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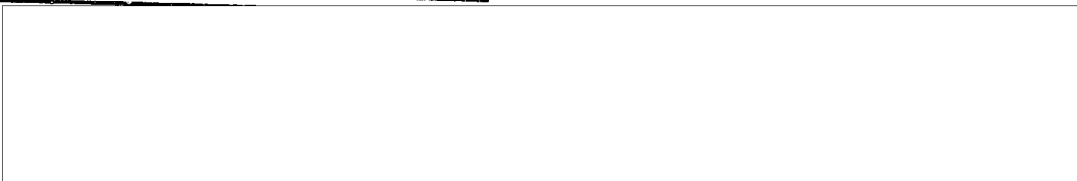
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1. In Akhtyrka (52°18'N - 36°56'E), Ukraine, tractors, medium tanks, heavy artillery rifles and artillery ammunition carts were produced. Sumy (50°54'N - 34°46'E) and Akhtyrka were both great producers of leather goods - Sumy the greater of the two (1941).
2. In Kharkov (40°57'N - 48°45'E), Ukraine, was the biggest plant in all of Soviet Russia producing "ZT" tractors. This plant turned out two hundred tractors a week as well as other farm machinery before World War II began. During World War II it produced the heaviest Soviet tanks (1941).
3. In Kovel (51°13'N - 24°44'E), Ukraine, was a large hard-leather processing plant. It supplied the whole of the Ukraine (1941).
4. The town of Horki is a suburb of Kovel. There was a large military installation at Horki which dated from Czarist days. From 1939 to 1941 the Soviet extended the Czarist installation to accommodate two divisions of infantry and tank troops (1941).
5. In Maciejow, Ukraine, about midway between Lubomi and Kovel (approx. 51°07'N - 24°20'E) was a great plant processing leather for military and industrial uses (1941).
6. There was a porcelain manufacturing plant in Maciejow, too. It turned out the crude material most of which was sent to Kharkov for processing (1941).
7. Millions of tons of board lumber were produced in Maciejow. Before World War II, 50 railroad cars of lumber a day were shipped out. During the war, 200 cars. The Germans damaged the lumber district in their advance and from 1941 to 1944 were rebuilding it.
8. There was a very large Soviet military installation in Maciejow, an area of stone buildings about 5x2 miles accommodating administrative units and living quarters for about a division and a half of tank and artillery troops. The installation was damaged by the Germans but they reconstructed it for their own use (1941).



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9. In West Maciejow there was an exercise area for tanks and artillery about 15x10 miles (1941).
10. Nowosiulki, a suburb of Maciejow, about eight miles east of Maciejow and 25 miles west of Kowel, had a large, modern airport with underground hangars for storage of up to two hundred transport-bomber type planes. The airport was outside Nowosiulki between Nowosiulki and Dolsk (51°07'N - 24°23'E) (1941).
11. In Rowne (Rovno) (50°38'N - 26°15'E), Ukraine, leather was processed for automobile seats, industrial belts. In Rowne, also, was the best and biggest wheat mill of the old Ukraine (1941).
12. In Zhitomir (50°19'N - 28°40'E), Ukraine, sugar and wheat flour were processed in large quantities. The wheat mill turned out about one-half percent of all wheat milled in the USSR (1941).
13. In Wlodzimierz (Vladimir) (50°50'N - 24°20'E), Ukraine, were the most famous wheat mills of Poland. About one-third of Polish wheat was milled here, considerable for export. There was a leather tanning industry here too (1941).
14. In Drohobycz (49°21'N - 23°30'E) in the Galician region of the Ukraine, oil refineries, which I was told in Germany the Soviet has completely rebuilt, turned out wax, white gas, gas for tanks and autos, kerosene, aviation gas (1941). There were in Drohobycz three natural gas conduits, each three feet in circumference, which I saw with my own eyes, intended to carry natural gas to Kiev (1944).
15. There were petro-chemical plants partly constructed 25X1
16. Near Dnepropetrovsk (48°27'N - 34°59'E). Ukraine, was a large aircraft manufacturing plant producing light single-motor fighter planes. In Dnepropetrovsk there was a plant producing small arms, infantry rifles, and various sorts of infantry equipment (1941).
17. In Stalino and Makeevka (48°02'N - 37°58'E), Ukraine, "Stalinette" tractors and other types of farm machinery were produced (1941).
18. Krivoriog (47°54'N - 33°21'E) was also an agricultural machinery manufacturing area (1941).

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