FOLD 195

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR/Poland/Austria/Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 12 MAR 54

SUBJECT Coal Deposits in USSR and Eastern Europe

NO. OF PAGES 3

25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 25X1

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1. One of the largest deposits of coal in eastern Europe is in the Donets Basin of the Ukraine in the USSR. This basin covers an area of approximately 23 thousand square kilometers. The coal is located at an average of 146 meters below the surface. There are 135 different strata, each about three-fourths of a meter thick, which is a disadvantage in mining operations. The total reserves in the area have been reliably stated to be 90 billion long tons. This will prove to be even greater if and when an accurate investigation of the northwest area in the direction of Kharkov, Poltava and Lubny is completed. Suppositions have been made from time to time that the Carboniferous formations of the southwestern part of Volynia in the western Ukraine have a connection with the same deposits of the Donets Basin. Traces of coal were found in the Volynia area in drillings made in the localities of Parchacz /sic-Parkhach? (Shevchenkovo)/ near Sokol, Kizliv near Busk and Zadvirya.

2. The western part of the Donets Basin is very rich in low-ash bituminous and the excellent steam and coking coals that are widely used in metallurgy. In the eastern part of the Basin there are large deposits of non-coking anthracite and super-bituminous coals. The western Ukraine has, therefore, become a highly industrialized metallurgical area, especially in the western part of the Donets Basin in the area of Jusivka, Makeyevka, Stilly and Luhanske /sic-Lugansk/, where the bituminous coal is exploited and where the transportation of the iron ore from the region of Krivoi Rog in the locality of the Ingulets River and manganese ore from the region of Nikopol on the banks of the Dnepr River is comparatively easy. Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk became highly developed metallurgical centers because of the nearness of the iron ores in the Krivoi Rog section,

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manganese ores from Nikopol and the rich deposits of coal nearby.

3. The coal from the Donets Basin is of a highly calorific quality. The plants deposited on the bottom of the Carboniferous Sea during the folding and faulting of this region in the Hercynian phase were highly carbonized. The plants deposited in the Lower Carboniferous Sea in the Moscow Basin, where folding faulting and igneous intrusions were lacking, developed into bituminous and lignitic coals. For this reason, the metallurgical industry around Moscow must depend upon coals brought from the Donets Basin and the Urals.

4. Besides the bituminous and anthracite coals located in the Ukraine, brown coal is also found there. This coal is used for local fuels and in small industries. The brown coal deposits are located in the following regions:

a) south of Kiev around the localities of Koterynopil, Jurkivka and Zuravka;

b) near Jelysavet (Kirove) in the localities of Balativka and Katerynivka;

c) southwest of Aleksandriya in the localities of Marto Ivanivka, Korostivka, Semenivka and Zelenok;

c) near Krivoi Rog in the localities of Saksahan, Weselo-Ternivka and Heylivka;

In the western Ukraine there are deposits in the region of Kremenets in the localities of

a) Zolochev, namely Jaseniv, Pidhirci near Olesko, Buda Trostianecka and Kozaky;

b) in the Rostotchia Hills area near the town of Zolkva in the localities of Hlynsko, Skaryava Nova, Mokrotyn, Fijna-Majdan, Polanskyi and Hutysko;

c) near the town of Rava Ruska in the localities of Potylych, Monastyrok and Dubrivka and

d) in the region of Kolomya in the localities of Novo Selycia, Dzuriv and Myshyn.

The brown coal of the Ukraine is of the Tertiary formation and has only local importance, not only because of the small total of the deposits (518 million metric tons), but also due to the fact that its calorific value is low (3500-5500). Brown coal from these areas has a high percentage of ashes, 18-45%, a moisture content of 17-38% and a sulphur content of 2-8%. The annual production of brown coal in 1939 was approximately 400 thousand metric tons.

5. In the region between the rivers of northern Dvina and Mezen, east of Archangelsk, in the lower part of the Pechora River forming the Lunyevsky and Kizel basins and in the Gubakhinsky Basin on the western slopes of the Ural Mountains east from the upper reaches of the Pechora River are bituminous deposits of a high calorific value. The plant sediments from which this coal was formed underwent strong carbonization during the formation of the

Ural and Taman mountains. On the eastern slopes of the Urals both bituminous and lignite deposits have been found, as well as some anthracite near Nizhniy Tagil and other areas which went through the mountain building period. In the Kuznetsk Basin are very rich hard coal deposits (semi-anthracite). The coal is in 17 layers with a combined thickness of about 100 feet. The calorific value of this coal is very high. Another similar deposit is in the Karaganda Basin. These two basins supply coal to numerous metallurgical centers along the Sverdlovsk-Omsk-Novosibirsk-Krasnoyarsk railroad. Smaller deposits are found in northern Siberia near the Angara, Lower Tunguska and Lena rivers.

6. In eastern Europe are found the richest coal deposits of all of Europe, namely the Upper-Silesian deposits. The coal of this region is of the Upper-Carboniferous Age and in the southwestern portion of the deposit it is 477 layers thick, reaching 272 meters. The eastern portion contains only 105 layers reaching a thickness of 80 meters. This coal has a very high calorific value and forms a source of supply for the well developed metallurgical industry located in the region of Katowice and Dabrowa Gornicza, Poland.. In Lower-Silesia are rich deposits of coking coal. This is of the Upper Carboniferous Age and lies about two thousand meters under the surface.

7. In Austria the best coal (Glanzkohle) is located in Leoben in the Eastern Alps. It is the main source of the metallurgical industry in Donawitz near Leoben, iron ore being brought in from the Erzberg area. The deposits of the fine steam and coking coal in Leoben are of the Tertiary Age but the movement of the mountains in this area were so strong that they caused strong carbonization of the lignite. Brown coal is found in a few places north of the Alps near Trimmelkam and Nussdorf, northwest from Salzburg. Brown coal and lignite are also located to the south of these mountains in Koeflach and Firstenfeld on the Yugoslavian-Hungarian-Austrian borders. There are, incidentally, several single centers of brown coal deposits in northwest Yugoslavia in the Croatia and Slavonia areas.

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