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I. The following is a list of Czech factories in the metal and machine industry:

1. Podbrezova

Here, in a deep valley, are located the old iron works with a productive capacity of 85,000 tons of structural iron for reinforcing concrete, iron tubing, and sheet iron up to 4 mm in thickness. The work rooms in which iron tubing is produced are being rebuilt; they are expected to yield up to 25,000 tons of tubing. Four Martin-type blast furnaces are also being reconstructed. The workers, totalling 1,600, are mostly Communist Party members, and their leaders M.P. Petko and Dr. Langer, who is director of the factory [redacted]

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2. Piesok

The former iron and bridge works were recently converted into a factory for the manufacture of machines for woodworking. During the war grenades and mountings for 30 mm. naval machine guns were manufactured in this factory. A small amount of oxygen is also produced here. Twelve hundred persons are employed at Piesok. The plant is under the direction of the Podbrezova works.

3. Hronec

This is a large foundry with a capacity of 10,000 tons; it produces cast iron, including cast iron parts for lathes, and sewerage pipes and cast steel. Previously it also manufactured ovens and enamelware. This factory is also directed from Podbrezova. It employs 800 workers.

4. Brezno

The large iron and bridge works were recently built here on an area measuring 12,000 sq.m. These works are designed to produce cranes, dredging machines, and masts but could be used during the war for the production of gun carriages. Production at this plant started in July 1949. Eight hundred persons work in this factory, but there is a shortage of workers, especially skilled ones. Therefore, political prisoners from a concentration camp were put at the disposal of this factory.

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5. Prakovec

This establishment was originally built to be a branch foundry of the Poldi foundries in Kladno for the production of steel alloy. Recently it was converted into a machine factory and a foundry, which has a capacity of 4,000 tons. Ajax hammers and Gall's chains are produced there; files are no longer being produced. The factory, which is situated in a deep valley, is directed from Kosice. It has 800 workers.

6. Medzey

These small works, consisting of three factories, produce axes, hatchets, hammers, and small implements. The factories had been confiscated and united under one establishment.

7. Stos

This is a small cutlery works, composed of several similar confiscated factories. Before the last war, these works produced sabers for the army. On the eastern border of Stos, a new factory is being built on an area of 4,000 sq.m., and production is to be concentrated there. The principal firm, formerly the Vlaslovic firm, was united with the Sandrik cutlery works in Dolni Hamry. About 450 workers are employed at Stos.

8. Kosice

- a. This small machine factory, formerly the Polednak firm, produced mill machinery and small turbines and also repaired machines for eastern Slovakia. Recently its production was expanded to include machines for spinning round telephone wires.
- b. In addition to this factory, a new and larger one has been newly constructed on a former airfield measuring 18,000 sq.m. and 2 kms. from Kosice in an easterly direction. The foundry is to be completed in 1950. These works will be the most easterly-located heavy industry establishment in Czechoslovakia. Their production program is not clear at this time. A great scarcity of specialists, especially construction specialists, exists.
- c. The former Polednak firm employs 700 persons; the new machine factory is to employ about 1,600 workers.

9. Presov

This is a recently built electro-technical factory for the production of "Krizik" electrometers. It is built on an area of 15,000 sq.m. Production has not been started because of a lack of specialists. Twelve hundred persons are to work at this factory.

10. Hrabovce (sic, possibly Hrabovca).

Under the Five-Year Plan, the construction of a new factory at Hrabovca is planned, and the sum of 1,200 million crowns has been designated for this purpose. The factory will produce tanks of Russian design but it will pretend to be producing tractors. Since neither the site nor the plans have been approved, it is not expected that the factory will be built in less than three years at best. Hrabovca is not a convenient location for the factory because of a scarcity of skilled workers and of housing.

11. Snina

The factory planned to be built at Snina will manufacture road-rollers, concrete mixers, and all types of construction machinery. The plans, drawn up by Kamen, a non-Communist engineer from Bratislava, are ready, and building will begin in 1950. The office for construction machinery is located in Prague and is headed by Smejkal, who is an engineer and also a non-Communist.

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12. Pohorela

This is a factory producing iron packing-cases. Production methods are antiquated, and since the plant is unable to compete with the Nove Mesto nad Vahom factory (formerly the Cerny firm) which uses a modern Bliss machine imported [redacted], it will shift to the production of flexible hoses. Recently, the Pohorela factory employed 600 workers.

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13. Matejovca

The factory, formerly belonging to the Stolz firm, produces tinware, especially enamel dishes and iron barrels. It is located about 15 km. from the Tatra Mountains (Smokovec) in a southerly direction. The equipment in the factory and the enamelling furnaces are modern. The machinery consists mostly of presses. Jezek, an engineer [redacted] is the leader of the factory.

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14. Turciansky Svaty Martin

The largest machine factory in Slovakia is built here; it is situated in a southerly direction from the town. This factory was originally planned to accommodate 3,000 workers, but recently it was estimated to be capable of holding 8,000. The foundry with a capacity of 8,000 tons is already completed; other workrooms are not yet finished. The whole plant will cover about 60,000 sq.m. The chief is Sisolak, an engineer [redacted]. The production program includes heavy machines, compressors, distillery equipment, sugar works, and paper mills. Construction is under the direction of an engineer named Simsek, [redacted] and administration is headed by one Haus, who is considered reliable (sic). The factory has not been able to complete many of the tasks assigned to it. Only six hundred persons were employed there recently. It cooperates closely with the great CKD machine factory in Prague and is called Krivan-CKD.

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15. Dolni Kubin

This is a small electrotechnical factory producing electrical contacts combined with pressed artificial substances. Production was begun in May 1949, and about two hundred workers are employed.

16. Krompachy

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Years ago, this was a great iron factory with its own mines. In 1943, operation of the furnaces ceased. [redacted] made an attempt to revive this factory, especially the copper furnaces, but was unsuccessful because the cost of producing copper in the factory was four times as high as the world price. [redacted]

[redacted] During the war, this factory was destroyed, and an electrotechnical plant was constructed on the grounds. It manufactures principally cable-couplings and various small electrotechnical parts. The factory is now called Mez-Krompachy and employs about eight hundred persons.

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17. Zavads

A factory was recently built in the Hron River valley, originally for the production of Sigma pumps. It is now to be converted into a factory for the manufacture of machinery or light cables. The area of the factory is about 6,000 sq.m. Meanwhile, the number of employees is negligible.

18. Filakova

This is a large factory near the Hungarian border; it is very badly constructed and poorly equipped. It has a very extensive production program: enamel dishes, stoves, ovens, ranges, agricultural implements, toys, etc. About two thousand persons are employed there.

19. Plasivec

About fifty workers are employed in this factory, which produces an insignificant amount of agricultural machinery and implements.

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20. Tisovec

Tisovec has the only blast furnace in Slovakia, producing 40,000 tons of pig iron yearly. Ore is procured from Roanava and Zeleznik and coke from Moravska Ostrava; limestone is available at the premises. The iron thus produced is sent to the furnaces at Podbrezova. Seventy persons work at Tisovec.

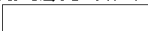
21. Banska Bystrica

Here are two unimportant machine factories producing concrete mixers. About three hundred persons are employed.

22. Vyhova

This is a small machine factory producing stone crushers, mechanical sifting machines, band saws, and machines for woodworking. Before the factory was nationalized, it belonged to Dr. Outrata, the present General Secretary of the Economics Council. A new foundry for the factory has been built near the Iron River. About four hundred workers are employed at the factory.

23. Dolni Henry

This factory produces flatware, which is made mostly from silver and is exported from Czechoslovakia, and cigarette boxes, powder boxes, and other silver products. Also manufactured here are gas tanks. It has its own rolling mill, where silver, alpaca, and nickel are rolled into sheets. About fourteen hundred persons are employed, and the leader is  named Hruskovic.

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24. Kramnica

- a. Located here is a large mint which has a tradition dating back to 1300. It produces all kinds of coins, not only for Czechoslovakia, but also for Poland and the Balkan countries. It also makes medals and badges, especially for the Communist Party. The factory is directly under the Minister of Finance, and its leading director is an engineer named Horak.
- b. Kramnica has a recently built factory extending over 4,000 sq.m. and designed to produce machines for woodworking. The production program, however, has not yet been definitely established, although the production of screws is under consideration. About two hundred persons work in this factory.

25. Levice

The Five-Year Plan contemplates the construction of a modern boiler factory at Levice, where heaters and boilers up to 80 atm. are to be produced. The sum of four hundred million crowns has been set aside for this purpose, and about one thousand workers are to be employed.

26. Cadca

The Five-Year Plan provides for the erection of a large factory for the production of trucks and has reserved two thousand million crowns for this structure. The factory is to work closely with the Tatra automobiles factory in Moravia. As is true of other vast projects, this construction program will encounter great difficulty because of a lack of technicians, skilled workers, and materials. Therefore, production cannot be carried out in the near future. The factory is to make only the bodies of trucks, while the engines are to be put out by the Tatra factory in Koprivnice, Moravia.

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27. Kysucka Nova Mesto

The initial construction of a large factory to produce ball bearings is taking place at Kysucka Nova Mesto, about 300 m. in a westerly direction from the town. The work is directed by Zbrojovka Brno. When completed, the factory will be a branch of the main factory in Lisen near Brno, where ball bearings are manufactured with the Kugel-Fischer machines obtained through reparations. There is an acute scarcity of ball bearings in Czechoslovakia because they cannot be obtained from the Western countries and an insignificant amount is procured from the USSR. The capacity of this new factory is planned to be six million ball bearings yearly, which would be greater than that of the Lisen factory. The machines required for such production are to come from Zbrojovka. A small output of ball bearings is already expected in 1950.

28. Zilina

There are two unimportant factories producing electromotors and small tilting-trucks for field-railways. The total number of workers is about three hundred.

29. Velka Bytca

The production of this factory was changed from metal furniture to measuring tapes. Later, the production of drawing instruments is to be transferred here from the Goerz factory in Bratislava. The Velka Bytca factory employs about four hundred workers.

30. Povazska Bystrica

This is the largest factory in Czechoslovakia producing infantry ammunition, with a daily capacity of about 1,500,000 rounds. It produces parts for Mauser rifles and for light machine guns and also percussion caps. It has its own rolling mills for aluminum and brass sheets, Schloeman's presses for tubing of aluminum, brass and copper, and drawing mills for copper wire. These drawing mills extend over an area of 8,000 sq.m. and the plant that produces parts over an area of 6,000 sq.m. After the war, because of a lack of military orders, the production of "Maneta" iceboxes was begun, the productive capacity being thirty thousand iceboxes yearly.

In addition, small motorcycles, 90 c.c. and patterned after the "Manet" system, are being manufactured. The capacity is 30,000 motorcycles yearly, but actual production is 12,000. The production of iceboxes and motorcycles, however, is to be transferred to another factory in order to facilitate the chief production of ammunition and machine guns. The leading personality at Povazska Bystrica is Cermusak who is a Communist, and the workers total 7,500.

31. Trencin

Production was first begun in the workrooms of the airfield at Biskupice near Trencin, but later these rooms were used, as they were originally intended, for the repair of airplanes. New buildings known as the Kubra factory have been built near Trencin on an area of 18,000 sq.m. The production program has been changed several times during the past years. At first, various agricultural and tin-plating machinery was produced in this factory; of late, grain-sifting machinery is produced. The leading director is Wichterle, a non-Communist and a former owner of a factory producing agricultural machinery. About nine hundred persons are employed at the Kubra factory.

32. Nova Mestonska Vahom

a. A factory which makes sheet-iron packing boxes. A modern Bliss machine system, imported [redacted], can manufacture 7,200 packing boxes hourly. The leading personality is an engineer named Cerny, who is a specialist [redacted]. The factory has about 350 employees.

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- b. An old factory, formerly the Reiss firm, for producing chains, dung forks, and shovels. It is now under the Trnava factory and has about 280 employees.
- c. Techna, a modern research institute for the entire light-metal industry in Slovakia. The leading personality is Dr. Krizko [redacted]. He replaced the former director Cink, [redacted] a very qualified engineer. About 50 constructors and 150 workers are employed in the production of prototypes.

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33. Trnava

This is the former Coburg factory, subsequently called Kovosmlt. It has a new foundry with a capacity of 8,000 tons yearly—the old one had only 3,500 tons. The equipment of the factory is old. Some of the output includes: central heating apparatus, 150,000 gm (sic) yearly; ovens and kitchen ranges, 60,000 pieces yearly; electrical and gas-cooking apparatus, 10,000 units yearly; drawing of iron wire, 15,000 tons yearly; and mines for mortars and 20 mm. ammunition. The workers total 2,500, and the majority of them are Communists. Jaura [redacted] is the leader in the factory.

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34. Stara Tura

This is the former Michera factory, producing mechanical instruments, especially water meters and medical instruments. It can also be used to produce 20 mm. ammunition. The equipment is modern. About twelve hundred persons are employed here, and the leading person is Nerad, an engineer [redacted]

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35. Mviava

This is a factory of the former Taus firm and produces eighty percent of water supply equipment in Czechoslovakia. In addition, it produces screws and various machine parts, and it has its own foundry for aluminum and brass. The leading person in the factory is Samalik [redacted]. About 3,200 persons are employed.

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36. Bratislava

- a. The Siemens-Krivan-CKD factory is a large factory producing electro-motors and transformers; it has 1,400 workers. The leading manager is an engineer called Rozsypal [redacted]
- b. Tesla, the former Tungram firm, produces radio sets and tubes and has about eight hundred employees.
- c. About ten small installations in various parts of the town are united into one firm, Omnia. They employ approximately four hundred persons.
- d. The Goerz optical factory, which is a branch of the Viennese Goerz firm, produces optical instruments, such as projection apparatus, telescopes, and telemeters. It has a very capable director named Pavlinec, who is an engineer [redacted] six hundred persons are employed at the factory.
- e. The Gumon factory produces electro-insulating materials extracted from artificial substances. It employs about twelve hundred persons.
- f. Kablo is the main factory producing cables. Subordinate to Kablo are the cable factories at Kladno, Velke Mezirici, Hostivar, Podmokly, Kolin, and Vsetin. Kablo produces all varieties of cables, insulated conductors, and enameled wires for electrotechnical instruments. It also makes a special enamel varnish, based on nylon-cresote, which is of very good quality. The leading persons are Markovic, an engineer [redacted] and Janku, an engineer. Kablo employs 2,600 workers, all the cable factories in Czechoslovakia about 6,300 persons.

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37. Topolcany

This is a branch of the Kablo cable factory and was built in 1948. It produces electro-insulating materials extracted from artificial substances and employs about five hundred persons.

38. Dubnica

a. In 1938, an immense factory was built here as a branch of the Skoda factory in Pilsen. It contains a large underground block of workrooms extending over an area of 40,000 sq.m. and consisting of three floors; the surface is covered with concrete plate $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. thick. Other buildings have been constructed above ground on approximately the same area. In a valley, in an easterly direction from Dubnica, a factory is located for the finishing process--i.e., filling the shells with explosives. The underground factory is set up for the complete production of artillery ammunition, including ignition devices and pressing of shells. The workrooms above the surface are designed to produce guns and gun carriages.

b. During the war, the  bombs that were dropped on the factory penetrated the concrete plate to a depth of only 14 cm. When the German Army left the factory at the end of the war, it destroyed the underground portion of the factory, but from 1946 to 1949 this section was restored and other workrooms covering about 20,000 sq.m. and intended for the production of heavy turning machines and presses were built. The machinery for these workrooms were mostly acquired through reparations. A new foundry has also been built and has a capacity of 8,000 tons for heavy casts for presses.


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c. During the war, up to 14,000 workers were employed at the Dubnica factory. Recently, about 4,000 persons have been working there.

39. Banovce

It is planned to build here a branch factory of the Dubnica plant for the production of sighting devices for guns and other auxiliary apparatuses.

40. Komarno

This is an old dock for building and repairing river ships; these services were performed before the war by the Skoda factory. During the Two-Year Plan period, a new shipbuilding yard was constructed at a cost of two hundred million crowns. This yard is responsible for the complete building of ships except for the engines which are supplied by either the Skoda factory or the CKD factory. The former director Tuschl, an engineer, was discharged  Employees number about eight hundred.

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41. Petrzalka

- a. Kovosmalt, a factory for the production of zinced dishes, field bottles, iron-plate packing cases, washing stands, etc. Its equipment consists mainly of presses. The factory is located only several meters from the Austrian border and is surrounded by barbed wire to prevent workers from fleeing to Austria. The leading person in the factory is Zelenka, a non-Communist; he will be discharged from his office for political reasons. About 350 persons are employed.
- b. A factory for flexible hoses which are used in electric vacuum cleaners. The equipment is old and the factory is about to be transferred to Rhorelia. Employees number about one hundred.

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c. A small factory producing twelve kinds of padlocks, although several parts are supplied by Prague. The factory is to be transferred to Gelnica. About sixty persons are employed.

II. The following is a recapitulation of the numbers of persons employed at the factories listed above as well as the number of persons it is estimated will be additionally employed in 1953:

Factory	Number of Employees	
	Present	1953
Podbrezova	1600	200
Piesok	1200	-
Hronec	800	-
Brezno	800	2000
Prakovce	800	200
Medzev	150	-
Stos	450	150
Kosice	700	-
Kosice - new machine factory		1600
Presov		1200
Hrabovce		3000
Snina		1200
Pohorela	600	-
Matejovce	1100	200
Tursiansky Sv. Martin	600	4000
Dolni Kubin	200	200
Krompachy	800	-
Zavadka		500
Filakovo	2000	200
Plesivec	50	-
Tisovec	70	-
Banska Bystrica	300	-
Vylane	400	300
Dolne Hany	1400	100
Kremnica	200	-
Levice		1200
Cadca		6000
Kysucke Nove Mesto		2500
Zilina	300	-
Velka Bytea	400	-
Povazska Bystrica	7500	2000
Trencin	900	500
Nove Mesto nad Vahom	350	-
	280	120
	200	-
Trnava	2500	300
Stara Tura	1200	300
Myjava	3200	-
Bratislava	1400	100
	800	200
	400	-
	600	-
	1200	-
	2600	-
Topolcany	500	300
Dubnica	4000	3000
		800
Banovce	800	600
Komarno	350	-
Petrzalka	100	-
	60	-
Total	43,860	32,970

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