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1. - The Gustav Klintent factory of the United Steel Works, National Corporation, in Chomutov (W51/F02) employs a total of about 6,500 workers, of whom about 550 are clerks and 700 to 800 are women. The postwar production of the factory may be generally divided into two periods: 1945-1948, during which time peacetime products for export were turned out; 1948-1951 when for the most part, wartime products were manufactured.* The 1945-1948 production included sewage and drainage pipes, which were delivered to Hungary and the Netherlands; oil pipe for Rumania, Syria and Palestine; steel compressed gas cylinders for Austria, the East Zone of Germany and Czechoslovakia; suspension masts for high tension lines for Rumania; water pipe for the East Zone of Germany; bridge and building construction parts for Poland and Slovakia.

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2. In May 1948 a secret order was issued converting the factory to military production. At the same time an order was circulated demanding a tightening up of the factory's security. With the arrival at the factory in May 1948 of a Soviet production control commission, export to the above-mentioned countries was sharply curtailed, and the flow of goods was channeled instead toward Bratislava and thence presumably to the USSR. Since 1948 the production program has been as follows:

- b. From 1948 until 1950 gun barrels were rough finished and were sent to another factory for completion. Steel ingots 100 x 100 x 1,200 mm were delivered from Skoda Works in Pilsen (W50/LO4). The steel is known as 10 - Bezenda 1/A, 25/26. Four gun barrels could be manufactured from one ingot.
- b. Anti-tank and anti-aircraft gun barrels have been manufactured since 1948. The barrels are finished with the exception of rifling and final grinding, both of which are done in another factory.*** The same type of steel ingots as described above are used for these barrels. Only one barrel can be made from one ingot. About 700 AT and AA barrels are turned out daily.

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- c. In February 1951 a new, large-scale production of pressure tanks for submarines was begun. The first official order from the USSR called for a large number of these tanks. The May output was 120-130 tanks per two-shift day. The tanks are made according to Soviet specifications and under Soviet supervision. The material used is heated to a temperature of 1,300-1,400 degrees centigrade. The finished tanks are tested to withstand 650 atmospheres pressure.
- d. Large tubes, resembling cannon barrels, were reportedly seen on the production line. The tubes were manufactured in two types, one with an inside diameter of about 180 mm, and one with an inside diameter of 280 mm. The tubes are conical in shape and about 6 m long. The thickness of the wall is about 100 mm. The barrels were rifled with three grooves about 4 x 1.5 mm. Although the production and the destination of these pieces were supposedly secret, it was rumored that they were delivered to the USSR. It was also rumored that 10 barrels of both types were manufactured in one shift per day.
- e. The production of peacetime articles was restricted to the manufacture of oil pipe, which was delivered to Bratislava, and tubing.
3. The factory is supplied with steel by the Skoda works, Pilsen. The Zizka mine located near the factory supplies coal. However, even though working at the rate of 120 per cent of the planned digging capacity, the mine is not able to meet the requirements of the factory. The deficit is made up by coal from the Vavclav mine.
4. The plant Five Year Plan was fulfilled at the rate of 110-115 per cent during the year 1950. The daily capacity of processed material came to 120-122 tons of raw material for the first day shift. Waste material was estimated to be about five per cent. The gross weight of by-products was about 110-115 tons for the first day shift. The capacity of the afternoon shift was 80-90 tons of processed raw steel, while for the night shift it was 60-70 tons. The night shift production is lower because employees of the night shift are also responsible for repair and maintenance of the machinery. The total daily capacity of processed steel was roughly 260-280 tons and about 245 tons of by-products.
5. An underground air raid shelter, which was built during 1942-1944, is now being reinforced and enlarged. The shelter, which is 25 m below the surface, was flooded and required repeated efforts to pump the water out. Two new entrances to the shelter have been built.
6. The workers' base pay is 10-12 Kcs. per hour. Including bonuses for fulfilling or surpassing individual plans and premiums for fulfillment of department plans, the total hourly pay averages about 25 Kcs. The first Stachanovites in the factory enjoyed many privileges, but their number increased to such an extent that now the advantages are almost non-existent. About 17 per cent of the factory employees are German specialists. There are also workers from Rumania, Hungary, Greece and Italy. Leading factory personnel include:

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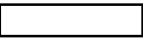
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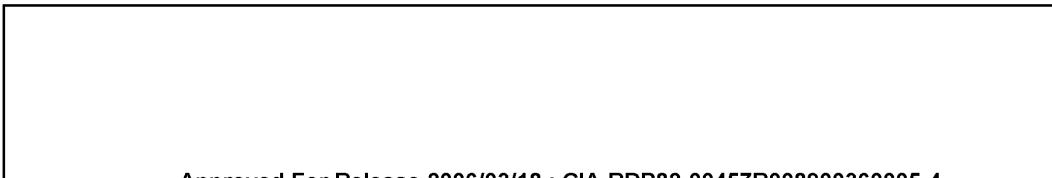


7. The factory militia consists of about 100 men organized into three platoons. Each platoon has one light machine gun at its disposal. Commanders are armed with pistols and the rest of the militia with military rifles, type 98N. Military training and rifle practice take place twice a week. The factory security guard consists of 60 men for the three shifts. In the daytime, guards are armed with 7.65 mm. pistols and at night with 98N rifles. Each shift has three Alsatian wolfhounds.

25X1 *  Comment: This is the first indication of the production of gun barrels.

25X1 **  Comment: It is believed that this is done in a plant of Ceskoslovenska Zbrojovka.

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