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**Page Denied**

Next 23 Page(s) In Document Denied

**SECRET**  
- 19 -

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**34. Industries known by the subject:**

Factory for automatic rifle stocks located at Krasnoyarsk on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Locomotive factory at KOLOMNA about 100 kilometers southeast of Moscow.

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**SECRET**

- 20 -

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50X1-HUM

Andrey Martiy factory at Odessa manufactures motors, transformers, smelters, shipyards.

Automobile plant at Gorkiy manufactures 3 to 4 ton trucks that look like the "Chevrolet", and are called MOLOTOV.

Locomotive and chemical products factory called STALIN in Moscow, 12 miles from the railroad station on the way to Kazan.

Tractor factory at Chel'abinsk in the Urals.

Tractor factory at Kharkov.

Tractor factory at Stalinabad near Tashkent produces 22 ton STALINETS type tractors.

Military and commercial aircraft plant at Tushino, about 25 kilometers from Moscow.

Several jet fighter and bomber plants on the railroad from VOROSHILOVGRAD to Odessa.

An important chemical products factory at Karaganda.

One of the most important Soviet soft coal basins is also at Karaganda.

The most important USSR soft coal basins in the Don region.

Soft coal basin at Stalino, and another at Chagigorod. (sic: possibly Shakty.)

35. Air bases: There are three air bases at Tushino, about 50 kilometers from Moscow, two of which are located at the angle formed by the Volga-Moscow canal and the Moscow river. These two airfields have I-21 fighters, and I-15 and I-16 type aircraft. East of this city is a pilot training field.

At Kirovabad on the Baku to Tbilisi railroad, there are 5 airfields, one of which is located at the Kirovabad railroad station and called Field No. 1, which has a pilot school and several types of aircraft, including jets. Field No. 2 is located 12 kilometers north of Field No. 1. It has no hangars and the aircraft are hidden in the surrounding wooded areas. Field No. 3 is about 40 kilometers east of Kirovabad, and about 8 kilometers from the railroad; it has jet aircraft but no hangars. Field No. 4 is about 15 kilometers west of Kirovabad and near the railroad. It is a very large field having bombers exclusively but no hangars. This field supplies the other 4 with fuel and has storage facilities for fuel and other material. Field No. 5 is about 35 kilometers northeast of Kirovabad and has small hangars, jet fighters, and a pilot school.

In the city of Penza located about 180 kilometers west of the junction of the Ural River and the Ural mountains, there is a very large airfield with 5 or 6 hangars and jet fighters and bombers.

About 7 kilometers from Karaganda along the railroad from Petropavlovsk to

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**SECRET**

- 21 -

50X1-HUM

Lake Balkhash, there is an airfield with hangars that up to 1948 had been used only for commercial craft.

There is an airfield with concrete runways located beside the "Dinamo" stadium in Moscow. It is divided in two parts; one part is used by commercial craft and the other by the military. It is the best airfield of the Soviets with large hangars and the latest models of jet fighters and bombers.

At Monino, northwest of Moscow and at the end of the electric railway, there is a very important airfield with many hangars and storage facilities for fuel and material for jet fighters.

There is a commercial airport about 4 kilometers from Odessa, with hangars containing jet aircraft.

There is an airfield at Stalino, about 2 kilometers from the railroad, with hangars and jet fighters.

There is a jet fighter airfield at Borovichi, about 80 kilometers from Novgorod on the rail line from Moscow to Leningrad.

36. Armaments and Material: The rifle used at present by the Soviet army is similar to the one used by the Reds during the Spanish civil war. Lately the NKVD was issued this same rifle, but very much shorter. They have many automatic rifles with drum clips that fire 42 rounds at a time.

They have a large quantity of artillery in very good condition. The subject saw 15 mm and 22 mm guns drawn by trucks. They also have a large quantity of anti-tank guns.

Tanks of various types are also numerous, including the superheavy one of 96 tons with a 15.5 mm gun, and one of 20 tons with a 7.5 mm gun. They also have a 40 ton tank with a 10.5 mm gun, and still use the 22 ton type without a cannon that was used in Spain during the civil war. Another type that saw service in the civil war and is still used is a small 10 ton tank with 4 or 5 machineguns on a turret.

The anti-aircraft units use 7.5 mm and 10 mm guns to a large extent.

Odessa, Sevastopol, Simferopol, and Kronshtadt have an undetermined number of strong submarine bases, and according to reports obtained by the subject, the number is large.

According to reports obtained by the subject the Soviet Army in 1952 had 8 million men under arms, besides 4 million in the MVD. Most of the latter are armed with automatic rifles.

The USSR has a large air force, and began to manufacture jet aircraft only three years ago.

### 37. Communications:

A highway going southwest from Moscow to Minsk has a good surface and is

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

- 22 -

50X1-HUM

25 meters wide up to a distance of 100 kilometers, from that point on the surface is in very poor condition.

Another highway going southeast from Moscow to Kiev is 25 meters wide up to 100 kilometers from Moscow, and from that point on the conditions are very bad.

The Moscow-Mogvorod-Leningrad highway is also 25 meters wide up to 100 kilometers from Moscow, and from there on it is in poor condition.

The Trans-Siberian railroad goes from Moscow to Vladivostok by way of Kazan.

From Moscow to Minsk a railroad goes south of the Polish border.

A railroad from Moscow to Odessa goes by way of Kiev and Kharkov.

A 50 kilometer electric railway goes from Moscow to Menino.

A railroad from Moscow to Leningrad goes through Cherpovets and Vologda.

From Petropavlovsk a railroad goes to Lake Balkhash by way of Karaganda.

The "Belomor" canal north of Leningrad connects the Neva river with the White Sea utilizing the Ladoga and Onega lakes near the Finnish border.

The Volga-Moscow canal is 25 kilometers from Moscow and connects the Ural and Volga rivers.

At Rybinsk, about 25 kilometers from Shcherbakov, there is a canal of recent construction.

It is believed that a canal has been constructed east of the Caspian Sea at Kirgizia.

36. Army and Civilian Morale: Military service in the USSR is compulsory and varies in length according to the service branch: 3 years in the Army; 4 years in the Air Force; and 5 years in the Navy. Specialists serve indefinitely, and many who have completed their tour of service are kept on because it is difficult to get demobilized; for this reason morale in the army is low.

Food rations are somewhat better in the Army than for civilians, but not enough to make the service agreeable or the morale high.

Army recruits during their first year work 8 hours per day for the State, after this period they are assigned to their units where they also work 8 hours per day in their respective assignments.

The officers are unpopular among the soldiers, and fights between officers and soldiers are frequent.

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- 23 -

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The Soviet population is demoralized and fatalistic, with no illusions about their future, and always fearing the reprisals of the authorities.

The worker cannot sustain himself and continually steals on the job as much as he is able.

The majority of the Soviet civilian population fervently want war, not as a means of destruction, but as a means of liberation, with the unanimous wish of victory for the allies.

39. **USSR Religious Activities:** The religion professed at present in the Soviet Union is the Greek schismatic. The Communist Party tries by every means to prevent the activities of this religion and persecutes those who practice it. Although it is an authorized religion it is curtailed by the State for fear it may carry on activities that are contrary to the doctrines of the Communist Party.

There are also a good number of Catholics who practice their religion in hiding for fear of reprisals against them. Catholic religious activities are more effectively carried on among the rural population.

40. **Antibiotics:** Antibiotics were never used in the concentration camp, and are unknown in the USSR.

Tubercular diseases were the only ones treated with calcium, and this was difficult for the Soviets to obtain.

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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Next 11 Page(s) In Document Denied