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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

25X1A2g

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Industrial Production

ORIGIN

25X1A6a

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 13 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States. Next Review Date: 2008

DATE: 25X1A6a
INFO: [REDACTED]
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PAGES 2
SUPPLEMENT

25X1X6

1. Noviitenskij Rayon:

Date of Information: [REDACTED]

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In 1944 a subterranean oil depot was constructed in the Noviitenskij Rayon of Molotovskaya Oblast. This depot is located about 85 km from Molotov, near a forest about 2 km SE of the Kana River. The cistern is of concrete, about 200 m in circumference, and contains 4 compartments.

2. Construction of Cracking Plants:

Date of Information: [REDACTED]

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An American engineer named McCarthy arrived in the USSR in March 1942 with a team of 20 other American specialists, and was placed in charge of the construction of five cracking plants - at Guriev on the Caspian Sea (52°00' - 47°00'), Orsk (59°00' - 51°02'), Krasnowodsk (53°00' - 40°00'), Kuybishev (50°03' - 53°00'), and Ufa (56°00' - 54°44'). Building was begun in 1942, and by the spring of 1946 the Guriev plant had been completed. The other four plants were still under construction. The Guriev plant produces aviation fuel according to the Houdry method (sic).

Equipment came from Badger & Sons, Boston. About 15,000 workers and 100 Russian engineers under Mester and Aniskov were assigned to the construction. Although the region around Guriev is rich in oil, its quality was found unsuited for aviation uses and consequently the oil processed here is brought from the Baku fields. 82-ton tractors and 60-ton cranes are said to have been used at this plant.

3. Metallurgical Factory imeni (in the name of) A .K. Serova, Serov (formerly Nadezhdinsk), Sverdlovsk Oblast:

Date of Information: [REDACTED]

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This 50-year-old factory, in the period between 1942 and 1946, employed about 17,000 workers in three eight-hour shifts, with each shift producing about 280-300 tons of metal. Machinery used in the factory was not of recent design, and the factory manager in early 1946.

Factory #76, also located in Serov, manufactured grenades and bombs of unknown types.

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4. Novo-Zlatoust:

Date of Information: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] comment: Novo-Zlatoust could not be located: Zlatoust is at 59°07' - 55°02'. Construction of a large metallurgical factory was begun here in 1940, and as of March 1946 was still uncompleted, although several sections of the plant had begun operations. Building was carried out by the Star Construction Co., a subsidiary of Trust #24.

5. Vladikavkaz (44°07' - 43°01'):

Date of Information: [REDACTED]

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A plant for repairing railroad boxcars and flat cars (Vagono remontni Zavod) employed about 1,000 workers. Although the norm of 200 cars per month was set, it was only reached in months containing holidays, since holidays were granted only if the monthly work quota had been completed. Consequently, the workers were spurred into greater effort in order to get some free time. In ordinary months, production fell from 20% to 40% short of the norm because of lack of adequate manpower, laziness of the workers, and a shortage of lumber. Lumber used here was brought from Finland and Romania after the occupation of these countries, but always in insufficient quantities. The factory machinery dates from about 1936.

There is also a zinc factory, "Kavzink", in Vladikavkaz.

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6. Factories in Tashkent (69°03' - 41°04'):

Date of Information: [REDACTED]

- A. Factory #191, 10 Uzbekistanska Street, produces electric light bulbs and radio tubes. This plant, which was evacuated from Moscow in 1942-43, employed about 2,500 workers, mostly women, in three eight-hour shifts. In 24 hours, about 1,500 bulbs of various types were produced.
- B. Factory #662, in Tsirtsik, a suburb of Tashkent, produces cables. In 1942-43, part of this factory was moved from Moscow to Tashkent and the other part to Novosibirsk. The Tashkent factory employed about 10,000 forced laborers and 6000 to 7,000 free workers, who turned out about 5 or 6 flat carloads of cable daily. Electric power was supplied from a hydroelectric plant in Salarges (sic), also a suburb of Tashkent.
- C. The Tsirtsik Chemical Factory covers an area of almost 25 square kilometers. Workers are mainly political prisoners. Several Soviet Army soldiers assigned to this plant stated that it is producing gas for chemical warfare.

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