



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	<input type="text"/>	50X1
SUBJECT	Organization, Site Layout, and Security Measures at Monino Branch of Institute 885	DATE DISTR.	10 March 1954	
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF PAGES	14	50X1-HUM
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	<input type="text"/>	
		REFERENCES	<input type="text"/>	50X1-HUM

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

50X1-HUM

50X1

- 2. On page 1, paragraph 1, Ilinskaya should read Ilinskoye. On page 3, point 12, Vakhmyanin should probably read Vashmyanin.

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC					
-------	----	------	----	------	----	-----	----	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY : USSR (Moscow Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 2 FEB 54

SUBJECT : Organisation, Site Layout, and Security Measures at Monino Branch of Institute 885

NO. OF PAGES 13

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

Introduction

1. The Monino Branch of Institute 885, Moscow-Novaya, was located in Lesino-Petrovskiy;

50X1-HUM

The German specialists under the leadership of Dr. BUSCHBECK and NITZENBERGER left this area in November 1950. The German specialists from Novaya then moved to Monino and lived there until their departure in April 1952.

Organization

2. The activity of the Novaya specialists at Monino can be divided into two distinct periods. The first period saw the incorporation of these men into the BUSCHBECK-NITZENBERGER group. Page 10 shows the organization during this time. The other period, after the removal of the BUSCHBECK group to Kuntsevo, found the Novaya group engaged in non-military development only. See Page 11.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L



50X1

-2-

3. Site Layout

[redacted] a sketch of the Monino Branch of Institute 885 in Losino-Petrovskiy /see Page 12 / on which [redacted] indicated the following points.

50X1-HUM

Point 1. Sanatorium Building

This H-shaped brick building had outside walls that were one half meter thick. It had hipped roofs covered with sheet metal. The southern side of the building served as the living quarters for the German and Soviet specialists employed there. This side had two stories. The building had been a tannery in the 1900's, [redacted] and after the revolution it became a sanatorium. It served as a military hospital during World War II. The sanatorium administrators stated that it would probably revert to a sanatorium again after our departure. [redacted] prepared a sketch of this building /see Page 13 / on which [redacted] indicated the laboratories and offices both before (a) and after (b) Dr. BUSCHBECK'S departure.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Point 1. Veranda. Used as a storeroom for household goods.

Point 2. Photographic darkroom.

Point 3. Office (a) Dr. TROEGER, KUHLE, Miss Peters.

(b) Dr. TROEGER, REG-124
Miss SCHOLZ

Point 4. Office (a) BITZENBERGER, REG-124
(b) Dr. WILHELMI, FIEDLER

Point 5. Toilet

Point 6. Corridor

Point 7. Workshop. Contained two bench drill presses, one engine lathe. BIENER and a Soviet machinist worked here.

Point 8. Workshop. Contained two bench drill presses, a bench shear, and two grinding machines. PEIN, ROSIN, and three Soviet machinists worked here.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

50X1

-3-

- Point 9. Rear exit. Closed with plywood.
- Point 10. Tool room.
- Point 11. Office (a) First Section; bookkeeping section
(b) Bookkeeping section
- Point 12. Office (a) VAKHMYANIN
(b) VAKHMYANIN; VYCHESLAVITSEV
- Point 13. Toilet
- Point 14. Components storeroom
- Point 15. Components storeroom
- Point 16. Storage battery room. Furnished the direct current required in the laboratories.
- Point 17. Laboratory (a) SELETSKI, KLACHS; Soviet technicians
(b) WEBER, HINTEN, KINSEWALD; Soviet engineers
- Point 18. Laboratory (a) Dr. BUSCHBECK, KAUCOR, HASERODT
(b) Dr. MOSER, VULPIUS, HASERODT; Soviet technicians
- Point 19. Design office. VOLLENWEBER, DRASS, KONIG, Soviet SYELIKOV and three Soviet draftswomen.
- Point 20. Office (a) Dr. RUELLE, HEILBRONN, Mrs. HEILBRONN, ROSSI; Soviet translator
Laboratory (b) HENWIGER, GERMANN
- Point 21. Workshop. Two engine lathes, one milling machine, and a shaper were contained here. Three Soviet machinists worked with them.
- Point 22. Coil winding room. One Soviet man and one Soviet woman worked here.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

50X1

-4-

- Point 23 Storeroom. Sheet metal, metal rods, etc.
- Point 24 (a) Workshop testing. Work completed in the shops was tested for accuracy here.
(b) Living quarters
- Point 25 Mathematics office (a) Dr. BORKMANN, Dr. TSCHAUNER, Dr. GEYER; one female Soviet calculator
(b) Dr. BORKMANN; one female Soviet calculator
- Point 26 Laboratory (a) Prof. OSTERMANN, Dr. PAULSTICH, HINTZE, myself; Soviet technicians
(b) Dr. HEIDHARDT, Soviet OSHER; Soviet engineers, Soviet technicians
- Point 27 Laboratory (a) KUMMER, KRALICZEK
(b) ZELETEKI, KLAGES; Soviet technicians
- Point 28 Laboratory (a) JOSWIG, BEG-124, KUEHN, SATTLER, SCHOLZ
(b) Dr. GEYER, BORKMANN II, ROSSI, SCHOLZ, KUEHN
- Point 29 Soviet living quarters
- Point 30 (a) Foodstuffs sales center
(b) Soviet living quarters
- Point 31 Kitchen
- Point 32 Assembly hall
- Point 33 Storeroom for electrical measuring equipment
- Point 34 Storeroom for electrical measuring equipment
- Point 35 Living quarters for Soviets

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1

-6-

Point 64 Bathroom (used only as a laundry room)

Point 65 Bathroom entrance (used only as a laundry room)

Point 66 German living quarters

Point 2. Veranda

Used as a storeroom for household goods.

Point 3. Transformer

This transformer was standing on a platform supported by four wooden poles four meters high. A 550 volt current was transformed to 220 volts here. It was rated at 100 KVA. An overhead line lead to this point, [redacted]

[redacted] It probably came from Shchelkovo. The supply was interrupted occasionally for repairs.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

Point 4. Waterworks

This 8 x 5 x 3 meter brick building had a low pitch gable roof covered with slate and housed one old pump which [redacted] furnished water to the boiler house (Point 5). Our drinking water, which was quite clean and contained some calcium, was pumped to us from the main sanatorium area.

50X1-HUM

Point 5. Boiler house and bath house

The building nearest the waterworks was the boiler house. It was a brick building, 10 x 8 x 6 meters, and had a gable roof covered with slate. It was the central heating plant for the sanatorium building (Point 1). The boiler was coal fired. The boiler attendant had his living quarters in the building. The other building was also of brick and had two showers and a bath as well as a drying room. The brick smokestack was 15 meters high.

Point 6. Garage

This brick building, 8 x 5 x 3 meters, had a sheet metal roof and wooden doors. Two Institute trucks were usually inside it.

CONFIDENTIAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

50X1

-7-

Point 7. Tennis courtPoint 8. Entrance

An impressive wrought iron gate and brick pillars served as the entrance to the grounds. There was no fence surrounding the building, however.

Point 9. Sports fieldPoint 10. Ruin

[redacted] it had been an 18th century prison.

50X1-HUM

Point 11. Klyasma River

It was about twenty meters wide and two and one-half meters deep.

Point 12. Weir

This wooden weir was in poor condition.

Point 13. Bridge

This wooden bridge was twenty-five meters long and four meters wide. It was built on wooden piles. [redacted] its capacity was three tons. Each spring the railings were taken off and ice in the river was dynamited, whereupon ice and water would go over the bridge as well as under it. Some damage was usually sustained by the bridge.

50X1-HUM

Point 14. Road

This cobblestone road led to Sanatorium No. 5. It was four meters wide and in good condition.

Point 15. Factory

It was a brick building, 10 x 8 x 8 meters, two-storied, with a low pitch gable roof, wood covered with tar paper. The KLAGES girl worked here in 1947 and she told us that metal military insignia and buttons were manufactured here.

Point 16. Kindergarten

It was a one story wooden building.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

50X1

-8-

Point 17. School

It was a one story brick building. Boys and girls, 7 to 11 years old, attended classes here.

Point 18. Apothecary

It was a one story brick building.

Point 19. Store (Selmag)

It was a one story wooden building.

Point 20. Bus stop

Thirty-passenger, Czech, gasoline burning busses made the trip to Monino every half hour during the rush period. At other times they ran hourly in time to catch the train for Moscow leaving from Monino. This single trip cost one ruble.

Point 21. Stalin statue**Point 22. Plaza**

grass was to be planted here some day.

50X1-HUM

Point 23. School

A brick two-story building, 25 x 15 x 10 meters, with a low pitch gable roof covered with sheet metal. Boys and girls, 12 to 16 years old, attended this school.

Point 24. Church

This stuccoed brick building was painted white. It was 30 x 15 x 15 meters, had a gable roof covered with slate, and had a tower 50 meters high. Services were still being held in it.

Point 25. Street

This cobblestone street was five meters wide and in poor condition. The buildings not specifically designated are all wooden and one story high.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L



50X1

Security Measures

4. The First Section was responsible for security until the BUSCHBECK group left Losino-Petrovskiy. Its primary duty was the safekeeping of drawings and documents, which were turned in each day at the close of work. After December 1950 the Soviet commandant of the sanatorium building was in charge of furnishing escorts for the Germans whenever they left the vicinity. [redacted] any armed guards during the day. At night there was a guard carrying a rifle. This night watchman lived either in the sanatorium or in the vicinity.

50X1-HUM

5. [redacted] knowledge of security measures until December 1950 is meager

50X1-HUM

[redacted] Whenever the target-seeking head was brought out for tests during that time, it was covered with a cloth. [redacted] an armed guard was always stationed in close proximity [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] Security was almost non-existent after the BUSCHBECK group left.

50X1-HUM

C O N F I D E N T I A L

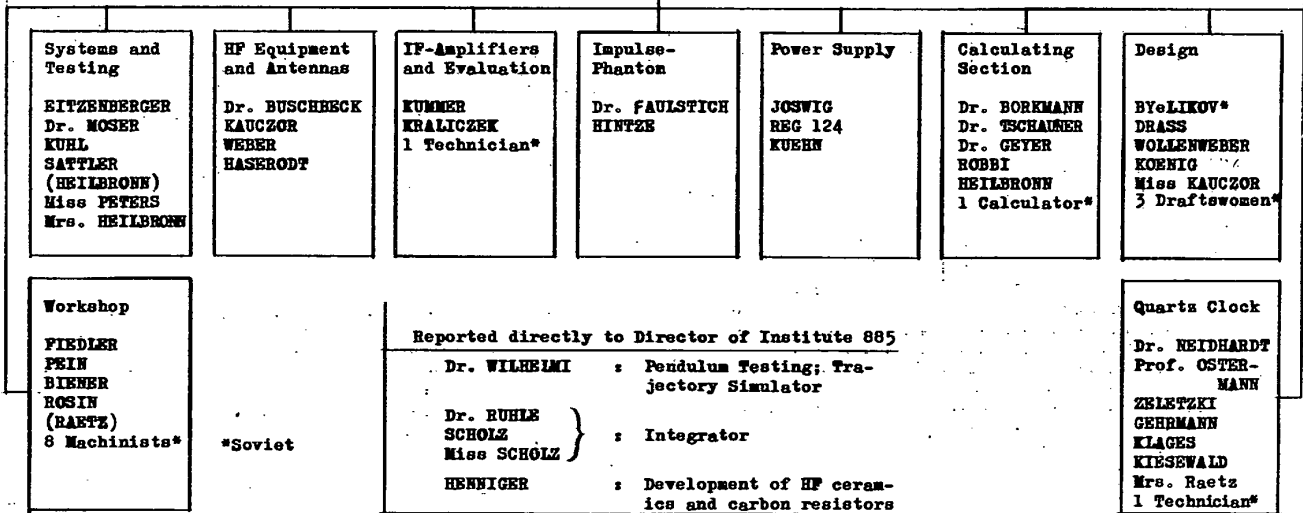
**ORGANIZATION CHART OF
MONINO BRANCH,
INSTITUTE 885
AS OF NOVEMBER 1950**

Ministry of the Communications
Equipment Industry
Liaison: KOVYADINOV*

CONFIDENTIAL
PAGE 10

Institute 885

Monino Branch
German Section Soviet Section
Organization: EITZENBERGER Organization:
Technical : Dr. BUSCHBECK Translator : Miss EPPSTEIN*
Planning : Dr. TROEGER



CONFIDENTIAL

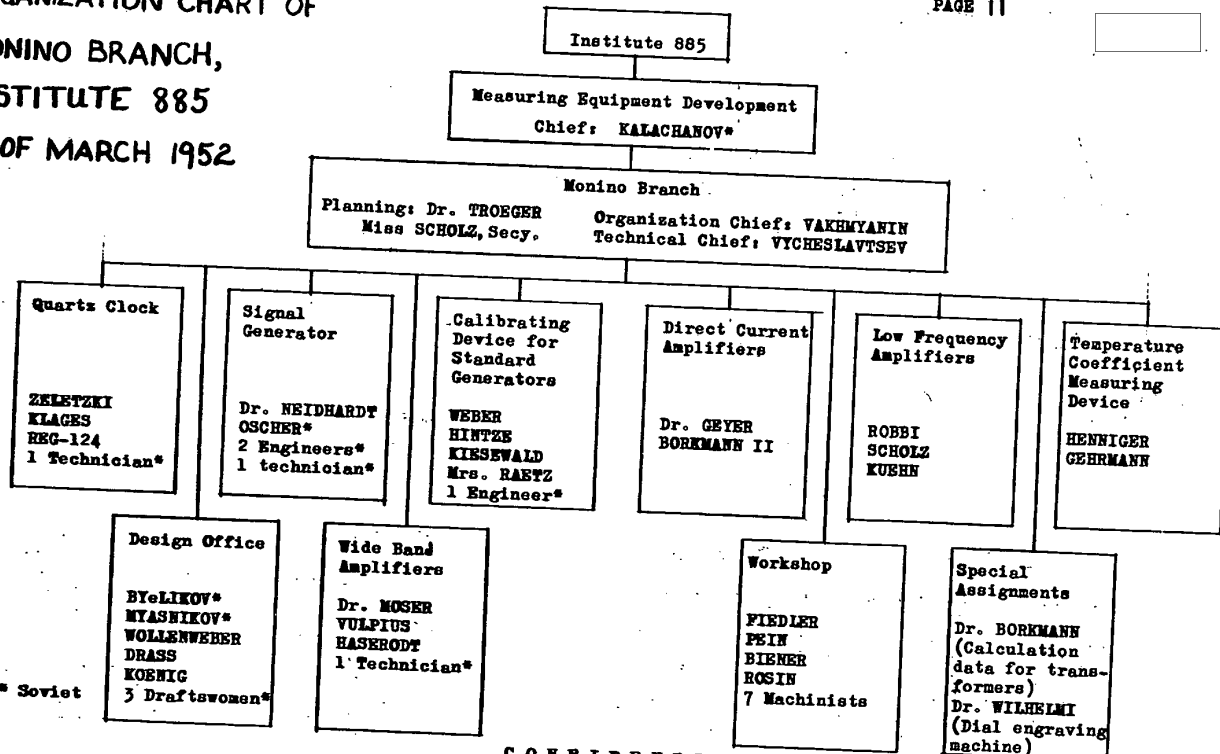
50X1

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 11

ORGANIZATION CHART OF
MONINO BRANCH,
INSTITUTE 885
AS OF MARCH 1952

50X1



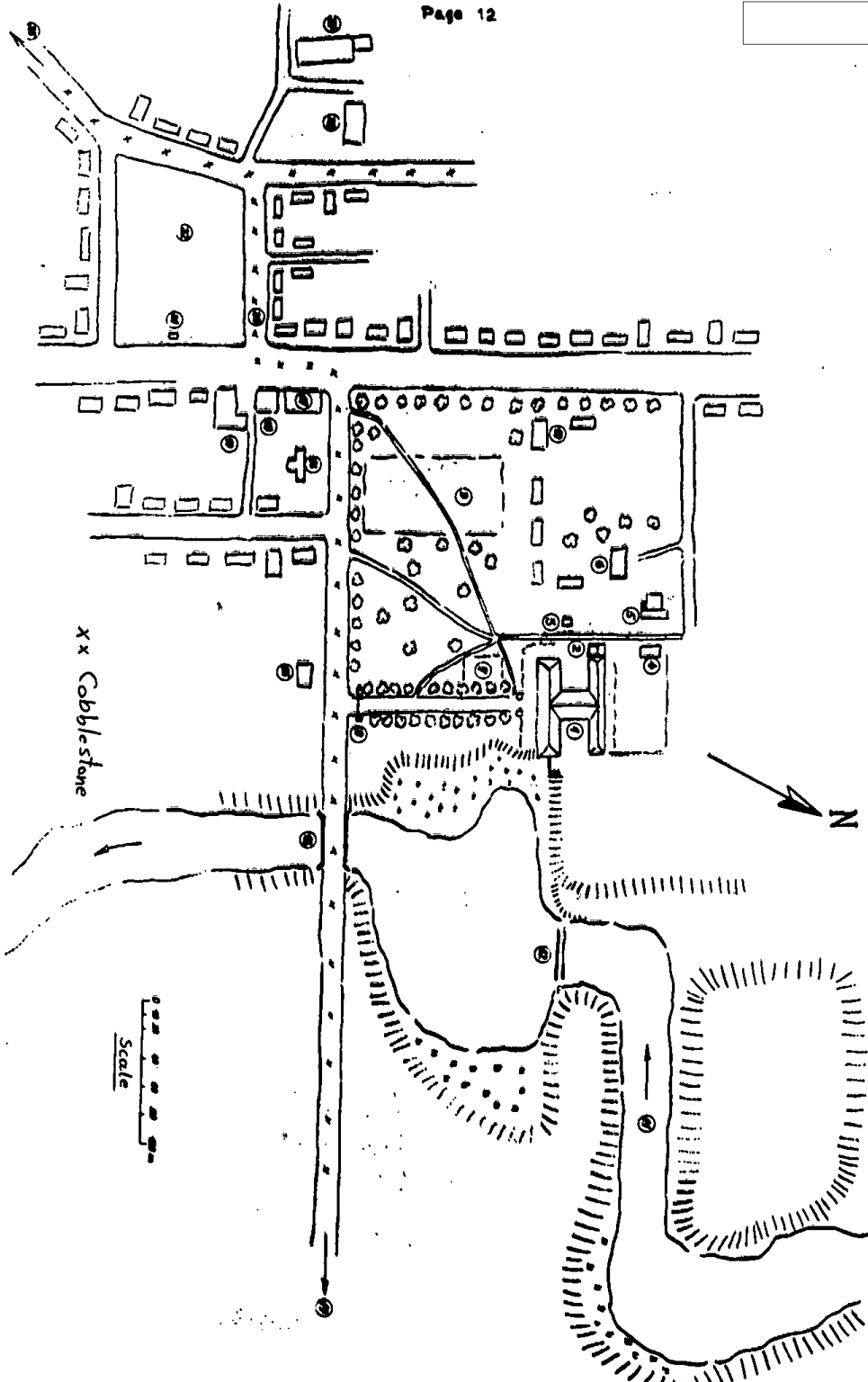
* Soviet

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
Page 12

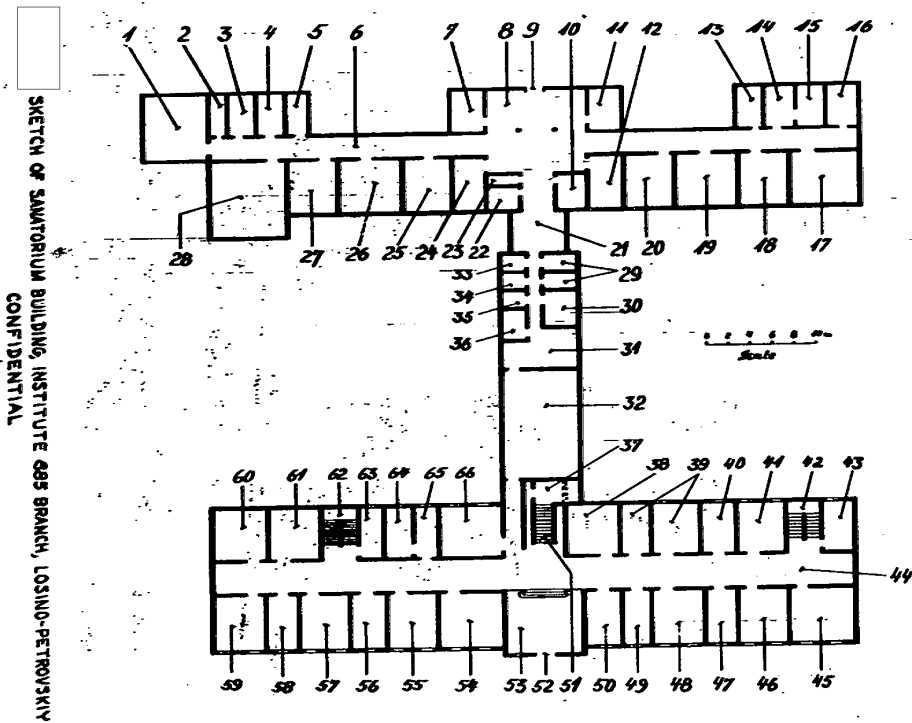


50X1



SKETCH OF INSTITUTE OBS BRANCH, LOSINO-PETROVSKIY
CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM



SKETCH OF SAMTORIUM BUILDING, INSTITUTE 695 BRANCH, LOSINO-PETROVSKIY
CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL
Page 13

50X1