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1. Mill at Balgorod (50°36'N, 30°35'E)

A large spinning mill, which in 1945 employed 800 men and women, is situated in this town. Up to date machinery driven by Diesel motors is employed, although faulty handling damages the machinery a good deal. The spinning mill produces khaki drill; the entire output goes to the Soviet Army.

2. Cement factory in Volsk (52°N, 47°, 30'E)

A cement factory in Volsk, with modern equipment and worked by PW labor under Russian supervision, was in full production in 1943. Lime and clay for the factory were produced from pits or shafts some 5 kms. distant from the mine. The shaft from which the clay is mined is 15 m. deep; and the clay, when brought to the surface, is conveyed by a 4-track light railway from the mine. Daily production was between 40 and 50 tons a day in 1944/5 and the major part of the production was dispatched to Saratov for factory building purposes.

3. a. Ballbearing factory at Nikolaev, S. Ukraine (46°58'N, 32°1'E)

By June 1945, the ballbearing factory at Nikolaev, at the mouth of the Bug river, which had been almost completely destroyed during the war, was in action again and producing 80% of its original output. This factory, which had four large and three smaller workshops, covers an area of 1 square kilometer. Actual output is unknown, but in the years 1946/7 a very considerable increase was observed. Some 1500 workmen were employed in the factory.

b. Munitions factory at Nikolaev

This factory was completed in 1945. Here German and Romanian munitions were scrapped; usable parts were converted. The remainder was shipped 10km north of Nikolaev, where it was detonated. 800 Russians and 200 PWs worked in this factory; among the prisoners, special use was made of skilled workers. Production consisted of munitions for all calibers: infantry, ammunition for gas-pressure loaders, the so-called "Sturmgewehr 44". Every day eight carloads of munitions were loaded.

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(January 1948)

4. Taganrog Power Station (47°12'N, 38°57'E)

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Capacity 200,000kw. Supplied Taganrog, Stalino, and Novy Gorlovka, including the [ ] plant lying between Novy Gorlovka and Sozhevka. This power station worked off natural gas from the Maikop district. It was only partially destroyed by the retreating Russians, and not damaged by the Germans, because of the precipitance of their retreat.

5. Rikovo Power Station

Sub-station of Taganrog, NW of Rikovo near the Stalino-Rikovo railway. Supplied the wagon factory and rolling mills at Rikovo. The power station was completely destroyed by the Russians, partially reconstructed by the Germans, and again destroyed by them during their retreat.

6. Dnepropetrovsk (48°28'N, 35°21'E)

An automobile factory was under construction in Dnepropetrovsk up to January 1948. The construction was carried out by German PWs under the direction of an engineer named Pfingster. The buildings are mainly of brick construction with slate and asbestos roofs. [ ] 50X1-HUM  
the machinery in No. 3 Shop (Halle) was mainly of [ ] origin. No. 3 Shop possessed lathes, stamping machines, drilling machines of the most modern type, and a small foundry for bearings. The conveyor belt was 2 meters wide and 100 meters long. No. 5 Shop had a large forge. Current for the factory was supplied from Zaporozhe (47°45'N, 35°11'E).

7. Motor factory at Poltava (49°36'N, 34°35'E)

This factory resumed operations in October 1946. It employs approximately 1800 workers, most of them skilled labor. Production consists mainly of Diesel engines and also motors for trailers and tractors. Production was started in June 1946, and by February 1947 it had already reached pre-war level. Average daily production was 100 motors of all sizes.

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