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1. During World War II, and especially near its end, the USSR had special services through which they traced the production of secret weapons in Germany. These services had broad networks throughout Europe. It is no longer a secret now that the Soviets succeeded, much more successfully than the British or the Americans, in obtaining many secret plans and weapons which Hitler produced or had planned to produce. In addition, the USSR succeeded in transferring entire plants from Germany to the USSR. They also discovered and took to the USSR many German specialists who had been working on the discovery of atomic energy and inventions in the atomic energy field. The Soviets took an estimated 15 hundred German specialists and scientists from Germany and put them to work in Soviet laboratories. Engineer Kopov is considered the most eminent atomic energy specialist in the USSR. Besides him, there are the German scientists Ansborg, Dr Mye, and Dr Hertz.
2. The Soviet success was due to two reasons. First, the USSR considered the last war an intermediate phase. They had and have in view a future war by which they aim to conquer the world and institute a dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, the question of new weapons interested them more than it did others. They have spent billions of rubles in order to create the most effective service to further these aims. This service has worked perfectly. Second, the Soviet success was due to the fact that all members of the Communist Party in Europe considered that their first responsibility was to help the USSR in this regard.
3. Immediately after the end of the war, the Soviets built a new city, called Atomgrad, in which they installed most of what they had discovered in Germany. Atomgrad is in the vicinity of Turnatov* between Irkutsk and Lake Baikal. The building of Atomgrad was begun in 1945. The extensive territory around it is under the surveillance of the secret police so that absolutely no one can approach without special permission. Atomgrad is connected with two railroad lines, and a modern airfield has been built near it. Atomgrad is regarded as the Soviet center for the production of atomic energy. The best Soviet scientists and a group of German specialists are in Atomgrad. However, this is not the only place in the USSR for the production of atomic energy and secret weapons.

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4. Another atomic energy center was completed in 1947 near the city of Karakalum * near Lake Armenija.* The largest number of German specialists are located in this center, which the Soviets call Atom Center No. 2.
5. The USSR also has an atomic energy center in Siberia, named "Zlatoust". This center was built by German scientists in 1947. The Soviets call it Atom Center No. 6, but it is, in fact, third in importance.
6. The USSR also has an atomic energy center on the Black Sea near a small town called Sakhal. German specialists built this center in 1946. Some hundreds of Soviet workers and three hundred German specialists work here. The center is known as the Center for Atomic Experimentation No. 4.
7. The USSR also has an atomic energy center on the Caspian Sea. This center is called Mongicalk, probably after some settlement in its vicinity.
8. The USSR has a center in Tiflis for training specialist personnel and laborers for atomic production. Besides being a technical and scientific school, it is a political school even more. Specialists and workers pass through here to have their devotion to the Soviet regime tested and to test their security as regards secret production for the military industry.
9. The entire production of the military industry, atomic energy institutes, training schools for workers and specialists, the procurement of raw materials and material, and supervision of all of these are under the Minister of the Interior, Lavrentiy Pavlovich Beria. Beria's first assistant is Marshal Timoshenko.
10. The USSR obtains the largest quantity of uranium from the Ekibastuz Mine near the Saiga River. The USSR also has a uranium mine in Eastern Siberia. Certain reports indicate that the Soviets have discovered a large uranium mine in Mongolia. This mine is thought to be under the direct supervision of Marshal Timoshenko.
11. The Soviets completed their first experiment with the atom bomb in 1948. This experiment did not fulfill expectations. A new experiment with atomic explosives was performed on the shores of the Caspian Sea in 1949. The result was positive but not to the degree expected. New experiments with atomic explosives were performed in Siberia in 1950. It is thought that the results were positive but not to the degree that the Soviets could begin production of a definite type of atomic bomb. It must be noted and understood that this information cannot be verified. However, it is interesting to compare it with information already held.

*These place names appear to have been garbled in transliteration and can not be verified utilizing existing gazetteers.7

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