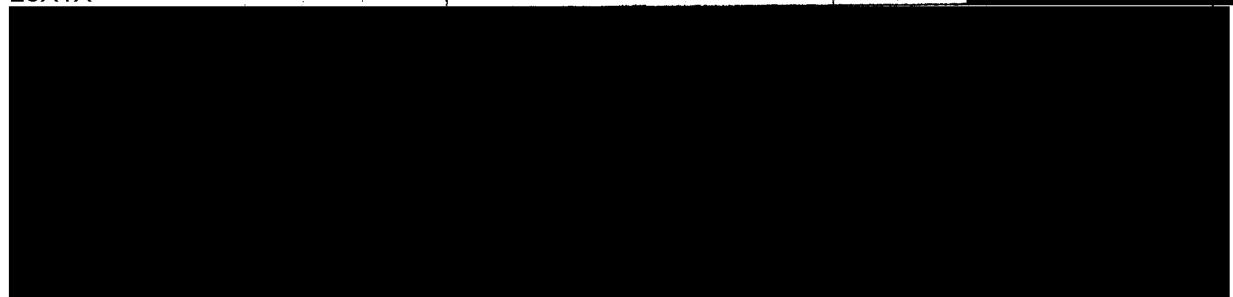
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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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25X1A

1. TETs Chelyabinsk. ~~SECRET~~ Comment: For further information ~~SECRET~~
25X1A As of April 1946, the plant was equipped with eight boilers and five turbo-generators. The transportation of coal from the railroad cars to the coal crushing mill and then to the boilers was completely automatic. The coal shed was able to handle three trainloads of coal simultaneously on its three railroad tracks. Approximately 15 trainloads of coal, consisting of 50-60 cars per train with each car having a load of 60 tons, were received daily. The plant produced 250,000 kw for industrial use only. Chelyabinsk drew its power supply for household use and street lights from a power plant called Chigres. The water used at the TETs plant came from Miass and was chemically treated with a reddish salt before it was used in the boilers. One railroad car of salt was sufficient for a period of one week.
2. Chelyabinsk has three brick factories. One of the factories, under the administration of OSMCh No. 8 (Special Construction and Installation Organization), located near the Chelyabinsk Tractor Factory, had a monthly production norm of one and one-half million bricks.
3. Source heard of the following establishments located in Chelyabinsk:
 - a. Factory No. 78 ~~SECRET~~ 25X1A
 - b. Factory No. 701 (also known as Kolushchenko Zavod, ~~SECRET~~)
 - c. OSMCh No. 22
 - d. Factory No. 100 (Allegedly a small pilot plant and material testing station.)
4. In 1943-44 there were two plants about seven or eight km from the town close to Factory No. 254. These plants, called Semstroi, were wooden barracks sunk partly in the ground. They produced unknown types of arms.
5. In the center of the town there is an old iron smelting factory equipped with two coke-heated ovens, each with a capacity of one ton of iron. The ovens were emptied twice daily. In February 1946 stove-plates, grates, axles for horse drawn carriages, and iron balls were produced here. ~~SECRET~~ Comment: 25X1A
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6. The town has seven bakeries. Bread deliveries were made to the following factories:

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a. Kirov Tractor Works, also known as ChTZ

25X1A [redacted]: This factory received 70 to 80 tons daily during the war.
 25X1X [redacted] modern assembly line methods were used in tank and armored car production. By May 1945, this factory received only 45 to 50 tons of bread daily. [redacted] 25X1X
 25X1X [redacted] conversion to peacetime production in some sections of the factory was on its way, but some tank production still went on.

b. Factory No. 100 (see paragraph 3.d above): This plant received two tons of bread daily during the war. It produced ammunition,

25X1X

c. Factory No. 200: This factory received 1.6 tons of bread daily and produced automobile and airplane parts.

25X1A d. Kolushchenko Factory [redacted] This was an old plant near the main railroad station in which some sections were modernized during the war. It produced mine throwers and received six tons of bread daily.

25X1A

e. Bakalstroi [redacted] This steel works, built in 1938-39, is located approximately 7-8 km. from Chelyabinsk in the direction of Kurgan. During the war it received four to five tons of bread a day, and its quota was only 500 kg. less in May 1946.

7. OSMCh (Special Construction and Installation Organization) No. 3 [redacted] 25X1A

25X1X All of the above listed factories depended on this plant for food supplies. During the war, its own workers used an average of 12 tons of bread daily. This quantity decreased gradually to 6½ tons by May 1946, chiefly because the workers were transferred to liberated areas. [redacted] against 25X1X the 12 tons of bread [redacted] 40,000 ration cards, including dependent children's rations, during the war; [redacted] received only about 12,000 ration cards.

25X1X

8. Most of the coal used in the factories of Chelyabinsk came from the Kopeisk (55° 06' N - 61° 37' E) coal mines.

9. A chemical factory on Sverdlovsk Street produced chemicals for electric batteries and for gasoline refineries. In 1945 the factory employed about 3,000 workers, who worked in two 12-hour shifts. Director of the factory was Ivan Pavlovich; Chief Engineer, Giller. Both men lived in Chelyabinsk, No. 56 Kalinin Street.

10. Factory No. 254 is about 5 km from Chelyabinsk toward Sverdlovsk, employs 1,000 workers, and produces flares.

11. Factory K4 is a glass factory producing mainly airplane glass, with about 2,000 employees. It is situated on Karl Marx Street.

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