

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Sverdlovsk Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Joseph Stalin Rifle Barrel Factory in Pervouralsk	DATE DISTR.	17 December 1955
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. The city of Pervouralsk was divided into ten to 12 districts, some of which were separated by as much as two kilometers from the others. The Joseph Stalin Rifle Barrel Factory was located in the central district.¹ The plant area, which formed an imperfect quadrangle measuring about 1,000 m x 2,500 m, was surrounded by a brick and cement wall approximately 2.5 m high painted dark gray.
2. The numerous one- and two-story buildings placed irregularly in the plant area were of reinforced concrete. The majority of the buildings were one-story structures about 20 meters high roofed with concrete over a metal framework (sic) with a layer of asphalt joined to a special waterproof composition laid over the concrete.² Most of the higher buildings had uralite roofs. All the roofs were painted dark gray. The walls were dirty gray painted with black and white areas, excepting the facades of the buildings along the western edge of the property, which were painted green. There were 37 chimneys painted with gray and black areas on a red background. Six of the chimneys were about 60 meters tall.
3. Electric power was supplied by a nearby power plant.³ The factory had its own central heating plant.
4. A railroad spur with branches to various buildings ran down the long axis of the plant. Steel bars of varying dimensions were delivered daily by trains from Chelyabinsk (N 55-10, E 61-24), Magnitogorsk (N 53-27, E 59-04), and Uralsk (N 51-14, E 51-22). Coal, peat, and heavy oil, a coal by-product used as fuel, were also brought by rail to the plant. The coal and peat were unloaded automatically onto a moving platform which lifted the fuel about 12 meters, dumping it onto a ramp leading to the storage bins. The fuel oil was delivered in tank cars to the southwestern area of the

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plant, where it was discharged into 16 zinc tanks, about four meters in diameter and six meters high, which stood in two parallel rows in a 30 m x 60 m building. From these tanks, the fuel flowed into four large underground tanks of reinforced concrete from which it was pumped throughout the plant as needed. The underground tanks were situated in a row about 170 meters south of the factory wall (sic).⁴ They were cylindrical, 22 meters in diameter and five meters high. The walls were 40 centimeters thick, and the tops, which extended approximately one meter above the ground, were 25 centimeters thick. Each tank rested on 16 reinforced concrete piers.

- 5. The plant manufactured grooved bore rifles of various calibers, mainly 105 mm and 155 mm. Two hundred and ten millimeter rifles were also produced. About 3,000 workers were employed in three shifts. The factory was being enlarged in 1953.



Comments:

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- 1. This probably refers to the Noviy Trubny Zavod imeni Stalina (New Stalin Pipe Factory), which reportedly produced various kinds of metal tubing, including steel pipes for the petroleum industry. During World War II, gun barrels and mortar tubes were also produced. There was a rumor in PW camps in the area in 1953 that gun barrels were still in production at the plant.
- 2. The roofs were possibly composed of precast concrete blocks over a metal framework. The asphalt layer referred to may have been a species of tar paper.
- 3. A transformer station tied in with the Urals network is situated just south of the Stalin Pipe Factory.

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