



INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR (Moldavian SSR)	REPORT	[Redacted]
SUBJECT	Soviet Air Force and Army Units in the Beltsy-Floreshty Area	DATE DISTR.	15 March 1961
		NO. PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	[Redacted]
DATE OF INFO.	[Redacted]		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	[Redacted]		50X1-HUM

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- The airborne regiment [Redacted] stationed in Floreshty [N 47-53, E 28-17] was referred to as an "assault Rifle Regiment" (Pekhotno-desantnyy polk). It included support units of artillery, engineer, and light tanks (vezdekhodki). The men generally wore normal khaki infantry uniforms, but the shoulderboards for each unit were different: the engineer unit wore red shoulderboards with black edges, the artillery battalion black shoulderboards with black velvet edges, and the tank unit black shoulderboards with a metal tank emblem.
- The artillery regiment which had been stationed in Floreshty until early 1957, was transferred to Beltsy [N 47-46, E 27-56], the site of its divisional headquarters. There it was stationed at the Red Barracks (Krasnyye Kazarmy) along with another artillery regiment. While it was in Floreshty, the artillery regiment engaged in training exercises at the Vadu-luy-vody [N 47-05, E 29-05] summer camp and at the maneuver area in Veselaya Dolina [N 46-14, E 29-20].
- In early 1957 the division [Redacted] with headquarters in Beltsy had two subordinate artillery regiments and one infantry regiment also stationed in Beltsy. Each artillery regiment included a mortar unit. In early 1957, it was rumored that an antiaircraft artillery regiment had been organized within the framework of this division. An engineer unit equipped with amphibious vehicles was also stationed in Beltsy. During the annual maneuvers of 1955, engineer units erected a bridge over the Dnestr consisting of amphibious vehicles.
- The corps with headquarters in Kishinev [N 47-00, E 28-50] had subordinate units stationed in Floreshty, Beltsy, Bendery [N 46-49, E 29-29], and Tiraspol [N 46-50, E 29-37].

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")															

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

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-2-

5. The airfield stated to be near Markuleshty [N 47-53, E 28-15] was in fact the Gurakaynary [N 47-52, E 28-11] airfield. Even though the field was closer to Gurakaynary, it was more frequently referred to by military personnel as the Markuleshty airfield because a road had been constructed from the Markuleshty railroad station to the field. This road was constructed in 1952/1953 and was washed away by the first rains of that year. The CO of the engineer unit which had constructed the road and the engineer responsible were brought to trial, and the latter was sentenced to ten years of imprisonment.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR (Tatar ASSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Explosives Plant No. 673 in Kazan	DATE DISTR.	15 March 1961
		NO. PAGES	4
		REFERENCES	RD

DATE OF INFO.		50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.		

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- Plant No. 673, located on "25th October" Street in Kazan, was reportedly established by German engineers in about 1820. The street "25th October" ran parallel to the right bank of the Kazanka River on the outskirts of the town, in a part of the Kirov municipal district popularly known as Yagodnaya Sloboda. The plant buildings lay alongside the river in a wooded area which looked more like a park than the site of a military plant. There reportedly was a large fire in the plant in 1916 which resulted in much damage and loss of life. In 1942 the plant was called Lenin Works No. 40 but, since 1953/1954, it had been officially designated Plant No. 673. The plant employees and other inhabitants of Kazan still referred to it as either Porokhovoy (gunpowder) Plant No. 40 or the Lenin Works.

- The plant area was surrounded by a barbed-wire and wood fence. The workers entered via a number of gates, one of which is called No. 1 and another No. 7

There were also a number of vehicle entrances (number unknown) At one time the gates were guarded by military personnel, but recently they had been guarded by civilians. The workers were issued entry permits to the plant area and separate passes to their respective departments. Rank-and-file workers and clerks were carefully searched before they were allowed to enter, while members of the management, who carried special passes, entered without delay. In order to leave the plant during working hours, workers had to obtain special passes from their departments. On leaving, they were subjected to a further body search. Watchtowers stood inside the plant area and were manned by MVD troops, and MVD patrols guarded both the interior and exterior areas of the plant. the plant guard duties were the responsibility of a garrison MVD force. Fire prevention units were permanently on duty within the plant throughout the day and night.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X		
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

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-2-

3. During World War II, Plant No. 673, which was one of the largest industrial enterprises in Kazan, was managed by an army officer. Since the war, however, it had been run by civilians. The present director of the personnel department, who was also head of cadres, was an MVD officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The plant was officially subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense until 1954, when it was transferred to the USSR Ministry of Automobile, Tractor, and Agricultural Machine Building. At that time it began to manufacture agricultural implements, such as small seed drills, plows, and fertilizer spreaders. In 1946, a toy department [sic] was opened. As a result of these innovations, there was a fall in the output of military products. The plant worked in three shifts, and the majority of its employees were women. A permanent military commission (Voyenpred) was attached to the plant under the command of a lieutenant colonel. The commission included naval in addition to army officers, but had no air force personnel.
4. The production departments were housed in single-story buildings (number and sizes unknown) and the administrative departments in two-story buildings. The plant's main product, gunpowder, was manufactured in a number of production areas, each of which was divided into departments and sub-departments. The various production areas and departments were the following:
- Production Area No. 1, which was divided into a number of departments and handled hydrochloric and sulfuric acid. This was considered to be one of the most injurious parts of the plant, whose employees worked in four-to-five-hour shifts and received extra food allowances in the form of milk, oil, and other foodstuffs. One of the departments in this area had the tallest stack in the plant, it was constructed of either brick or concrete [redacted] 50X1-HUM
 - Production Areas Nos 2 and 3, which were also considered injurious to health because they also, reportedly, dealt with acids. Their employees worked in six-hour shifts and received extra allowances of milk. One department in this area had two tall stacks which were constructed of [redacted] 50X1-HUM (either brick or concrete [redacted] no details of any further stacks).
 - Production Area No. 4, which used alcohol and ether (no details).
 - Production Area No. 5, which comprised some six or seven departments that were said to include all the stages of gunpowder production.
 - Production Area No. 6, which comprised the gunpowder weighing and packing departments. The powder was packed in densely woven cotton sacks which were weighed and sewn up by machines. After they had been closed, informant thought a fuze was tied to each sack. The plant manufactured gunpowder in the form of meal, pellets, macaroni, flakes, and thin flexible strips; the size of the sack varied for each form (informant did not know their weights). One type of sack, which was approximately one meter long, was filled with macaroni-type gunpowder and designated No. 130. [redacted] these were used for filling heavy naval shells. The gunpowder was also manufactured in the form of triangular strips 50 cm. long, which [redacted] were wrapped 50X1-HUM individually with an attached fuze. All the sacks were packed in zinc boxes and put into wooden crates, which were closed with nails and afterwards sealed with metal bands. The crates had handles on both sides and were carried out of the packing shop by two men. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] These were then transferred to the plant stores, where they were loaded onto railroad freight cars for shipment. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

-3-

- f. Production Area No. 7, which was the plant's metalwork section.
- g. Production Area No. 8, which comprised casting and lathe shops.
- h. Production Area No. 9, which comprised carpentry shops where the above packing crates were manufactured.
- i. Production Area No. 15, which manufactured the zinc packing boxes.
- j. Department No. 10, which manufactured sacks and various articles for use by the plants.
- k. Department No. 11, which managed the stores to which the crates were sent from the packing departments. A few of the store buildings were single-story structures, although the majority were underground. Above the underground stores the area was covered by lawns and trees, and the entrances to the stores were guarded by armed sentries. [redacted] no further details.)

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- l. Department No. 16, which was in charge of transport. The plant owned a number of trucks, but there was also a double-track railroad spur, which entered the plant on its north side. Branch lines led to all the store buildings and to many of the departments. Complete trains, comprising 50-60-ton freight cars, crossed the plant area and were often loaded with the gunpowder crates. The plant also had its own internal railway system and an unknown number of locomotives and rolling stock. [redacted]

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- m. Department Nos. 12, 13, and 14 also existed [redacted]

5. Other departments within the plant included:

- a. A special workers' control department.
- b. Separate technical control departments in each production area (there was no overall technical control department).
- c. Work safety department.
- d. Celluloid toy department.
- e. A department referred to as Formuliarny [sic; Formulyarnny ?] which included a ballistics section from which frequent explosions were heard. The explosions took place on a barren area to the rear of the plant.
- f. A transformer station, situated close to the plant area. The source of the plant's power supply was not known.

- 6. A chemical engineering institute which belonged to Plant No. 673 was located on Khalturin Street, near the plant itself. Its teaching staff was drawn from among the plant's engineers. The students gained their practical experience in Plant No. 673 and also in the town of Tambov [N 52-43, E 41-277, where there was said to be a similar plant.¹

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- 7. [redacted] officials of Plant No. 673 in Kazan [redacted]

- a. Anatoliy Konstantinovich Smaznoy, director of the toy department [redacted] [sic] of the plant and a chemical engineer by profession [redacted] He had recently been appointed director of Department No. 4 (ether and alcohol).

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50X1-HUM

-4-

[redacted]

b. Major Moisey Cherbatskiy, an MVD officer employed in the personnel department of the plant [redacted]

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[redacted]

c. Moisey Mikhaylovich Tropp, an engineer at the plant [redacted]

[redacted]

8. [redacted] other military plants in Kazan:

a. Plant No. 16, which was also known as Kinoplenka (motion picture film).² [redacted] no details.

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b. Plant No. 1 or 10 (exact number not known), which was located at Zelenodolsk № 55-51, E 48-33 in the vicinity of Kazan. This plant was also known as the Ordzhonikidze Works and was said to manufacture shell cases.³

c. Another military plant in Zelenodolsk, which manufactured plywood for the aviation industry.

d. Plant No. 387 in Kazan⁴ [redacted] no details).

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[redacted] Comments:

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1. Probably the Chemical and Explosives Plant No. 204 in Tambov.
2. Plant No. 16 in Kazan is an aircraft engine plant. Factory No. 8 i/n Kuybyshev produces photographic film.
3. Probably the Ammunition Plant No. 184 in Zelenodolsk which produces aircraft ammunition and artillery cartridge cases.
4. Aircraft Plant No. 387 in Kazan is known to have produced the MI-4 (HOUND).

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50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY	USSR (Kuybyshev Oblast)	REPORT	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Bearings Plant No. 4 in Kuybyshev	DATE DISTR.	15 March 1961
		NO. PAGES	4
		REFERENCES	[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	[REDACTED]		

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50X1-HUM

1. Bearings Plant No. 4 (GPZ No. 4) was located on Semeykenskoye shosse in Kuybyshev, the road joining Kuybyshev and Kirovskoye shosse which led to Bezmyanka. It was subordinate to the Directorate for the Bearings Industry (Glavpodshipnik) of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building.¹ The plant was transferred to Kuybyshev from Moscow at the outbreak of hostilities with Germany. Since 1958, all the plant's production departments had been at this site. Previously, the department of instrument bearings was located in a two-story building at 8 ulitsa Oborony, on the banks of the Samara River but, in that year, informant heard that this department had been moved to a new building at the Semeykenskoye shosse site and that the building on ulitsa Oborony was taken over by a bearing repair plant called Remont Podshipnik.

2. The plant's large compound was surrounded by a wooden fence 2.5 to 3 meters high. It could be entered from several directions, and entry permits were checked at all the entrances. Each worker was issued a permit, valid for six months, for entry into his department only. He had to show it at the gate and then leave it with the timekeeper in his department until the end of the workday.

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3. The plant's offices were located in a four-story building outside the compound near the main gate, the first floor of which housed the cadres department.

The workers' club is also outside the plant compound, opposite the main entrance, and was used for meetings, films, theater performances, etc.

4. The department of instrument bearings employed about 600 workers. It worked in three shifts until 1955/1956, since which time it had been

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X		
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

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50X1-HUM

-2-

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working in two shifts only. The department produced some 70 to 80 types of bearings varying in diameters from 2 mm. to 18mm. Those of up to 10 mm. were called "special bearings" and were designated as follows:

- a. R-2 - 2mm. in diameter.
- b. R-4 - 4mm. in diameter.
- c. R-5 - 5mm. in diameter.
- d. R-6 - 6mm. in diameter.
- e. R-7 - 7mm. in diameter.
- f. R-8 - 8mm. in diameter.
- g. R-9 - 9mm. in diameter.
- h. R-10 - 10mm in diameter.

The department did not produce balls for any of the bearings but only assembled them in the races. The source of the balls was unknown [redacted] but [redacted] they and the races were produced from a metal designated SHKH-15 [Sharikovaya Khromistaya Stal]. The bearings were made with great accuracy [redacted] they were for use in precision instruments for unknown types of machinery, although [redacted] some of them were used for aircraft. At the workers' meetings, the importance of this department was always stressed.

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- 5. The plant maintained a technical control section (OTK) whose task it was to assure that the bearings were of the required standard of quality. [redacted] this section was to have been disbanded at the end of 1957 and the workers were to be given suitable instruments so that they could check their own work. [redacted] the plant produced one million bearings of various sizes annually.

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- 6. The bearings were sent to various industrial plants immediately after they had been completed and, [redacted] they were exported to Soviet Bloc countries as well. [redacted]

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- 7. [redacted] following persons at Bearings Plant No. 4 in Kuybyshev:

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- a. Yusim (fnu), director of the plant until 1953/1954, who was an engineer and an army officer. [redacted]

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- b. Nikolay Ivanovich Vasilyev, director of the plant since 1954 [redacted]

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- c. Dorofeyev (fnu), chief engineer of the plant, who was between 50 and 55 years old, tall, thin, and had gray hair.

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- d. Ivan Pavlovich Kruk, chief technologist of the plant [redacted]

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

e. Saveyeva (fnu) (female), head of the department for the production of instrument bearings and an engineer by profession [Redacted]

[Redacted]

f. Grignev (fnu), engineer in the instrument bearings department [Redacted]

[Redacted]

8. Attached overlay sketch shows the locations of Semeykenskoye shosse (A), Bearings Plant No. 4 (B), and offices of the Bearings Plant No. 4 (C).

i. [Redacted] Comment: Until 1957, Glavpodshipnik was under the Ministry of the Motor Vehicle Industry. With the economic reorganization of 1957 bearings plants passed under the administrative jurisdiction of newly created economic councils in the regions where they were located.

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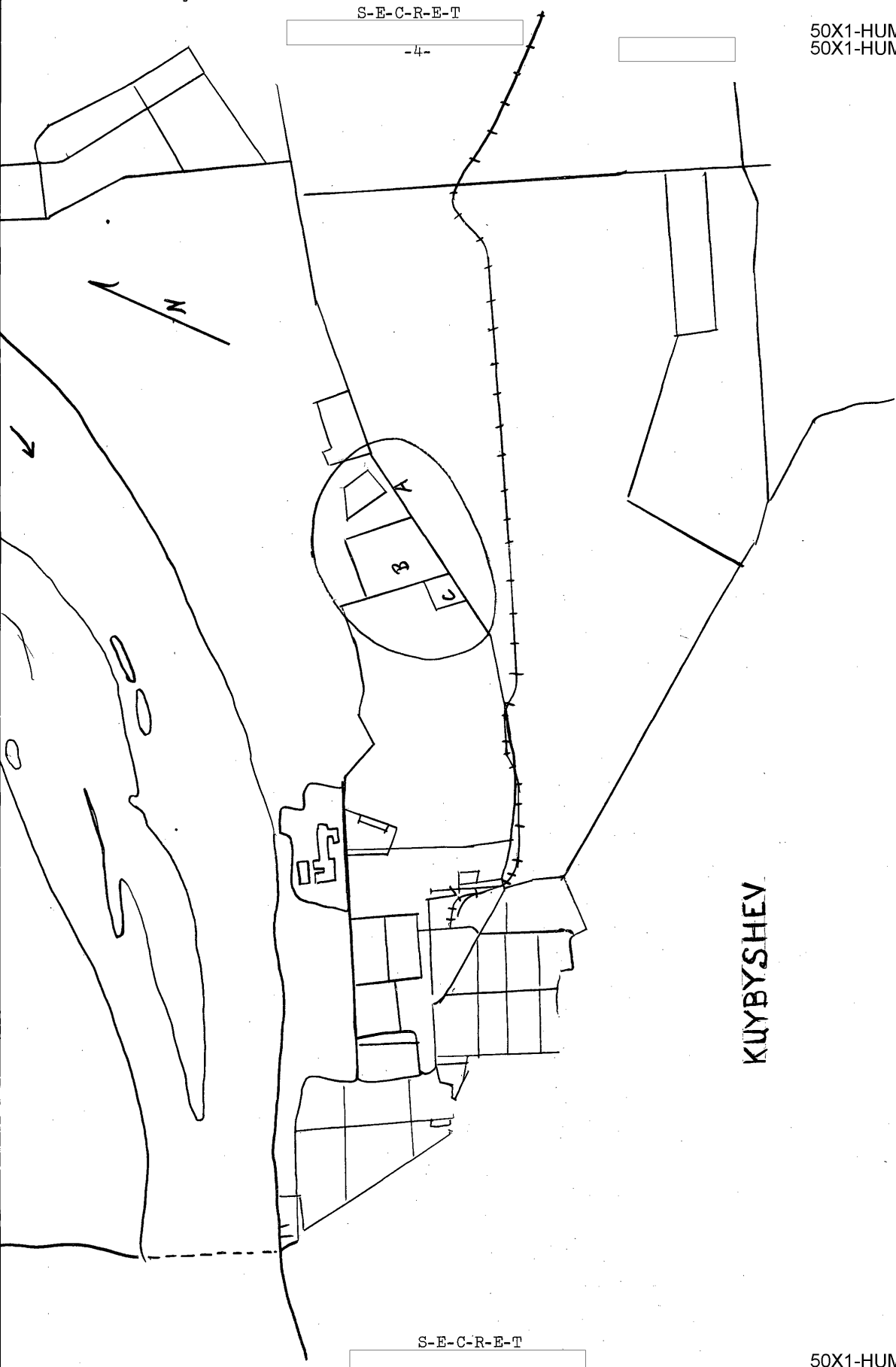
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50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

-4-

50X1-HUM
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S-E-C-R-E-T

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	North Vietnam	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Sketch Map of Town Area of Quang Yen	DATE DISTR.	17 April 1961 50X1-HUM
		NO. PAGES	4
		REFERENCES	RD
DATE OF INFO.			
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

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-2-

8th March, 1961

NORTH VIETNAM

Defence

Sketch map of the town area of QUANG YEN

The key to the sketch map at Appendix "A" is as follows:-

- 1 Waiting room for ferry for HALPHONG area
- 2 Spinning mill (reconstruction and repairs in progress)
- 3 Former race track (neglected - no change made)
- 4 Rice fields (wet paddies) and vegetable gardens
- 5 Scattered dwellings
- 6 Rice fields (wet paddies)
- 7 Avonue of trees (beautiful promonade - paved)
- 8 Medical school (converted from a Frenchman's villa)
- 9 Church (in uso)
- 10 General hospital
- 11 Vegetable and fresh fish market
- 12 Ironworks
- 13 Shipyard (extensive site - modium installation).
- 14 Wooden pier for ferry. Ferry-boats are wooden rowing boats
- 15 Repair yard for small wooden craft
- 16 Maritime customs; and maritime transport control body

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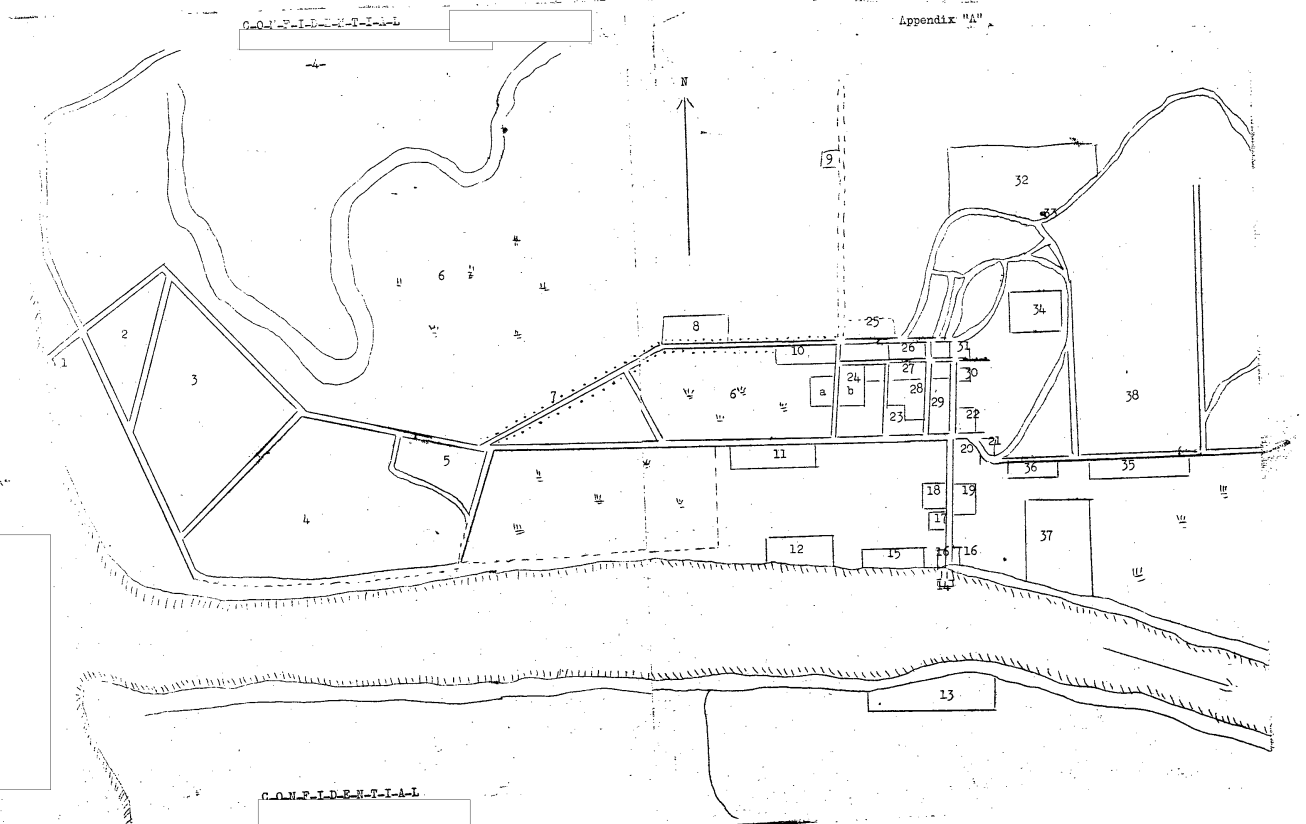
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-3-

- 17 Liquor sales shop
- 18 Town-administered theatre
- 19 Rice mill (cleaning)
- 20 Department store
- 21 Bus stop and garage
- 22 Power station
- 23 Town-administered cinema
- 24 (a) Elementary Middle School
(b) Elementary School
- 25 Tuberculosis hospital (new construction)
- 26 School for executives (cultural)
- 27 QUILNG YEN local Government office
- 28 Town-administered public park and gymnasium
- 29 District Court
- 30 Post Office (2-storoyod)
- 31 Taxation office
- 32 Barracks (contain 3,000 conscripts)
- 33 Sentry box at main gate of above
- 34 Barracks for troops of Guard corps (approx.
1,000 men)
- 35 Street of retail shops
- 36 " " " "
- 37 Woodworking plant
- 38 Farm land

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