

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL~~ - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLYCOUNTRY ~~USSR~~ REPORTTOPIC Plant No 2 in Upravlencheski-GorodokEVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 50X1-HUMDATE OF CONTENT DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 20 October 1954REFERENCES PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 50X1-HUMREMARKS 50X1-HUM

1. Plant No 2 in Upravlencheski-Gorodok was divided into the following departments:
 - administration with designing offices
 - manufacturing of parts including hardening shop, carpenter's shop and test stand for fuel injection pumps, combustion chambers and compressors
 - repair shop
 - material tests
 - assembly
 - three engine test stands.
 Workshop No 1 where component parts for jet engines were manufactured was said to be of American origin.
 The section referred to as ARM was to house the carpenter's shop beginning in 1953.¹
2. In November 1946, when the group of deportees arrived at Plant No 2, no serviceable machines were available. About 10 machines, including approximately the same number of milling machines, radial drilling machines and lathes, were counted in Workshop No 1. Prior to the arrival of the group of deportees, the plant had, allegedly, manufactured bicycles for children.
3. The group of deportees numbered about 750 men most of whom were specialists in the Junkers Plant in Dessau. A small portion had belonged to the BMW Plant in Stassfurt. Dr Ing Scheibe (fnu) was generally considered to be the German chief. On the other hand, an Austrian with the name of Brandtner (fnu) was repeatedly mentioned among the Germans as the "head" of the group.
4. The German group brought along a number of machines which were completely serviceable. Most of them came from the Junkers Plant in Dessau; the remainder from the BMW in Stassfurt. During the first two months, most of these machines were set up in Workshop No 1. Some new foundations had to be built and electric connections to all machines had to be installed.²
5. At the beginning of 1947, when the erection of the machines was completed, source began to work as a grinder in the section referred to as ARM. In this section, Siemens-type oscillographs were manufactured. The leading specialists were Wittke (fnu)

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and Mueller (fnu). One apparatus was manufactured per month after a slightly longer production time at the beginning. The building of oscillographs was discontinued about 1949, when most of the German deportees working in the ARM section were repatriated.

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6. [redacted] the tool section or Workshop No IV. [redacted] was charged with the grinding of round sections for jigs, tools etc. [redacted] Section No Ib [redacted] component parts for jet engines were manufactured, including round parts, casings, gears, bolts etc. These parts were internally and externally ground. Their lengths varied from about 80 mm to 1 meter and they were from 15 mm to 2.5 meters in diameter. [redacted] in Section No IV [redacted] broaches, spline shafts, spline-shaft broaches, angles and fir-tree-shaped profiles were to be ground in a sample blade; serrated broaches were also to be ground. These parts were manufactured for the tool shop. 50X1-HUM
7. [redacted] with the grinding of a metal model of a porcelain blade [redacted] German and Soviet experts repeatedly measured the sample. No details on the blade model were available. [redacted] it was inferred that the porcelain blade was the subject of articles in American periodicals. [redacted] a broken off and burnt porcelain blade which was dark gray [redacted] the only porcelain blade ground [redacted] was sent to Moscow. 50X1-HUM
8. In about mid-March 1952, it was rumored among the Germans that a transmission gear fitted to a propeller had broken during test runs. For a long period, tests had been made with a reduction gear for a special engine. During these tests, one specific tooth of a special gear wheel was said to have broken. This failure could not be remedied either by increasing or reducing the number of teeth. It was mentioned in this connection that the suitable material was not available. 50X1-HUM
9. [redacted] the metal blanks which arrived on trucks came from Besimyanka. [redacted] it was rumored that the manufacturing section would be transferred to Besimyanka and that the test stands were to remain in Plant No 2. 50X1-HUM
10. Two men with the names of Sonntag (fnu) and Trojan (fnu), one allegedly from Bitterfeld, were seen for some time in Plant No 2. They were allegedly experts in the field of pressing operation. When they left the plant it was rumored that they were charged with the erection of presses. 50X1-HUM

1. [redacted] Comment. For location sketch of Plant No 2 in Upravlencheski Gorodok, see Annex 1. For layout sketch of the plant, see Annex 2. 50X1-HUM

2. [redacted] Comment. For tabulation of machines brought along by the German group, see Annex 3.

3. [redacted] Comment. [redacted]

Experiments with ceramic turbine blades were previously reported unsuccessful. It is believed that the term "ceramic turbine blades" used in previous reports should be also applied in the present report instead of "Porcelain".

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Annex I

Location Sketch of Plant No 2 in Upravlencheski-Gorodok

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- 1 Krasnaya Glinke railroad station
- 2 Motor tractor station
- 3 Factory for door mountings
- 4 Road with bus connection
- 5 Plant No 2
- 6 Barracks for Germans
- 7 Club and motion picture theater
- 8 Sanatorium
- 9 Athletic field
- 10 Barracks for Soviets
- 11 Stores
- 12 Apartment houses
- 13 Former PW camp
- 14 Presumed location of an airfield
- 15 School
- 16 Hospital

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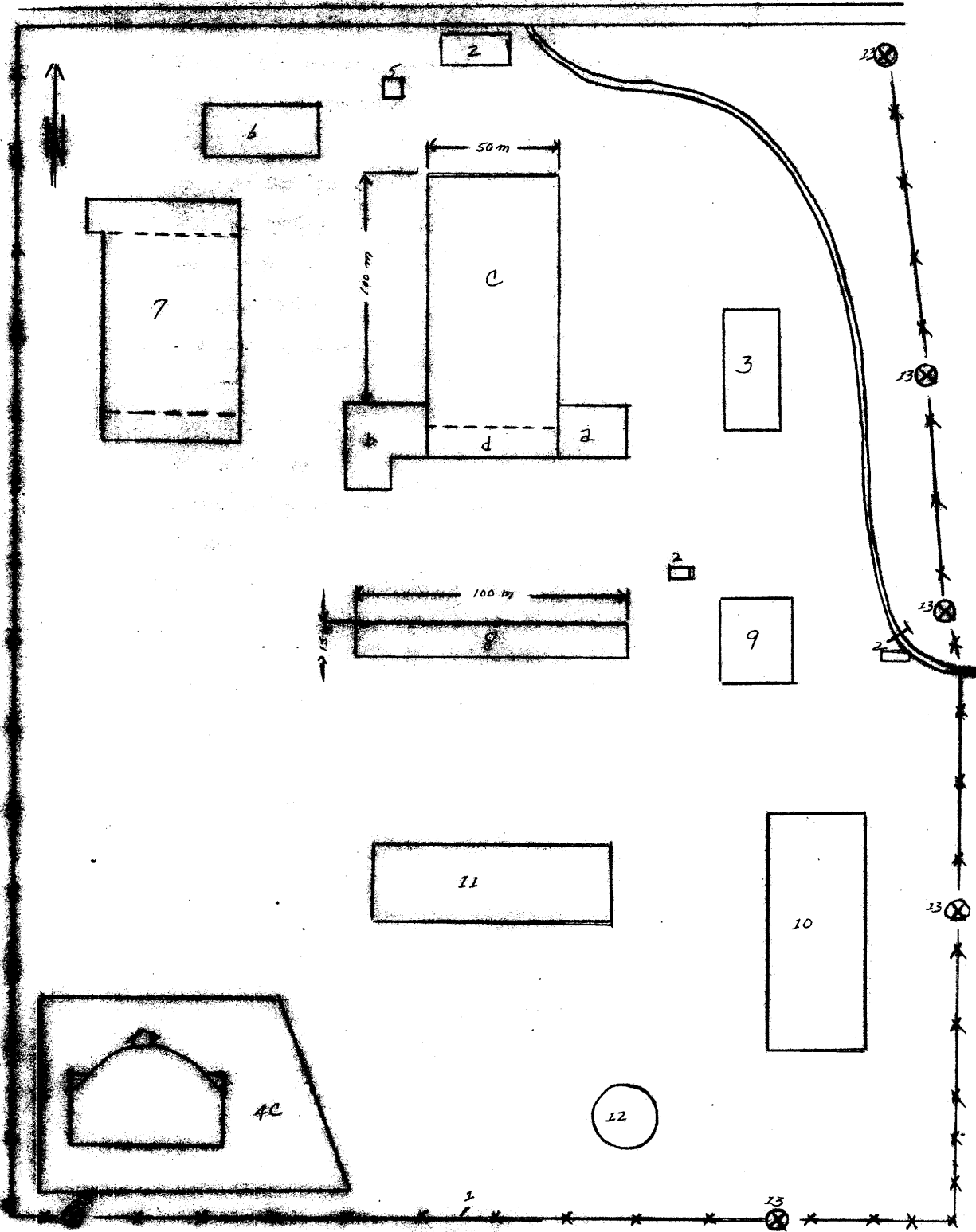
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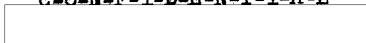
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Annex 2

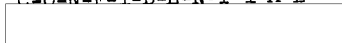
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Layout Sketch of Plant No 2 in Upravlencheski-Gorodok

- 1 Barbed wire fence
- 2 Barriers with sentries
- 3 Repair shop for Plant No 2
- 4 Workshop No 1, where component parts for jet engines were manufactured, including the following sub-sections:
 - Ia Manufacture of blades
 - Ib Manufacture of single pieces
 - II Manufacture of casings
 - IV Tool making
 - VI Manufacture of small turned pieces
 - III and V unknown purposes
 - a Carpenter's shop
 - b Hardening shop and test stand
 - c Combustion chamber and manufacture of fuel injection pumps
 - d Offices on second floor
- 4c Cross section of workshop in E-W direction
- 5 Transformer
- 6 Materials tests
- 7 Assembly
- 8 Three-story building housing administration and construction offices (OKB)
- 9 Wooden test stand No 1
- 10 Test stand No 2, built in 1952/1953
- 11 Test stand No 3, built in 1950/1951
- 12 Underground fuel dump
- 13 Watchtowers

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Annex 3

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Machines Brought Along By The Group of Deportees from Germany

About 10 large and small drilling machines of Ramona make

" 10 drilling machines of Niels make

2 vertical lathes of Niels make

1 large Fortuna-type crank-shaft grinding machine; this machine was not serviceable as the grinding wheels were missing

" 12 center grinding machines of Fortuna and Reinicke makes

" 7 internal grinding machines of Wotan and Reinicke makes

30 to 35 milling machines of German makes, including some of make Werner

100 to 150 lathes of Kerrier, Machine Factory Bark - Zerbst, Schuette and other makes

2 lathes which were later converted to cutting machines, model Herm. Goering Works

1 cutting machine for the cutting of blades, Heiliger make

About 4 jig boring machines, CIP Switzerland make

1 spline-shaft grinding machine of Reinicke make, which was converted to a universal machine for the grinding of spline shafts, broaches and fir-tree-shaped profiles. This machine was used for the grinding of the metal sample of a porcelain blade

3 presses, the largest of about 100 tons

1 large press for the pressing of blades

2 Magnaflux inspection sets

3 or more hammers with oil pressure mechanism

1 hardening plant for parts of about 10 grams and smaller, with electric furnaces

1 oscillograph

2 honing machines for the honing and lapping of planet wheels

2 centerless grinding machines, 1 large and 1 small one

About 4 thread grinding machines

1 thread bulging machine which did not work properly

4 thread grinding machines

1 tension testing machine with X-ray apparatus for the testing of materials

2 to 4 Pittler-type lathes for series production of screws

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- 1 Wanderer-type slot milling machine
 - 2 banding presses, 1 with electric drive
 - 3 or 4 automatic plate shears
- wood working machines and a large number of vises

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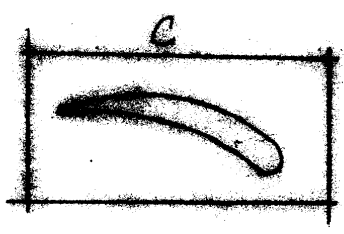
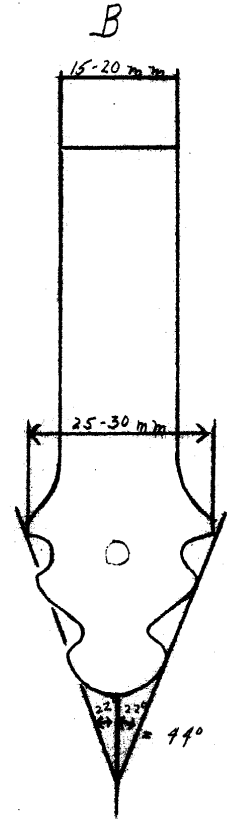
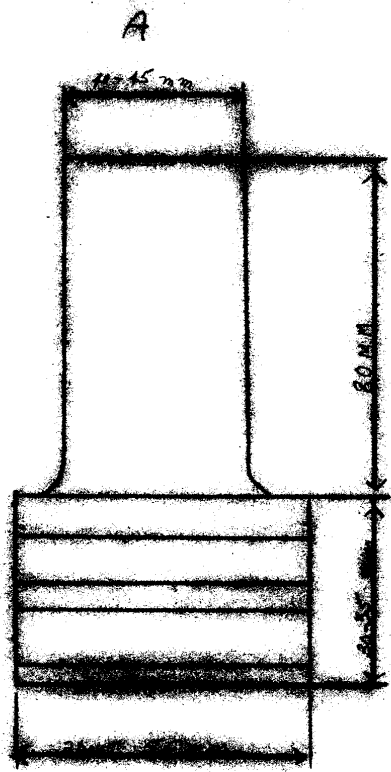
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