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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1930 - 1953
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Le Journal d'Egypte

CAIRO PAPER'S ACCOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT OF USSR H BOMB

The 1936 edition of the Soviet encyclopedia contains references to pitchblende mines in two provinces of Central Asia which border on Afghanistan, and information on mines in Samarkand in the Uzbek SSR and in the Kirgiz SSR. This information is missing from later editions.

By order of Nikolay Bukharin, research on radioactive mines was started in 1930 in Central Asia, principally in the Pamirs. A report published in 1935 in Leningrad by Professor I. Y. Bachizlov tells of these explorations and stresses the importance of the deposit at Tiniya on the northern slope of the Altay Mountains in Soviet Turkestan, southwest of the city of Osh and 100 kilometers from Fedchenko on the Central Asia railroad line /Fedchenko is on the Tashkent Railroad System/. The uranium found in this deposit is known as "Tiniya-Munionite" /tyuyamunite?/.

In 1946, a special committee under the personal leadership of Stalin established the Sterlitamak research center, directed by the atomic scientist Kapitsa, and Atomgrad I, II, and III in Asia.

Atomgrad I is in the Kuznetsk basin in southern Siberia, and Kapitsa established his headquarters there. This basin may be considered the main Soviet atomic stronghold. Large buildings were constructed, each having an atom bomb shelter several floors below ground level and each being equipped with all modern conveniences. Atomgrad II is a few hundred kilometers away on the banks of the Angara River near Lake Baykal. The river is famous for the force of its current, which would make it an ideal source of electric power for atomic plants. Atomgrad III is on the edge of Outer Mongolia.

The entire region of the Atomgrads has been transformed into an immense factory and laboratory with hundreds of scientists and thousands of workers. A large number are Russians, although many are Germans and other foreigners from the Satellites. Atomic research has been aided by leaks from the US, which have enabled the USSR to develop the H Bomb, thus making the two countries almost equal.

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The USSR atomic bomb would have the following features: an active mass enclosing the elements destined to react each against the other, such as hydrogen and lithium, a powerful electromagnet, and an electric generator to furnish the igniting spark. The H bomb is cumbersome, but much less expensive than the atom bomb.

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