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	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	REPORT	
	information report	CD NO.	
OUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	DATE DISTR. 19 Jan. 1950	
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	March to December 1947		
_	Conference (Color Company) and the conference of		
1.	Location:		
	Optical Plant No 230 was about 330 feet town of LYTKOKINC (37054'E/55°34'H) in a The Moskva River is one to two miles to	WOODOC terrain.	
2.	Plant area:		
	About 0.6 square miles. Built-up area: About 0.4 square miles.		
3.	The main administration and offices were	a in Moscow.	
4.	Plant history:		
	Erected during the "sar's regime, uncare put in service during the last war. The dated due to ago, were partially under o	s buildings, dilapi-	
	reconstruction.		
5.	reconstruction.		
5.	Organization: Administration building with laboratory section (factory locksmith's workshop les section (about 40 trucks and tractorion, glass melting furnace shop, finish store for chemical products, power statifactory's own power stations 200 to 850 t	, mechanical etc.), motor vehic- rs), pumping sta- hed goods store, ion (eutput of HP), sand pit.	
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6. Mechanical equipment:

Bad, uncared-for equipment; 50 to 60 grinding and polishing machines; material dismantled in the JENA Zeiss Plant. Glass path about 500 x 13 feet.

7. Labor force:

Six hundred including 240 PWs and 80 elderly men, the remainder being women.

8. Working time:

Three 8-hour shifts.

. Froduction:

Optical glasses and mi rors. Conversion to the manufacture of safety glass for aircraft was being done. The ofoduction was in its early stages and the output was rather loor. Practically specking, it was still in its experimental stage and expert workers were lacking. A German PW, a glass glinder by trade, was to be employed as an instructor.

- 10. A milroad branch line joining the MOSCOW-HYAZAN line coming from the north ended in the glass works. Locomotives belonging to the plant were evailable.
- 11. The plant had its own fire brigade. There was also a factory police of rifle-armed women. All sections were guarded and identification cards were checked.

rebruary 1946 to September 1947

12. Location:

The factory was in the woods about 1,600 feet NE of LYTKORINO.

13. Area:

About 1 x 0.75 miles.

14. Buildings:

- a. 1 wooden guardhouse, 13 x 13 feet.
- b. 1 5-story stone administration building about 330x65 feet, modern.
- c. 1 stone and steel workshop, 1,350 x 230 feet, with grinding and polishing equipment:
- d. I stone and steel workshop, 1,000 x 230 feet, used as a melting shop and glass foundry;
- e. 1 stone building, 380 x 100 feet, for making glass with post as fuel.
- f. 1 building serving as boiler house, about 580 x 100 x 60 feet, of stone with steel structure;
- g. 3 wooden cooling towers, about 65x65x180 feet; one 80-foot gas line at a height of 35 feet, leading from building e to workshop d. A factory siding led northward from the factory.

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15. Mechanical equipment:

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- a. 3 large grinding machines, diameter 65.5 feet; 100 small grinding machines. (Other grinding machines, dismantled in the Zeiss Werke, were being erected)
- b. 2 glass melting furnaces for window glass, each 200 x 65 x 65 feet; underground depth unknown.
- c. Glass cutting shop, glass foundry with 25 furnaces. (5 furnaces for searchlight glass, 5 furnaces for cooling the glass, and 15 furnaces for liquefying the glass.)
- d. Mixing rooms.

16. Plant history:

The factory was built about 1940 and is continually being enlarged. The machines coming from the Zeiss Werke, JENA, were unloaded at the edge of site as dismantled goods. (New building site.) The new buildings were for the precision instruments section, which was re-established there.

17. Many German engineers of the Zeiss firm were employed in the factory. They had been transferred there with their families. Among them was a renowned professor who was said to be a glass-cutting specialist.

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18. Working time and labor force:

Three 8-hour shifts. There were 250 PVs and 250 Soviets in each shift. For night shifts, fewer PWs were employed.

19. Production:

Window glass, searchlight glass, aircraft panes, triangular mirrors (prisms?) for armored vehicles, and glass plates 30x30 cm and 5 cm thick.

20. Delivery of goods:

Chemicals, coal, peat were delivered by rail, coming from the north. Temporarily, glass arrived from Czechoslovakia and was re-pressed at the factory.

March 1945 to March 1948

21. Labor force:

About 700 German PWs and about 1,500 Soviet civilian workers and 5 German engineers of the JENA Zeiss Werke.

- 22. Working time: Uninterruptedly in three shifts.
- 23. Production:
 - a. Until late in 1946: Window glass of inferior quality.
 - b. From the spring of 1947: Erection of a number of glass furnaces and a mechanical section for the production of mirror reflectors for searchlights. Installation of dismantled glass-grinding machines from the JENA Zeiss Werke.
- 24. Production began late in 1947 with a weekly output of about 30 reilroad carloads of searchlight mirrors.

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- 25. Factory-owned power station provided the electric current. Gas was delivered by a 40-inch gas pipe line.
- 26. Shipping:

Fimished goods were shipped by rail (factory-owned branch line) in the direction of MOSCOW.

Comment:

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No data are available on the LYTKORING optical plant. An aircraft accessories plant No 230 which produced electrical flying instruments was transferred from MOSCOW to KAZAN early in 1942. Part of this factory was allegedly retransferred to MOSCOW during 1942. No other data concerning this factory are available. The transfer of parts of the JENA Zeiss plant to LYTKORING was hitherto unknown.

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