

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

5. Naphthalene was the best known raw material processed in the plant. It was supplied, as crude naphthalene in lumps, by other plants. The Combine also received nitric acid supplies for nitrating purposes and pyrites for its sulohuric acid production. Coal supplies for the two boiler houses came from the hard coal mines located on the right bank of the Donets River.
6. In early 1949, the Combine had about 2,000 adult workers and 250 Komsomoltsy, who had to attend courses two or three times weekly. Workers were mainly Ukrainians. In addition, up to 1,000 PWs were employed in the reconstruction of the plant. The following German experts did compulsory work in the Combine: Dr. Werner Keller, Dr. Heinrich Chlendorf, Dr. Heinz Schuster, Dr. Alfred Gnuechtel, Dr. Ulrich Dreyer, Graduate Engineer Erich Brinkmann, Dr. Ernst Engelmann, Dr. Karl Brodersen, Dr. Otto Hoffman, Dr. Alfred Turm, Dr. Max Schulze, Dr. Gottfried Hail, Dr. Wolfgang Richter, Dr. Adolf Richter, Dr. Hermann Wolff, Professor Dr. Alfred Nieche, Dr. Gottfried Caro, Dr. Johannes Wutzke, Dr. Erich Kretz, Dr. Rudolf Fuchs, Engineer Franz Hank, and Dr. Hans Keler-Bode. Some of the experts returned after mid-1951. These experts were assigned to improve the current production process and to develop methods for the production of new dyes.
7. The entire area of the Combine was surrounded partly by a wire fence and partly by a wall. Guard duty was done by plant militia clad in blue uniforms and armed with automatic weapons. There was also a plant fire brigade, the members of which wore red epaulets. Some of the guards made their patrols with watchdogs.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Legend:

1. Rubezhnoye railroad station.
 2. Lisichansk-Rubezhnoye Kupyansk railroad line.
 3. Rubezhnoye Kupyansk highway.
 4. Ulitsa Lenina (Lenin Street) passing through the town area of Rubezhansk to Varvarovka.
 5. Rubezhansk town area.
 6. Streets in the plant area.
 7. Spur tracks.
 8. Suspension cableway coming from the coal-mining district around Belogorovka across the Donets River.
 9. Sewage ditch leading to a swampy pond.
 10. Swampy pond or settling basin.
 11. Swampy area.
 12. Entrance gates with small guard house.
 13. Plant enclosure, partly a wire fence and partly a wall.
 14. Building, housing technical designing offices and a mess hall.
 15. Administration and management building of the Combine.
 16. Hospital and first aid station.
 17. Office building.
 18. Telephone switchboard.
- The items 19 through 25 are the Novo Donetskiy Zavod plant section.
19. Nitranisol factory.
 20. Warehouse for the technical equipment of the chemical departments and for the storage of chemicals.
 21. Six tanks for methanol, each 5 meters in diameter and 8 meters high.
 22. Niopik experimental departments housed in two four-story brick structures. There were eight agitators, each 2 meters in diameter, equipped with steam heating worms. All equipment in these departments was made of V2A steel. The pressure in the closed agitators was allegedly 5 atmospheres during operation. The equipment of these departments also included several containers made of V2A steel, each measuring 2 x 1.20 x 0.60 meters. The containers were partitioned with perforated plates.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 4 -

23. Laboratory.

24. Garage.

25. Coal dump surrounded by a wall.

Items 26 through 42 are the Donetskiy Zavod plant section.

26. Old boiler house equipped with installations for long distance heating. It was a solid brick structure of 40 x 40 x 22 meters. There were 5 large hard-coal-fired flue boilers. Several metal smokestacks were on the roof. The boiler house was connected with the coal dump by an inclined elevator.

27. Conveyor installations for boiler slags.

28. Slag dump.

29. Oxygen producing installation.

30. Carpenter's shop.

31. Forge and locksmith's shop with small depot of components.

32. Thioindigo factory, consisting of some old brick structures which were partly destroyed and have, meanwhile, been reconditioned. The equipment included agitators of 2 meters, 2.20 meters and 2.30 meters in diameter with ramified pipe lines. All equipment was made of V2A steel.

33. Warehouse.

34. Concrete silo with annex.

35. Unidentified new buildings.

36. New stone building, covered with Eternit slabs (asbestos cement). Its equipment included 20 to 30 steam-heated autoclaves.

37. Small building with a horizontal rotary drying drum.

38. Central laboratory, a four story brick structure, about 30 x 17 meters. The construction of the building started before the war, but was stopped when in rough brickwork. It was completed after the war. Equipment consisted of dismantled German material including a laboratory of the Deutsche Sprengstoff A.G. (German Explosives Corporation) in Silesia. The laboratory was used to support the production of the Combins, to modernize obsolescent production methods, and to develop new products. The laboratory had a large German library. In August 1949, about 80 people were employed in the different laboratories including 23 German experts who did compulsory work.

39. First-aid station.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 5 -

40. Pyrite-roasting installation.
41. Department for the production of sulphuric acid.
42. Six vertical sulphuric acid tanks, each 5 meters high and 4 meters in diameter.
43. Lumber dump.
44. Scrap dump.
45. Foundry for spare parts.
46. New locksmith's shops.
47. First-aid station.
48. Old locksmith's shop.
49. Office building.
50. Forge.
51. Carpentry with pattern-making shop.
52. Three large warehouses.
53. Warehouse for materials used in the workshops.
54. Guard station.
55. Fire department, an old stone building, equipped with three fire engines with ladders and fire hoses.
56. Gasoline depot.
57. Kennel for watchdogs
58. Bath.
59. Department for the production of coal-tar dyes. Equipment included four steam-heated agitators. After being processed in the agitators, the products were dried in a drying chamber and pulverized. They were then dispatched packed in cylindrical drums.
60. Water pumping station with well and filtering installation.
61. Naphthalene depot.
62. Monument.
63. Phthalic acid anhydride factory, an old brick structure with steel frame roofing covered with lumber and roofing felt. It was reconditioned and put into operation in 1948. It was equipped with 18 autoclaves with ventilation shafts. In addition, there was an electrically heated apparatus for recrystallizing. The final product was not submitted to further processing in this factory but taken away in trucks.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 6 -

64. Warehouse for materials.

The buildings indicated in items 65 and 66 belong to Object No 14.

65. Unidentified four-story building, about 60 x 30 meters, with low workshop annex. Its equipment included containers and pumps.
66. Three new buildings not equipped in late 1949.
67. Two small mess hall buildings.
68. Ruins of a building. At the south side there was a small annex where carboys filled with sulphuric acid were stored.
69. New workshop building equipped with 12 containers made of V2A steel taken from dismantled German installations.
70. Workshop building, partly reconditioned, allegedly used for the production of a fruit preserving agent.
71. New power plant.
72. Coal dump.
73. Storage site for dismantled German apparatus.
74. Lime sandstone factory.

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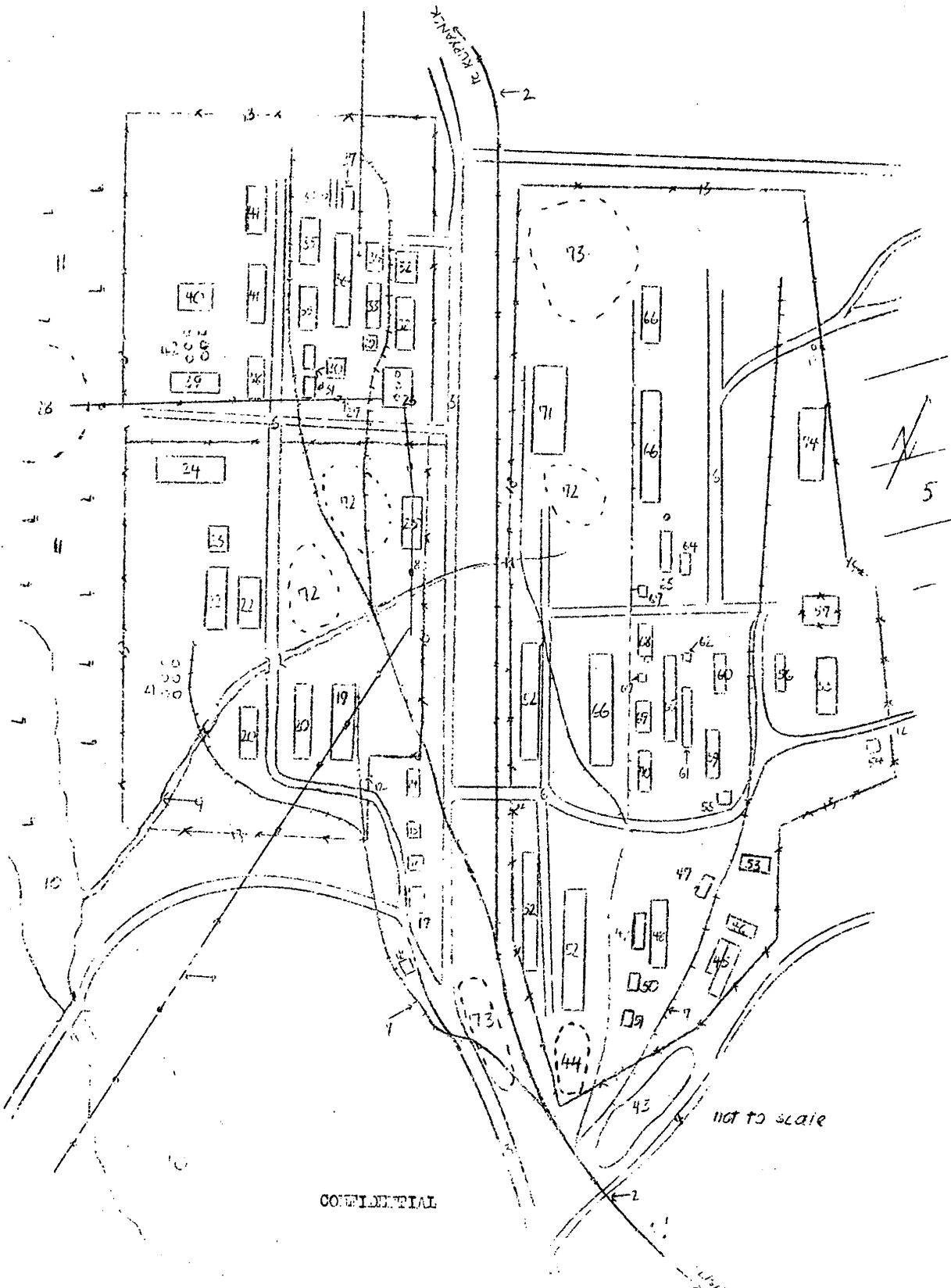
50X1-HUM

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CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Layout Sketch of the Chemical Combine in Rubezhnoye



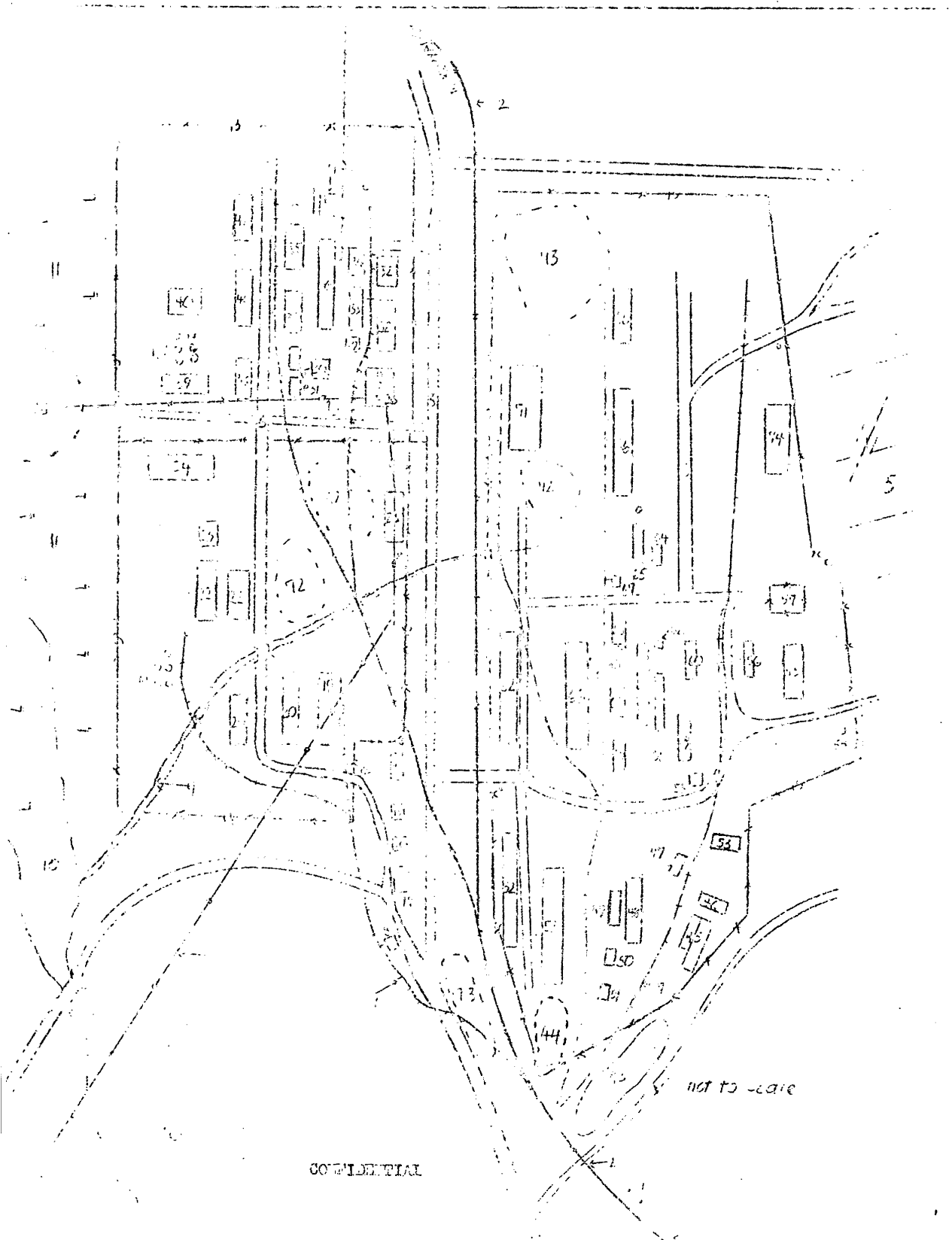
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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied