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2. Peat fuel is a very important factor in the Soviet economy. Thousands of factories, both large and small, use peat fuel. For instance, almost the entire textile industry of Moscow, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, and Kalinin use peat fuel. Part of Leningrad Oblast also uses peat fuel. All of the large electric power stations in Moscow Oblast (such as "Shatura" and the power transmission plant imeni Klasson) used peat fuel producing hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of electric power for the so-called "Moscow Ring". The Kashira Electric Power Station, which also supplied electric power to the Moscow Ring, used coal produced near Moscow.

3. Peat occupies a very important place in the fuel balance of the USSR. It ranks third in the amount of consumption. (Coal ranks 1st, mazut second, fire wood fourth, oil shale fifth, and other fuels sixth.)

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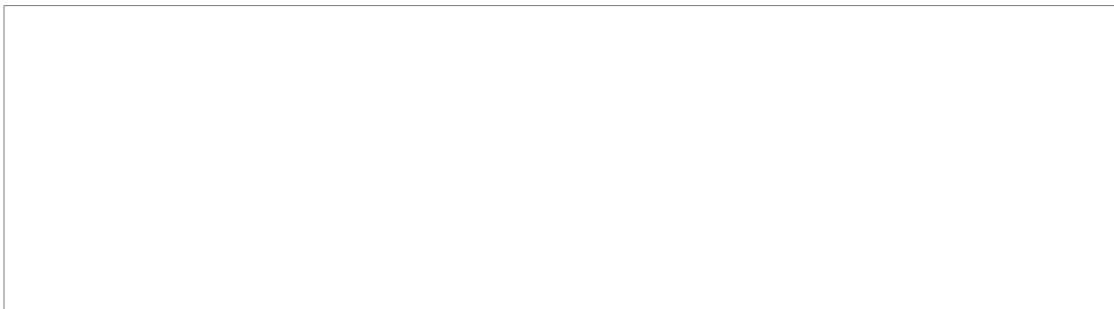
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6. A large starch and molasses plant is located in the north Caucasus near the city of Armavir. Its name is "Kuhporok" and besides producing starch and molasses it keeps (for fattening) 6,000 head of cattle which are supplied to the army. This factory also produces galletes (a special kind of hard biscuit made of wheat flour) for the Red army.
7. Peat is utilized in the USSR not only as fuel but also for fertilizer, barn litter, peat pots for vegetable raising, in construction as peat insulation, and in metallurgy. Peat coke is burned out of peat and is used for smelting high-grade steel. Not every kind of peat is suitable for coking, only the moss hill peat which is well decomposed. It holds together, is humified, and has a minimum ash content of 0.5 - 0.5 per cent.
8. Peat is coked in the Red'kinskiy peat coking plant located at station Red'kino on the Nikolaev railroad line between the towns of Il'ino and Kalinin. Coke manufactured there is shipped by rail to the Kosa Gora metallurgical plant near the town of Tula, where high quality steel is smelted. Obviously, this steel goes to the Tula munitions plant. Other peat coking plants are at Mazynovskaya, peat mine near the city of Leningrad, and in the Urals cities of Zlatoust and Chelyabinsk. Prior to 1941 there were no other peat coking plants; now obviously there are many of them in Moscow, Leningrad, Ivanovo Oblasts on the middle Volga, and in the Urals. There were no peat coking plants in the Ukraine because of no moss hill peat bogs. The bottom peat found in the Ukraine is unfit for coking.
9. The very largest peat bog is located in the Kalinin Oblast on the right bank of the Volga River. This bog is called Orshinski Mokh. Its area is 41,000 hectares; average depth of the turf deposits is 3.75 meters; and the volume of the deposits of crude peat is estimated to be millions of cubic meters. This bog belongs to the intermediate type. It has both hill and bottom peat sections. That is, its peat can be used for the production of fuel, briquettes, coke, and in the construction and agriculture business. This peat body has been surveyed in detail and the plan of organization of peat production is drawn. The best engineers and scientific workers, including the thermotechnician Professor Ramizin, participated in working out that plan. According to the plan, an industrial combine including the following enterprises is to be built: (a) a large electric power supply station for the electrification of the entire Nikolaev railway line from Moscow to Leningrad for the organization of electrical plowing in the adjoining oblasts of Kalinin, Moscow, and Yaroslavl and for the transmission of electric power to the Moscow and Gorki (Nizhni-Novgorod) ring; (b) a purification coke chemical plant with the most modern technical equipment; and (c) a peat briquette plant with briquettes to be used as fuel by establishments and residential buildings in the city of Moscow, Kalinin, Nizhni-Novgorod, and a series of small towns on the Volga.
10. It is possible that by now a complete technical plan for the utilization of this bog has been prepared and that the above-mentioned enterprises are awaiting turns to be organized and constructed. However, while drawing up the assignment for the plan, a technical difficulty was discovered. This peat bog did not lend itself to natural drainage because the Volga River, which received the drainage, had a height index of surveyed water horizon higher than the bottom on the bog. Drainage is still possible, however, by means of mechanical pumping with powerful pumps installed in various parts of the bog.

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11. This peat body was very important because all the collected survey materials were kept very secret by the Spets Odel of the then NKVD. The plans were given for the day to people working on it. A receipt had to be given and the plans were returned during the night and kept under lock. This peat body project was kept a secret. In case of war this Orshinski Mokh could be exploited and supplement the insufficient fuel resources if main sources of fuel were cut off or destroyed. Main sources are Donbas coal and Baku oil.

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