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**INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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COUNTRY	USSR (Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Town Plan Data and Living Conditions in New Kakhovka,	DATE DISTR.	16 March 1950 50X1-HUM
	2. Industrial Facilities in New Kakhovka	NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	RD 50X1-HUM
DATE OF INFO.			
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

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Two reports, Kakhovka

on New

Attachment one concerns town plan data and living conditions. Attachment 2 contains information on industrial New Kakhovka, in particular, the OGM Metals Factory.<sup>2</sup>

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Comments:

1. New Kakhovka can not be located on available maps; however, there is a Malaya Kakhovka in the area  $\sqrt{N}$  46-46, E 33-287.
2. The OGM Metals Factory is not listed in available references.

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21 JUL 1950

31 JUL 1950

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Attachment 2 to

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1. O.G.M. Metals Factory

During the construction of the new dam on the Dnieper the O.G.M. Factory produced structural parts for the dam, which involved mainly the welding of girders (spanen). Materials consisted of angle iron, U beams and iron rods, all of good quality. After the completion of the dam the factory was turned over to the village for such things as repairs for sewer pits and pipes, gate works, etc. The city itself, incidentally, was established to provide facilities for the construction of the dam. (New Kakhevska is located on the east bank of the Dnieper River about 90 km north of Kherson and between Kherson and Dnepropetrovsk.)

The quality of the factory's product was good, attaining a tensile strength of 45 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The welding work, however, was never inspected and was thus of a very poor quality; tensile strength of welds never exceeded 37 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Welding electrodes were manufactured by the workers on the spot from a wire which was dipped into a chalk bath (krijtbad), stuk into a powder and finally coated with water glass to bind it. About 70 per cent of the welding was done with these makeshift electrodes. Heavy duty welds sometimes required the use of commercial electrodes, produced in Kherson, which were of a quality comparable to "Conark" - a smith's electrode approximated to 80 per cent (smids-elektrode tot 80 procent benaderd). These were provided in small quantities. Slag was never removed from welds.

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There was a shortage of borax at the factory. It was provided in small quantities and one had to take care that it was not stolen by co-workers.

Metal parts were never sandblasted to remove rust. Iron was dipped into a cement sauce (cementsaus) to prevent rusting. Workers were careless

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with stainless steel, however, and even used it for decorations.

Tools were completely on loan. It did not matter whether it was a cold chisel or a more complicated piece the tool was supplied from elsewhere and never was turned out in the factory itself. Controls over tools were strong. Cold chisels particularly might never be provided with a burr (braam). Oxygen and acetylene bottles came filled from Mariopol.

Whenever anyone was sick or injured at work through his own fault he was paid only 25 per cent of his wage. Production was not allowed to suffer from sickness or accidents. Anyone who had glasses prescribed was obliged to use them. Security controls were stringent.

## 2. Electric Motor Factory

An electric motor factory is located some 2 km north of New Kakhovka. As yet [redacted] the factory lacks either a name or a number. It was established in mid-1957 for the manufacture of electric motors up to 5 horsepower. 50X1-HUM

The factory employs some 1,500 persons on three eight-hour shifts per day. About 20 per cent of these are women. The factory complex consists of three 200 by 50 meter stone buildings placed parallel to each other.

## 3. Other industries

In early 1958 a factory was built for the manufacture of iron bolts of 4 to 10 mm diameters. Under construction also were a meat and a canning factory.

## 4. Power and Railroad facilities

Electric power for New Kakhovka is supplied directly from the new Dnieper dam via a transformer which delivers 220 volts AC. The power is transmitted over surface lines.

[redacted] a single track rail line was being laid to New Kakhovka from Dnepropetrovsk; [redacted] the line was within 3 km of New Kakhovka. 50X1-HUM

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Attachment 2

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**1. Town Plan Data**

New Kakhovka was established in 1953 to provide living accommodations for personnel working on the new dam being built nearby on the Dnieper River. The town lies on the east bank of the Dnieper about 90 km northeast of Kherson between the latter city and Dnepropetrovsk and about 12 km from Old Kakhovka.

The town itself consists of three asphalt-covered streets of about 3 km length and is composed of stone houses of 3 to 5 rooms. All of the houses are tied into the town's central heating system. Some of the houses are also equipped with showers, but these are generally reserved for higher ranking personnel. Rent, electricity and heating amounts to an average of 130 rubles per month for inhabitants.

**2. Political Attitudes**

Communist Party members are not allowed to practice a religion, but the remainder of the people are free to do so. [redacted] never [redacted] any anti-religious propaganda in the press or over the radio. Residents, for want of a church in New Kakhovka, went to Old Kakhovka to attend services. There were religious images in most of the homes of New Kakhovka. 50X1-HUM

In general, with the exception of party members, no one takes a newspaper for the news and non-Communist workers give their Communist co-workers a hard time when they do so. Repressive measures against such behavior were never taken [redacted] Workers who are party members were not favored over the others, although the top positions in the town were generally held down by party members. 50X1-HUM

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## 3. Living Conditions

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There is a great difference between the standards of living in the cities and in the countryside. The living standard in New Kakhovka was higher than in the surrounding country. During a trip [redacted] to Kherson (in 1955) [redacted] shocked at the extremely poor condition of the peasants. People ran around barefoot and in rags. At small railroad stations people tried to buy gherkins and other foodstuffs. Housing [redacted] consisted of wooden huts [redacted]

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In the cities however food and clothing were fully available with the exception only of sugar.

[redacted] not struck by any extraordinary use of alcohol. [redacted] only [redacted] heavy drinking on festival days of various sorts which resulted in sexual activities which took little account of marital relationships. [redacted] no [redacted] incidence of theft or assaults.

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Under the wage system wages were divided into eight overlapping groups:

- a. Groups 1, 2 and 3 pertained to the uneducated who were allowed a maximum wage of 400 rubles per month.
- b. Group 4 included those with schooling who were allowed a wage of 500 rubles per month.
- c. Group 5 contained non-diplomaed skilled laborers allowing a maximum of 600 rubles per month.
- d. Group 6 consisted of diplomaed skilled laborers with a maximum wage of 700 rubles per month.
- e. Group 7 was comprised of prime (eerste) workers at 900 rubles per month.
- f. Group 8 was for foremen with a maximum wage of 1200 rubles per month.

The laborers worked a 46 hour week. Overtime was compensated for but nothing more was paid for overtime. The work was calculated in the main on a piece work basis which resulted in the requirement that a worker must work three times as hard as a laborer in the Netherlands in order to get the same wage. Men and women worked as equals.

Every type of goods, whether for the factories or for the shops, was obtained from the same place. Requests for goods were placed with the central distribution office. Examples of costs include

- a. Man's suit - 1500 to 1800 rubles
- b. Bread per kilogram - 2.20 rubles
- c. Butter per kilogram - 28 rubles
- d. Workshoes - 110 rubles ( moderate quality)
- e. Dress shoes - 350 rubles

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[Redacted]

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- f. Furniture consisting of table, 4 chairs, 2 lounge chairs and cupboard (very poorly finished) - 4400 rubles
- g. Butane gas in bottles of 12 atmospheres - 25 rubles for the gas plus 5 rubles deposit on the bottles (the bottles came from Kherson).

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[Redacted]

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