

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: USSR

SECRET

DATE DISTR. 18 MAR 52

SUBJECT: TRIKOTAGEN FACTORY, KIEV

NO. OF PAGES: 9

50X1-HUM

PLACE ACQUIRED

50X1-HUM OF ENCLS.: 5
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF

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.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1. Details

the firm Schubert & Salzer in Chemnitz produced all types of cotton machines (Flachwirk Maschinen) as used in the stocking industry.

50X1-HUM

2. Description of the Trikotagen Factory Kiev: The factory existed already before the war and was equipped at that time with circular spring needle machines for the production of stockings and machinery used for the production of stockinette. At the beginning of the war all the machinery was evacuated to an unknown destination somewhere behind the Urals. The buildings were used during the occupation by German Troops as a supply dump. Soon after the withdrawal of the German Troops the factory was rebuilt and started producing stockings and stockinette material again in 1944. When the German Engineers arrived in October 1946, the factory was in full production, using circular frame looms and warp looms of Russian and German origin. In November 1946 the most modern circular frame looms of American origin arrived, packed in cases marked with the sign "UNRRA". Part of the factory accommodation was occupied at that time by the adjoining wool spinning mill, which was transferred at once with their carding machines into buildings, which had been rebuilt in the meantime.

SECURITY INFORMATION
SECRET

SECRET

STATEX ARMY X NAVY X DISTRIBUTION AIR X

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET



50X1-HUM

The factory complex consisted of several buildings and was situated in the position 1 indicated on the attached overlay /Enclosure (C)7 [redacted]

[redacted] The following buildings belonged to the factory complex:

50X1-HUM

- a) Main factory shed, which was about 120 meters long and 20 m wide, contained
 - i) on the ground floor the store-rooms for completed articles and the individual tailoring departments for making ready made articles.
 - ii) on the first floor only cotton machines.
 - iii) on the second floor cotton machines, binding-off machines, stitching machines for stockings, and circular frame machines for tubular fabrics.
 - iv) on the third floor bobbin winding and warp looms.
- b) Administration building contained
 - i) Office accommodation on the ground floor.
 - ii) Recreation rooms for the workers and living quarters on the first floor.
- c) Dyeing house contained
 - i) dye department on the ground floor.
 - ii) Finishing department for stockings on the first floor.
- d) Work shops containing locksmith shop, carpenter shop, etc.
- e) Work's school with rooms for students under instruction.

The factory complex was surrounded with a high fence and unarmed guards patrolled the surroundings of the buildings during the day. At night the guards were armed.

3. Work done by the German Specialists Immediately after Arrival: The specialists arrived in Kiev on 21 October 1946 and were accommodated in rooms on the premises, which they occupied until their return to Germany. They were only allowed 2 days to settle in and started work on 23 October 1946. The German specialists consisted of 10 stocking machine engineers, 4 fitters, 1 needle dresser (Nadelrichter) and 1 electrician. Each of them was then allotted several Russian workers (male and females) to help in the task of erecting the machinery, which was to be assembled in the main factory shed on the first floor. The windows of the individual rooms were bricked up except for a small window about 40 cm square. The rooms had no illumination and were not heated. Some of the machinery, which had arrived from Germany, had been brought into these rooms but the majority of the machines were still stored in the open. Russian engineers had already commenced to assemble some of the machinery, but had not completed the task. As the machines were wrongly assembled, the first job was the dismantling of their work and the German specialists started again from scratch. The following machines had to be erected:

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

-3-

14 Jacquard circular knitting machines 42 gg, built by Schubert & Salzer, Chemnitz.

26 Jacquard circular knitting machines 45 gg, built by Schubert & Salzer, Chemnitz.

10 Jacquard 'Press-und Deckmuster' machines 48 gg, built by Schubert & Salzer, Chemnitz.

2 Jacquard 'Press-und Deckmuster' machines 36 gg, built by Schubert & Salzer, Chemnitz.

6 'Kalio' machines 60 gg complete with automatic device for making a double top, built by K. Lieberknecht, Oberlungwitz.

1 Hilscher 'Laengenmaschine' 39 gg of old design for schooling purposes.

1 H.S.L. 'Laengenmaschine' 39 gg of old design for schooling purposes.

50X1-HUM

All these machines were dismantled [redacted] at the firm A. [redacted]

Extreme difficulties were experienced owing to the lack of tools, complete absence of heating and poor lighting conditions until arrangements were made in 1947, to improve these conditions.

Assembled machines were passed by a State Commission and the German stocking machine engineers then had the task of instructing Russian machine operators in the use of the machines.

All the machines had been assembled by the autumn of 1949 except for 13 of the Jacquard circular knitting machines 45 gg, which were assembled by Russian fitters under the supervision of a German fitter.

Although the term of duty had expired the German specialists were not allowed to return to Germany. They were used as production engineers and for essential repairs to the machines, which often broke down owing to incompetent machine operators. The German specialists also instructed Russian engineers in making Jacquard cards for knitting special patterns into the fabrics, explained the general construction of the machines, talked about the care necessary about daily cleaning etc.

4. Production at the Factory: All types of stockings and stockinette material was produced. Only 45 D capron thread of Russian origin was used on the machinery from 42 gg up to 60 gg, whereas on the 36 gg machines a cotton thread with one capron thread was used for making the re-enforced parts of stockings such as the heel, sole and toe. Owing to the fact that the capron thread was subject to high 'Titer' fluctuations, only 30 to 35% of the stocking production was first quality. To overcome this difficulty, a method was introduced to work with 3 threads alternately similar to the process when knitting with pure silk. Stocking rejects were comparatively high, as the female machine operators were unable to adjust the knitting needles correctly. In addition a lot of trouble was caused by the knitting needles themselves, which came from Moscow. These needles were not of standard design, did not have a uniform length, were badly tempered, the hook at the top was distorted and either bent too much or not enough etc. etc.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

SECRETSECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

-4-

50X1-HUM

The capron thread arrived from Moscow, packed into cases with about 100 kgs content. The thread was wound on a bobbin (kreuzspule) weighing about 300 grams. Re-spooling was not necessary, as the bobbins could be used as they were. As soon as the stockings came off the machines, they were graded by an examiner into qualities and then passed on to the binding and stitching department. From here they passed through the fixing department, dye shop to the finishing department, where they were packed. The stockings were then taken into store, from where they were distributed to shops and stores in the area against release notes issued by the competent Ministry.

The factory also produced all types of stockinette material, which was made into ladies underwear and gents shirts in their own sewing shops for ready made garments. The distribution of this type of wearing apparel was also governed by release notes from Moscow.

5. Nominal Roll of German Personalities, Who were Deported to Russia

Together with Contact: Approximately 90 German specialists were deported together with contact to Russia. These specialists were distributed to various centers in Russia and all have returned to Germany between May and October 1950. Although contact cannot remember the names of all of them, he has supplied the under mentioned nominal roll:

a) stationed at the Kiev factory:

Paul Arnold

Walter Berger

Otto Ehrt

Max Einkenkel

Gustav Gaerner

Erwin Hartewig

Emil Koehler

Willy Kress

50X1-HUM

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION**SECRET**

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

-5-

Fritz Krueger

Georg Richter

Willy Schuetz

Emil Spindler

Eli Thierfelder

Kurt Unger

Karl Walther

Otto Ziller

b) stationed in Leningrad (name of factory Rote Fahne (?))

Otto Grimm

Alfred Lindner

Willy Romkopf

? Schuessler

Willy Steinert

50X1-HUM

c) stationed in Kalinin near Moscow:

Fritz Koch

50X1-HUM

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
-6-



50X1-HUM

d) stationed in Charkov:

Max Wolf



e) stationed in Novo Sibirsk:

Albert Heim -



50X1-HUM

f) stationed in Odessa:

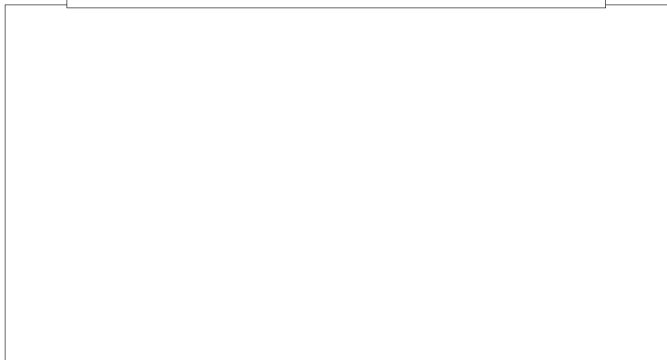
Alfred Fierich

Bruno Kies

Willy Klinger

Alfred Prager

Paul Prager



50X1-HUM

g) stationed in Vitebsk:

Paul Drechsel

? Wendler

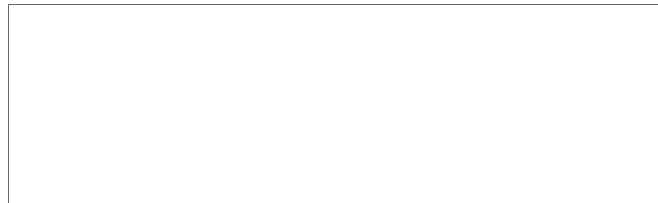


h) stationed in Chernovtsky on the Roumanian border:

? Naumann

Emil Roscher

Karl Uhlmann



50X1-HUM

i) stationed in Tashkent:

? Loeffler

Arthur Mann



50X1-HUM

j) stationed in Rostov-on-Don:

Willy Vogel



50X1-HUM

k) stationed in Moscow:

Bernhardt Koehler



50X1-HUM

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
-7-

Fritz Koehler

Helmut Lindner

Walther Loewe

Fritz Roessler

Konrad Storch

1) stationed in Tiflis

Erich Findeisen

? Wickleder

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

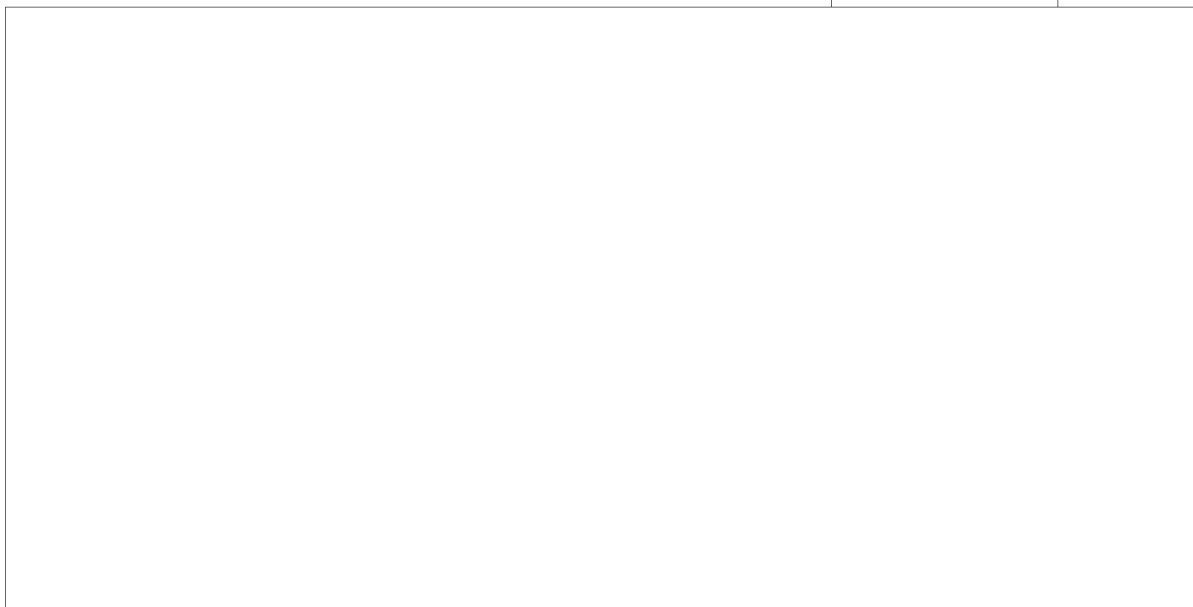
50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
-9-

50X1-HUM



- end -

ENCLOSURES:

- (B) Organization chart of factory in Kiev. (Annexure "B")
- (C) [Redacted] Complex Mosaic
- (D) [Redacted] Complex Mosaic
- (E) [Redacted] Complex Mosaic

50X1-HUM

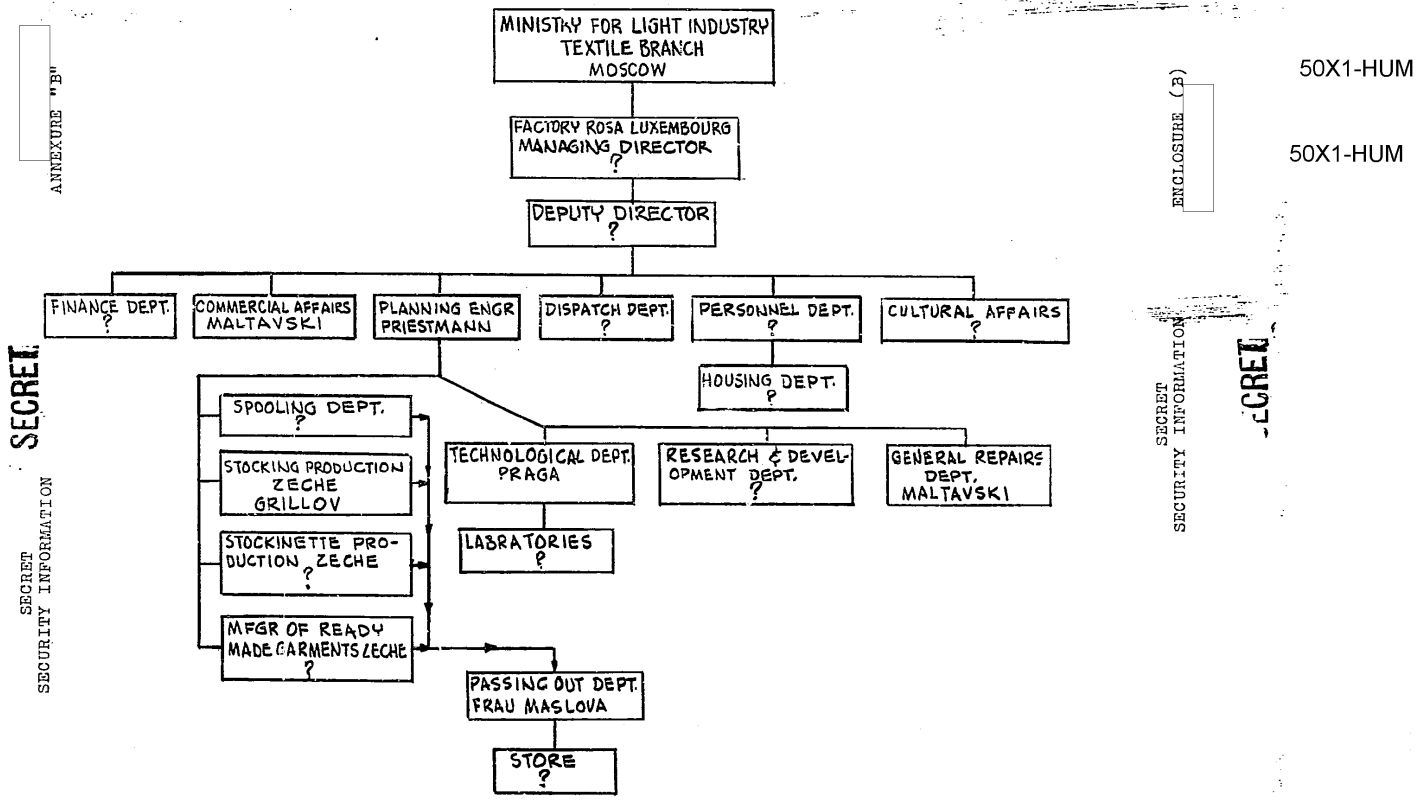
50X1-HUM

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Page Denied



SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ENCLOSURE (B)
SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

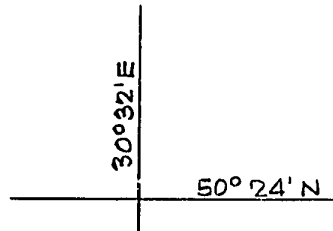
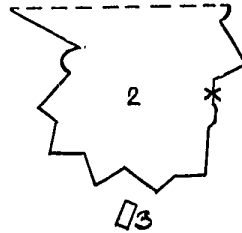
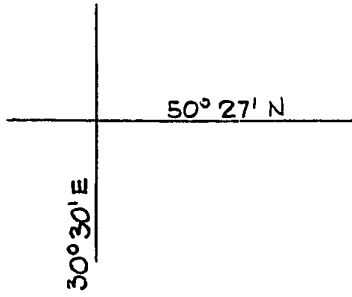
50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION



KIYEV

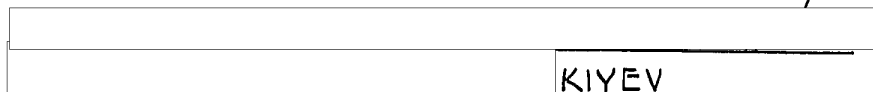
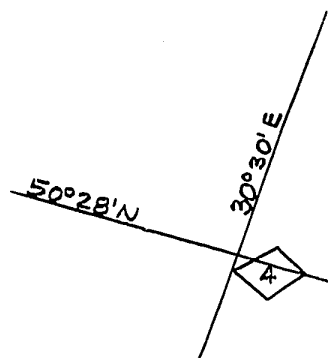
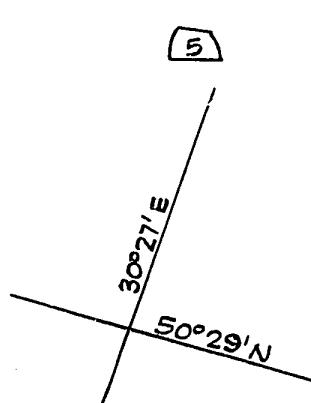
SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ENCLOSURE (c)

50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION



KIYEV

50X1-HUM

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ENCLOSURE (D)

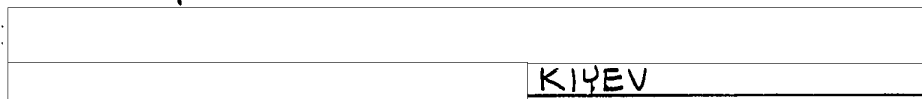
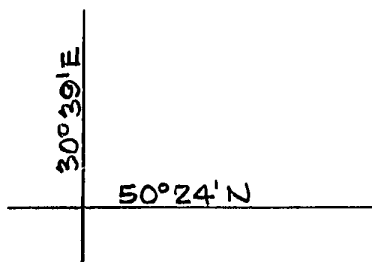
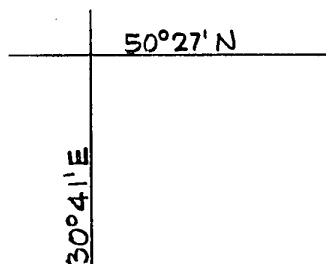
SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET



50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ENCLOSURE (E)

SECRET