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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Reports on Installations  
in Moscow Oblast

DATE DISTR. *25 February 1960*

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Attachment 1. Kosino Textile Plant No. 7 (Kosino Clothing Factory Knit. No. 7). This five-page report on the Kosino Textile Plant No. 7 in Kosino (N 55-43, E 37-52) contains a brief description of the plant and a sketch of the plant layout, identifying 19 points.

Attachment 2. Textile Plant 14 in Kuntsevo (Kuntsevo Parachute Factory No. 14). This four-page report contains a sketch of the plant layout identifying 12 points and brief information on plant products, working conditions, security, and organization.

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Attachment 3. Moscow Mining Institute (Mining Institute i/m I.V.Stalin).  
This four-page report includes a sketch of the institute building plan, and  
very ~~brief~~ information on the academic curriculum and military training.

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[redacted] also names five members of the Institute staff: Konchev, Kalin~~n~~, Krasilnikova,  
Bolshakov, and Gasparyan (all fnu), [redacted]

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moscow oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT: Kosino Textile Plant No. 7

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1. The Kosinskaya Trikotazhnaya Fabrika No. 7 (Kosino Knitted Fabric Plant No. 7) was subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry. [redacted] the plant had belonged to an Austrian in pre-revolutionary times. The plant was located on Borovnaya ulitsa, at the south entrance to Kosino (N 55-43, E 37-52), about three kilometers from the Moscow-Kazan railroad in the Lyubertsy rayon of Moscow oblast.

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Description

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2. The plant area measured approximately 3,600 square meters and was surrounded by a two-meter high wooden fence. There were two entrances, one for plant personnel and one for vehicles on Borovnaya ulitsa. An approximately 100 square meter lake was located on the west side of the plant. The plant consisted of two main buildings and several auxiliary buildings. The numbers in parentheses refer to [redacted] sketch of the plant layout on page 5:
  - (1) Carpentry repair shop. This was a one-story brick, rectangularly shaped building with a uralite roof. Twelve workers were employed here. Two mechanical saws and one planer were installed here.
  - (2) Fire station. A one-story rectangularly shaped fire-proof structure with a galvanized roof.
  - (3) Plant director's and chief engineer's living quarters. This was a one-story wooden structure.

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- (4) Coil-winder shop. The first production process took place in this two-story wooden structure with a galvanized roof. The shop was equipped with ten coil-winders. Approximately 40 workers, mostly female, wound the bobbins from the skeins of wool.
- (5) Annex to shop (4). This new brick, galvanized roofed, fire-proof annex to shop (4) was still under construction   
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- (6) Plant manager, chief engineer, and planning offices were located in this one-story brick structure with a galvanized roof.
- (7) Dining rooms. This was a one-story, brick, fire-proof structure with a galvanized roof.
- (8) Clothing manufacturing shop. The manufacturing process of articles of clothing was completed in the first story of this three-story, rectangularly shaped, brick structure with a galvanized roof. The majority of the plant workers were employed in this shop.
- (9) Passageway between shops Nos. (8) and (13).
- (10) Infirmary. This was a one-story wooden structure with a galvanized roof.
- (11) Garden.
- (12) Machine shop for repair of plant machinery. This was a brick structure with a galvanized roof.
- (13) Forwarding department. Finished products were shipped from here. Approximately 10 persons worked in this fire-proof structure of the same construction as No. (12).
- (14) Forge. New parts for damaged machinery were produced here.
- (15) Garage. A fire-proof brick structure with galvanized roof.
- (16) Storage house for materials used at the plant.
- (17) Vehicle entrance.
- (18) Plant main entrance.
- (19) Entrance control station.

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Plant Products

3. Articles of clothing such as ski suits, women's jackets and children's trousers were manufactured here.

Raw Materials

4. Mixed merino, and pure sheep wools in skeins or bobbins, were transported to the plant by truck in unknown amounts.

Water and Electricity

5. The water was from the regular city supply. The 500 volt electricity used at the plant came from a Moscow center.

Transportation

6. Plant products were transported either by plant owned trucks or by the buyers' trucks.

7.

Working Conditions

8. The plant worked two eight-hour shifts. Each shift engaged one half of the labor force which was estimated at from 800 to 1,000 persons, 90 percent of whom were women. Laborers earned about 750 rubles monthly, technologists, shop chiefs, masters and foremen, about 800 rubles, the chief engineer about 1,100 rubles monthly and the directress, about 1,200 rubles monthly. Employees were given one and a half days off per week, legal holidays, plant employees (sic, probably office workers) received 20-day annual leaves; laborers and masters, 15-day annual leaves; and supervisors, 21-day annual leaves.

One doctor and three nurses, who also acted as felshers, were in charge of plant sanitary and medical services.

Plant Security and Fire Precautions

9. The plant okhrana consisted of three armed civilian guards. Four wolf dogs, leashed to a wire, guarded the wall around the plant perimeter. Workers

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were obliged to show a propusk with photograph on entering the plant. Hours for entering and leaving plant corresponded with those of the two daily shifts. Fourteen regular plant employees, two of whom were reserves, comprised plant fire-fighting team.

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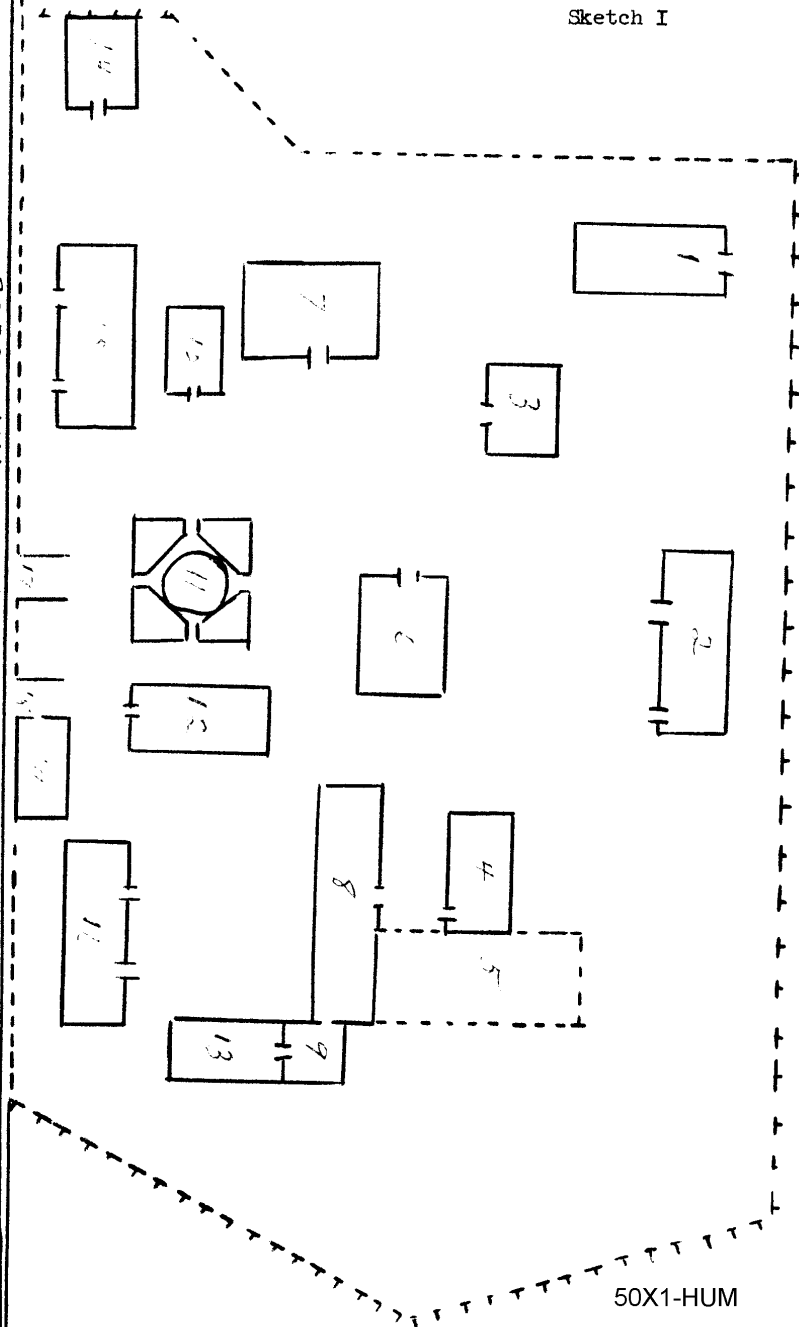
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Sketch of "Kosino" Textile Plant



Sketch I

BOBOVNAYA ULITS



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COUNTRY: USSR (Moscow Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT: Textile Plant No. 14 in Kuntsevo

DATE OF INFO

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DATE OF REPORT:

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1. The Kuntsevo Textile Plant No. 14 was subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry. [redacted] the plant was originally the property of a German whose name she did not remember. The numbers in parentheses below refer to [redacted] sketch of the plant layout on page 4 :

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- (1) Ulitsa Petra Aleksesyeva.
- (2) Two meter high wooden fence around the plant perimeter.
- (3) Three-story brick building. On the first floor, the wool was prepared for carding and distribution to the various shops. On the second floor, the wool was wound on spools of various dimensions, and then sent to the third floor, where the looms were located. [redacted]
- (4) Machine shop. This shop was in charge of maintenance of plant machinery. [redacted]
- (5) Two-story structure with basement. The basement is where the wool was wound on 20-centimeter spools and the necessary amount of sizing needed for weaving was applied. On the first floor, the wool had already been washed, dyed and dried with hot air. On the second floor were the looms.
- (6) Plant first aid station.

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- (7) Garage. An unknown number of trucks were parked here.
- (8) Firehouse. Firemen were always on duty here. The six firemen were equipped with a tank truck, a single hose in bad condition, pickaxes, shovels, ropes, and axes.
- (9) Warehouse. All plant products were stored in this one-story structure until they were shipped from the plant. The plant produced many types and colors of cloth, including cloth for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The fabric destined for the armed forces was not sent first to a warehouse or business house, but was transported directly to its final destination either by truck or truck and then by train. All finished products left the plant by truck.
- (10) Kennel. Guard dogs were kenneled here.
- (11) Plant club.
- (12) Pervyy Pereulok.

Materials Used at the Plant

- .2. Wool, thread, aniline, sizing, paper, string, wood, cardboard, grease, oil, coal, and gas.

Working Conditions and Medical Facilities

- 3. The plant ~~workers~~ had an eight-hour working day except for Saturdays when only a six-hour shift was worked. Workers were given an annual 18-day vacation. The average salary for weavers was 1500 rubles a month. 50X1-HUM  
50X1-HUM An emergency first-aid station was located on each floor of the plant buildings and a general first-aid station under the supervision of a woman doctor was located in building (6). There were always two or three nurses on duty. Dental service was also provided.

Plant Security and Civilian Defense Lecture

- 4. An unknown number of pistol-armed plant personnel were in charge of guarding the plant. At night, three of the five or six guard dogs were turned loose in the southern part of the plant; the others guarded the rest of the plant area. Workers had to show a propusk in order to enter the plant; there were

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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no restricted areas within the plant. Personnel were given a lecture on atomic attacks. [REDACTED] The personnel were told to protect themselves by throwing themselves into a ditch and covering their faces.

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Organization and Personnel

5. The administrative personnel consisted of a general director, a deputy director, a chief engineer, an economic engineer, two drafting engineers, a shop engineer, and three deputy shop engineers for each shift. Approximately 3,000 persons were employed at this plant. When a worker exceeded the norm, a prize consisting of money was awarded. If a worker produced defective products, a deduction was made. [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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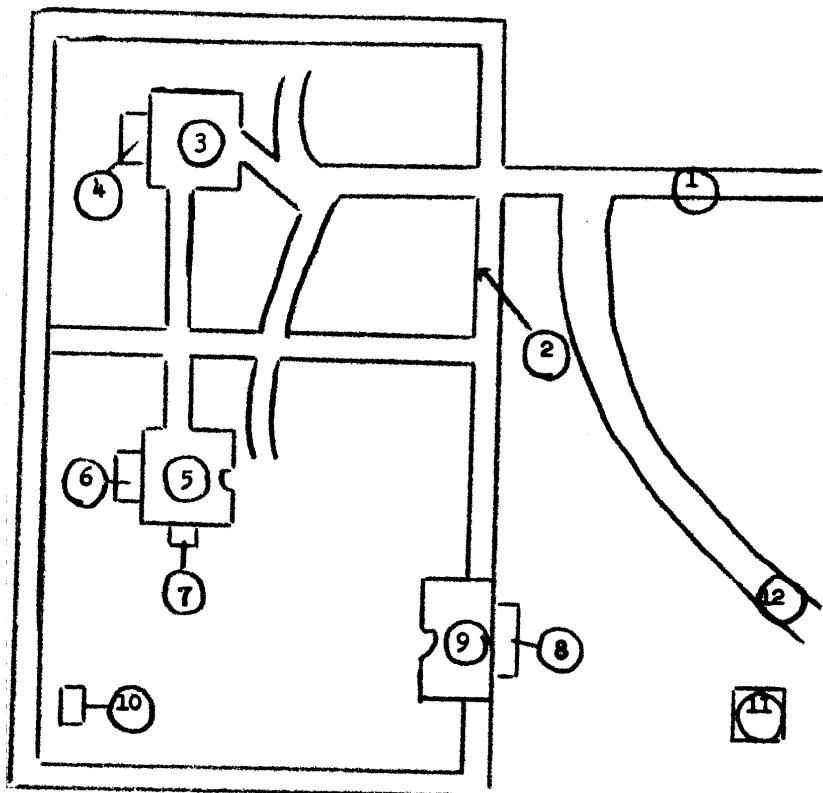
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Sketch of Kuntsevo Textile Plant No. 14

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moscow oblast)  
SUBJECT: Moscow Mining Institute

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DATE OF REPORT: 18 December 1959

Installations

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2. The Institute was located in a six-story, cement-faced brick building with two wings; the Institute of Steels was situated in the right wing, the Petroleum Institute in the left, and the central (main) section of the building contained the Mining Institute. There was an unguarded ironwork gate at the building entrance. Ground floor passages located at the angles formed by juncture of the wings with the main building provided access to several courtyards. (See memory sketch of the Institute building plan, page 4.)
3. The first floor of the Mining Institute contained the following: a cloakroom; the director's office; a dining room; lavatories; a health office; the physics and chemistry laboratory for first, second, and third-year students; the electro-mechanical laboratory; and a gymnasium approximately 30 by 60 by 12 meters in dimension, which occupied the right hand section of the first, second and third floors. On the second floor were: a lecture hall; the technical and political libraries; the offices of the pedagogical commission, the Komsomol, and the labor union; and washrooms. The third floor contained a geology classroom to the right of the corridor, the metallurgical

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laboratory at the left, washrooms, military training classrooms, and a reference room. There were 12 classrooms, each 30 to 35 meters long and 15 to 18 meters wide located on the fourth floor. At the right of the fifth floor corridor were file cases for drawings, a drafting classroom, a refreshment bar, and a theory of mechanics lecture room. At the left of the corridor were: a physics amphitheater equipped with six or seven rows of benches and writing tables; a laboratory containing precision equipment for practical studies, and manually operated calculating machines for student use; and washrooms. Offices of the dean of mining, dean of geology, and the Party representative were also located on the fifth floor. The sixth floor contained the chemistry classroom, the German and French language classrooms, a room containing less than half-size scale mining machinery for student training, washrooms, two classrooms, a study room for use of foreigners [redacted] for the study of the Russian language, and the offices of the dean of pit mining and the dean of mining engineers.

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#### Curriculum

4. [redacted] information on the first year course at the Mining Institute [redacted]
- [redacted] The 126 freshmen were divided into three groups of 42, and there were different class schedules for each group. Mathematics, theory of mechanics, mechanical drawing, Marxism-Leninism, geology, technology of metals, world history and descriptive geometry were each scheduled in two periods. Physical culture, physics, and the Russian language were taught to the entire student body in one class; whereas chemistry and chemistry laboratory work, military training (theoretical), and political economics were taught to each of the three freshmen groups at different class hours.
5. The military training included instructions in the use of weapons (pistol, rifle, machinegun, antitank artillery, grenade, etc.) and the detection and detonation of mines. This pre-military instruction was also directed toward training mine laying engineers, and tank corps and antitank personnel. About 60 male students, armed with rifles and bayonets, received this instruction; women, persons not physically qualified, and foreigners were excluded.

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[redacted] Drill and manual arms instruction was held in the central courtyard of the Institute.

#### Personalities

6. [redacted] the following members of the Institute staff:

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PROB SEMEN KUZNETSOV  
Konchev, (fnu)  
Sciences member

Director of the Institute, Academy of

Kalini. (fnu)

Professor of mathematics

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Possibly  
Krasilnikova. (fnu)

A female professor of mathematics.

Bolshakov, (fnu)

Professor of physics.

Gasparyan, (fnu).

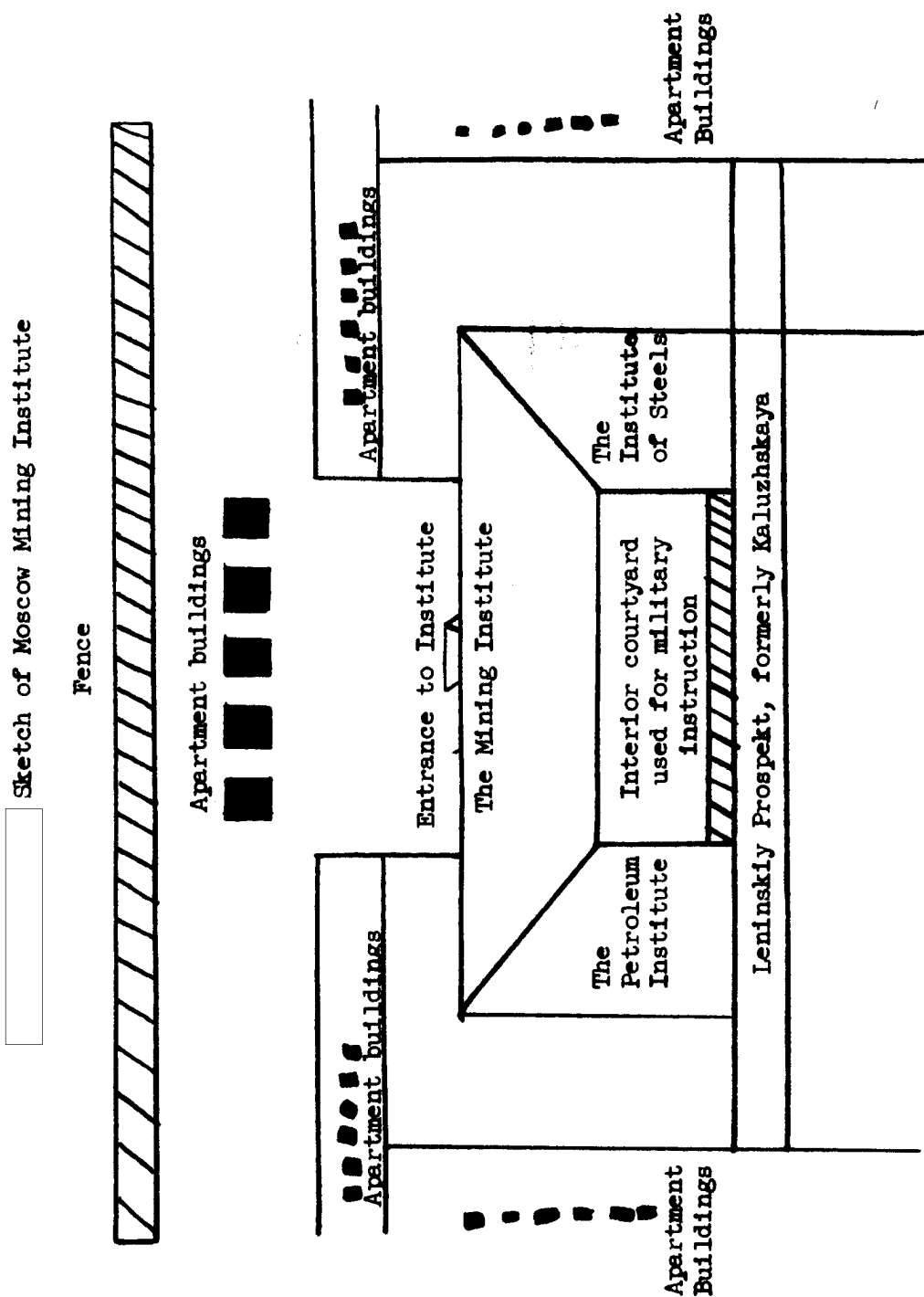
Professor of the theory of mathematics,

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