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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

# INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Ukraine/Urals)

DATE DISTR. 28 March 1949

25X1 SUBJECT 1. Petrovski Metallurgical Works, Dnepropetrovsk
2. Dzerzhinski Railway Car Factory, Nizhni Tagil

NO. OF PAGES 1

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

The attached two reports on Soviet heavy industries are being sent to you for your retention in the belief that they may be of interest. May we request that they be made available to the Foreign Industrial Register?

Attachments:

A. Petrovski Metallurgical Works, Dnepropetrovsk

B. Dzerzhinski Railway Car Factory, Nizhni Tagil.

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Central Intelligence Agency

COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO:

25X1

SUBJECT: Petrovsky Iron and Steel Works at Dniepropetrovsk

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1. The "Petrovsky" ~~iron and steel plant~~ Metallurgical Works (Metallurgicheskii Zavod "Petrovsky") at Dniepropetrovsk, Ukraine, is one of the largest units of its kind in European Russia. Before World War II, it had an output capacity of 842,000 tons of pig iron and 704,000 tons of raw steel per annum. The construction shortly before the war of two further Siemens-Martin furnaces, bringing the total to 10, increased even further the importance of the "Petrovsky" Works.

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2. The "Petrovsky" complex will consist, when war damage is repaired, of a blast furnace plant with 5 furnaces, a Siemens-Martin plant with 10 S-M furnaces, a Bessemer plant, a rolling mill, a sheet metal plant with girder and bar-iron divisions, and a pipe foundry.

3. The "Petrovsky" Works suffered considerable damage during the war; but by the middle of 1944 one blast furnace, three Siemens-Martin furnaces, and three rolling assemblies were in operation. The electric power plant was already in operation by 1943. By the middle of 1948, four blast furnaces, five Siemens-Martin furnaces, the rail-rolling mill, the sheet metal plant, and the tube foundry were in operation.

4. All of the five blast furnaces were damaged to a greater or ~~lesser~~ extent during the war. The first blast furnace to resume operation was blown in during the spring of 1944. It has an output capacity of 225,000 tons per annum; by mid-1944 it was producing at a rate calculated to pour out 150,000 tons per annum. The furnace has a volume of 620 cubic meters.

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5. The second blast furnace to be blown in was Number 4, the repairs on which were completed on 1 October 1945. Two more are being repaired, but it is not known when they will be ready for work. No data ~~is~~ are available on the fifth blast furnace.

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6. By the middle of 1944, the first three Siemens-Martin furnaces were again in operation. They have a combined capacity of 120,000 tons of steel per annum. The fourth S-M furnace (No. 10) was to go into operation in the summer of 1947. The fifth furnace to go into operation was Number 9, which was stoked up on 9 June 1948. No information is available on the other five Siemens-Martin furnaces.

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7. The rolling mill was badly damaged during the war, but by mid-1944 three roller assemblies with a capacity of 90,000 tons per annum were once more in operation.

8. The sheet metal plant resumed work by the end of 1947. It now produces, among other things, steel plates measuring 100 x 50 x 50 cm. The rail rolling mill began producing rails, girders, and ties by May 1948. No information is available on the pipe foundry.

9. The electric power plant had a pre-war capacity of 30,000 KW. During the period of German occupation, 6,000 KW were being coaxed out of the generators. The plant resumed operation under Soviet management in 1943, but its output is not known.

10. Before the war, the "Petrovsky" works produced pig iron (84,200 tons per month in 1936); moulded iron; raw steel (70,400 tons per month in 1936); Bessemer steel; spring steel; rails; armor plate; sheet steel; telegraph wire, electrode wire, and ordinary steel wire; tubing; steel parts for locomotives, ships, automobiles, tractors, agricultural machinery, and military equipment.

11. Upon the completion of repairs on the four blast furnaces, the production of pig iron should rise to between 70 and 80 percent of pre-war capacity. Present steel production is probably barely 50 percent of the pre-war rate. The production of rolled steel products should not be far below the pre-war level. The quota for the first four months of 1948 was fulfilled by 23 April.

12. Before the war, 35,000 workers were employed at the "Petrovsky" works. The size of the present labor complement is not known.

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COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO:

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SUBJECT: Railway Car Plant near Sverdlovsk

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1. The "Dzherzhinsky" Railway Car Factory (Uralskii Wagonostroitelny Zavod "Dzherzhinsky") at Nizhni Tagil, near Sverdlovsk, is the largest and best-equipped plant of its kind in the Soviet Union. Its construction was begun in 1931 and its present stage of development was reached in 1940. The factory consists of the following units:

a. Steel Plant

10 Siemens-Martin 10-ton furnaces with a total annual output capacity of 300,000 tons of large steel moulds (0.178 C, 0.606 Mn, 46.3 kg/mm$^2$). The furnaces use Magnitogorsk and Kuznets pig iron; heat is provided by peat gas (Torfgas).

4 x 5-ton electric furnaces for small pourings (0.23 C, .66 Mn, 0.346 Si, 50.5 kg/mm$^2$).

b. Foundries

1 cast steel foundry (Graugiesserei) and 1 tempering foundry with an annual output capacity of 24,000 tons.

c. Forges

5 hydraulic presses for axles: annual output capacity of 247,000 axles.

d. Wheel Division

Wheel assembly and lathe plant: annual output capacity of 300,000 wheel assemblies.

Spring shop with annual output capacity of 55,000 springs. The shop is equipped with 25 x 6-ton hydraulic hammers, 25 presses with a capacity of 60 to 400 tons pressure, and 8 forging machines (Schmiedemaschinen).

e. Car Plant

Annual output capacity of 58,000 x 4-axled freight cars and other specialized units (hopper cars, tank cars, tipping cars).

2. The "Dzherzhinsky" plant also obtains some of its steel from the ~~Nizhne-Tagilskii Metallurgicheskii Zavod~~ Nizhni Tagil Metallurgical Works. Lumber is obtained from the forest areas in the northern part of Sverdlovsk province.

3. The production figures cited in paragraph 1 refer only to production at peak capacity. Actual capacity is probably 25 to 30 percent lower. One report states that 12,000 workers were employed at the plant during 1945. This figure would appear far too low to achieve production totals anywhere near capacity. In mid-1944, the plant employed 40,000 workers.

25X1 [redacted] Comment: This plant is also known under the following names: Kaganovich
Komintern
UVZ (Uralvagonzavod)
Kharkov Tractor Factory (KhTZ) (evacuated to Nizhni Tagil during the war)
International
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