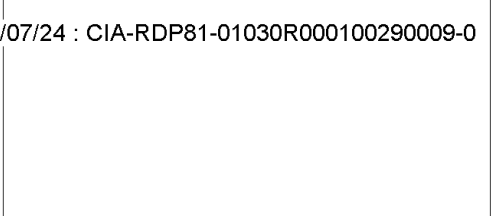


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast)

REPORT



SUBJECT Organization at KB No. 3 (Design Bureau), Krasnoarmeysk

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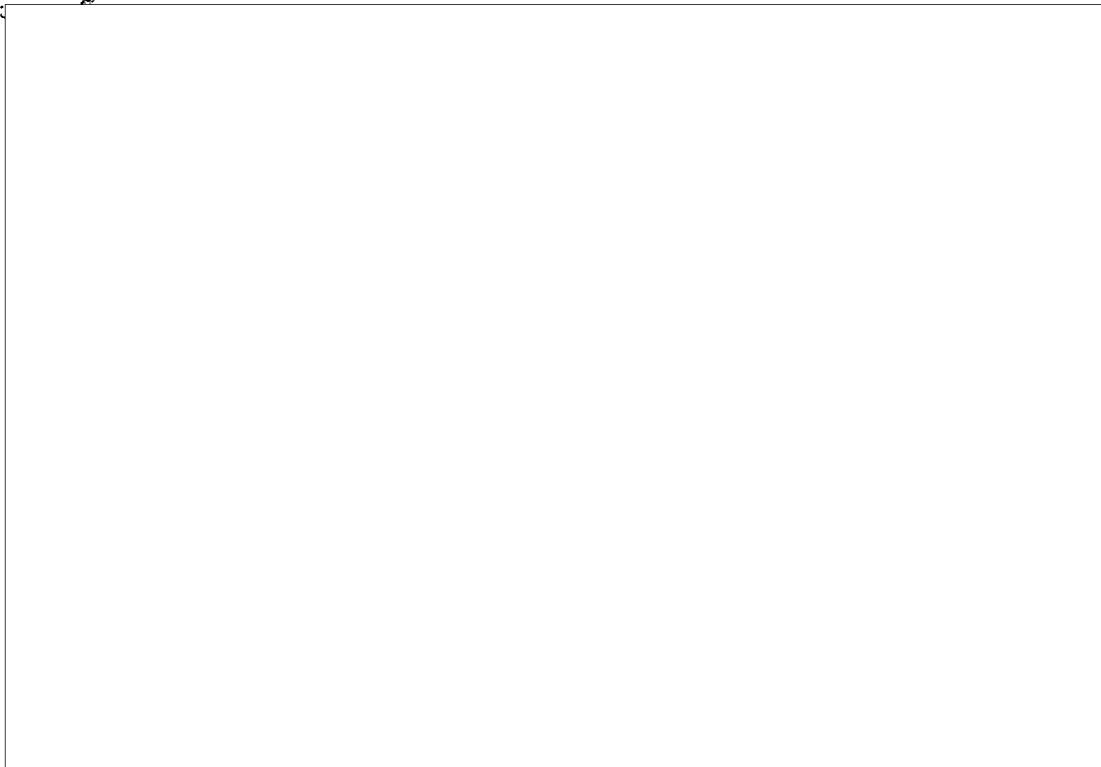
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SOVIET PERSONALITIES IN THE FIRST SECTION OR
IN THE MVD IN KRASNOARMEYSKIY..... Pages 21 -22

INTRODUCTION

1. During November 1946, a Soviet designing office known as KB No.3 (Konstruktorskoye Byuro) was organized under the auspices of the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building (M.S.Kh.M.). At this installation, seventeen German specialists, most of whom had formerly been identified with the Rhein-Metall enterprise in Germany, were employed on

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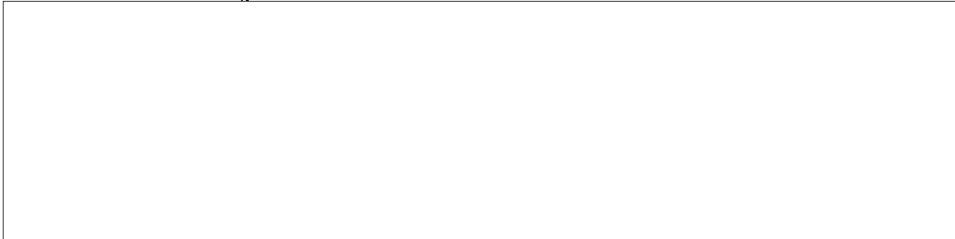


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Soviet controlled military projects from November 1946 until October 1949. Thereafter, and until June 1952 when the German specialists were repatriated, they were assigned to non-military projects under the supervision of the M.S.Kh.M.

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2.



3. The size of the Soviet element, consisting of administrative and technical personnel, varied considerably

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Beginning with a skeleton crew, the Soviet complement gradually reached its peak during the end of 1947 when the total number of employees, both German and Soviet, amounted to between 60 to 80, or even 100, persons. Subject to constant but minor changes, this represents the size of KB No.3

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FUNCTION OF KB No.3

4. By the middle of 1947 the Design Bureau was fully ready for operation. The function of the KB No.3 was the development of the missiles, "Panzerfaust" and of athodydes. In the very first years, this function was executed by German and Soviet engineers working in unison but with the major share resting on the shoulders of the Germans. However, towards the end of 1947 or during 1948 an iron curtain descended which split the KB No.3 into two parts, one German and the other Soviet. This separation was on the one hand administrative in that the Soviets were organized into technical groups distinct from the Germans. On the other hand, a physical segregation occurred with the construction of a fence to separate the Germans from the Soviets within the KB No.3. While this iron curtain shrouded the work of the Soviet element of KB No.3 in a veil of secrecy, some indications of the work pursued by the Soviets was nevertheless obtained as result of inadvertent disclosures and other inferences.

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EVOLUTION OF KB No.3

First Phase

5. From an organizational and partly technical standpoint, it is possible to distinguish at least three phases in the development of the Design Bureau. From November 1946 until the spring of 1947, KB No.3 was composed mostly of Germans. It was divided into three technical units, to each of which a few Soviet engineers and other minor technical help were assigned. The total number of Soviets was approximately 15. During this first phase, the KB No.3 was essentially a part of the firing range, S.N.I.P., located in Krasnoarmeyskiy. Apparently, S.N.I.P. had been assigned the initial responsibility for organizing the new installation by the Ministry, M.S.Kh.M. The subordination of the KB No.3 to S.N.I.P. was evidenced by the fact that the chief of KB No.3 was at the same time deputy chief of S.N.I.P. Furthermore, most of the original Soviet personnel came from the S.N.I.P. range. Also, S.N.I.P. had complete control over such communal services as housing, postal facilities, etc.

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Second Phase

6. During the spring of 1947, the first chief of KB No.3 (also deputy chief of S.N.I.P.) was replaced by DAVISHEV [redacted]

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[redacted] Soon after DAVISHEV's arrival the relationship between S.N.I.P. and KB No.3 changed perceptibly, from one of subordination to independence or at least interdependence. While the first chief had his main office in the headquarters building of S.N.I.P., DAVISHEV had his permanent office within KB No.3. Furthermore, some of the Soviet personnel who had been borrowed from S.N.I.P. were returned, and new clerical and technical help, which had had no prior contact with S.N.I.P., was assigned. Although KB No.3 had achieved an administrative independence, it was nevertheless to some extent still dependent on S.N.I.P. in technical matters. The testing of combustion chambers and the firing of test model projectiles and missiles during the early part of the second phase had to be carried out on the S.N.I.P. range. Meanwhile, however, the KB No.3 completed its own firing range which was ready for operation by the end of 1947. In regard to communal services too, the independence of KB No.3 was reflected. By 1948 the area which had formerly been under control of S.N.I.P. became a part of the newly incorporated city of Krasnoarmeyskiy.

7.

[redacted] the initiative came from DAVISHEV, who sought the change and consequently went out of his way to magnify and emphasize the difficulties and the inadequacies of the earlier organizational pattern. From the standpoint of technical activity at the Design Bureau, the second phase coincided with the steady rise in Soviet technical personnel and later the establishment of separate Soviet technical sections. The Soviet sections paralleled the work of the various German sections but continued to exchange their technical information and problems freely with the German specialists. Finally, the end of the second phase also saw the iron-clad division of the German from the Soviet element within KB No.3.

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Third Phase

8. Coincident with the founding of the DDR in October 1949, the German specialists were abruptly divorced from all military projects. Until their return to Germany during June 1952, they were assigned to non-military designing projects which dealt exclusively with agricultural machinery. The only exception was TROMMSDORF who continued until the very end to work together with the Soviet engineer SUDAKOV on a supersonic compressor for jets. This work was of course regarded as secret [redacted]. As before, the Germans in KB No.3, and for that matter the whole installation, continued under the supervision of the Ministry, M.S.Kh.M.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE DESIGN BUREAU (KB No.3)
From 1946 - 1947

9. In view of what has been stated above, the personnel and organization of KB No.3 was in continuous flux, particularly during the early period. It is rather difficult to speak of any organization at all since KB No.3 was numerically weak and any individual Soviet may have carried out various functions. Furthermore, it must be

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a. Supervising Agency: All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building (M.S.Kh.M.)

The Design Bureau, KB No.3, was organized in 1946 under the auspices of the Ministry, M.S.Kh.M. [redacted] this Ministry has two or more separate main divisions, one of which deals exclusively with armaments. The other division or divisions of the Ministry carry out functions which are normally identified with a similar Ministry in other countries. In 1950, when the German specialists at KB No.3 were assigned to non-military projects, the supervising agency was one (perhaps the only one) of the non-military divisions of the M.S.Kh.M. and no longer the Armament Division. [redacted]

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The head of the Armament Division of M.S.Kh.M. between 1946 and the end of 1948 was General ZAKHANITZKI. [redacted]

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ZAKHANITZKI was a frequent visitor at KB No.3. He also visited the S.N.I.P. range when he was in Krasnoarmeskiy, [redacted] the Armament Division of the Ministry was also in charge of the S.N.I.P. firing range. Another Soviet institute which was subordinate to the Armament Division of the M.S.Kh.M. was located in the vicinity of the Yaroslavskiy Railroad Station in Moscow and was headed by a Colonel DIADLOV. A newly created Soviet institute in Krasnoarmeyskiy was also, to the best of my knowledge, subordinate to the Ministry, M.S.Kh.M. This institute was temporarily headed until June 1952 by the Soviet engineer TARNOVSKIY. [redacted]

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b. Chief of KB No.3

From November 1946 until mid-1947 this post was held by Lt.Col. RYATIPOV. At the same time, RYATIPOV held the post of deputy chief of the S.N.I.P. firing range. [redacted] even in his capacity as chief of KB No.3, he was subordinate to Colonel IVANOV, who headed the S.N.I.P. range. RYATIPOV's office was located in the headquarters building in Krasnoarmeyskiy. His secretary was Mrs. PLISKINA, who returned to the S.N.I.P. range in mid-1947. After his departure from KB No.3, RYATIPOV was assigned to the Armament Division of the Ministry, M.S.Kh.M., in Moscow as deputy to General ZAKHANITZKI. RYATIPOV's replacement was DAVISHEV. As already mentioned, the KB No.3 became gradually independent of the S.N.I.P. firing range during the first year after DAVISHEV's appointment and KB No.3 now became directly responsible to the Armament Division of the Ministry, M.S.Kh.M.

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c. Administrative Section

During RYATIPOV's leadership the number of Soviets at the Design Bureau was approximately 15. This number gradually increased after the arrival of DAVISHEV. However, during the first year of DAVISHEV's leadership, an administrative section as such did not exist. Functions such as employment, salaries,

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correspondence, leave, etc., were carried out by the secretary of DAVISHEV, a Soviet girl Lydiga, and a few clerical hands. Security was in the hands of an unidentified Soviet girl [see page 10 for 1st Section].

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d. Technical Section

During the six months of RYATIPOV's leadership, the technical personnel of KB No.3 consisted of the 17 German specialists and a Soviet engineer and lesser technical help. The German specialists were divided into three groups each headed by a German group chief and his Soviet co-supervisor. The group chiefs were directly responsible to RYATIPOV. To each German group, a few Soviet technicians such as calculators and draftsmen were assigned. These were subject in disciplinary matters to the Soviet co-supervisor of the respective group. In technical matters they were to a large extent subject to direction by the German group leader. At first a fourth German group had been planned which was to reconstruct the German wartime "Rotkaeppchen" project. The group was to be headed by BOEHM, who had had experience with this project; however, the group did not receive final Soviet sanction.

Under the guidance of DAVISHEV, this arrangement gradually changed. At first the number of Soviet engineers in each German group increased. Then they were withdrawn from the German groups as the Soviet engineers were divided into three groups, each of which paralleled the work of a corresponding German group. The Soviet groups had constant contact with the German groups, and technical information was freely exchanged. Some Soviet engineers, in fact, continued to virtually work within the German group. The organization pattern below shows the divisions prior to the removal of Soviet engineers from the German groups.

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Furthermore under DAVISHEV's guidance, an experimental workshop gradually developed in which the test models of our design were constructed.

Design Section No. 1 - AULER GROUP

<u>German Chief</u>	<u>Soviet Co-Supervisor</u>
AULER	MALISHEVSKIY
	MOROSOV
	GORDEYEV

Functions: Design of solid propellant missiles

- (1) ABRS 220 - air-to-air missile
- (2) ABRS 240 ("Molnya") - air-to-ground missile
- (3) "Sokol" - air-to-air missile
- (4) "Zenith" - two-stage ground-to-air missile
- (5) Ring Magazine - air-to-air missile
- (6) Automatic missile-air-to-air missile

Soviet Elements: Draftsmen: ANATOL (last name unknown)
 PYTOR " " "
 IVAN " " "
 Ing. DAVLETBAYA

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Calculators: Miss Ole BODNER
Miss SHARAPOVA
Mrs. Nurya DAVLETBAYA
Occasionally the technicians

Miss and Mrs. SINAIIDA, [redacted]
[redacted] were assigned to this group.

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German Element: BAUSCHKE
TAEUBERT
EISENKRAEMER
BACHMANN
HEYDE



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Design Section No. 2 - SCHAADT Group

<u>Group Leader</u>	<u>Soviet Co-Supervisor</u>
SCHAADT	ABRAMOV
	GORDEYEV
	RABINOVICH

Functions:

- (1) Reconstruction and modification of German war-time Panzerfaust, aimed at increasing the range to 250 and 500 meters.
- (2) Design of a 13 mm. or 15 mm. automatic weapon having ultra-high rate of fire.

Soviet Element:

In addition to the three Soviets listed above who at one time either headed or worked in the SCHAADT Group, the Soviet element consisted of a few unidentified Soviet draftsmen.

German Element: BOEHM
OSWALD
TIMMLER
Dr. RACKETT
Dr. SAIGGER
KRUEGER (as apprentice)

Design Section No. 3 - TROMMSDORF Group

<u>Group Leader</u>	<u>Soviet Co-Supervisor</u>
TROMMSDORF	Lt. Colonel SUDAKOV
	No other Soviets were assigned to this unit.

Functions:

- (1) Redesign of athodyd projectiles
- (2) Comprehensive theoretical investigations on the possible uses of multiple oblique compression shocks.

These ballistic calculations required by this group was performed by the AULER Group.

German Element: PEUCKERT
FRANK
Dr. RACKETT
BACHMANN

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Section No.4 - Powder Test Section

Chief: DEVIATKOV

Functions: Preparing the firing tests carried out on the S. N. I. P. or KB No.3 range. For this purpose, the German group concerned with the tests had to outline a detailed program which included among other things the number of projectiles to be used in the test, details concerning the quantity and type of propellant, description of the type of devices required for firing, and a step-by-step-by-step schedule of the order in which the firing activity is to proceed. This schedule had to carry provision for all eventualities and made possible the execution of tests by the fourth section without need for any decisions. After the completion of the tests the fourth section was required to submit a detailed report to the chief of KB No.3. In the first year, a copy of the report was made available to the German group. Later, however, only occasional excerpts were turned over to the Germans. [redacted] this section later became synonymous with the firing range section [redacted] /see paragraph 10 (2) /.

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Soviet Personnels: FIRULIN

Miss ANDREYEVA, [redacted] who later became Mrs. FIRULIN. Two or three unidentified Soviets.

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German Personnels: No Germans were assigned to this section.

Experimental Workshop

During this period an experimental workshop was gradually being constructed under the direction of the Soviet GURICHEV. When the workshop reached its peak, it employed between 40-50 Soviets. These were mostly young engineers, graduates with 3 or 4 years technical training. [redacted] KB No.3 was not able to get experienced engineers for the workshops. The German specialists assisted in the development of the workshop by composing lists of material required for the operation of a workshop. During this early period the German specialists had access to the workshops.

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1948 to June 1952

10. One year after the arrival of DAVISHEV, i.e. 1948, the Soviet engineers had been organized into designing groups but still maintained contact with the German specialists. Meanwhile, the Design Bureau continued to expand to between 80 and 100 employees. Then by the end of 1948, the iron curtain descended. [redacted]

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[redacted] the organization which was in effect during the beginning of 1948 and which is presented below continued without major changes. [redacted] a chart showing the organization- al set-up during this period /see page 23 /.

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Chief: DAVISHEV

Secretary: Lydiya [redacted]

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Administrative Sections:

Chief: GUSHKOV. In his capacity of chief of administration, GUSHKOV also functioned as deputy chief to DAVISHEV. The administration did not have any control function over the Germans. Problems pertaining to the Germans were

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handled through the German supervisor FRIEDMAN directly with DAVISHEV.

Total Personnel: 25 to 30, divided among the separate sections listed below.

Bookkeeping: ANDREYEV

Personnel Units: [redacted] the hiring functions were exercised by DAVISHEV exclusively. 50X1-HUM

Procurement: Pavel BARANOV (Supply) (A special unit existed for materiel procurement, finished parts, such as fuses or primers as well as other materiel required for the construction of test models. [redacted] what Soviet enterprises supplied this materiel. Some electronic equipment such as cathode-ray oscillographs were supplied by Gema in Berlin. [redacted] 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

Motor Pool: CHORNIKOV

Superintendent: VLASSOV

First Section: [See paragraphs 11-15 of this report for details of this section.]

Technical Department

Chief: ULYANOV. Advising DAVISHEV, was something of the nature of a technical committee, consisting of ULYANOV, TARNOVSKIY, ROTSTEIN, SUDAKOV and DEVIATKOV.

German Element: The German specialists continued to be organized into the three groups listed above. Their military function remained unchanged (see above) until 1950. The only change that occurred was the replacement of SCHAADT by BOEHM as group leader. Two reasons for this change [redacted]. First, SCHAADT had identified himself falsely as a Dr. Ing. This falsification became known to the Soviets and resulted in a reduction in his wages. The second reason for his replacement by BOEHM was the failure of his group to fulfill Soviet requirements on a technical project. The German element was further affected by the reorganization changes of DAVISHEV when most of the Soviet co-workers and the three Soviet co-supervisors were removed from the German groups. Only the AULER group retained some minor Soviet technicians. Henceforth, the three German groups were supervised by one Soviet engineer, FRIEDMAN, who was responsible to ULYANOV, who in turn was responsible to DAVISHEV. 50X1-HUM

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Soviet Element:

(1) Designing Sections

Three Soviet designing sections were organized with the following probable functions and chiefs. One design section was headed by chief MOROSOV and later by ROTSTEIN and probably paralleled the work of the AULER Group on missile design. Personnel consisted of six to eight Soviet technicians.

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Personnel consisted of 10-12 Soviet technicians. Probably paralleled the work of the BOEHM Group (formerly SCHAADT Group). The third design section was headed by SUDAKOV. Personnel consisted of five to six Soviet technicians. Probably paralleled the work of TROMMSDORF or analyzed his work.

(2) Firing Range Section

Chief: CHIPULIN, responsible to ULYANOV

Personnel: 8 to 10

Functions: Maintaining the newly organized firing range of KB No.3 and carrying out the firing tests. This section assumed most of the functions earlier carried out by the fourth section under DEVIATKOV.

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(3) Experimental Workshops

Chief: GURICHEV

Personnel: 40 to 50 mechanics

Functions: As described in paragraph 9 d. above.

(4) Special Machine Tool Design

Chief: Orlov MOROSOV

Personnel: 3-4 Soviet draftsmen

Function: Designed auxiliary tools for use by the workshops.

(5) Blueprint and Industrial Norm Control

This section was originally under Orlov MOROSOV's section. Its function was to check all blueprints for adherence to Soviet industrial norms.

(6) Photo Laboratory

Chief: FILIPUSHKIN

(7) Clerical Section

Assigned to the Technical Department was a pool of six Soviet typists and clerks who typed the reports published by the various Soviet sections. (Similarly, a special group of German girls was assigned to the German specialists for report purposes.)

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FIRST SECTION OF KB No. 3

- 11. [redacted] the structure of the KB No.3 evolved only gradually during our first two years in the USSR. However, from the very beginning an office, known as the First Section, was created which was responsible for security matters within KB No.3. [redacted] such an office is an integrate part of every Soviet enterprise and compares with the "Werke Abwehr" (Industrial Counter Intelligence) organized in German armament plants during the last war. 50X1-HUM
- 12. The function of the First Section was at first carried out by an unidentified Soviet woman. This young woman had earlier been employed by the S.N.I.P. firing range and was apparently responsible in the performance of her duties to the First Section of the S.N.I.P. range. As the Design Office expanded under DAVISHEV, so did the First Section. In the middle of 1947, the Soviet girl returned to S.N.I.P. and in her place the Soviet PYOTR [redacted] and an unidentified former Soviet Air Force lieutenant were assigned to the First Section of KB No.3. 50X1-HUM
- 13. [redacted] the First Section was not subordinate to the chief of KB No.3. In disciplinary and other administrative matters the personnel were responsible to DAVISHEV, but, in official matters they were directly responsible to the local MVD office [see paragraph 15 below]. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] this was done by the MVD since these units were vertically organized and their ultimate supervising agency was the MVD.

Functions of the First Section

- 14. The functions of the First Section of KB No.3 were as follows:
 - a. Logging and distribution of all classified correspondence. Classified correspondence which arrived at the Design Bureau was logged by this section prior to being handed over to the office of the chief.
 - b. Control of Classified Material. All classified material in KB No.3 came under the purview of the First Section. Since all the military projects of the German specialists were of such a nature, [redacted] continuous contact with this section. Each German and Soviet technician was issued a suitcase by the First Section. All written material had to be placed in this suitcase each afternoon and evening and the suitcase turned over to the First Section. The following morning the suitcase was re-issued. Special locked drawers located in each designing office were provided for the storage of large-sized drawings and blueprints which had to be removed from the drawing table each evening. To some extent this security regulation lessened our work output since each night a queue of technicians with their suitcases formed in front of the First Section, and this procedure was repeated every morning. Before a report could be written by a specialist it was necessary to register the report with the First Section. At this time it was necessary to give an estimate on the number of pages for the finished report. The completed reports were turned over to the First Section which in turn transmitted it to the chief of the KB No.3. The Soviets were especially50X1-HUM

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careful in regard to carbon paper. After the completion of a report, all carbons used had to be submitted with the report. The same applied to all notes and rough sketches made in the process. These functions were of course coupled with inspection powers. Each afternoon and evening a member of the First Section examined the confines of KB No.3 and noted violations of security regulations. In addition, special periodic checks were made, especially prior to the annual October celebration, to determine whether the contents of each suitcase had been correctly checked out and registered.

c. **Maintaining and Controlling Archives**

An additional registry function dealt with reference material. A considerable amount of material from the archives of Rhein-Metall Borsig and various other, unidentified German plants had been taken to KB No.3. This material, often incomplete, dealt primarily with the wartime projects carried out by these plants and some which the German specialists in KB No.3 had reconstructed for the Soviets in Berlin. The Soviet policy in regard to this archive vacillated continually. At first we had ready access to the files, but in the later years the German specialists were generally prohibited from using this reference material.

d. **Enforcement of Segregation**

During the middle of 1948 a fence, three meters high, was constructed to separate the German specialists from the Soviet element in the KB No.3. It was the function of the First Section to assure that the German specialists remained confined to their small area in the front part of the main building and that they did not have uncontrolled access to the Soviet section of the Design Bureau. Before a German specialist could visit the office of DAVISHEV, a special pass issued by the First Section was required, and a Soviet employee (not necessarily from the First Section) had to accompany the German.

e. **Issuance of Identification Cards**

The issuance of identification cards (ID) was the responsibility of the First Section, although the very first ID cards were signed by the local MVD office. The ID card was for internal use only and could not be taken from the KB No.3. Upon arrival at the Design Bureau in the morning, the employee was handed the ID card and he had to surrender it again in the evening. This system applied to both German and Soviet employees of KB No.3. In addition, every employee had a pass issued by the First Section which entitled the bearer to remove classified documents from the First Section (i.e. his own suitcase with material). It is this pass which the Germans used for general identification purposes outside the confines of the KB No.3. The ID card for internal use was frequently re-issued; however, they did not differ from each other in form and content except that the color of the calico which framed the pass was changed. The first ID card used had no cover. In 1947, an ID card was issued to the personnel of KB No.3 with

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a black calico cover, which in turn was replaced in 1948 by a grey-lilac calico ID card. The ID card in use between 1947 and 1952 was approximately 15 x 6 cm. and was folded in the middle. On the inner left side was centered the photograph of the bearer. Across the lower left corner of the photograph a stamp was affixed which showed the globe and the inscription "M.S.Kh.M." Beneath the photograph a line was provided for the signature of the bearer. On the inner right side appeared, in Russian, the words

Design Bureau No. 3 Department _____
No. of ID Card _____

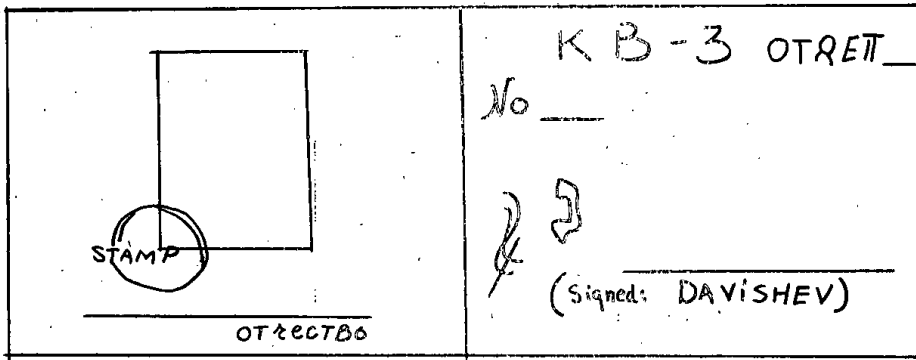
On the lower right of this side appeared the signature of DAVISHEV. In the empty space above the signature of DAVISHEV, various symbols were stamped, the number and type of which differed for every employee, Soviet or German. Among the symbols which _____ was a telephone receiver which presumably indicated that the holder of this ID card was entitled to use the telephone in the plant. Another symbol, which resembled somewhat a musical treble clef sign, indicated that certain rooms were accessible to the bearer. _____ another symbol used in KB No.3 indicated whether or not the bearer could be subjected to bodily search when leaving KB No.3. Such a search was never performed on the German specialists; however, _____ minor Soviet employees subjected to this search. I have drawn a simple _____ sketch of this ID card reproduced below.

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IDENTIFICATION CARD USED BY SOVIET
AND GERMAN EMPLOYEES OF KB NO.3

As already mentioned, the Soviet employees of KB No.3 had the same ID cards, except that different symbols appeared on their cards. In the beginning of 1949, the German specialists were issued new ID cards which were exactly like the ones withdrawn (grey-lilac calico cover) except that no symbols whatever were stamped thereon. This ID card was retained _____

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f. Personal Questionnaires

"Ankyetas," or personal questionnaires dealing with political data were filled out by every employee, Soviet and German, at KB No.3. [redacted] these "ankyetas" are stamped in all Soviet enterprises and are filed with the First Section.

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MVD IN KRASNOARMEYSKIY

15. The security of the area was in the hands of the local MVD office;

[redacted] The MVD was located in the Ch.K.O. Building [redacted] in Krasnoarmeyskiy where it occupied four rooms, one of which was barred and bore the sign "Litchny Stoll." [redacted] in 1946 the office was headed by a Major KASMIN. Later this office was headed by Major KRISHIN, who remained until 1948.

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MVD Relationship with Germans at KB No.3

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16. [redacted] in Krasnoarmeyskiy [redacted] addressed by KRISHIN, who advised [redacted] on the security regulations which were enforced by the First Section. [redacted] would not be permitted to circulate in town without a guide furnished by his office. Vigorous objections [redacted] led to our being permitted to circulate freely within the limits of Krasnoarmeyskiy and permitted a constitutional walk within a certain radius outside the city, without a guide. Any other trips required the use of a guide furnished by the MVD office. This guide was usually referred to as "komendant."

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[redacted] this komendant function was performed by the Soviet, SHEDOV, a former secondary school instructor. Later, the post was held by the Soviet, KOSTODYENKO and KAPLIN. This control of [redacted] movements had onerous ramifications.

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Relationship of the MVD to KB No.3

17. As has been mentioned above [paragraph 13], [redacted] the First Section in KB No.3 and the First Section in the S.N.I.P. firing range were directly responsible to the MVD. Also, it is very likely that the personnel assigned to the First Sections of these enterprises were hired by the MVD in Krasnoarmeyskiy. At various times the chief of the MVD office inspected KB No.3 for the purpose of checking the plant's adherence to the security regulations.

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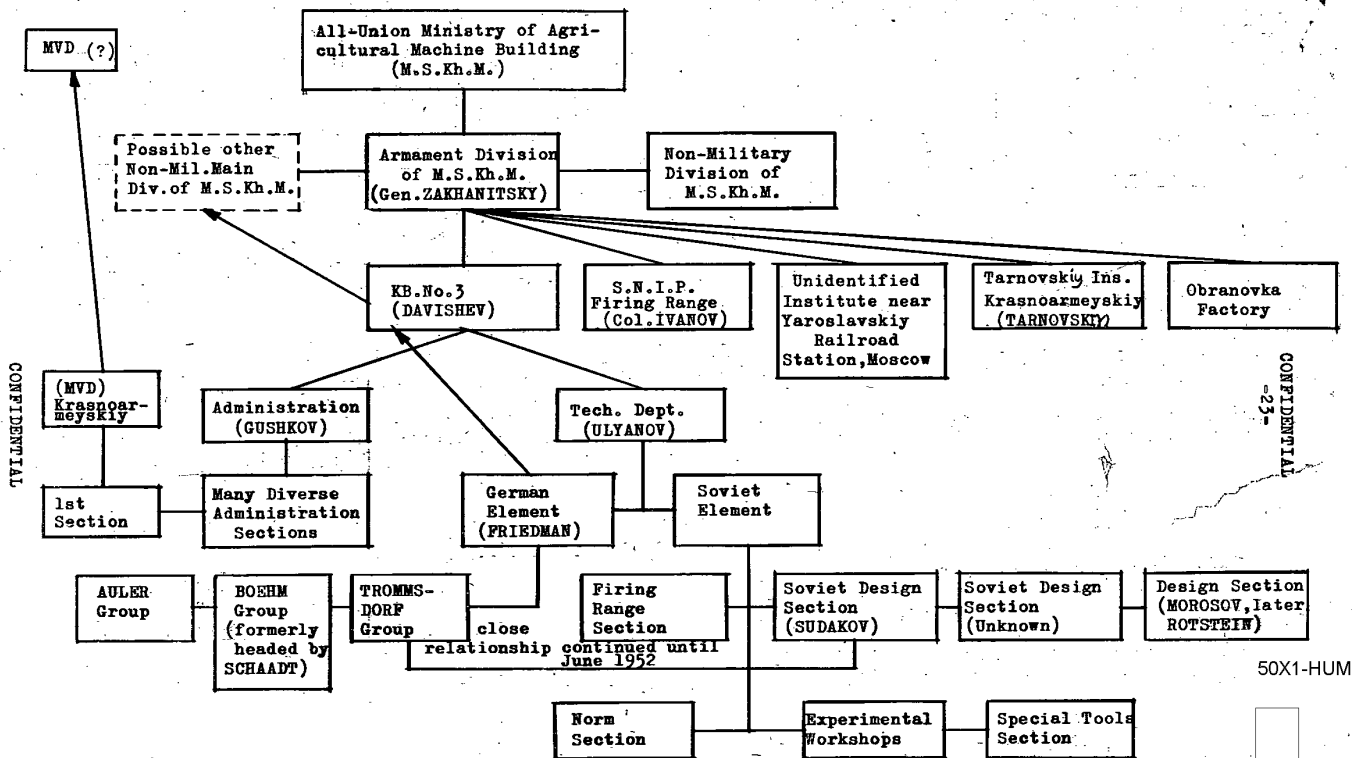
18. [redacted] the military guards on duty at the KB No.3 installation were connected with the MVD, although inspections of the military guards were performed by their own officers. The military guards wore first green and later blue piping on their caps and were stationed in a caserne in Krasnoarmeyskiy which housed approximately 60 Soviets.

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ORGANIZATION OF KB No. 3 (1948-1952)