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USSR

FDD Abstract of [REDACTED]

INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS; 171 pp; German; date of information: [REDACTED]

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a. Begovat Hydroelectric Power Plant (7pp)

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The canal leading to the power station is 18 kilometers long, the bottom of the canal is 50 meters wide, and the average depth of the water is only 2 meters. The power plant itself extends over an area of 20 x 60 meters. It was to have 3 turbines; but after two have been in operation since 1 May 1948, it was understood that the US government would not supply the third one. A high-tension line of 50,000 volts led to Tashkent. The transformer installation is located downstream near the power plant.

Construction was carried out by 3,000-6,000 convicts beside 2,000 Japanese and 60 German PWs. in 3 shifts. The night shift was assisted by huge search lights which were fed by large Diesel units. A diagram of the plant's outlay is attached.

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b. Transshipment Traffic in Brest-Litovsk (7 pp)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the transshipment traffic from west to east. Up to 1948, mainly dismantled machinery was shipped to the USSR, while later on newly manufactured commodities were sent east. Pig iron was carried to Eastern Germany for further processing.

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Also uranium ore shipments pass through Brest, usually 1-3 freight trains per week, each of them consisting of 50-60 closed freight cars. Reloading of uranium ores were heavily guarded by Red Army soldiers. [REDACTED] also transshipping of uranium ores via Munkatsch. Mukachevo 25X1X

c. Chelyabinsk "Kolyushchenko" Plant for Road-Building and Agricultural Machinery (10 pp)

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The plant equipment is old with a large number of uninstalled machine tools lying around the grounds. Plant area approximately 700 x 500 m. Most important parts of the plant are: foundries, forge, new forge (under construction), tempering shop, machine shops, repair shop, laboratory (also known as shop No 19), storage sheds. Main production concentrated in roadbuilding and maintenance machinery.

Production includes so-called "box scrapers" (100 per week), machines similar to the American scraper and the bull-dozer, and 3 to 6 and even more bladed plows for agricultural work. Power for the plant comes from one of the Chelyabinsk power stations. Plant has own railroad siding. Labor force about 2,000 in three shifts plus about 90 PWs. A diagram of the plant layout is attached.

25X1X [REDACTED] includes short descriptions of Chelyabinsk Iron and Steel Plant and the Automobile Spare Part Plant ZIS.

d. Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Plant (12 pp)

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25X1X [REDACTED] 25X1X
The Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Plant is now under construction and is to be completed in 1955. The size of the plant area including the auxiliary buildings is about 2.5 x 2 kilometers. The entire project is divided into 2 sections: Promstroy I is in charge of the construction of the automobile plant, while Promstroy II supervises the operation of the auxiliary shops.

Many machines have been dismantled from Eastern Germany, mainly from the Auto-Union in Chemnitz, Daimler-Benz in Mariendorf, and Blissing-NAG in Oberschöneweide and arrived there in 1946. The forge has entirely new electric hammers from Coventry, England.

Promstroy I supervises the construction of the following installations: (1) chassis hall which is to be equipped with a conveyer-belt installation by 1952 and covers an area of 300 x 100 meters; (2) the new forge, which is still under construction and extends over an area of 300 x 120 meters; (3) machine tool shop which covers an area of 300 x 120 meters and is to start operation in 1950; (4) woodworking shop; (5) foundry and old forge; (6) TETs, transmission installation, and boiler house, still under construction. Promstroy II supervises the operation of the sawmill, concrete slab plant, conveyer-belt shop, garage, and living quarters.

The plant is to produce 3-ton truck by 1955 and now assembles cranes. At present electric power is supplied via 6,000-volt high-tension line from Zaporozh'ye. Labor force for the construction varied but averaged 1,200 PWs, 500 convicts, and 200-300 civilian workers. Automobile workers amounted to 1,500-2,000. Diagram of the plant layout is attached.

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e. Dnepropetrovsk Mannesmann Pipe Mill (8 pp)

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Plant is new, construction started in 1947, production started in 1948, and is equipped with modern American machinery.

Plant is supplied by the open-hearth furnaces of the Karl Libknecht Plant.

Production includes seamless pipe of varying dimensions. Plant has railroad sidings to the main line and to the Libknecht Plant. Electric power is received from Zaporozh'ye.

Plant labor force is estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 for all three shifts. PWs were removed from plant in 1948. Plant is guarded and surrounded by barbed wire fence. Diagram of plant layout is included.

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f. Plastic Factory at Yerevan (5 pp)

The plant's name is "Polovina Atsetat," but was called "Yerevan Plastic Factory" by PWs. The plant area covers an area of 300 x 200 meters. Equipment is reportedly new. The raw materials come from the Yerevan Rubber Plant.

The plant consists of main building, machinery house, oil tanks, loading ramps, administration building and garage. Diagram of plant layout is included.

g. Large Granary at Gorbachevo (8 pp)

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25X1X The installation is located adjacent to the new station of Gorbachevo. The construction was carried out in the early 1930's, and was destroyed during the war. Installation consisted of 6 three-story grain warehouses and 2 seven-story grain elevators. Reconstruction work began in 1945 and was to have been completed by 1949. Warehouses measured 200 x 30 meters, were stone buildings on concrete foundations. Storage activities were resumed in 1947 in one of the reconstructed warehouses. Construction labor force was constantly about 100 PWs. Granary force was 50-70 depending upon the amount stored.

Diagram of plant layout included.

h. Northern Izvarino Coal Mine (6 pp)

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The mine has only one level, 150 meters deep. The seam is 80 centimeters thick and lies at an angle of 70 degrees. The mining machinery, compressor, and signal instruments are of American origin. The hauling equipment is Russian.

The mine has the following installations: shaft with tower, sorting installation, the conveyer belt, coal bay, coal piles, machine house, transformer installation, boiler house, compressor house, and pond.

Production amounts to 360 tons daily in three shifts.

Labor force of all three shifts is 300, half of which are PWs.

Diagram of plant layout included.

i. Izvarino - Popovka Coal Mining Area (12 pp)

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[REDACTED] Izvarino - Popovka area which is located on the Kamen'sk-Voronezh railroad line covering an area of 7-8 x 20 kilometers. Izvarino, at the Likhaya-Kamensk. The entire area is full of new mines and are to be built here. Total labor force unknown but was built around 1,400 PWs transported to the area daily.

Diagram of mining area attached.

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j. Road Construction Pyatigorsk - Mineral'nyye Vody (North Caucasus Road) (6 pp)

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[REDACTED] The construction project was housed along the road between Pyatigorsk and Mineral'nyye Vody and at the bridge a tributary of the Kuma River. The road between the two aforementioned places is 25 kilometers long.

Project was equipped poorly at first, then gradually received trucks and two asphalt mixing machines. The road was widened to 7.10 meters and the road bed was improved. The bridge is 60 meters long and is located at the southern end of Pyatigorsk.

Labor force consisted of about 1,000 PW distributed in 5 camps along the road. Diagram of project attached.

k. Moscow "Frunze" Aircraft Plant No 45 (10 pp)

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[REDACTED] This plant is a "sister" plant to TsIAM Plant, 3-4 kilometers to the south or southwest. Plant grounds comprise an area of 1,000 x 500 meters and is densely covered with buildings. The plant is directed by an air force general.

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Plant equipment is mixture of old and new machinery. Most important parts of the plant are: foundries, forge, pressing and stamping shop, machine shops, testing beds, fuel dump, boiler house, switch and transformer installations (2).

Plant production includes turbo-motors and internal combustion engines.

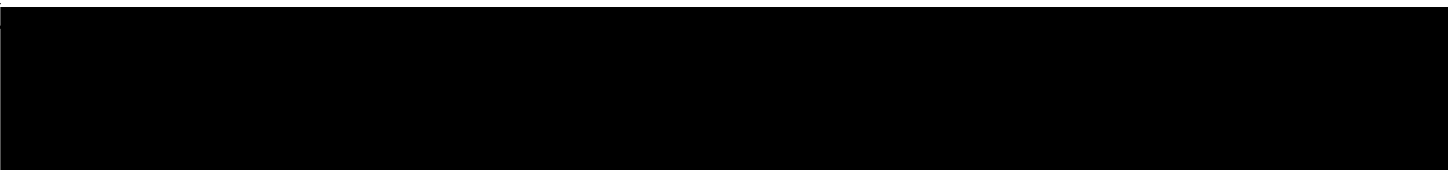
Several railroad sidings lead to plant.

Labor force numbered 10 - 12,000 in 3 eight-hour shifts.

Diagram of plant layout attached.

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l. Motor Vehicle and Fuel Base at Mushketovo (7 pp)

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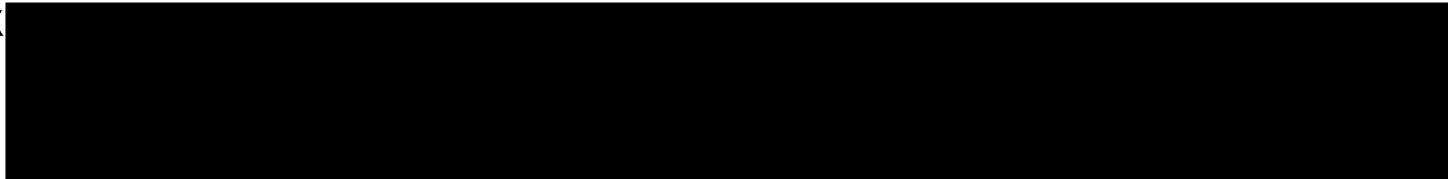
The installation is located on the Stalino-Makeyevka road, 300 meters northeast of Mushketovo and it comprised an area of 1,700 x 600 meters.

Equipment of the installation was modern and efficient. Repair shop is located in a building 250 x 40 meters. Fuel is stored in drums and tanks. Large underground pumping station. Railroad siding. Labor force amounts to 700-800 Red Army personnel plus PWs. An airfield was constructed about 600-800 meters southeast of the fuel base.

Diagram of installation attached.

m. Saratov "Serp i Molot" Tractor Plant (12 pp)

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The plant covers an area of 700-3,000 meters, the central part is densely built up. Plant equipment has been constantly renewed and modernized since 1945.

Important installations of plant are: foundry and related shops, metalworking departments, forge, tempering shop, compressor installation, electrical shop and laboratory, auxiliary shops (carpentry, box making), storage and loading installations, garages and administration building.

Plant production includes: agricultural machines, tractor-drawn sowing and mowing machines, engine housings for internal combustion engines (in two sizes), camshafts, driveshafts, engine parts, gear wheels, tools.

Plant receives power from Saratov Power Station and has two railroad sidings to main line.

Labor force amounts to 4 - 5,000 men for all 3 shifts.

Diagram of plant layout is attached.

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n. Stalin Tractor Plant at Stalingrad (6 pp)

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The plant's trademark is "TZS."

Equipment of plant is modern and efficient. Most of metalworking machinery is of German origin. Plant area comprises 700 x 900 meters.

Most important installations of plant are engine block foundry, chain foundry, machine shops, assembly shops, stamping shop, forge, paint and loading shops, power plant and transformer station, storage buildings.

Production of plant concentrated in 4-cylinder medium tractors, using kerosene fuel.

Labor force amounts to about 9,000 (3,000 to each of the three 8-hour shifts).

Diagram of plant layout attached.

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o. Ammunition Plant No 7 and Tank Plant near Stalino (6 pp)

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The Ammunition Plant is located 14-15 kilometers southwest of Stalino and covers an area 8 x 4 kilometers.

Production of plant included the manufacture of explosives and the filling of artillery shells which are produced in Plant No 2.

The construction of the Tank plant was started in 1947; it is located to the north of the Ammunition Plant. PWs dug foundations for 8 large buildings and unloaded 280 to 300 metalworking machines even before shelter for them was ready. A very general diagram of the location of the plants is attached.

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p. Electric Motor and Generator Plant at Tambov (10 pp)

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This plant is known as "Revtrud Electric Motor and Generator Plant Tambov" is located on the southwest edge of Tambov, about 800 meters from the railroad station. Plant is under the direction of a general of the railroad troops. The plant grounds comprise a 250 x 600 meter area. Technical equipment of the plant is primitive and antiquated, with exception of the machine shop which has modern American and German equipment.

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The most important elements of the plant are: the foundry; machine shops, stamping, winding and assembling shop, forge, tempering shop, boiler house and administration building and storehouses.

The plant produces mainly: motors, dynamos, transformers and small steam turbine generators (for locomotive installation).

The plant produces its own power with two large Diesel units; it has its own railroad siding. Labor force is estimated 3,00-4,000 in one shift.

Diagram of plant is attached.

q. The Coal Mining Area at Tkibuli (8 pp)

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25X1X [REDACTED] the town of Tkibuli and the three main coal mines in the area, namely: Stalin Mine, Lenin Mine and the Molotov Mine. The first two are older installations, while the last mentioned was started in 1945 and began producing in 1948. The Molotov Mine produces 600 tons per shift. There is also a coal-dressing installation under construction and a hydroelectric power plant has been started.

A diagram of the area is attached.

r. Yunkom /Iyun'kom/ Coal Mine at Yenakiyevo (8 pp)

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The name of the mine was originally "1st of June" Mine but was later changed to "Yukom" /Iyun'kom/, possibly an abbreviation for "Iyun' Kombinat." The mine is located about 8 kilometers southeast of Yenakiyevo and has a railroad siding to the main line. New construction work started middle of May 1948. PWs were employed only in constructing new shafts.

Equipment of old shaft old but in the process of being modernized.

The mine installations consist of an old and a new machine house, loading equipment and tracks, an old and a new shaft, a transformer installation.

Production of both shafts, possibly 1,000 tons daily.

Diagram of installation attached.

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s. Open-hearth plant, TETs, and Blast Furnaces at Zaporozh'ye (7 pp)

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Open-hearth installation had 8 of the planned 12 furnaces in operation in 1949; the furnaces are to be housed in two buildings of 6 each. Produces steel ingots which are further processed in the rolling mills. Power from the Dnepr Power Station is used. Many industrial railroad sidings. Labor force estimated 200-300 per each of the three shifts.

The TETs is located on the main street of the plant opposite the two small blast furnaces. The building measures 90 x 38 meters. It has 5 smoke stacks (metal) of average height and 5 machine units with each one boiler and turbine.

The blast furnace installation is located southwest of the open-hearth installation and opposite the TETs. There are 4 furnaces (three in operation, one being built). Labor force for each furnace 200-250 per shift.

Diagram of installation is attached.

t. Electric Furnace Steel Plant and Rolling Mill at Zaporozh'ye (9 pp)

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The plant is named "Dnepro-Spit-Stal'" and is part of the large Zaporozh'ye Steel Plant. The plant grounds encompass an area of 1,000 x 400 meters. Technical equipment of the steel mill is fairly modern, while that of the rolling mill is 20-30 years old. The production includes high-grade tool steel in ingots 1.20 x .50 x .50 meters. The electric power for the plant comes from the Zaporozh'ye Hydroelectric Power Station, whereas the TETs is being kept in reserve.

The labor force amounts to 100 men per each of the three Siemens electric furnace per shift (4 six-hour shifts) and 200 men per shift for the rolling mill.

Diagram of plant attached.

u. Slonim Tank Camp (7 pp)

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The tank camp covers an area of 600 x 200 meters. It is a former Polish installation that the Russians have converted into a tank camp.

Diagram of installation is attached.

Foreign language document or microfilm of it is available from CIA Library, [REDACTED] 25X1A

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URANIUM DISCOVERY IN LEAD MINE AT UFA; 5 pp; German; date of document: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
mines of Ufa. These mining enterprises as well as a nearby tank plant bore the name "Zolotoye Utro" (Goldener Morgen).

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The lead mines, which are located south of the Ufa-Shakhty highway, have to a large extent obsolete machinery. The mine [REDACTED] extracted 1,200 tons of ores daily and was operated by three shifts of 400-500 men each.

In January 1949 an explosion and additional research suggested the existence of uranium ores in this mine. Lead mining was interrupted temporarily and search for uranium deposits was commenced. During this operation the lead ore extraction dropped to 2-3 truck loads of ore per day. [REDACTED]

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Foreign language document on microfilm is available from CIA Library. [REDACTED]

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