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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Voroshilovgrad Oblast)

SUBJECT City of Voroshilovsk (Keyed Sketch of City)

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The following report on the city of Voroshilovsk /N 48-28, E 38-487

A sketch of Voroshilovsk, keyed to this report,

Comment: The Voroshilov Metallurgical Plant was the only significant industry in the city; other local industries were subsidiary.

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CITY OF VOROSHILOVSK

General Description

1. Voroshilovsk (N 48-28, E 38-48) had a population of about 80,000. It was partially destroyed during World War II, particularly the metallurgical plant and blast furnaces. The old part of the city was rebuilt with the same type of low, flat buildings it previously had. There was no new city ordinance covering house demolition in the old sections of town; some isolated, old houses in disrepair in the newly developed area were torn down. The new part of the city, the southern section, which was occupied chiefly by miners and metallurgical workers, was being constructed with straight streets. See sketch for the names of the principal new streets. 25X1 25X1

2. Housing was scarce and two or more families had to share one unit; new units were occupied as soon as they were built. Buildings, usually brick, were either two or three stories high or from four to six stories high, depending on the section of the city in which they were situated. Two-story prefabricated "Finnish" houses, made of wood and surfaced with granulated slag blocks, were built in several parts of the city. Collective housing was common because the laboring class was large and there were many single men. The collective housing was not limited to any specific area but was scattered throughout the city.

3. The city had no river and no port. There were four small lakes; two of these were located in the center of the city and received the waste waters from the city's plant (see paragraph 7. below).

4. There was an ample supply of all goods except textiles in which a shortage existed throughout the USSR. There was an abundance of meat, vegetables, potatoes, and legumes but not of fruit, which was not grown locally, or of fresh fish which was sold only occasionally in the state market; normally, fish was sold salted.

5. There was an acute labor shortage in the construction industry. Also, good tailors and dressmakers were lacking.

6. There were no penal institutions; malefactors were sent to other cities for imprisonment.

Industry

7. The city had one plant, the Metallurgical and Chemical Coke Plant, which was composed of two parts, each headed by a director.[1] The metallurgical part was divided into three sections: blast furnace, steel furnace, and a rolling mill; each was headed by a section chief.

8. The blast furnace section was equipped with two 1,000-metric-ton blast furnaces and three 1,393-metric-ton blast furnaces. Supplying air to the blast furnaces was a compressor section equipped with two compressors, each operating at two atmospheres. There was also a section for casting parts for the plant. A five-metric-ton electric furnace of Soviet make was used for the manufacture of steel. The blast furnace section included a repair shop, a small forge section equipped with an electric drop hammer, an electric section, and a water section. An ore dump carried a stock of about 60,000 metric tons of iron ore. could not estimate the amount 25X1 of coke stored because the dump was not yet completed and reserve supplies varied. Coke was regularly supplied as the nearby Coke Plant was in continual production. The blast furnace section employed about 120 persons and an additional 250 worked in shops related to or dependent on the blast furnaces.

9. The steel furnace shop, about 250 x 30 x 35 meters, and related shops employed about 280 workers. The building was constructed of iron, cement, and red brick and was equipped with seven steel furnaces of which four had a production capacity of 250 tons, and the remaining three, of 500 tons. They were of Soviet make and Martin-Siemens type. There was a Misker-type mixer. The shop had the following sections: coke, scrap, preparation of molds, cooling of molds, greasing, and preparation of scrap. There were two bridge cranes from which were suspended the wrecking balls which crushed the scrap. One 250-metric-ton steel furnace and one 500-metric-ton steel furnace were to be installed.

10. The sheet rolling mill section employed about 500 persons. It was installed in a completely automatized shop about 400 x 220 x 25 meters. It was a brick, concrete, and iron structure. There were three rolling mills whose production capacity was estimated at about 3,500 metric tons, which was the estimated production of the steel furnaces when the new ones would be installed.

this rolling mill section was one of the largest in the world. The sheet metal produced was between five and 30 millimeters thick. The rolling mill machines worked automatically and there were automatic control tables which signalled any defect in the rolling. The whole rolling mill was electrically operated. Repair and assembly shops were adjoining. Independent of these sections was an electric generating plant with ten 25,000 kilowatt generators driven by steam turbines; the boilers were coal-burning. The building measured about 60 x 40 x 45 meters and was all reinforced concrete.

11. The Coke Plant was located to the northwest of the Metallurgical Plant and had railroad connections with the main Voroshilovgrad-Kiev line. It employed about 800 and this number was to be increased as soon as the new construction was completed. The plant covered an area of 1,000 x 60 meters; the new part which was still under construction had the same length, and was 150 meters wide. This plant was made up of six groups of 60 ovens each; 12 groups were planned eventually. There were 12 gas storage tanks with their pumping stations which supplied the pressure for distribution. In this plant chemical by-products such as benzol, napthalene, mazut, and tar were obtained. There was a small testing laboratory for the plant's products.

12. All construction in the industrial complex of the city was designed to increase the number of blast furnaces, steel furnaces, electric generators, and coke ovens. no plans to start new industries scarcity of water would have made it impossible. 25X1 25X1 25X1

13. Voroshilovsk was in the Donbass area where new mines and mining areas were constantly being opened up. The coal was not of high quality but it was abundant.

Transportation

14. A single highway, connecting Voroshilovgrad (N 48-34, E 39-20) with Stalino (N 48-00, E 37-48), ran through the northern part of the city, near the plant and the railroad station. It was asphalt over crushed gravel and had good drainage on both sides. The road was open to traffic at all times. A bus line used the highway, leaving Voroshilovsk for Voroshilovgrad three times daily, at 1000, 1500, and 1900 hours.

15. The Voroshilovgrad-Kiev (N 50-27, E 30-32) double-track railroad line passed through the northern part of the city. It was fairly new and trains were hauled by steam-driven locomotives. The station had a marshalling yard for manipulation of the many trains loaded with coal, iron ore, and finished products. The yard connected with the plant sidings. Passenger traffic was not heavy. A passenger train went to Kharkov (N 50-00, E 36-14) daily and to Kiev on odd-numbered days. There was no suburban railroad net.

16. In 1953, a trolley bus line began operating with six cars, each designed to accommodate 70 passengers. As of May 1957, the line had 14 cars. Extension of the route to the railroad station was planned, following the completion of a tunnel being constructed underneath the city's main plant. The existent route started at a small square at the plant's personnel entrance and went along Kuybyshevskaya ulitsa as far as its intersection with Chapayevskaya ulitsa, a distance of about two and one-half miles. Shortly before May 1957, [redacted] a branch line was started, running from the intersection of Kuybyshevskaya ulitsa and bulvar Mira to the Liman Sanitarium, a distance of about two miles. Bus lines served the city's periphery and went to Voroshilovgrad three times daily. Bus and trolley bus lines were identified by their destinations rather than by numbers. There were no streetcar lines. 25X1

17. A metal bridge over the plant near the blast furnaces served as a pedestrian crossing to connect the old city with the railroad station. When construction was started on the tunnel which was to connect the city with the railroad station, bridge traffic was diverted in the middle of the bridge to stairs leading to the completed part of the tunnel.

18. An embankment had been built which made the crossing of the lakes in the city possible. Kuybyshevskaya ulitsa and ulitsa Karla Marksa ran along this embankment and the water from the lakes passed beneath them through arched culverts with a span of about three meters between supports. The culverts were composed of cement, slag, and bricks and were as long as the streets were wide.

19. Vehicles were driven on the right-hand side of the street. Automatic traffic lights regulated traffic at the main intersections. There were no traffic policemen except on holidays or when the handling of large crowds was necessary. Vehicular traffic was restricted on ulitsa Karla Marksa between bulvar Mira and Naberezhnaya ulitsa, which was a public walk.

20. There were no airfields, either commercial or military.

Public Utilities

21. The Coke Plant produced industrial gas but did not service the city because it was not equipped with pipelines although they were to be installed shortly.

22. The electric generating plant supplied electricity to the city as well as to the city's industrial complex.

23. Water came from the Donets River, about 65 kilometers away. It was brought in through cast-iron piping, but was inadequate to supply the city, especially in summer, when the inhabitants had to resort to wells. The well water was poor but the river water was worse; it had a bad taste and had to be boiled and then allowed to stand because it contained mud, sand, and other impurities. Some buildings had a pressure pump system to supply water to all the upper floors. 25X1

a canal was being built from the Donets Basin to Azov (N 47-07, E 39-25) to supply the entire Donbass area with water 25X1 when this canal was finished, an outlet would be made to provide the city with good water.

Civil Defense

24. In the Voroshilovsk area no one was in charge of directing civil defense training and there was no interest in it. Buildings of three or more stories had shelters. The shelter ceilings were at ground level and measured 2.6 meters from ceiling to floor. Shelters occupied about one-fourth of the basement floor space; the other three-fourths was used for storage, coal bins, water pipes, etc. Shelters were bounded by the foundation of the house and by a retaining wall 60 centimeters thick. The floor was of slag concrete and flagstone. The roof was made of reinforced concrete blocks 120 millimeters thick, inserted between small I-beams over which concrete was laid to a thickness of about 100 millimeters. Shelters had slit windows at floor level with concrete casings; these windows could be filled up with earth in case of bombardments. The shelters were ventilated by means of ceiling-level registers equipped with metal gratings which opened into chimneys that ran up to the roof. The shelter had a metal door mounted on a metal frame which was equipped with rubber stripping to ensure a perfect fit when the door was closed; pressure for a perfect seal was supplied by the common rotating-type lock with two arms and a metal lip that fit in a bevel-shaped groove in the door frame, supplying more pressure as the lip slid on the bevel. The rubber stripping was either destroyed or removed by the inhabitants of the buildings; therefore, orders for its removal were given by the head of the construction company as soon as the requirements for inspection had been met. The metal doors of the shelters were between three and four millimeters thick and were two meters high by 80 centimeters wide.

25. There were shelters for about 40 percent of the population of Voroshilovsk. It took about one month to build one. As of May 1957, shelters were still being constructed. 25X1 did not know whether there were shelters in theaters and in public buildings; buildings did not have 25X1 shelters although they did have basements; the same was true in the amusement center and in the Liman City Sanitarium (see paragraph 28, item 62. below).

26. there was no shelter in the plant but there were two concrete tunnels on the plant grounds which could be used as shelters if necessary. 25X1 One, which was still being built as of May 1957, was for pedestrian and vehicular traffic between the city and the railroad station. It was about 400 meters long, nine meters wide, and five meters in height; it ran about five meters underground on the average. The other tunnel carried water for the coolers and purifiers. It was about 1,000 meters long, six meters wide, four meters in height, and ran about two meters underground.

Military and Paramilitary Organizations

27. Military police maintained internal security. 25X1

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Installations

28. Legend for [redacted] sketch of Voroshilovsk: 25X1

(1) Coal dump.

(2) Railroad station.

(3) Station highway.

(4) Metal bridge for pedestrians, connected to tunnel under construction.

(5) Residential section of private homes.

(6) Tunnel under construction for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

(7) Sheet rolling mill.

(8) Scrap reduction.

(9) Scrap preparation.

(10) Six 250-ton and four 500-ton steel furnaces.

(11) Misker-type mixer.

(12) Preparation of molds.

(13) Cooling of molds.

(14) Repairs shop.

(15) Greasing shop.

(16) Cinder-filled area.

(17-18) Two 1,000-metric-ton blast furnaces.

(19, 20, 21) Three 1,393-metric-ton blast furnaces.

(22) Refrigerators.

(23) Gas purifiers.

(24) Settling tanks.

(25) Entrance gate for workers.

(26) Offices.

(27) Large refrigerator.

(28) Fire station.

(29) Industrial Bank (?).

(30) Tunnel carrying water for cooling.

(31) Steam-driven power plant, equipped with ten 25,000-kilowatt generators.

(32) Telpherage for transportation of slag.

(33) Slag dump.

(34) Coke Plant.

(35) New construction, enlargement of Coke Plant.

(36) Slag dump and railroad spur for transport of slag.

(37) Small scientific research laboratory for testing materials; this was a branch of the Kharkov Scientific Research Institute. A new research center was planned.

(38) Carbarn for trolley buses and autobuses.

(39) Hotel.

(40) City Council Building. Nearby was a courthouse.

(41) Main police headquarters. This was being replaced by a new building.

(42) Post office, telegraph and telephone offices, and radio station.

(43-45) Orthodox churches.

(44) Tartar church.

(46) Park and gardens.

(47) Market, one-story, measuring about 80 x 30 meters, used both by kolkhoz farmers and independent farmers selling fruits, vegetables, salt fish, meat, and milk.

(48) The factory square.

(49) State warehouses.

(50) Small muddy lake.

(51) Large muddy lake.

(52) Lakes' drainage channel.

(53) Metalurg Athletic Field.

(54) Metalurg Movie House.

(55) Warehouse. State market.

(56) Karl Marks Palace (movie house, theater, and stores).

(57) Library.

(58) Military police headquarters branch.

(59) Gastronom

(60) Constructors' club.

(61) Vasileska Lakes.

(62) Liman City Sanitarium was new and located about 2,500 meters from the center of town. It was comprised of a hospital, emergency clinic, psychiatric ward, X-ray and radiotherapy departments.

(63) Sanitarium which was still under construction as of May 1957. When completed, this sanitarium was to be more important than the Liman Sanitarium (62. above).

29. A three-story hotel, planned to accommodate 150 persons, was being built at the point where ulitsa Karla Marksa entered the old section of the city. It had been under construction for a long time and was still not completed as of May 1957; the reason for the delay was that when the foundations were to be laid, it was discovered that the ground was not solid and that new plans and modifications in structure would be necessary.

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2. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] an incident when, by mistake, a load of blast furnace parts was destroyed as scrap; a dossier was prepared on all the personnel who might have been responsible. [redacted] whether anyone was punished in this case, the usual outcome of such a mistake at the very least was that those responsible found great difficulty in ever securing better positions. 25X1 25X1

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Attachment

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ENCLOSURE 1

SKETCH OF VOROSHILOVSK AND METALLURGICAL AND COKE PLANT

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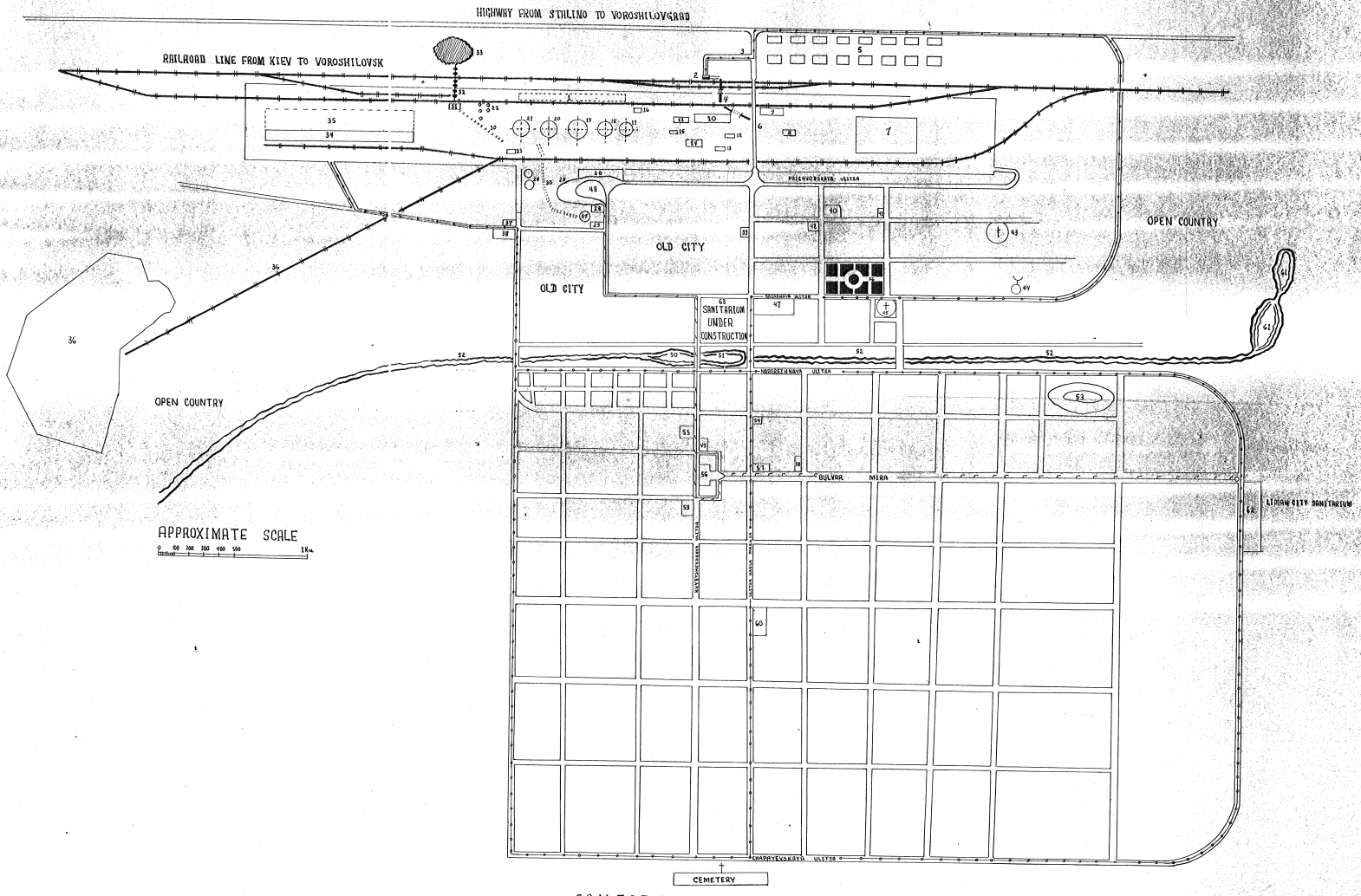

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