

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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Personnel and Administration

- The director of NII 88 at Podlipki was a Soviet by the name of Gonov until 1948, and after that the director was a Soviet named Rudnov. There was a total of about 3500 Soviet employees and about 90 Germans until early 1948, after which about 75 Germans were left. There was a total of 18 German specialists working in the test stand department. In addition to the regular Soviet and German staff, there were approximately 3500 German PWs engaged in manual labor around the plant area. There was only one daylight shift in the plant, working a total of 48 hours per week. The Germans worked only a half day on Saturday, and the Soviets a full day. The only department of the plant which worked three 8-hour shifts was the metal-casting department and the foundry. [REDACTED] the only section that occasionally performed overtime work was the test stand department. They were not paid for this overtime, but at the end of the working year received a monetary premium for additional work performed. The Soviet personnel were known to have worked overtime in several departments of the plant. The range of the Germans' salaries was between 1300 and 8500 rubles monthly. Salaries of less than 1500 rubles had an automatic 10 per cent income tax deducted, anything over 1500 rubles, a deduction of 13 per cent for income tax. Those individuals with more than four dependents had much less deducted. For example, a person earning a total of 7000 rubles monthly, with a total of six exemptions, including himself, paid a monthly tax of 642 rubles. The Soviets' salary range at this plant was between 300 to 6000 rubles monthly. There were many Soviet artillery officers in the plant, but what their function was, or with which department they were connected, is unknown to me. The MVD was of course quite active in the plant.

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General Observations

2. It was common knowledge in the plant that in the area of Podlipki there were approximately 3500 German PWs, most of whom were quartered in the warehouse, Point 11 on page 4. Their care was obviously very poor and, in the years 1947 to 1948, many died as a result of malnutrition. The German specialists working in NII 88 were strictly prohibited from fraternizing with the PWs, and any disobedience of this order was punishable by a heavy fine and reprimand. The majority of the population of Podlipki was the working class, which rarely expressed any opinions for or against the Soviet regime. From casual conversations with various classes of people, it could be estimated that about 10 per cent were Communist Party members, and half of these merely for opportunistic reasons.

25X1 [redacted] most of these persons had seen better times, and were not too enthusiastic over the economic and political situation. It must be remembered however, that most of these people were happy if they had enough to fill their stomachs and enough money on payday to buy a few drinks of vodka. They were so completely under the political surveillance of their MVD masters that they dared not and did not wish to cause any ill feeling among them. The people so completely believed the propaganda that was thrown at them, that nothing could be done on the spur of the moment to change their minds. Only a stronger, more concentrated element could sway these people's minds. The only person who really knew the truth was the military veteran who had spent an appreciable period in Western Europe during or after the war. These persons could not be swayed in their beliefs, no matter how hard the propaganda organs tried. Among the Germans, there were only a few who fell by the political wayside;

25X1 [redacted] it was opportunism, because of the difficult way of life in the Soviet Union. The greater majority of the Germans were in no way affected by the exposure to the Soviet way of life, except for being more strongly convinced that it was not to their liking.

Medical Facilities

3. In the easternmost part of the town of Podlipki, there was a polyclinic which handled most of the medical cases from the plant and the town itself. The clinic was in an atrocious state of uncleanliness. The beds that were there were infested with bed bugs and lice, and if a person were hospitalized, he usually developed other diseases before he was discharged from the hospital. The hospital staff, however, consisted of a number of rather good surgeons and specialists, particularly Dr. Botma, a specialist in internal diseases. There was also a small dentist's office in this hospital, but the only treatment available was tooth replacement. There were quite a few VD cases in the town of Podlipki, and the authorities were constantly waging war on these diseases. If an infected person did not submit himself to medical treatment at the proper time, he was severely fined. A very common illness in Podlipki was rickets, and it was a very common sight for every other child to be infected, or to have been exposed to this dread disease. It seemed that the most prevalent disease in the town of Podlipki was scarlet fever. This disease was the most common and affected not only children, but adults as well. From casual conversations with many Soviets, it was gathered that no preventative measures had ever been taken or developed. It seemed that almost everyone at one time or another was infected with this disease. It was almost as common as the simple cold in Western Europe. Many Soviets called scarlet fever the "people's plague". Most of the Soviet women in Podlipki were also affected by cancer of the female internal organs because of the many children that they bore and the extremely heavy manual labor that they performed. The Ministry of Health in Moscow occasionally sent out directives, instructing the subordinate health authorities to inoculate their respective urban areas against infectious diseases.

25X1 [redacted] inoculations against smallpox, a disease quite common among the Soviet population.

Security Systems and Measures

4. The plant was guarded at various points; those guards serving on the outside, were armed with both a side arm and a light carbine-type rifle. Their uniforms were dark blue in the winter and khaki in the summer. The uniform resembled the

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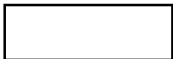
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standard Soviet Army uniform in cut and fashion. The plant police comprised both male and female guards between the ages of 25 and 45. The younger people were in the majority. Most of the guards could be bribed and were quite easy to approach. In addition to the fence which surrounded the entire plant area, there were weak searchlights installed atop the fence in the four corners of the plant area. To my knowledge, there was no alarm system installed in the plant. In order to enter the plant area from any point it was necessary to display the plant pass, which every employee had in his possession. A so-called "general pass" was issued, and a special stamp placed in it for entry into a particular department. This stamp was always looked for by the various guards, and absence of it always brought an invitation to visit the plant police chief. All personnel passes were initially checked by the guards at the gatehouse, Point 15, upon entry. When any of the German personnel wished to travel outside of Podlipki, they were required to apply, in writing, to the plant MVD, which approved or disapproved the proposed trip. If the trip was approved, the applicants were always escorted by an interpreter, whose duty it was to steer the Germans only to places which were not restricted. The assignment of an interpreter was SOP until September 1947. After this period most requests for travel were disapproved, unless they were for persons whom the Soviets considered reliable. In addition to the plant pass, all Germans were required to carry an "alien pass". After departure from this plant, the plant pass was confiscated.

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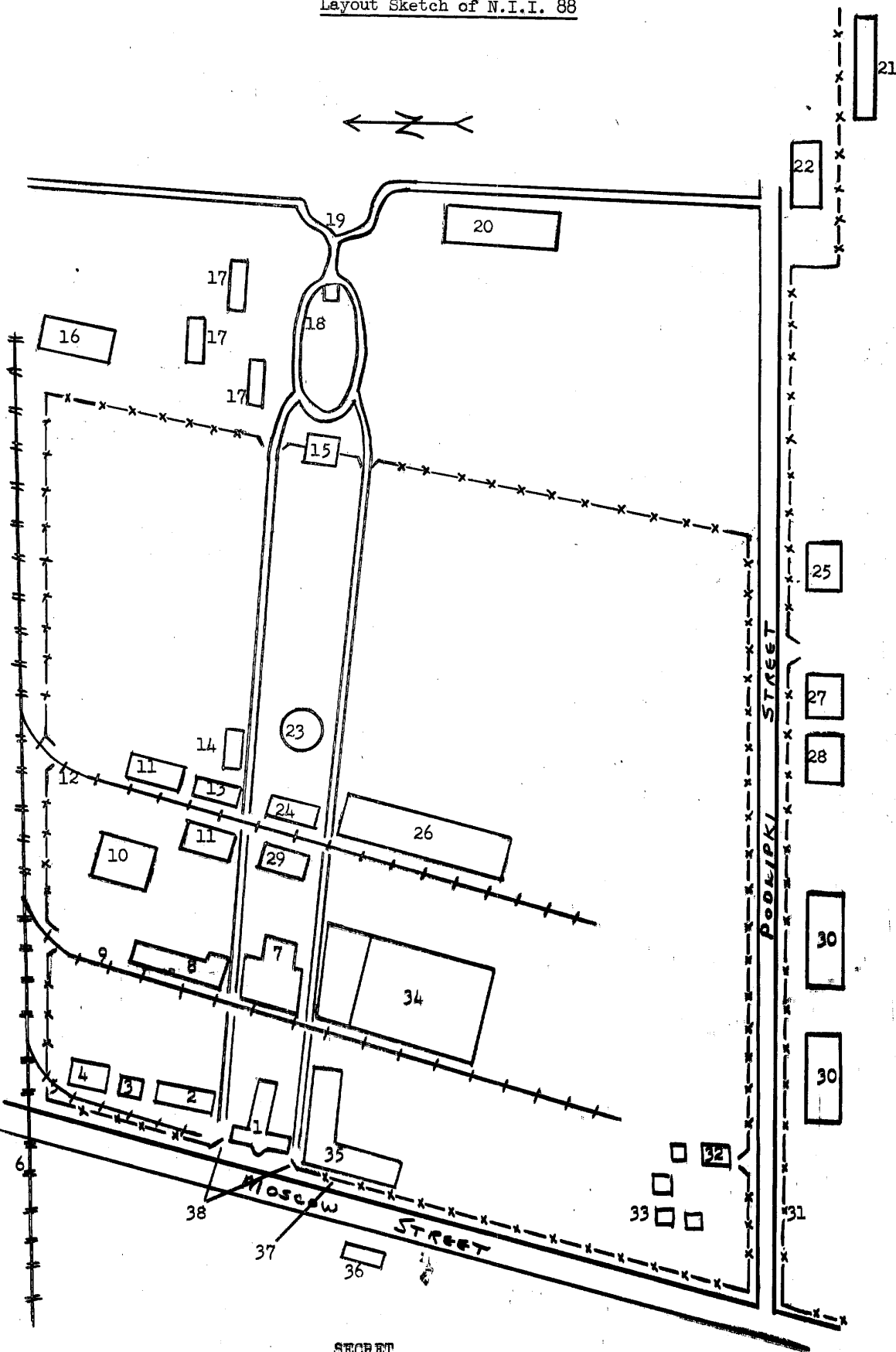
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Layout Sketch of N.I.I. 88



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15. Gatehouse. A single-story, brick building about 12 m x 8 m in size which housed the chief of the plant police and his staff. [redacted] persons employed here [redacted] were all Soviets. This was the only official plant entry and exit point for personnel. On the north and south end of this building, there were gates through which all vehicles entering and leaving the plant had to pass.

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16. Power station. A three-story, flat-roofed, brick building, about 12 m x 8 m in size, with a 50 meter-high brick smokestack. It was used as the thermal power plant for the entire plant and the town of Podlipki, and supplied 220 alternating current. The station employed mostly Soviet personnel, but several German PWs were seen working here. The number of persons employed here was unknown.

17. Urban area.

18. Park. An oval park, about 45 m x 8 m in size, at the eastern end of which was a large statue of Lenin hewn out of white stone, facing west.

19. Road fork. The road leading from the gatehouse, Point 15, which passed on either side of the park, Point 18, divided into two roads at this point. The northern branch of this fork led into the Podlipki railroad station.

20. Warehouse. A three- or four-story, flat-roofed, brick building, measuring about 50 m x 25 m, on the western side of which was a 50 meter-high brick smokestack. This building was used as a storage house for all groceries, dairy products, and dry goods for the town of Podlipki and the plant. The reasons for the large smokestack could not be determined. This building also housed a cafeteria for Soviet apprentices and manual laborers from the plant. Another small cafeteria was located in the northern end of this building, and was used by all plant personnel and the Podlipki population. It is believed that this large building also had a large laundry, which possibly explains the large smokestack.

25X1. Test stands. [redacted] there were two of them, one large, and one small, for testing the A-4 rocket. This area was restricted to most personnel [redacted]

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22. Villa. A single-story, shingled, gable-roofed, wooden frame building, about 12 m by 12 m in size. The deputy plant director, Matveyev, lived here.

23. Water tank. A 65 meter-high tank, 10 m in diameter, constructed of bricks and located in the center of the plant grounds. This water tank serviced the town of Podlipki and the NII 88 plant. There were no guards posted at this tank, and no special security precautions to protect against mischief.

24. Coal storage lot. A 25 m x 10 m lot on which the plant's coal supply for heating purposes was stored. It was located directly west of the water tank, at a distance of about 50 m. Coal was shipped into this area via the railroad line, Point 12.

25. Building. A single-story, tar-paper-covered, gable-roofed, brick building, about 12 m x 8 m in size, which housed the design offices and administration of the test stand department. The office of the chief of propulsion unit department for A-4 rockets was also located in this building. There were approximately twelve German specialists and six Soviet personnel employed here.

26. Unidentified building. A single-story, tin-covered, gable-roofed, brick building measuring about 30 m x 12 m. It was rumored that this building housed a secret department which was engaged in the assembly of some unidentified, small rocket parts.

27. Building. This building was of the same type of construction as Point 25. There was a small workshop here which serviced the test stand department. There were several metal lathes and other machine shop equipment here. There were approximately six Soviet and three German machinists and mechanics employed here.

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Legend to the Plant Layout (see page 4)

1. Main building. This was a T-shaped, brick building, the western wing (main building) of which was two stories high, and 25 m x 12 m in size. The eastern wing (Annex) was four stories high, and 25 m x 10 m in size. This building was steam heated and had hot and cold running water. The walls were constructed of plaster board.
2. Foundry. A single-story, gable-roofed, brick building, about 50 m x 20 m in size, housed the iron foundry of the plant. The building contained about 100 Soviet employees. The majority were women who performed heavy manual labor.
3. Building. A single-story, gable-roofed, brick building, about 10 m x 10 m in size, was used as the distribution and control center for the piping of steam heat from the boiler house to the plant. There were about five Soviet male workers employed here.
4. Building. A single-story, gable-roofed, brick building measuring 30 m x 20 m in which the plant's blacksmith shop was located. About 75 Soviet workers were employed here.
5. Railroad line. A single-track, Soviet gauge line which was a branch of the railroad line was the line which serviced the foundry. This line was about 200 meters long, and ran from the northern end of the plant grounds toward the South. The road bed was constructed of crushed rock.
6. Railroad line.
7. Greenhouse. A single-story, brick building with a glass roof which served as a vegetable and flower greenhouse for the plant and neighboring town of Podlipki. The building measured about 15 m x 4 m. There was an orchard about 30 m x 15 m in size in front of this building in which apple and cherry trees grew.
8. Assembly hall. A three- to four-story brick building, with a flat roof, measuring about 55 m x 10 m in which various electrical apparatus were assembled. It is believed that the chemical laboratory also was located in this building. There were approximately 250 Soviet personnel employed here, of whom the majority were women.
9. Railroad line. A 600 meter-long Soviet-gauge line.
10. Assembly hall. A single-story, steel-frame building with load-bearing walls, the construction of which began in 1947. [redacted] It was common knowledge among the personnel employed in the plant that this new building was to be the highest in the town of Podlipki. [redacted]
11. Warehouse. A three-story, gable-roofed, brick building, about 45 m x 10 m in size. The personnel of the plant called it the warehouse. German PWs were quartered here and performed unknown tasks inside. The Germans living in the town of Podlipki were strictly prohibited from approaching this structure, or speaking to the PWs. [redacted]
12. Railroad line. Same as Point 9.
13. Warehouse. A single-story wooden-frame building, about 15 m x 8 m in size, which was used as a storage house for furniture, packing crates, etc. About eight Soviet male personnel worked here.
14. Dispensary. A single-story, gable-roofed, brick building, measuring about 10 m x 5 m, which housed the first aid station for the plant. There were one female Soviet doctor and one female nurse employed here. It was a very dirty and un-sanitary building.

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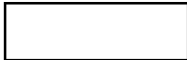
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28. Building. See Point 27.
29. Boiler house. A single-story brick building, about 25 m x 8 m in size, with a flat, sheet-metal roof, which served as the boiler house for the plant. There was a 25 meter-high, 2 meter-square brick smokestack on the northern side of this building. Ten Soviet male personnel were employed here, and the building was located directly west of the coal storage lot at a distance of about 20 m.
30. Hangars. 35-meters-square, wooden frame buildings with arched roofs.
31. Fence. A 2½ meter-high board fence which surrounded the entire area from Moskovskaya Ulitsa on the west to Point 22. There was a large gate in this fence located directly in front of the Point 27.
32. Filling station. A small, gasoline filling station and garage for minor repairs which serviced all vehicles belonging to the plant. Size and number of personnel employed are unknown. 25X1
33. Housing project. A small project composed of small, single-story, prefabricated wooden buildings which was in the process of construction by German PWs. [redacted] It was rumored that German employees of the plant would be housed here. 25X1
34. Assembly hall. A single-story brick building, with a sheet metal saw-tooth roof, about 50 m x 30 m in size. The assembly department for either artillery or rockets was located here. This was one of the largest buildings in the entire plant area, and housed about 300 Soviet workers. Only Soviet personnel were employed here.
35. Building. A two-story, brick, L-shaped building with a flat roof, the western wing of which measured about 40 m x 18 m, and the northern wing about 30 m x 12 m. The second story of this entire building was much higher than the first; it was about 6 m high. The first floor of this building housed the precision instrument production department, and lathe and cutting-machine shops. The second floor was devoted to the design work on rockets and artillery. There were about 45 German specialists employed here for a short period of time from November 1947 to the middle of January 1948. At all other times, there were only Soviet personnel employed here, numbering about 300.
36. Bakery. A group of small, single-story, wooden buildings which was the bakery for the town of Podlipki.
37. Fence. A 2½ meter-high board fence, with barbed wire on top, which enclosed the entire area of NII 88. There were several gates for vehicles and trains in this fence, but these were not guarded in any way. The only personnel entry point in this whole complex was at Point 15.
38. Gates. Two 2½ meter-high, 5 meter-wide, wooden gates which opened to the inside and were used by vehicles. There were no posted guards or other security precautions at this point.

Note: Sketch [redacted] shows two buildings labeled no. 11; text describes only one. Possibly there are two alike.

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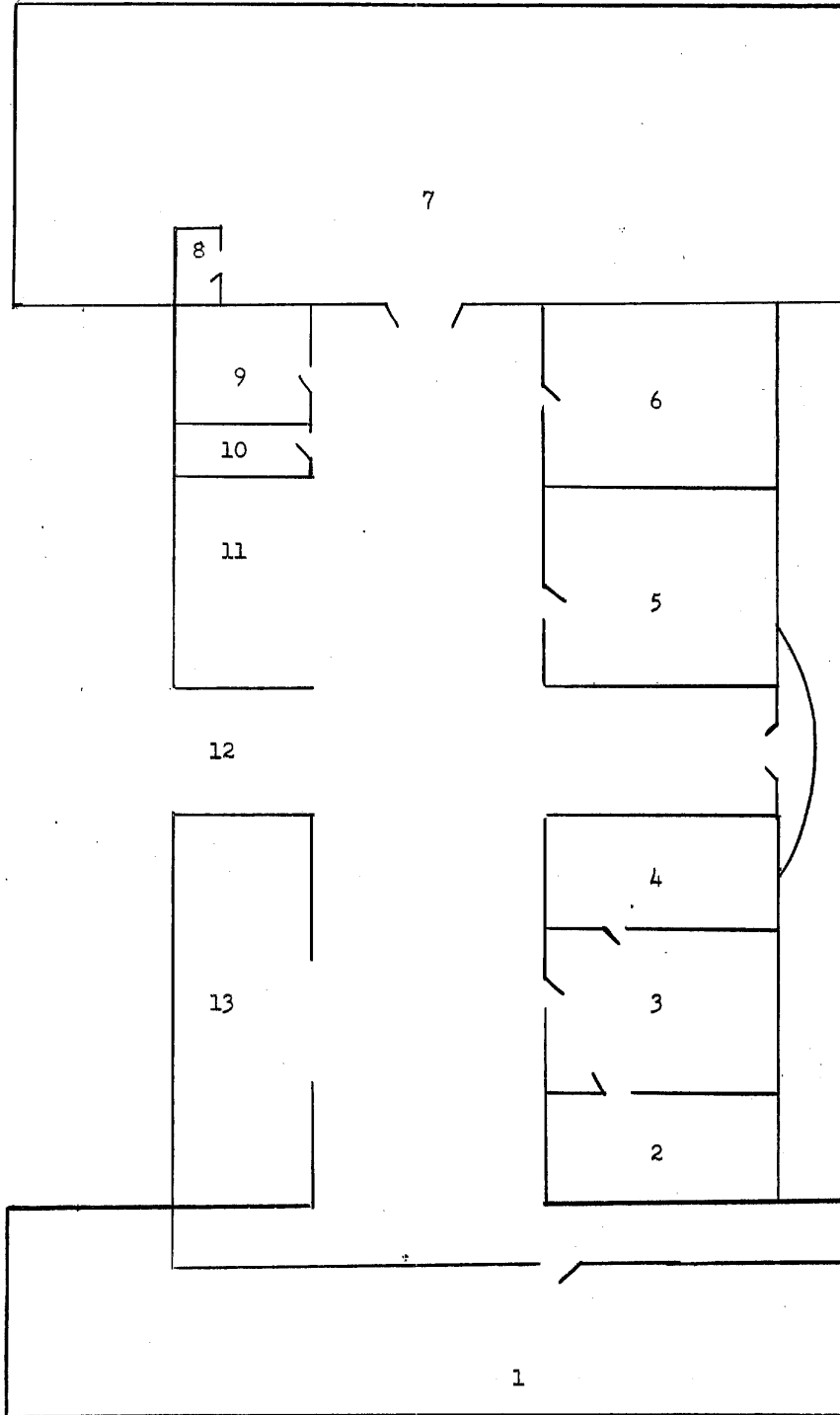
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Sketch of the First Floor of the Main Building



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Legend to Sketch of First Floor of Main Building (see page 8)

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1. Telephone exchange. A 20 m x 7 m room which housed the telephone exchange for the town of Podlipki and the plant. There were approximately ten Soviets, most of whom were women, employed here. The telephone equipment was either original or a copied version of a Siemens installation. [redacted]
 2. Office. A 4 m x 3 m office which housed the chief bookkeeper of the plant. This man's job included the supervision of the bookkeeping activities for the Gorodomlya Island plant, which was a branch of NII 88.
 3. Outer office. A 4 m x 4 m room which served as the main office of the bookkeeper's staff, consisting of two Soviet women, and one man. All bookkeeping was of an administrative nature and did not involve any technical record keeping.
 4. Pass control office. A 4 m x 3 m room in which the employees' identification tags were kept during working hours. There was a large board set up in this room, and all the little, round, metal numbered tags were hung on it while the employees were in the plant. Upon departure, the worker picked up this tag and was allowed to depart. All the personnel lists also were kept here. The office employed about five Soviet personnel.
 5. Office. A 4 m x 5 m room in which the administrative chief of the Podlipki plant had his office. This Soviet's duty was purely administrative and pertained to the provision of fuel, food, and gasoline for the plant. This man was also responsible for the administrative maintenance of the Gorodomlya plant.
 6. Welfare office. A 4 m x 5 m room which housed the welfare office of the German employees at Podlipki. All files and personal papers of the German employees were kept here. The office employed five Soviet men and one woman. The chief of this office was a Soviet by the name of Solovyev.
 7. Technical library. A room about 20 m x 9 m in size which was exactly opposite the telephone exchange and served as the technical library for the plant. The library contained foreign as well as Soviet technical books, publications, and periodicals. Until March 1948, this room was occupied by the design offices of the plant. The library employed three Soviet female librarians.
 8. File room. A 2½ m x 2½ m room which was part of the technical library reference card room. Until March 1948, it was used as a file room for all technical drawings and blueprints which were created in the plant. All these files were removed at that time to the archives room on the second floor.
 9. Paymaster's office. A 3 m x 3½ m room, in which the plant paymaster's office was located. All pay records of the German employees of the plant and the Soviet employees working in the main building were kept here.
 10. Paymaster's anteroom. A small, 2½ m x 2½ m room in which payment of the German and Soviet workers was made through a window leading to the paymaster's office. There were no guards or other security measures protecting this small room.
 11. Staircase. A 3-meter-wide staircase which led from the basement to the top floor of the entire building.
 12. Foyer. A 2-meter-wide hall which led from the east wing to the main building.
 13. Cloak room. An 8 m x 2½ m room where all employees' clothing was hung during office hours. Three Soviet women were employed here.

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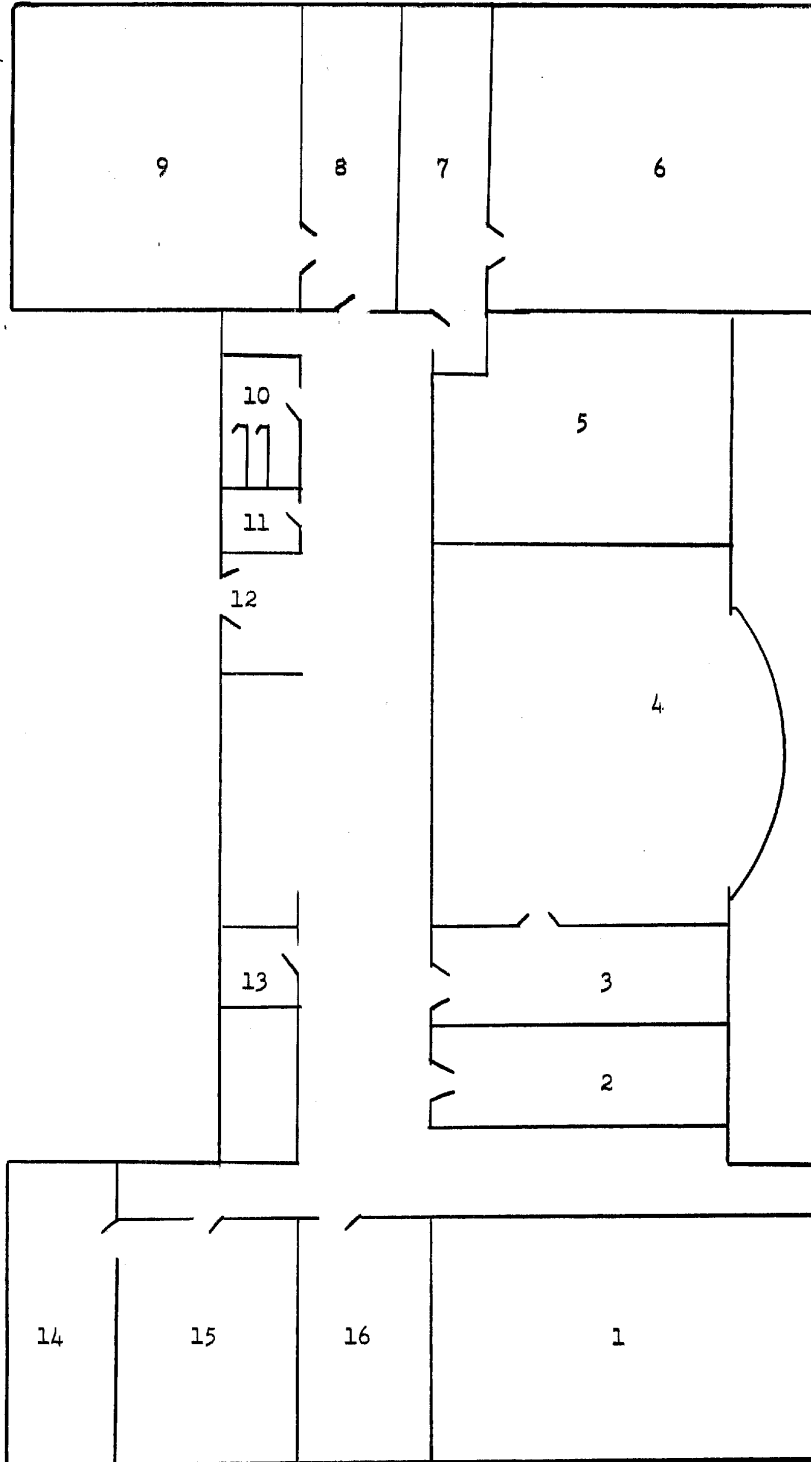
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Sketch of the Second Floor of the Main Building



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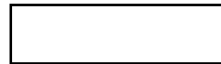
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Legend to Sketch of Second Floor of the Main Building. (see page 10)

1. Unidentified room. Unknown dimensions, rumored to be the office of the chief of the MVD associated with the plant and possibly over the entire area of Podlipki.
2. Library office. A 5 m x 4 m room in which the three Soviets responsible for the proper operation of the technical library were located. The secret library, where all classified documents and publications were filed, also was located in this room.
3. Conference room. A 5 m x 4 m room which was used for minor plant conferences.
4. Conference room. A 10 m x 5 m room which was used by the leading plant officials for important conferences. Seating capacity was about 90 persons.
5. Conference room. A 5 m x 5 m room, soundproofed, to which the entrance was either from the secretary's office, Point 7, or from the plant director's office. This room was used only for secret and high level conferences of plant officials and visiting dignitaries.
6. Plant director's office. A 9 m x 6 m room which accommodated the director of the Podlipki plant, a Soviet by the name of Rudnov. Entrance to this office was through the secretary's office, Point 7.
7. Secretary's office. A 9 m x 3 m room in which the secretary of the plant director was located. A small 2 m x 2 m room at the northern end of this office served as a waiting room.
8. Secretary's office. A 9 m x 3 m room which was occupied by the secretary of the plant chief engineer.
9. Chief engineer's office. A 9 m x 8 m room which was occupied by Chief Engineer, Spiridonov, of the NII 88 at Podlipki. Entrance to this office was through the secretary's office, Point 8.
10. VIP toilets. A small toilet used by visiting dignitaries and important plant personages. It was always locked and the keys were in the possession of the secretary of the plant director, Point 7.
11. Small office. A 3 m x 3 m room which was used as the administrative office for sick leave, hospitalization, and like matters. There was one Soviet female employee in charge of this office who was responsible to the pass control office.
12. Foyer. A 2 meter-wide hall which led to the east wing. An armed, blue-uniformed plant policewoman was stationed at this point. This foyer was guarded 24 hours a day.
13. Barber shop. A 3 m x 3 m room employing a Soviet male barber. This shop was used by employees of the entire main building and its annex.
14. Archive section. A 9 m x 3 m room which was used for the filing and safekeeping of secret documents pertaining to the plant's operation, and also for the censorship of the official plant mail. There were five Soviet female employees engaged in this work. This room was directly connected with the archive section, Point 15, and both these rooms were used for the same purposes. Entry into this room was strictly prohibited, and a sign on the door made this fact quite plain.
15. Archive section. A 9 m x 5 m room used for the purpose as Point 14.
16. Office. A 9 m x 4 m room which accommodated the MVD office or Section 1, as these offices were commonly called. The chief of this department was a Soviet named Solovyev.

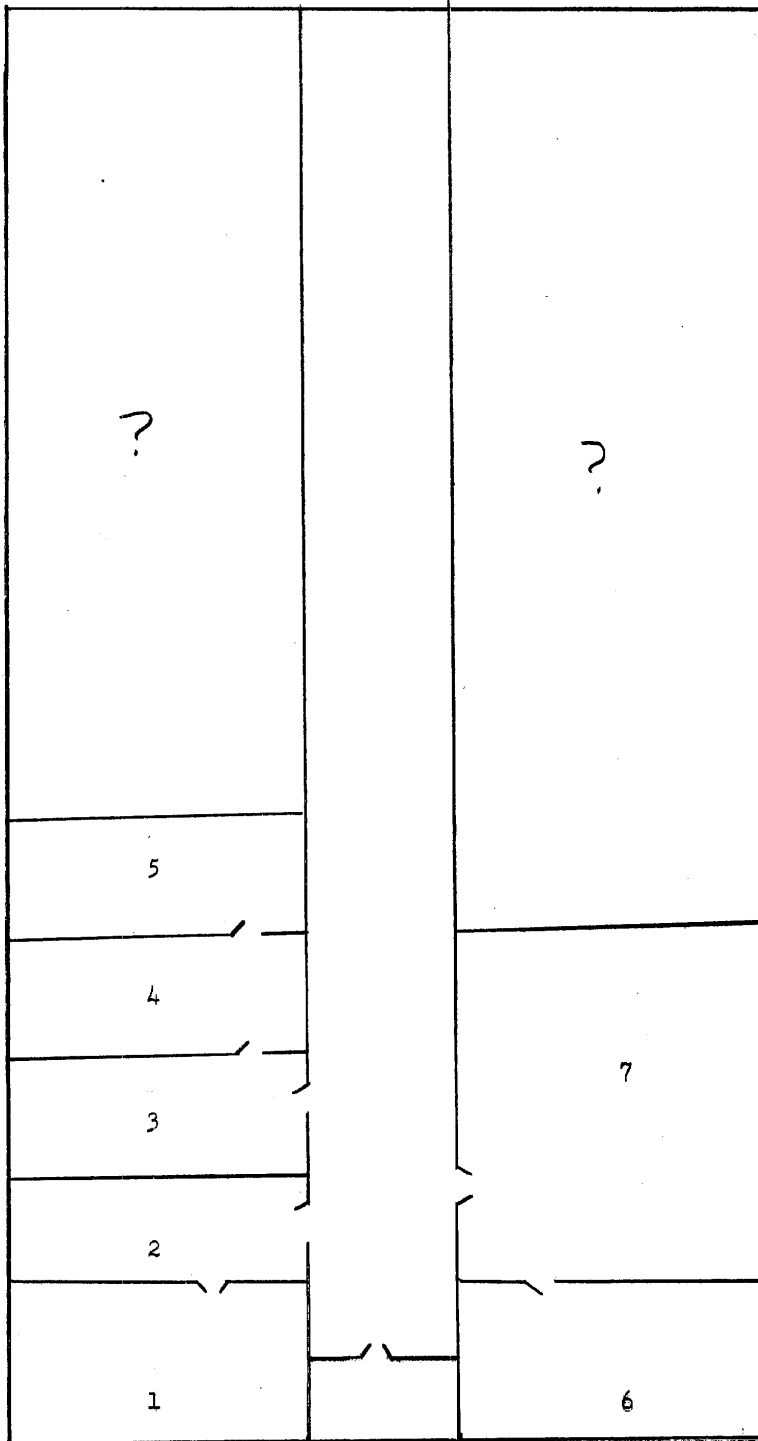
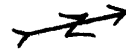
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Sketch of the Basement of the East Wing



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Legend to the Sketch of the East Wing Basement (see page 12)

1. Office. A 5 m x 5 m room which was the office of the Soviet chief of the flight controls department of the plant. This man's name was Chertok.
2. Office. A 5 m x 3 m room which was occupied by the secretary to the chief of the flight controls department, and the administrative chief of the same department, whose name was Stepan. This man's duties in the department were strictly administrative, and he was in no way concerned with any technical matters.
- 3-4-5: Laboratories. Each room was about 5 m x 4 m in size. The repair, maintenance, and adjustment of measuring and flight instruments were carried on here. There were two Soviet men, three women, and one German specialist employed here. The chief of this laboratory was a Soviet named Eigvertine.
6. Electrical laboratory. A 5 m x 5 m room which served as the electrical laboratory for the plant. It was primarily engaged in the construction of electrical installations for rockets. There were four Soviet and four German specialists employed in this laboratory. The chief was a Soviet named Filipov.
7. Electrical laboratory. A 5 m x 11 m room, the function of which was identical to that of the electrical laboratory, Point 6.

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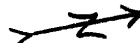
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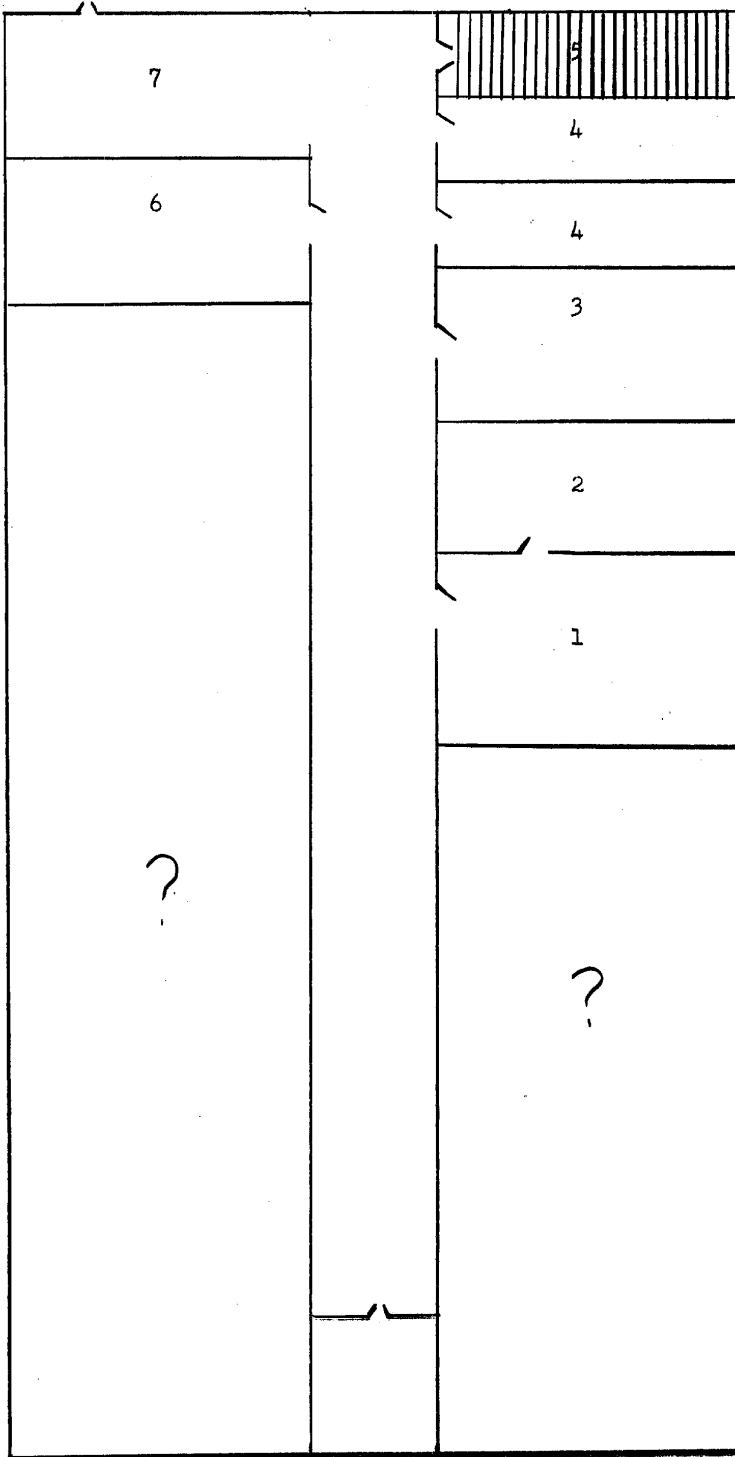
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Sketch of the Second Floor of the East Wing 



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Legend to Sketch of the Second Floor of the East Wing (see page 14)

- 25X1
1. Flight controls laboratory. A 5 m x 5 m room in which research on electrical flight controls was carried out. There were two Soviet engineers and four German specialists employed here. The chief of this laboratory was a Soviet named Markov who assumed his duties in December 1948. The technical expert in this laboratory was a German specialist named Dr. Hoch, who was still in the USSR
[redacted]
 2. Flight controls laboratory. A 5 m x 3 m room the function of which was identical to that of the laboratory, Point 1.
 3. Supply room. A 5 m x 3 m room which was used as a stationery supply room for the entire building. There were a Soviet man and a Soviet woman employed here.
 4. Toilets. Two small, extremely filthy toilets for men and women.
 5. Staircase. A 2½ meter-wide staircase which started on the second floor and led to the fourth floor of this building.
 6. Supply room. A 5 m x 4 m room used as an electrical parts supply room for the electrical laboratories of this building. One Soviet woman worked here.
 7. Corridor. A 5 m x 4 m hall which served as a passageway from the second floor of the east wing to the main building. This was the only point of exit and entry into the annex. A blue-uniformed, armed plant policewoman always stood at this point. Only those persons having a special pass could enter this annex. This pass consisted merely of an additional stamp in the standard plant pass which was in the possession of all plant employees.

The eastern half of this floor was occupied by unidentified laboratories and offices:
[redacted]

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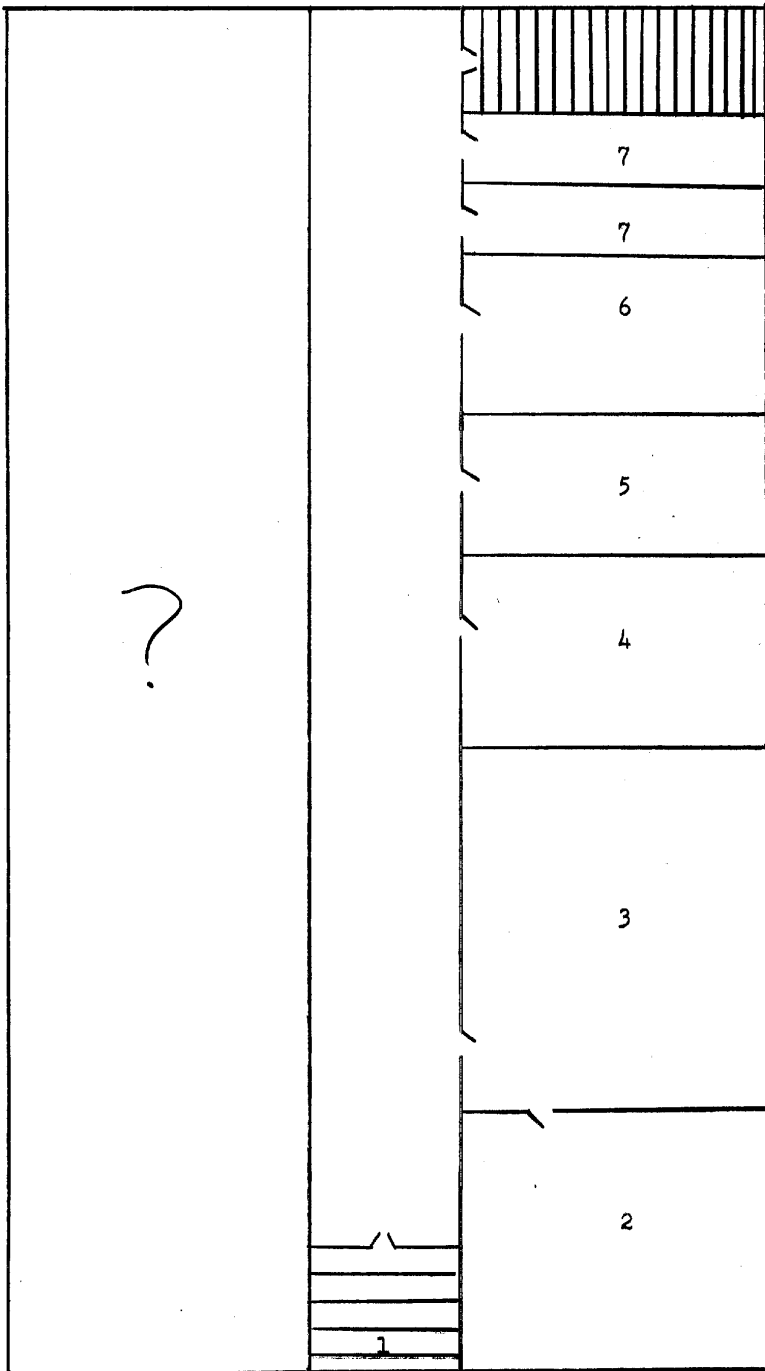
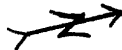
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Sketch of the Third Floor of the East Wing



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Legend to Sketch of the Third Floor of the East Wing (see page 16)

1. Staircase. A 2½ meter-wide staircase which led from the basement to the fourth floor of this building.
2. Gyroscope laboratory. A 5 m x 5 m room in which the mathematical calculation of gyroscopic principles pertaining to rocket flight was carried out. This room contained two large drafting tables and four or five writing tables. There were two Germans, and four or five Soviets, of which one was a very intellectual and intelligent woman, employed here. [redacted] The technical specialist and mastermind behind this work was a German named Dr. Magnus.
3. Gyroscope laboratory. A 5 m x 7 m room which was the actual experimental laboratory for gyroscopes. Here models were constructed, and tests run. This laboratory was concerned with the principles of gyroscopic steering mechanisms used in flight. In addition to the personnel employed in Point 2, there was also a precision mechanic here who did all the fine mechanical work on the construction of the gyroscopes.
4. Low frequency radio laboratory. A 5 m x 4 m room in which the research on low frequency transmission and receiving apparatus was carried out. There were many electrical measuring instruments and delicate calibration instruments present here. There were three Germans and four or five Soviets employed here. The true specialist and leader of this research work was a German named Dr. Mollwo.
- 5-6. Low frequency radio laboratory. Two rooms about 5 m x 4 m in size, performing the same function as Point 4.
7. Toilets. Two filthy toilets for men and women.

25X1

SECRET

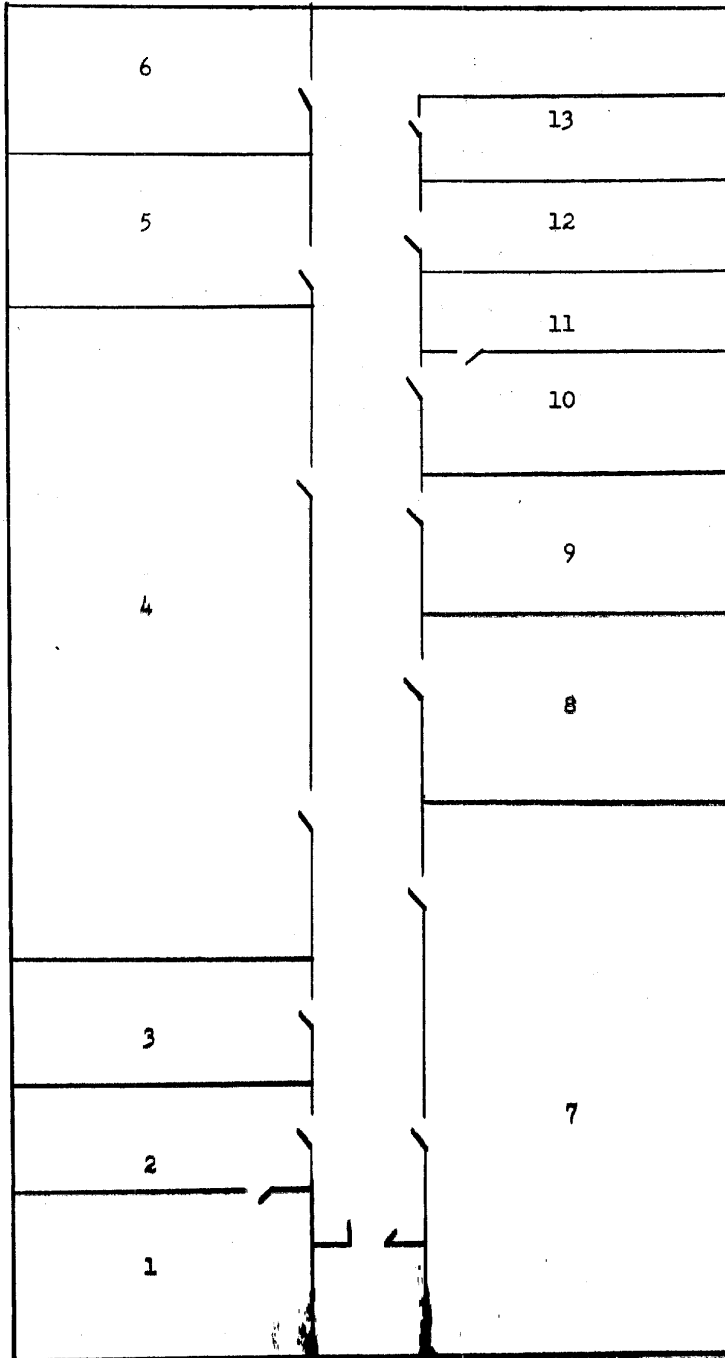
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25X1

-18-

Sketch of the Fourth Floor of the East Wing



See next page for legend.

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25X1

-19-

Legend to the Sketch of the Fourth Floor of the East Wing (see page 18)

1. Office. A 5 m x 5 m room which was the office of the chief of the radio laboratory, a Soviet by the name of Sergeev until the autumn of 1950, at which time he was relieved by another Soviet, a female named Shcherbakova.
2. Secretary's office. A 5 m x 3 m room occupied by the secretary of the radio laboratory chief.
3. Radio laboratory. A 5 m x 3 m room occupied by the radio laboratory. There were five Soviet specialists employed here. The laboratory itself contained many electrical measuring instruments, electrical apparatus of all sorts, and tools.
4. Rudder mechanism room. A 13 m x 5 m room which employed about seven Soviet male engineers, and laboratory technicians who were engaged in research on hydraulic rudder mechanisms. Entrance was strictly for authorized personnel.
5. Supply room. A 5 m x 4 m room which was used as the supply room for stationery and spare parts for the radio laboratory. There was a Soviet male employed here at all times.
6. Drafting room. A 5 m x 4 m room which was used by the engineers and technicians from the rudder mechanisms laboratory for minor sketching and drawing. There were two Soviet draftsmen working in this room. 25X1
7. Radio laboratory. A 12 m x 5 m room which was NII 88's radio laboratory. [redacted] There were five Germans employed here, and 12 Soviets. All preliminary research for speed calculation was conducted here. All sorts of electronic measuring instruments were present here for this type of work. 25X1
8. Laboratory. A 5 m x 5 m room. [redacted] Only Soviet personnel were employed here. 25X1
9. Laboratory. A 5 m x 4 m room which was used for the redesign of the Schmetterling rocket. Three Germans and three Soviets were employed here. The mastermind behind this project was a German, Dr. Quessel. His Soviet supervisor was a man named Rashkov, who did not have offices in this building.
- 10-11. Photo laboratory. Each room was 5 m x 3 m in size and served as the photo laboratory for the flight controls department of the plant. The laboratory had the usual developing and enlarging equipment installed in it. There was one Soviet male employed here.
- 12-13. Ladies' and gentlemen's toilet.

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