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REFERENCE CENTER **CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP**
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR) DATE: 25X1
INFO. []
SUBJECT 1. Factories, Mines, and Power Plants in Uzbek SSR DIST. 22 May 1947
2. Miscellaneous Economic Information PAGES 6
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1. BEGOVAT (40°13'N 69°12'E)

a. Power Plant

At Farkhastroi, eight kilometers upstream from Begovat on the Syr-Darya River, construction of a hydroelectric plant began in 1942. The dam feeding the plant, allegedly the second largest in the Soviet Union, was to have been completed by the end of July 1946. Scheduled to begin operating by early 1947, the plant will have a capacity of 350,000 KW. On 1 July 1946 two turbines had already been installed, and two others were expected from Canada. The height of the falls over the dam is 132 feet, while a canal 20 kilometers long leads to the drop. [] once the installation is in operation, old power plants in Tashkent will be dismantled and removed to smaller communities.

25X1

b. Uzbek Metallurgical Factory (U.M.Z.)

Located three kilometers from Begovat, the factory was built in 1942 and equipped with Canadian machinery. In addition to three already-installed Hartens ovens, an open-hearth Dome furnace and rolling mill were under construction in May 1946. 1500 workers were employed in July 1946 but a considerable increase in employment was expected.

2. BUKHARA (39°50'N 64°15'E)

a. Kharkov Tractor Factory (K.T.Z.)

Manufacturing and repairing tractors, this factory is part of the original K.T.Z. moved from Kharkov to Bukhara during the war. It has one open-hearth furnace, with a capacity of approximately 10 cubic meters. About 1000 workers are employed. Director of the factory is a Ukrainian named Duchenko.

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25X1

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-2-

b. Kharkov Bicycle Factory (K.V.Z.)

Following the cessation of hostilities this factory was dismantled; modern machinery was shipped back to Kharkov, while older machinery was sent to Stalinabad. The factory has been converted to a cotton cleaning plant in which 3,000 workers are employed. During the war K.V.Z. produced aircraft parts and incendiary bomb components (type unspecified). (Stalinabad, Tadzhik SSR, 36°45'N, 66°50'E.)

3. CHIRCHIK (20 miles NE of Tashkent)Stalin Chemical Combine

Factory grounds cover about 6 square kilometers. Because workers were permitted to go nowhere but to their assigned positions, [redacted] never learned what was produced in this plant. Smoking was prohibited, and the installation was closely guarded by MVD personnel.

4. DZHENITSKI (near ZERABULAGH, 39°54'N 65°50'E)

Site of wolfram and molybdenum mines, with preferential treatment and payment for workers. Also site of sugar factory employing 2,000 workers during season.

5. FERGANA (40°22'N 71°48'E)a. Lenin Cotton Mill Nr. 13

This is a cotton cleaning factory employing 150 workers and producing 200 to 250 bales a month. The finished product is sent to Tashkent for processing.

b. Kirov Cannery

Produces one ton of marmalade, three tons of canned fruit, and half a ton of canned meat per month; employs 250 workers. Monthly salaries range from a truck driver's 400 rubles, with 140 deducted for taxes, to the manager's 2,000 with a 500 ruble deduction.

c. Novalyanut Cotton Mill

Cleans 400 bales of cotton per month and employs 300 workers.

d. Solus-Util

A Soviet scrap collection agency which salvages in Fergana a monthly average of:

- 30 tons of scrap iron, shipped to Chelyabinsk
- 50 tons of zinc, brass, and lead, shipped to Sverdlovsk
- 15 tons of peach-stones, shipped to Tashkent for the compounding of prussic acid
- 5 tons of cotton seed, shipped to Yangi Youl

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6

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP6. KATAMZHAI (Possibly Kirghis SSR)

Site of mercury mines, located 40 kilometers south of Fergana in the Pamir Mountains. Approximately 600 workers employed.

7. HAIDERKAN (Probably Kirghis SSR)

Site of mercury mines, situated about 70 kilometers south of Fergana. Soviet geologists combed this region for uranium deposits in 1945, but with what results is unknown. The mercury produced at Katamzhai and Haiderkan is shipped to Skobelevo, two kilometers north of Fergana on the railroad to Margelan.

8. KATTA-KURGAN (39°55'N 66°15'E)

Cotton cleaning and cottonseed oil factory employing 2,000 workers.

9. KAGAN (Nov Bukhara, eight miles SE of Bukhara)

Cotton processing and cottonseed oil factory employing 2,000 workers.

10. KASSAN-SAI (In the Fergana Valley)

60 kilometers south of Kassar-Sai in the Pamir Mountains are mines producing gold, silver, wolfram, and uranium. 800 workers are employed. Ore is washed by primitive methods in the nearby Kysyl-Su River.

11. KRASNI-DVIGATSEL (sp? reported to be near Samarkand)

Metallurgical plant employing about 500 workers.

12. LANGAR-STROI (Khatirchi Rayon, Samarkand Oblast)

Wolfram and molybdenum mines are worked with poor equipment. Average 24-hour production is one carload of washed wolfram and molybdenum.

13. MARGELAN (40°27'N 71°43'E)

Silk Mill Nr. 518

Produces 240,000 meters of silk fabrics per month. Entire output was devoted to parachute silk until converted to production of yard goods after 1 July 1946. Power is supplied at a tension of 24,000 volts by a plant at Kuvasai, 40 kilometers from Fergana.

14. NAMANGAN (41°10'N 71°50'E)

Canning Factory

700 workers produce ten tons of canned fruit, jam, and meat per month.

15. SAMARKAND (39°40'N 67°0'E)

Population moderately estimated at 300,000 in May 1946. Daily food distribution through cooperatives is 100 tons.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP16. SKOBOLEVO (2 kms. N of Fergana)Explosive Factory

Construction commenced in 1943, but the factory had not been completed as of July 1946. Popularly referred to as an "hydraulics plant", the factory uses, among other raw materials, cotton hulls. Industrial alcohol is one known product. Other products are marked with letters "K" and "P". No production figures are available. A Ukrainian named KUCHARENKO is director and chief engineer of the plant.

17. TASHKENT (41°30'N 69°20'E)a. Factory Nr. 5

Produces tank and tractor parts and employs 50,000 to 60,000 workers.

b. Factory Nr. 84

Airplane factory producing twin-engine transport and passenger aircraft in two separate plants in Tashkent. Employs more than 5,000 workers. Derives its power from a distant plant, but has its own power-plant on premises in case of emergency.

c. Factory Nr. 179

This factory, erected in 1942, produces small arms.

d. Factory Nr. 702 or Factory im. Voroshilov

During the war this plant produced field kitchens, but has since been converted to the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

Director of the factory is ENGELSMANN.

e. Factory Nr. 708

Also referred to as Roselmaz (sp?) Zavod, the factory was removed from Rostov during the war. It produced explosive mines (types unspecified), and in June 1946 was converted to harvesting machinery production. Employs approximately 25X1 2,000 workers, mostly German PW's. Comment: Possibly Roselmash Zavod, Rosel Machine Factory.

f. Factory Nr. 709

Moved from Rostov during the war, it produced 250kg aerial bomb casings, but has now been converted to the manufacture of agricultural implements.

g. Factory Nr. 724

Produced bombs (of an unspecified type) during the war; present production is not known.

h. Factory Nr. 735 or "AKSAY" Factory

25X1 Comment: Factory 735 previously reported at Omsk is probably a branch.)
The factory comprises 18 departments:

Director: BANIKRASOV

Employees: As of July 1946, an approximate total of 7,000 for the entire factory.

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-5-

25X1

Dept. 1: Manufactured aerial gas-bombs during the war. Each bomb weighed 35 lbs, including the device by which it was affixed to the aircraft. Bomb-casings had a wall thickness of 2 mm. The department produced 1240 bombs per month, employing 600 workers in three 8-hour shifts. Present output is not known.

Dept. 2: Produces screws.

Depts. 3 and 4: Blacksmith shops.

Dept. 5: Produces the following types of submarine mines and paravanes:

Type "A": is described as cylindrical, 80 cm. in diameter, about 1.30 meters in length, with four fins on the tail, and having a wall thickness of 9 mm. Each mine is equipped with an anchor and four small wheels. The entire apparatus weighs about 25 lbs.

Type "B": is described as generally similar to Type "A", but is 90 cm. in diameter, about 2 meters in length, and weighs 45 lbs. The mines were filled with explosives in another, unidentified factory. Anchors were shipped separately to Burmakino (sp?), allegedly a sea-port in the Far East. The mine-casing and corresponding anchor always bear the same number. All shipments were handled by the Soviet Army. From 39 to 40 carloads of mines were shipped every month. For this, the factory was paid from 67,000 to 68,000 rubles by the Government.

Paravanes: Weigh more than 1600 lbs. For each paravane, the factory was paid 56,000 rubles. Two metal cables approximately 250 meters long, 20 mm. in diameter, and weighing 88 lbs are attached to each device. The total length of a paravane is 3.25 meters; the catching device is 18 to 20 cm. long. The department produces 12 paravanes a month, all of which are shipped to Misozurkin (sp?) in the Far East. Four cases of accessories accompany each paravane. These cases contain, among other things, two pairs of shears which can cut through steel cable. The shears are alleged to have an action employing mercury, but details of this mechanism were not reported. Screws of various sizes are also contained in the cases.

Dept. 6: Produces agricultural machinery.

Dept. 7: Produces "Fugas" aerial bombs 80 cm. long, 17 to 18 cm. in diameter, and cylindrical in shape. The empty casing weighs 154 lbs and has a wall thickness of 1 cm. A 220 lb bomb is also manufactured in this department. Monthly production of both types of bombs averaged 15,000. The bombs were shipped to Nizhni-Tagil and subsequently to Stalino for filling and finishing.

Dept. 8: Foundry, servicing other departments, employs about 1500 workers in 3 shifts.

Dept. 9: Produces packing cases.

Dept. 10: Has three steam-hammers, servicing other departments.

Dept. 11: Produces tools and instruments for factory use.

Dept. 12: Transportation section.

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-5-

25X1



Dept. 13: Railroad section in charge of receiving and shipping. Factory rail yard is $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers long and has four locomotives. At least five freight cars enter and leave the yards daily. Days in which 20-car trains arrive and depart, however, are not infrequent.

Dept. 14: Auxiliary foundry, supplementing Dept. 5.

Dept. 15: Unidentified.

Dept. 16: Produces ten turret lathes a month.

Dept. 17: Manufactures agricultural machinery - 400 harvesting machines a month.

Dept. 18: Produces cultivators for cotton growers.

i. Factory Nr. 783

Employing 3,000 to 4,000 workers, this plant produces agricultural machinery. During the war the factory produced explosive mines of various types, and employed 6,000 men. Much of the machinery is currently idle.

j. "Kaganovich" Locomotive and Car Repair Works

Situated beside Tashkent railroad station, the works employed about 7,000 workers as of July 1946.

k. Trade School

Trains 2,500 students a year, among them 200 railroad engineers.

l. Polygraph Combine

Produces ball-bearings of various sizes. Production figures are not available.

18. VANOVSKAYA (40°26'N 71°30'E)

Kerosine Refinery

This plant was built adjacent to a smaller refinery during the war. 800 to 1,000 workers employed in production of aviation gasoline. Raw material is delivered by train from Andizhan and Leninsk, both approximately 80 km. distant from Vanovsk.

19. YANGI YGUL (41°6'N 69°0'E)

Cottonseed Oil Plant

This installation produces 800 tons of cottonseed oil and 40 tons of soap a month. The plant is equipped with ten hydraulic presses and 42 washing machines.

Director: VOZHNI.

20. MISCELLANEOUS

In 1945 the Uzbek SSR produced 500,000 tons of cotton instead of the officially-announced 750,000. At least 15% of the cotton was mildewed because of improper stacking of bales. Ozman YUSOPOV, Governor of the Uzbek S.S.R., publicly declared total cotton production for 1946 to have been 1,000,000 tons. Actual production for the year is estimated by all Subsources at 600,000 tons.

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