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IRON METALLURGY INDUSTRY



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10 May 1950

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B - Iron Metallurgy Industry

1) Dzerzhinsk factory of Dneprodzerzhinsk

During the last two years, 3 blast furnaces and 2 Martin furnaces have been reactivated, as well as some rolling departments and auxiliary sections. The factory has already put out hundreds of thousands of tons of cast iron, steel, and rolled iron. The factory will be completely reconstructed in 1947.

This year the eighth mechanized blast furnace will go into operation, and construction of blast furnaces No. 9 and No. 10 will begin. Each has a capacity of 1300 cubic meters.

Director of the factory is N. Fomenko.

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## 2) The Stalin Magnitogorsk Combine.

In its dimensions, it is the largest metallurgical plant. From 1940 to 1945, the average annual production of steel has been doubled, and cast iron has increased by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times. During these years the following have gone into operation:

- 4 coking Lanthieric
- 2 blast furnaces
- 2 Martin furnaces
- 1 blooming mill
- 2 rolling mills

In the second Five-Year Plan, the second part of the metallurgical unit will be finished, with 2 blast furnaces, 14 Martin furnaces, thin sheet rolling mills, and cold rolling mills.

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This will permit a production increase of 1,800,000 ton of cast iron and 2,200,000 ton of steel per year. For the present, improvements in the local supply base of materials will be going on.

There is also a plant for processing sulfurous minerals (which constitute 40% of the mineral reserves of Magnitogorsk) which has not yet been put into operation.

The second ferrous mineral <sup>supply</sup> base of this unit is the Zigazino-[illegible] lode, which can yield ore containing 44 to 46% of ferrous metal.

The director of the Magnitogorsk Combine is G. Nosov.

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## 3) Yenakievo Plant [Orchoniidze]

Since December 1943 this plant has put out 840,000 tons of cast iron, 900,000 tons of steel and 700,000 tons of sheet iron.

4 blast furnaces are actually in use at the plant, 2 Bessemer converters, 2 Martin furnaces, and 5 rolling mills.

The director of the factory is P. Gubkin.

## 4) The Stalin Kuznets Combine

For adequate development of the potentialities of the Stalin unit another local supply base of first quality material must be built. 600,000,000 rubles will be spent on this. A Stalinsk-Abenen railroad line will be constructed. The director of the combine is

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R. Slav.

5) The Petrov Dnepr project DUK Plant

The Martin sections produced 1323 tons of steel in excess of the plan in February 1946.

6) The Azovstal' Metallurgical Plant.

10 Martin furnaces and 6 rolling mills are in operation. This year blast furnace No. 1 will be placed in operation. The plant is now producing tank cars.

7) The Nizh-Tajil Metallurgical Plant.

Construction of the first part of the factory began in 1940. 2 blast furnaces are going into operation, one Martin section, and one rolling section, as well as a thermo-electric unit and a few auxiliary sections.

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During the war the following were in operation: 1 blast furnace, 5 Martin furnaces, and a few rolling batteries. Construction of a Bessemer converter was started, as well as of a Blooming and other supplementary equipment.

Now  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much cast iron is being put out as the entire 1937 production of the metallurgical plants of the Sverdlovsk area, and half of the steel which the whole area yielded in that year. The plant will be changed into a combine in the next few years, with a complete metallurgical system. There will be 5 blast furnaces, 16 Martin furnaces, 1 Bessemer, 1 Blooming, and 4 rolling

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mills. This year a Blooming mill will be put in operation, and the largest Bessemer section in the entire USSR.

8) The Andreyev Taganrog Metallurgical Plant has produced more than 100 tons of pipes in excess of the plan in the first 10 days of March, and more than 100 tons of steel.

9) Statistical data

15,000,000 tons of cast iron and 18, - 300,000 tons of steel, approximately, were produced in 1940. At the end of the new Five Year Plan it was estimated 50,000,000 tons of cast iron are produced annually and 60,000,000 tons of steel.

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**B) Machine Industry**

1) Stalingrad Plant. has produced its 4,000th. STZ-NATI tractor.

2) The Rubtsovka Altay Plant has produced its 7,000th tractor.

3) The Krasnyy Metallurg Liban Plant, is producing shovels, construction nails, and other agricultural instruments; they have made machine castings for the Superphosphates plant in Riga, one meter in diameter and weighing 7 tons. The plant director is A. Popov.

4) The Kadiovka Shop has been completely rebuilt and extended. Produces equipment for coal mines such as lifting devices;

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pumps, ventilation shafts, and vulcanizers for mine cables.

C) Electric Centers

1) Minchegauri and Azerbaijan Center

This year in Azerbaijan, besides the huge Minchegauri electric center, 60 other low-power centers will be built. The following are already started: Najorny Karabasha, Nashichevan, Lenkran, Kedabek, Yardiulin, Belokany, Nunka.

2) Yerivan Center

Has supplied current to Zavis village, one of 16 villages of the Yogyevan area.

In this way the area has become the first in Armenia to be completely electrified.

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3) 2 electric centers have been put into operation, one in the Voroshilov kolhoz and one in the Priroda kolhoz.

4) Rostov on Don area center

Mobile electric station which functions as machine shops by day and dwellings by night supply electricity to 15 sovkhos of the Rostov area.

5) Sevastopol Center

Construction has been finished on the largest electric center of the Crimea: the Gres-1. With the help of a turbo-generator, the pre-war power has been surpassed. Electric power has been assured for industry and the cities of Sevastopol, Simferopol,

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Yalta, Eupatoria, Bakhchisara, and other areas of the Crimea.

6) Hydroturbine for the Dnepr center Construction has begun on the Stalin shop at Stalingrad. It will have a capacity of 100,000 horsepower. It is lighter than American hydroturbines and will have a higher coefficient of efficiency.

In 1947 the shop will build 5 more hydroturbines of this capacity for the Dnepr center. Director of operations is the Stalin Prize Engineer Lavretc Ko\_alex.

D) MINING

I) Coal

1) The enterprises under the People's Com-

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minisariat of the Coal Industry in the western area have completed the February plan.

The Donbass miners have produced 80 trainloads of coal in excess of the plan. (a trainload is no less than 20 cars)

2) Enterprises in the Eastern area

The enterprises under the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry in the eastern area have completed the February plan. The following combines have done especially well:

Kuzbassugol'  
 Kemeroougol'  
 Molotovugol'  
 Karagandaugol'  
 Vostsibugol'  
 Sredazugol'  
 Primorskugol'  
 Khabarovskugol'  
 Sakhalinugol'

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## 3) Artemugol' Combine - Donbass

The combine comprises the mines of the so-called "Donbass central area"; among them are the mines Kochiyegorka, Dzerzhinsk, Komsomolts, Voroshilov, Lenin, No. 5/6, Dimitrov. All these mines give high quality coal, especially adapted to the metallurgical and chemical industries. The 25 main galleries of Artemugol are back in use. The head of the Combine is B. Georgiyev.

## 4) Rostovugol' Combine

This combine has now reached its pre-war production level. In the next few years 4 more large galleries and 141 smaller ones will be built. Production will be

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doubled by 1950. Head of the combine is K. Kortashev.

5) Kuzbassugol' Combine

This combine is exploiting the Tom-Usin and Shustalevki[?] areas, which have large, high quality coal reserves. Head of the combine is A. Stugarev.

6) Kemerovugol' Combine

In 1945 832,000 tons more than 1944 were extracted. 15 new galleries will be built in the next few years: in the ---ovo [illegible] zone, in the Polissoyovo seams, near the Leninsk-Kuznetsk area (3 galleries already under construction), SW of Anzhero-Sudzhensk (coal seam type Pz), and in the

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Beresovo seams between Kemerovo and Barzas. Head of the combine A. Soyzev.

### 7) Molotovugol' Combine

During the war 26 new galleries were built in the coal-bearing areas of Kasjansk and Gremyachinsk. By the end of the war Five-Year Plan 30 new galleries will be constructed. Head of combine F. Kratyenko.

### 8) Vorkhutugol'

N of the Pechora, up to the shore of the Kara Sea, the Pechora coal basin lies. Its reserves ~~have not~~ yet been completely explored, amounting to 36,000,000,000 tons. By the end of 1941 the (railroad line) North Pechora<sup>v</sup> was built, which joins Kotlas

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with Vorkuta. The exploitation of the mines has been considerably facilitated. 3 seams are being worked, with 18 galleries in operation. This basin is 5th in productivity in the USSR.

Construction of 48 new galleries is provided in the new Five-Year Plan. By 1950 the Pechora basin will produce more coal than Kuraganda. The area of Khalmer-yu [?] An electric central is being constructed at Vorkuta, and another will be built in the coming year, which will supply power to all the mines of Vorkuta, Khalmer, Varga-Shar [?] and Poyemboy [?].

A railroad line will be built southward,

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the Pechora-Urals line. ~~→~~ The North Pechora line was completed with the construction of the <sup>[7]</sup> Kova-Vornuta section. Head of the combine is M. Matzov.

g) USSR reserves

The USSR has coal reserves estimated at 1 trillion, 654 <sup>(Billion)</sup> billion tons.

The Donbass has about 90 billion tons

The Kuzbass has 450 billion tons

There are also huge reserves in the following basins: Karaganda, Moscow, Pechora, Urals, Siberia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus.

II) Petroleum

1) Yablanka Deposit (Petrol)

A new crude oil deposit has been dis-

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covered near Yablouka village, at a depth of 543 meters.

2) Terck Deposit (Kirgiz)

Prospectors discovered a petroleum deposit in 1940 in the Terck Valley near Tolstovsk village, near Grosnyy. Recently a new and large deposit of petroleum gas was discovered there, and a gas pocket emitting 100,000 cubic meters per day was tapped by sound No. 24. The Tolstovsk - Grosnyy pipe-line will be built by autumn of this year.

3) The Starograsnet Trust has produced 3,000 tons in excess of the plan.

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4) The Stalinnet+ Trust - Baku

Since the end of the war the first sounds have been inserted from 2 to 3 kilometers off the Caspian shore. No less than 10 maritime sounds will be in operation during the coming year. 10 sounds will be in operation in 1946 to exploit the deposits under the city.

In the industrial sections of TRUS, Tomassin and SK-4 machines are already in use, which permits an economy of 300,000 cubic meters of compressed air; hitherto old sounds were used which did not produce enough.

Since the beginning of February the Stalinnet+ Trust has increased its output more

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than 200 tons.

The trust has already drilled 2 kilometers of new sounds in excess of the plan. Section 3. has yielded 1,000 tons of crude oil in excess of the plan.\* — Each one will yield 100 to 150 tons of crude oil. The director of the trust is P. Mrovian.

### 5) The Busovnett Trust

Started during the war. The sounds went into operation — last year there was a loss of 200 tons of oil per day. 10 other sounds will be in operation, which will increase —

Director of the trust: E. Ewinbeili.

\* Dashes represent gaps in text of original.

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## 6) Artamonov Trust

Has the best working activity on the open sea.  
Director, V. Maykov

## 7) Grozny Trust

Sounding operations have begun in the  
Maykov area, in the Tavry area, and in  
the Tavry valley.

The output from the Tavry and Solovovsk  
deposits will be increased. A rich gas de-  
posit was recently discovered 25 kilometers  
from Grozny and a pipe line is under  
construction. In February of this year  
the unit produced 5,000 tons in excess of the  
plan. Head of the unit: S. Agryatin.

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## 8) Kuibyshevneft

During the war 8 new crude oil or gas deposits were discovered. In 1944 crude oil was discovered in the Devonian horizon, and 4 new oil-producing sections were established, a gas industry was created, and two cracking plants were built.

In the last six months 2 new deposits were discovered in the middle of the area.

Since then Kuibyshev has produced 5 times more crude oil than its initial production of 1,000 tons in excess of the plan. Head of the trust: A. Mustafinov.

## 9) Stavropolneft Trust

The "2nd Baku" has developed in 6 years

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in Luka di Samara [?]. Drilling of sound No. 17 has started, in one of the Dzigulig [?] mountains.

10) Tnimasaneft Trust

"Devon" crude oil was discovered in 1944 at Tnimasa. The ground has been prepared for drilling "Devon" sounds, which will permit extraction of 3 times as much crude oil in 1946 as in 1945. The "Devon" sounds are 1,700 meters deep and will be placed in operation within 3 months. Construction of the pipe-line Tnimasa-Ufa has begun; actually, production depends upon railroad traffic. Director of the trust: I. Nipontov.

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11) Molotovneft Trust

The Molotov area is the cradle of the petroleum industry in the Urals. In 1945 Devon crude oil deposits were discovered at Severokam. Then 6 sondes were drilled down to the Devon stratum (2,000 meters and beyond) in the Krasnokam and Severokam area. Head of the trust is M. Sidorenko.

12) Ishimbayneft Trust

Trust of the Bashkir Republic. The 6th section of the Trust began operations at the end of 1943. In 1945 production was increased by 48,000 tons.

13) Asisbekovneft [?] Trust

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600 tons of crude oil in excess of the plan were extracted by the 2nd section of the Trust in 13 days during March. The 4th section produced 1000 tons in excess of the plan.

14) Baku Refinery

The Stalin, Andreyev, and Vano-Shtrva [?] refineries have refined about 4 train-loads of fuel oil in excess of the plan.

15) Koshkar Deposit (Kazakh)

During the war a new crude oil deposit was discovered at Koshkar, on the Emba.

Near sound No. 32, which gives 120 tons of crude oil per day, another sound has been drilled to 900 meters. It yielded a great

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deal of gas and then crude oil in large quantities.

E) Miscellaneous Industries

1) Glass factory of Erivan has gone into operation, producing window glass. It is the first plant in the USSR in which the glass is cast in electric furnaces.

2) Construction materials plants of Voroshilovgrad: 2 plants are under construction (reinforced concrete - Svetlanovo Station; cement and lime blocks - Alchevsk)

3) Dzevmet [?] Trust at Sverdlovsk

This trust has started production of furniture on a large scale. A furniture section has been established near the Serovo sawmill.

A large furniture factory is under construction

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near Kanovka [?].

4) Pencil factory + Moscow - the Krassin plant produced 9 million pencils of 11 varieties in February. The Sacco and Vanzetti plant has produced 5 million.

5) Asphalt plant at Voroshilovgrad  
Construction of an asphalt plant with a daily productivity of 60 tons has been finished.

6) Cement factory at Voroshilovgrad.  
A new plant has just gone into operation.

7) Soda factory at Sterlitamak (Ufa)  
A combine for production of common and caustic soda has been built on the outskirts of the city on the basis of a

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soda factory built during the war. Cement is produced as a by-product. The raw material is supplied from Bashkyr salt and calcium salts.

8) Orulovsk<sup>[?]</sup> Shipyard

The first part of the Orulovsk-<sup>[?]</sup> Yaroslav Shipyard combine has been rebuilt.

9) Cotton cleaning plants in Tashkent

24 factories for cotton-cleaning have exceeded the plan by 120 tons of cotton in the first 10 days of March.

10) The Stalin Textile Combine in Tashkent

The Stalin textile combine has produced 385 million metres of goods during the war, and 250 million spools of thread.

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### F) Chemical Industries

#### 1) Artoias Plant at Klaipeda

The construction of this plant for chemical fertilizers has begun. It will produce up to 100,000 tons of superphosphates annually with local raw materials. The first part of the factory will go into operation by the end of 1946.

#### 2) The Guayule Plant at Nagornyy.

In Azerbaijan, a factory for processing "rubber-bearing guayule" has been completed. It is located near Nagornyy-Karabakhe [?], in the center of a guayule plantation. Accumulated reserves are sufficient for many years.

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3) Penicillin factory in Moscow

Dry penicillin will be produced under the directorship of Chemical Engineer Lidiya Alexeyovna Obidenova, in the chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant of the People's Commissariat of Health.

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