

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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- | <u>PLACE</u> | <u>FACTORY</u> |
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| 1. <u>Akmolinsk</u> | <u>Machine Tool Factory</u>
I do not know what kind of tools this factory made but it is an old factory, built in the 1920's, and it was considered rather important. |
| 2. <u>Baku</u> | <u>Dzerzhinsky Heavy Machine</u>
This was a big factory which did not make machine tools in my day. It made heavy machinery for oil pumping and refining. |
| 3. <u>Batumi</u> | <u>Agriculture Machine Factory</u>
This factory specialized in orchard machinery, particularly for picking and transporting fruit. There was no machine tool factory in the town as of the time the USSR became involved in World War II. |
| 4. <u>Bobruisk</u> | <u>Stalin Machine Factory</u>
I heard once or twice about this installation which was a rather small repair shop for local farm machinery and which had nothing to do with the manufacture of machine tools. |
| 5. <u>Buzuluk</u> | <u>Kuibyshev Machine Factory</u>
This factory made certain small kinds of agricultural machinery, according to what I heard, and was also a center for general repairs. My recollection is that it was neither large nor very important. |
| 6. <u>Chelyabinsk</u> | <u>Abrasive Grinder Factory</u>
In 1939 this factory was manufacturing about 50% of the abrasive grinding tools made in the USSR. I never had anything to do with the plant and can offer no additional details. |
| 7. <u>Chimkent</u> | <u>Machine Building and Tool Factory</u>
It was a small shop for repairing mining tools used in the nearby lead, tin, and gold mines. |
| 8. <u>Chistopol</u> | <u>Krasny Dvigatel Iron</u>
The factory made small motors and parts for irrigating equipment, and repaired agricultural machinery. |
| 9. <u>Chkalov</u> | <u>Metallist</u>
Chkalov was an important chemical center where poison gas was supposed to be made. It was generally known that the townspeople, most of whom were employed in the chemical industry, always had yellow hands. I have never heard of the factory named Metallist but my guess is that it refers to a small installation in the town which made special machinery for the local industry.
<u>Komunar Machine Works</u>
This was a repair shop. |
| 10. <u>Dmitrov</u> | <u>Machine Factory</u>
This is probably a reference to one of several small shops in the town which finished door locks and other kinds of builders' hardware. |

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| 11. <u>Dnepropetrovsk</u> | <p><u>Ilich Machine Equipment Plant</u></p> <p>This factory made heavy machines for finishing steel into rails and sheets. I believe it made other kinds of steel mill machinery as well. The factory went into production sometime between 1924 and 1927.</p> <p><u>Khatayevich (Kaganovich) Metallurgy Equipment</u></p> <p>This factory built lifting and transporting machinery used in the making of alloy steels. I do not know what other kinds of equipment it may also have made. The factory was built at about the same time as the Ilich plant.</p> |
| 12. <u>Egorevsk</u> | <p><u>Komsomolets</u></p> <p>This factory specialized in gear-cutting tools. The first Soviet tools of this type were made here. I first knew of the place in 1927 when it was very small. By 1935 it employed from 1500 to 2000 well-trained workers.</p> <p>[redacted]</p> <p>high speed gears. At that time the factory was making machines for finishing gears with the shaving process. It also made a type of universal machine for Army use and for tractor repair.</p> <p>[redacted] the factory employed 3-4 thousand workers and was working mainly on cutting specialized types of high speed gears for other Soviet factories.</p> |
| 13. <u>Elista</u> | <p><u>Machine Building and Metal</u></p> <p>I recall hearing one or two references to this place which had nothing to do with machine tools. It was a relatively small factory making equipment for the building industry, especially concrete mixers.</p> |
| 14. <u>Brevan</u> | <p><u>Dzerzhinski Machine Plant</u></p> <p>To the best of my recollection, this plant made certain kinds of mining equipment and was not concerned with the manufacture of machine tools.</p> |
| 15. <u>Gomel</u> | <p><u>Gomel Lathe Works</u></p> <p>This was a small and comparatively unimportant plant which started production in 1934 or 1935 of small lathes for use by repair shops. The plant was wiped out by the Germans.</p> |
| 16. <u>Gorki</u> | <p><u>Krasnaya Etna Rolling Mill</u></p> <p>This is an old factory dating back to Tsarist days and I know that it was quite large as of the late 1930's. It was at that time the basic plant for the whole central USSR for manufacturing nails and wire of every kind. It may also have produced special iron for transformers but it made no machine tools.</p> |
| 17. <u>Kalinin</u> | <p><u>Savelov Metallurgy Plant</u></p> <p>If it exists, it was built during or after World War II. [redacted] in 1941 and it was not there at that time.</p> |
| 18. <u>Kharkov</u> | <p><u>Boring and Polishing Machine Tool Plant</u></p> <p>This was an important factory which was built in the late 1920's or early 1930's and which started production in 1932 of radial boring machines for polishing the inside of cylinders. The plant later went into the production of special machine tools for finishing airplanes, automobile, and tractor motors. It was an important factory.</p> |

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| 19. <u>Kiev</u> | <u>Gerki Machine Tool Factory</u>

This factory, which was completed in 1931, manufactured very high-quality automatic lathes for finishing screws and other small parts. The factory employed two to three thousand workers during the 1930's and I heard that 120 thousand persons were involved in its evacuation during World War II. |
| 20. <u>Kostroma</u> | <u>Krassin Machine Factory</u>

This factory made special agricultural machinery of a type I have forgotten, if I ever knew exactly. It did not make machine tools. |
| 21. <u>Kramatorsk</u> | <u>Stalin Heavy Machine Building Plant</u>

This factory made machinery for steel mills and did not make any machine tools. |
| 22. <u>Krasnokamsk</u> | <u>Machine Tool Factory</u>

This was a small plant for the repair of machine tools in the area and not for the manufacture of new machine tools. |
| 23. <u>Kuibyshev</u> | <u>Maslenikov Machine Tool Plant</u>

This was a medium-sized factory which began production sometime between 1931 and 1935 and which employed one thousand to fifteen hundred people during the late 1930's. I do not quite trust the accuracy of my memory on what the plant made, but I think it was probably gear finishing tools. |
| 24. <u>Leningrad</u> | <u>Sverdlov Machine Tool Construction</u>

This factory was built sometime during the period 1925-27 on the basis, I am fairly certain, of an existing machinery shop dating back to Tsarist days. By the late 1930's it employed more than two thousand workers and was one of the largest producers of horizontal boring and milling machines. In addition, the factory made special large-size lathes for heavy artillery production and special tools for finishing airplane motors. The plant's products were of very high quality. |
| 25. <u>Lubny</u> | <u>Krasny Proletari Machine</u>

I recall one or two references to this as a machine tool repair plant. |
| 26. <u>Lyubertsy</u> | <u>Optical Plant</u>

This plant built special photographic equipment for the military, especially for aerial photography. None of its production was for civilian use. |
| 27. <u>Maikop</u> | <u>Sedin Machine Tool Factory</u>

A factory of this name which I knew about [redacted] was located at Krasnodar in the northern Caucasus, and not at Maikop. The factory manufactured hydraulic equipment for vertical boring machines and other types of machine tools. |
| 28. <u>Melitopol</u> | <u>October 23rd Machine Plant</u>

All I know about this plant is that it made canning machinery of some kind. I believe it is a relatively old installation. |

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PLACE
29. Minsk

FACTORY
Chkalov Machine Tool Plant

This plant was built in the late 1930's or early 1940's and produced small, low quality lathes, drill presses, and shapers for general machinery repair purposes.

30. Moscow

Gasp Dividing Machine

This factory was started in 1931 and was in production by 1934 or 1945. It produced dividing machines for all of Soviet industry.

Ilich (Vladimir Ilich)

This factory was developed from an old general machinery repair shop and was employing about four thousand people in the early 1930's. It specialized in very heavy machine tools of various types and its total production was for military use. It may also have made special heavy machinery, other than machine tools, for military use.

Kalibr

This factory was finished in 1929 and was the first Soviet factory for the production of calipers, micrometers, and other measuring tools and instruments. Previously, almost all such items had been imported from Germany. This plant was the prototype for other such plants to be built elsewhere in the USSR to serve other industrial complexes. It employed nearly two thousand people in the early 1930's. Many of these were engineers being trained as the personnel nuclei for the future plants of this kind.

International Grind Machine Factory

This factory started production in 1932 of a special type of grinding machine for finishing cylinders. I happen to remember that its annual production was about 60 units up until the middle 1930's. I heard that the plant and its production had expanded considerably by the early 1940's.

Stankoprom

This factory was built during 1937-38 on the basis of an existing repair shop. It produced standard parts - bolts, screws, gears, shafts etc - for machine tools built and assembled at other plants throughout the USSR. It employed 7-800 persons when it went into production and had a payroll of about two thousand when the USSR became involved in World War II. My recollection is that this factory produced, or was expected to produce, enough of these standard parts for all lathes, milling machines, and grinding machines turned out by the whole Soviet machine tool industry.

Orshonkiss Building

This plant was started in 1927 or 1928, was in production in 1929, and by 1930 was producing annually between two and three hundred revolver lathe machines modelled after the UK Ward tool. The Soviet machine tool engineer who played the largest role in developing this tool literally stole it from the UK. He

went to the UK for eight months in 1928, studied the UK revolver lathe and its manufacture, and then returned to the USSR to duplicate it. The plant was housed in a beautiful glass and steel building and was generally referred to as "the automatic and revolver lathe factory". It employed 3200 people in 1937. CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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| 31. <u>Murcm</u> | <u>Stankopatron Machine Tool Plant</u>

This factory was developed in the early 1930's in a four-story building which had housed a textile plant the USSR bought earlier as a complete unit from either the US or Germany. Its early payroll was 200 to 250 people and it produced only machine vises (jacks). I heard that by the middle 1930's the factory had been greatly enlarged by the addition of new buildings and that it was making these jacks for the whole USSR. |
| 32. <u>Sarapul</u> | <u>Turbo Drill Factory</u>

I recall hearing about people working on the design of oil drilling equipment to be made by this factory. I do not think this plant had anything to do with the manufacture of machine tools. |
| 33. <u>Sestroretsk</u> | <u>Voskov Machine Tool Plant</u>

This is an old munitions factory whose history I do not know but which in 1930 or a little earlier was manufacturing small, light, special lathes for finishing infantry rifles. I recall that it had about two thousand employees in the early 1930's. |
| 34. <u>Tambov</u> | <u>Revtrud Iron Foundry</u>

This was a very old castiron foundry which in my time was making shafts for agricultural machinery. It did not make machine tools. |
| 35. <u>Tashkent</u> | <u>Aksay Machine Building Factory</u>

This plant did not make machine tools. It produced farm machinery such as cotton pickers. |
| 37. <u>Vitebsk</u> | <u>Krasny Metallist Machine</u>

This factory made hand tools, door hinges, locks and other small hardware. No machine tools were turned out here.

<u>Komintern</u>

This was a military plant for the production of light artillery. |
| 38. <u>Vladimir</u> | <u>Ospe Machine Tool Factory</u>

In my time no machine tools were made in this town. New factories were built there in 1935, however, for the manufacture of typewriters and photographs. |
| 39. <u>Voronesh</u> | <u>Lonia Heavy Machine Factory</u>

This plant made rails and railroad passenger cars. |
| 40. <u>Slatoust</u> | <u>Lonia Machine Tool and Munitions</u>

During the 1930's this plant was under special security rules and was making various kinds of precision machine tools for the munitions industry. In the old days before the revolution there was a factory here which made gun parts and sabres for the army. |

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LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

741.41	113N	741.2	347N
741.33	321N	741.01	347N
741.34	321N	741.415	219N
741.2	231N	741.01	823N
741.01	115N	741.723	747N
742.71	319N	745.1	527N
741.47	124N	741.52	124N
741.414	3N	741.416	215N
745.1	137N	741.411	224N
741.415	224N	741.416	234N
741.2	337N	741.47	4N
741.411	347N	741.411	317N
741.417	317N	749.6	317N
741.416	315N	741.422	315N
741.412	315N	741.41	527N
744.22	527N	741.415	527N
741.416	527N	741.432	137N
741.416	317N	741.41	219N

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