CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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CONFIDENTIAL

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COUNTRY	USSR (Gorkiy Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Site Layout and Security Measures at Zavod No. 96, Igumnovo	DATE DISTR.	5 February 1954
		NO. OF PAGES	18
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 50X1-HUM
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1

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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Dzerzhinsk industrial area, located approximately 35-40 kilometers west of Gorkiy (46-20N 44-00 E) along the Moscow-Gorkiy main railroad trunk, was established by the Soviet government in 1934 as one of the largest chemical industry centers of the USSR. It is believed that the city of Dzerzhinsk (56-15 N 43-24 E), the center of this industrial area, was established during the same period and was developed and enlarged on a site or sites formerly known as the villages Rastyapino and Chernoye. Prior to the industrialization of this area, the lands surrounding Dzerzhinsk were largely covered with impassable forests and sandy marshes. During the years following 1934, these forests and marshes were gradually cleared and drained, thus making the newly created flatland suitable for habitation and the projected industrialization.

2. The chemical plant Zavod 96, or, as it was known to the German specialists working there, Zavodstroy, Igumnovo, belongs to the chain of six or seven chemical plants existing in the Dzerzhinsk area. The actual site of Zavod 96 is known as the village and workers settlement, Igumnovo (56-16 N 42-37-E), both of which are served by a railroad station bearing the same name. Zavod 96 is located approximately three or four kilometers east of Dzerzhinsk and about 300 meters south from the rail line running between Dzerzhinsk and Gorkiy.

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ZAVOD 96 AREA - SITE LAYOUT

3. The plant is built on flat, sandy grounds and comprises an area of approximately two square kilometers. 50X1

50X1 50X1 The soft and sandy foundation of the ground within the plant is not suitable for the erection of tall and heavy buildings. The sandy strip of land to the south of the plant, which covers an approximate distance of one kilometer, forms a gradual decline toward the Oka River, a tributary of the Volga. The banks of the Oka and the lower stretches of land east and west of Dzerzhinsk are regularly flooded every spring. These areas remain submerged to a greater extent until the middle of June. However, the villages in the vicinity are not affected by the river's overflow. The buildings, plants, workshops, and storage sheds, with the exception of some wooden structures, are fireproof constructions. The few roads within the plant are paved with cobblestones. The entire plant is surrounded by a double fence system. A number of watchtowers, each approximately eight to ten meters high, spaced at regular intervals, supports the guard system around the plant. A single rail spur connects the plant's rail net with the station Igumnovo. This station also serves as train stop for the chemical plant Oka (zavod number unknown) which is located approximately 100 - 150 meters east of Zavod 96. Soviet and German employees residing in Dzerzhinsk can conveniently reach all plants of the industrial area by bus and streetcar, lines of which run along the entire length of the district. The plant area contained few large buildings. Many horizontal storage tanks of various dimensions could be observed in the proximity of individual plants and installations. Piping bridges and very few vertical tanks were visible. A power plant (Point 29 below) located between Zavod 96 and the Oka plant served as the source of steam and electric power for both plants. Many gasometers were visible near the oil cracking plant in the eastern section of the zavod. A number of cisterns or natural wells were located at many points of the plant and near various installations, such as, the methylene chloride, oil cracking, and igelite plants. The temperature in the cisterns was lower than that of the Oka waters.

4. I have prepared a sketch of the plant area (see page 17) 50X1-HUM
on which I have located the following points: (The many unnumbered shaded blocks in the sketch represent buildings and installations, the use and purpose of which is unknown to me.) 50X1-HUM

Point 1 Administration Building

This building is located outside of the plant area 80 meters from the main gate (point 2). It is a four-story, 20 meters high, brick construction, 90 x 40 meters. It has a flat wooden roof covered with sheet metal. The majority of the ground floor windows are protected with iron bar frames. No entrance passes were required for entry to the administrative offices located on the ground floor. However, a special pass, held by both Soviet and German employees alike, was

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necessary for admission to the three upper floors of the building. The entrance to the top flights was controlled by one or two Soviet guards on duty on the second floor landing leading to the upper part of the building. The various offices and departments of this building are as follows:

Ground floor - Office of the deputy director (KHRULOV); personnel department (KAMENCHEV); court room and offices of the plant's disciplinary organs; employees health insurance (Krankenkasse) and cashier's offices; plant and Party committee (Zavkom and Partkom); conference and interviewing rooms, etc. 50X1

Second floor - Technological department (KHRULOV); Manpower control department (FROMICHEV); office of the business director; finance and bookkeeping; plant security section (security of personnel, installations, equipment, etc.); design department (YONISHEV).

Third floor - Office of the plant director (KAGANOVICH); office of the chief mechanical engineer; building construction department; and several administrative offices (secretariat).

Fourth floor - This floor was largely occupied with offices belonging to the Design and Technological Department known as Brigade LEVIN, or, as later changed to Brigade VILSON. This department consisted of a number of design, technical, and computing sections in which the largest number of the German specialists were employed (approximately 18 engineers and designers). This brigade was known to be attached to Zavod 96 for temporary work and it was directly responsible to the Project Institute No. 3, located in Moscow. This institute is a design and planning department of the Ministry for Chemical Industry in Moscow. The plant's archive, records and file rooms, and a special office where classified documents were kept, were among the other rooms located on this floor. These offices could be entered only under escort or with special permission from a responsible Soviet supervisor. Doors and windows of these rooms were protected with iron frames.

Point 2 Main Gate

This gate is primarily used for motor transport traffic. The gate wings were of solid wood frames, 2½ meters high, each three meters wide. During the day, the gate stood open. It was under guard 24 hours a day. During day time there were two plant guards on duty; their guard shifts were unknown to me.

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Point 2a Personnel Entrance and Pass Control Point

This personnel entrance was used by Soviet and German employees alike. It is an oblong, partly two story brick building, 10 x 5 meters, flat roof, probably wooden. The permanent installation passes were kept in this building and controlled by a number of attendants belonging to the plant police detachment. /For detailed description of this point see paragraphs 5 to 8 below./

Point 2b Visitors Pass Office

This is a small two-story barrack type stone building located to the right of the main gate (point 2). Visitors could enter the plant through this building. Several offices belonging to the personnel department were also housed in this building. Among them were an office where permanent installation passes were prepared and issued; pass pictures taken and processed; and a few typists' rooms.

Point 3 Chlorine Electrolysis Plant

This plant existed since the initial establishment of Zavod 96, in 1934 or 1935, exact date unknown. The equipment of this plant was old and of Soviet origin. It is a one-story, 8 meters high, brick construction, 80 x 35 meters. It has a flat reinforced concrete roof, with one framed skylight in the center. A chlorine laboratory, transformer station, as well as a few rooms for the technical supervisors, were located in the west wing of this building. The German chemists, KRASSEL and SPRINGEMANN, both still in the USSR, worked in this plant. This plant was enlarged and modernized with dismantled equipment brought from Bitterfeld. The above-mentioned two specialists assisted in the development of this plant and supervised the technological processes involving qualitative and economic aspects. The present production capacity is not known to me; however; since the Soviets did not utilize all Bitterfeld equipment at the time of the modernization, it is most possible that the productive capacity may be increased in the future. A number of horizontal storage tanks were located behind the building facing south. This plant worked 24 hours a day; 50 to 60 Soviet workers worked in each of the three daily shifts. Gas masks with special filters were worn by some of the workers at this plant.

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Point 4 Cyclohexanol (Hydrogenator) Plant

This plant was newly designed and constructed during the period 1947-1951 with the dismantled equipment brought from Leuna Werke. It is a single-story, 12 meters high, brick construction, 70 x 20 meters, with a flat roof. It contains an inside heavy equipment traveling crane. KROEGER and TROESTRUM were the German specialists engaged in the design and supervision of this project.

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Point 5 Adipic Acid Plant

This is a three-story, 18 meters high, brick construction, 50 x 30 meters. It has a reinforced concrete flat roof.

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The equipment utilized for this installation was brought from the Leuna Werke.

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. After the plant was completed by the Soviets, no Germans were engaged in any work at this plant.

Point 6 Cyclohexanone (Dehydrogenator) Plant (Ofenhaus)

This is a single-story, 18 meters high, brick construction, 60 x 25 meters. It has a flat saddle type roof with a center skylight. Attached to this building is a three-story high annex where administrative, technical offices and the plant laboratory were located. Preparatory work on this project began in the latter part of 1946.

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The plans and designs for this plant were based on records documented during the dismantling process at the Leuna Werke in 1946. Equipment brought from Leuna was utilized for the construction of this plant which was completed by Soviet engineers in 1949.

Point 7 Distilling Plant (Lactam)

This is a single-story open skeleton steel construction, 25 meters high, 40 x 15 meters, housing about eight distilling columns. Adjacent to the skeleton brick building was a construction of the same height, where such distilling machinery equipment as measuring instruments, pumps, separators, etc., were located. This plant was constructed with dismantled equipment brought from Leuna Werke.

Point 8 Storage Tanks for Lactam Basic Liquids

This is a 40 x 15 meter reinforced concrete basin, built about two meters above and one meter under the ground. It contains approximately 15 - 20 steel storage tanks. The tanks were in horizontal position. The entire equipment for this installation was brought from the Leuna Werke.

Point 9 Lactam Production Plant

This is a four-story, 35 meters high, brick construction, approximately 80 x 50 meters. The light reinforced concrete flat roof contained several skylights. This plant was equipped with several traveling cranes and

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elevators. The entire equipment for this plant was brought from the Leuna Werke. This building is fire and explosion proof. As the tallest building within the Zavod 96 area it contrasts conspicuously with the other installations of the plant and presents a definite landmark in this area. LOEWENBERG, STRIEGLER, LOETZSCH, and a number of other German specialists worked on the development of this project.

Point 10 Storage Tanks and Shed for Melting Installation

This is a single-story brick shed, 12 meters high, about 40 x 35 meters, with a reinforced concrete flat roof. The interior of this shed, equipped with heating pipes, pumping installations, and other pertinent melting apparatuses, can accommodate three rail tank cars at the same time. Approximately 10 horizontal storage tanks are located outside this shed.

Point 11 Distilling Plant

This an open frame steel construction, 12 meters high, 50 x 30 meters. The installation is old and its use is unknown to me.

Point 12 Workshop Shed Hall

This is single-story shed type brick construction, 6 meters high, 90 x 20 meters. It has an ordinary flat wooden roof. This hall contains all of the plant's mechanical repair and maintenance workshops. I have no details of the interior subdivision of this construction.

Point 13 Ammonium Sulphate Plant

This is a three-story, 18 meters high, brick construction, 70 x 30 meters, with a saddle type reinforced concrete roof. It is equipped with overhead travelling cranes and elevators. The entire equipment for this plant was brought from Leuna Werke. KROEGER, TROESTRUM, myself, and others worked on the development of this plant.

Point 14 Igelite (Plastics) Plant

This is a partly reconstructed old building. It is a three story, 20 meters high, brick construction, 120 x 30 meters, with a flat roof, construction material unknown. The entire equipment for this plant was brought from Bitterfeld.

Point 15 Main Laboratory

This is a two-story, 10 meters high, brick building, 75 x 30 meters, with a tar-board-covered flat roof. This building contains all of the plant's laboratories among which were the Lactam research and experimental laboratories established for the deported German chemists. LOEWENBERG, MEIER, STRIEGLER, and BERNDT were conducting research on Lactam processes in this building.

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Point 16 Oil Cracking Plant

This is a three-story, 20 -25 meters high, brick construction, partly with steel skeleton frames, 100 x 60 meters. This plant existed prior to the arrival of the German specialists. GERICKE acted as consultant for this project.

Point 17 Linde Refrigerator Plant

This is a two-story, 12 meters high, brick building, 50 x 70 meters, with a low saddle roof, construction material unknown. Administrative offices, laboratory, and rooms for mechanical personnel are located in this building. This construction was old and of Soviet origin.

Point 18 Methylene Chloride Plant

This is a three-story, 18 meters high, old brick building, 50 x 40 meters. Adjoining this horse-shoe shaped building are open steel skeletons for distilling columns and other machinery. This plant was partly equipped with machinery brought from Bitterfeld. About eight horizontal storage tanks are located outside of the building. HENNIG acted as consultant for this project.

Point 19 Production Plant

This building is located outside the Zavod 96 area and belongs to the chemical plant Oka. It is a two- and partly three-story, 15 meters high, brick building, 80 x 30 meters. I have no information regarding this plant other than it was surrounded by a fence and guarded.

Point 20 Messhall and Kitchen

Three-story, 18 meters high, brick building, 60 x 25 meters. It is used as a messhall for the plant's technical personnel and workmen.

Point 21 Plant Hotel and Restaurant

Four-story, 25 meters high, brick building, 60 x 40 meters. Ground floor contains a shopping center and canteen; dining rooms and kitchen are located on the 2nd floor; 3rd and 4th floors contain hotel and club rooms and a library. These facilities are primarily established for housing personnel attached to the zavod on temporary assignments; reception and accommodation of high ranking visitors from ministries and other zavods; and as club and messing facilities for the plant's higher officials. The German specialists utilized the restaurant during the lunch periods.

Point 22 Administration Office for the Plant Facilities

Single-story, 5-6 meters high, barrack type brick building, 40 x 10 meters, with ordinary wooden roof.

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Point 23 Central Measurement and Operations Control Department

This is a two-story, 12 meters high, brick building, 30 x 12 meters. It contains testing offices for analysis, measurement, and evaluation of processes and new developments.

Point 24 East Gate - Rail Traffic Control

Point 25 West Gate - Rail Traffic Control

Point 26 Waste Water and Filter Basins

Point 27 Former Site of German PW Camp

As of 1949, Soviet male forced labor camp. Many worked as laborers at the plant.

Point 28 Restricted Area (Approximate location).

This is a guarded barbed wire enclosure, which could be entered only with special passes. I have no information as to the nature and purpose of this compound.

Point 29 Steam and Power Plant (Approximate Location).

Source of steam and power for Zavod 96 and Oka plants.

SECURITY MEASURES

Description of Installation Pass

5. [redacted] 50X1-HUM One was exclusively used for admission to the three upper floors of the plant's administration building (point 1); the other was required for entrance into the chemical plant area. I have drawn a more detailed sketch of the personnel entrance and exit (point 2a) /see page 16/. I have also described both installation passes in detail /pages 14 and 15/. Persons desiring to visit the administrative offices located on the ground floor (see description of point 1) were not required to present any sort of entrance passes.

6. To my knowledge, both Soviet and German employees working in the administrative building carried an identical type of pass, which they were allowed to retain on their person at all times. The largest group of the German specialists, approximately 18 engineers and designers, [redacted] 50X1-HUM However, permanent passes for entry into the plant area were also available to us. These were permanently kept for our use in the personnel entrance building (point 2a). The administration building pass did not contain any special markings other than those described /page 15/. Installation guards were always on duty at the stair landing leading to the three top floors, controlling all personnel entering this part of the building.

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7. The permanent passes for entry into the main plant were always kept after working hours in numbered box-type drawers located in special booths of the personnel exit and entrance building [see description on page 16]. These passes were issued only after the employee's deposit box number and name were given to the booth attendant. During lunch hours and every time an employee had to leave the plant, passes had to be deposited at the exit booth. This permanent type of pass was also identical for the Soviets and Germans. However, in addition to the regular personal identification data, this pass contained a number of stamps and markings placed in the lower part of the left page [see page 14]. These special markings were stamped in various colors, primarily green, blue, and red. The exact designation or meaning of these special markings were apparently known to specific personnel department officials, guards, and to the pass holder himself. Presumably, these markings denoted various degrees of entrance and/or exit privileges allowed to certain types of employees, i.e., some were not subject to searches and periodic spot-checks at the gate and personnel entrance; others could enter the plant at any time of the day and night; certain employees were authorized to carry in and out of the plant working papers, drawings, and other documents; and on the other hand, many of the workers who can be classified as laborers, service and cleaning personnel, were not generally permitted to enter various restricted areas and sensitive buildings within the plant. Strangely enough, we German engineers and designers who worked in the administrative building were permitted to carry in and out of the plant our working materials involving the projects assigned to us for development. We were also not subjected to the periodic searches and spot-checks.

8. To my knowledge, both passes described above were valid for no other purpose than identification for entry into the plant area and administrative building. I did not observe the existence of any type of identification tags worn by Soviet or German employees during or off duty hours. During the first year of our stay in the Dzerzhinsk area we were in possession of a temporary residence permit known to us as Pasport Dlya Inostranykh Rabochykh (Residence Permit for Foreign Workers). This temporary document was withdrawn from us in the middle of 1947, after an incident involving two of our deported compatriots, Dr. MEIER and Dr. STRIEGLER. Both undertook a trip to Moscow on their own without consulting the plant administration.

Pass-Control System and Visitors' Passes

9. The responsibility for issuance and control of passes rested with the personnel department, deputy director KAMENCHEV in charge. To my knowledge, KAMENCHEV was also responsible for the plant's security system and the plant police detachment. Permanent passes were prepared and issued in offices located in a small building (point 2b) near the main gate. There, questionnaires and applications had to be filled out and submitted to Soviet attendants who were also charged with the preparation of passport type pictures. As far as I can remember, pass pictures for Soviet employees were prepared in three copies (for the Germans, more copies may have been printed). As standard procedure, one picture was affixed to the pass; one attached to the questionnaire or application; and the third forwarded to the personnel department for inclusion with

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the individual's personnel jacket. The validity period for the permanent passes was unknown to me. However, the passes were renewed twice during our stay in this area. The only apparent difference was in the colors of the special markings described above.

10. The issuance of visitors' passes was also controlled by attendants at this building. The exact type of visitor's pass was unknown to me; however, the admission of visitors to the main plant area required coordination between the controlling attendant and the various offices and/or persons to be visited. Visitors were not allowed to enter the plant area without a Soviet escort.

11. The entrance into the plant area was controlled at point 2a. It was a known fact that newly employed Soviets were obliged to deposit their regular Soviet passports with the personnel department, which in turn issued them a temporary worker's identification valid only for the area of their employment. For trips involving longer distances or leave travel, the individual's passport was temporarily returned to him. Although I had a chance to see the worker's residence pass, I am unable to give a description of it, since at that time, I did not attach any importance to the existence of such type of pass.

Loss of Pass

12. The loss of a pass was dreaded by all Soviet employees. Persons reporting the loss of a permanent pass, which could occur only within the confines of the plant area, were generally detained, interrogated, and eventually turned over to the plant's security and disciplinary organs. Monetary fines and/or imprisonment ranging from one to four weeks was the punishment imposed by the plant administration for this negligence. In other cases, probably considered more serious, individuals would be turned over to state security organs.

Guards

13. The guarding of the entire plant area was divided between two separate guard detachments—the plant police and MGB. Both were responsible to separate commands. The plant police detachment, approximately 450 strong, was responsible to the personnel department chief, KAMENCHEV, and was primarily engaged in guarding the entire inner plant area, gates, personnel entrance, and the administration buildings. Their uniform was dark-blue and bore no special insignia. They were armed with rifles and side arms. A large number of female guards was among the plant police detachment. The ages for both male and female guards ranged between 20 and 50. There were approximately 150 guards in each duty shift posted at all points within the plant. Each duty contingent worked on a 12-hour shift schedule. The plant police were poorly paid (I believe from 300 to 500 rubles per month). The male guards frequently took advantage of their female counterparts by assigning additional duties to them. However, some of the females were able to win for themselves various privileges. Considering the poor pay and harsh duties, especially during winter months, the female guards could be induced by bribes. Corruption in various degrees and levels is normal with the Soviets; the morals of the plant guards were not on a very high level. A bachelor colleague of mine maintained a friendship with one of the plant's female guards and from conversations with this person I learned many details of their daily living conditions and standards.

14. The MGB detachment was a regular military unit. It consisted of 130 to 150 soliders, who wore gray-brown uniforms with blue caps. They were armed with sub-machine guns. To my knowledge, this detachment was responsible to the MVD or MGB headquarters located in the city of Dzerzhinsk. It appeared that all chemical plants in the Dzerzhinsk area were considered as military objectives and therefore guarded by similar MGB units. At Zavod 96, this military unit primarily guarded the outer perimeter of the plant, manning walking posts around the fences and on the watchtowers supporting the fence at numerous points. The exact division of their duty shifts were unknown to me. It appeared that during summer months the guard shift consisted of an eight-hour stretch and during the winter months, from two to four hours each post.

Physical Security

15. The plant is surrounded by a double fence system—an outer, barbed wire fence, two meters high; and a solid board fence, 2 ½ — 3 meters high, topped along its entire length with strips of barbed wire. Both fences are separated by a security zone, about 4-5 meters wide. This security strip runs along the entire perimeter of the plant and serves as path for the walking guard patrols. A system of watchtowers, each 8 to 10 meters high, spaced at regular 200- or 300-meter intervals, further supports the fence system. A number of flood-lights are installed at many points within the plant and on the watchtowers. I do not know whether an automatic alarm system was in existence or whether watchdogs were kept at the plant. The majority of the lower floor windows of the administration building were protected with iron frames. Barred windows could be seen at other buildings, especially those of the main laboratory (point 15). A few installations within the plant were protected by barbed wire. These points could be entered only if the appropriate markings on the pass entitled the holder to do so. I have no concrete information regarding these highly restricted areas.

Periodic Searches of Employees

16. Periodic searches of employees entering and leaving the plant were conducted at the personnel entrance and gates. The guards searched primarily for matches, cigarettes, and other combustibles. It was strictly forbidden to smoke within the plant area. Some of the higher plant officials and those persons having appropriate markings on their passes were excluded from the regularly conducted searches.

Classification, Identification, and Protection of Working Materials

17. To my knowledge, all working materials at the plant were considered classified. Classification stamps could be observed on drawings, reports, and other written matter on file in the archive and records room of the administration building. I observed the Russian word Sekretno, meaning secret, on materials on file. This classification was stamped with red ink. The removal of working materials from the plant area was generally prohibited; however, as already mentioned above, some of the Soviets, by virture of the special markings on their passes were permitted to handle materials outside of the plant. Many of the higher officials and engineers frequently worked late hours, at times as late as after midnight.

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Plans and drawings, as far as I knew, carried the designation of the work section and a code number. The materials were signed or identified by individuals concerned on a square field provided for this purpose in the lower right corner of the document. The work was generally identified by a number of Soviets and by those Germans who were engaged on the particular project. The illustration below will protray the procedure followed by the Soviets at our brigade:

Work Section		
Chief Eng.of the Project		
Chief of the Brigade	Vilson	
Senior Technologist	Kuznetsov	
Senior Engineer/Mechanic	Levin	
Engineer/Mechanic	Valkov	
Draftsman	Valkova	
etc. (if required)		
Concurred by:		

Space for as many signatures of German specialists involved on any particular project.

The work section and name columns were in regular print followed by a hand signature of each responsible Soviet on the project. 50X1-HUM

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Civil Defense Preparations

20. During my stay in the Dzerzhinsk area I did not notice any preparations of active or passive defense measures against possible air-raids. I believe that during World War II only reconnaissance planes could have occasionally penetrated as far inland as the Gorkiy and Dzerzhinsk areas, and therefore I presume that the Soviets at that time did not make any extensive preparations against bombings. The Dzerzhinsk houses have ordinary basements and many of the wooden houses in this area contain no basements or cellars at all. I did not observe any indication that the available basements were being prepared as air-raid shelters, nor did I notice any air-raid drills, practice alerts, etc. I did not observe any defense preparations at Zavod 96 or in the vicinity. I know nothing of the existence of civil defense organizations in the USSR. Public announcements were disseminated by means of loud-speakers installed in city squares and street corners. Apartments in the Dzerzhinsk area are equipped with wired loud-speaker outlets. I have no further concrete information relative to civil defense preparations in the Soviet Union.

INFLUENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

21. In my opinion, most of the high positions are held by members of the party. To cite only a few known to me, I would include the plant director, KAGANOVICH; chief of the manpower control, FROMICHEV; personnel director, KAMENCHEV; chief design engineer, YONISHEV; and a number of other chiefs and supervisors. KAGANOVICH was never seen alone. During his visits to the plant, at meetings, and at sport events in town he was always escorted or followed by a number of the plant's party functionaries and officials. The Germans often remarked, "Here comes the director and his shadows." Undoubtedly, party members and party functionaries of the plant exercised considerable control over personnel, policies, and work performance at various levels. Bulletin boards displayed at various major workshops and installations carried such information as fulfillment of norms by individuals and whole sections, statistics of production outputs, etc. A great deal was allotted to the praise and excellence of Stakhanovites. All these bulletins and memos were signed first by the shop's party functionary and then came the

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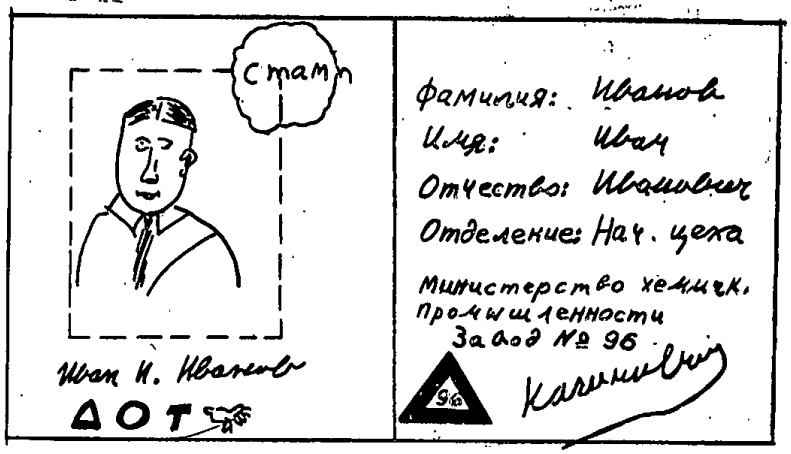
signature of the technical manager or the trade-union representative. I had the impression that the party's influence at the plant was continuously fostered and stimulated by the party officials and probably by directives from higher headquarters.

SAMPLE OF PERMANENT PASS FOR ENTRY INTO THE PLANT AREA, ZAVOD 96



Description and Translation:

Left Page : Identity Photo
Signature of Holder
Stamps and Markings of Unknown Meaning.

Right Page:
Last Name: IVANOV
First Name: IVAN
Patronym : Ivanovich
Section : Section Chief

Ministry for Chemical Industry Zavod No.96

Triangular stamp with Zavod number

Signature of Personnel Officer

This pass was medium weight, dark violet-colored cardboard, approximately 7 cm. wide, 13 cm. in length. The inside pages of the pass are white. The back cover is of a cotton type material, with a very smooth surface, similar to that used for book covers. The pass folded in the middle. The colors of the special markings in the lower side of the left page varied in shades. The exact designation of these markings is unknown to me. The required personal information was in print—the identification data entered by hand in black ink. The stamps were in black ink. This pass was at all times kept in the deposit booths of the plant's personnel entrance, (point 2a in the [redacted] sketch).

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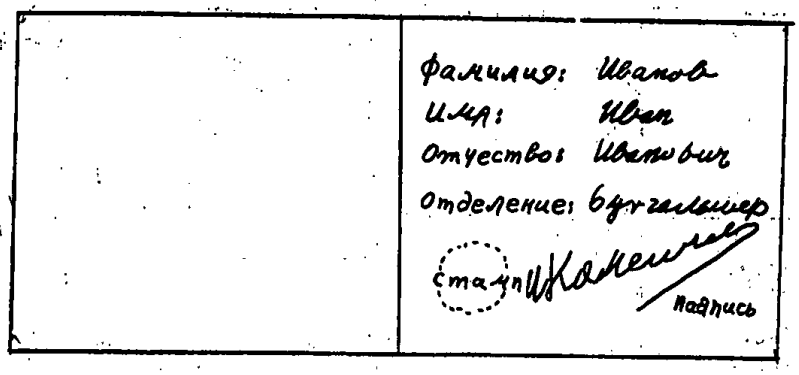
SAMPLE OF PERMANENT PASS FOR ENTRY TO THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



Translation and Brief Description:

Left side: Unmarked

Right side:

Last Name	: IVANOV
First Name	: Ivan
Patronym	: Ivanovich
Section	: Bookkeeping
Stamp	Signature of Personnel Officer

This pass was a grayish blue, middle-weight cardboard, folded in the middle, approximately 5 cm. wide, 13 cm. in length when in open position. The inside pages of the pass are white. The back cover texture resembles material generally used for book covers. The identification data was entered by hand in black ink. The stamp was also in black ink. I do not remember if the stamp on this pass carried the identification number of the plant. There were no other markings on the pass than those shown on the above drawing.

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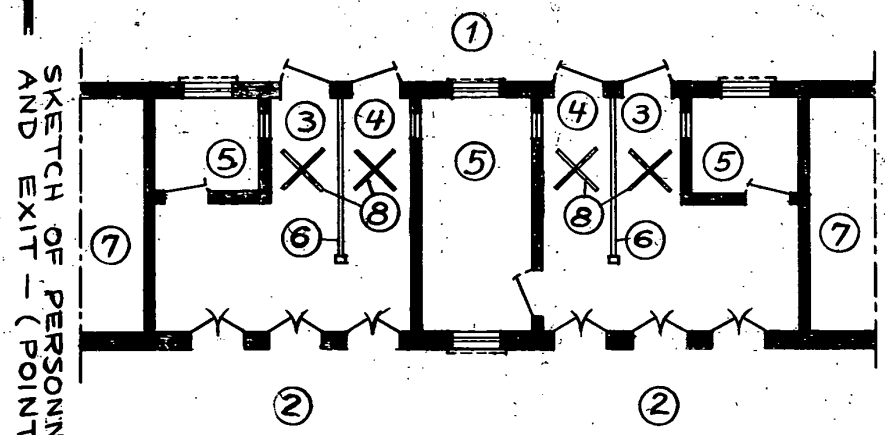
SKETCH OF PERSONNEL ENTRANCE AND EXIT - (POINT 2a)



Translation

1. Open square in front of entrance
2. Yard inside the plant
3. Entrance guards
4. Exit guards
5. Booths where passes were kept
6. Wooden barrier
7. Guard rooms
8. Turnstiles, in and out

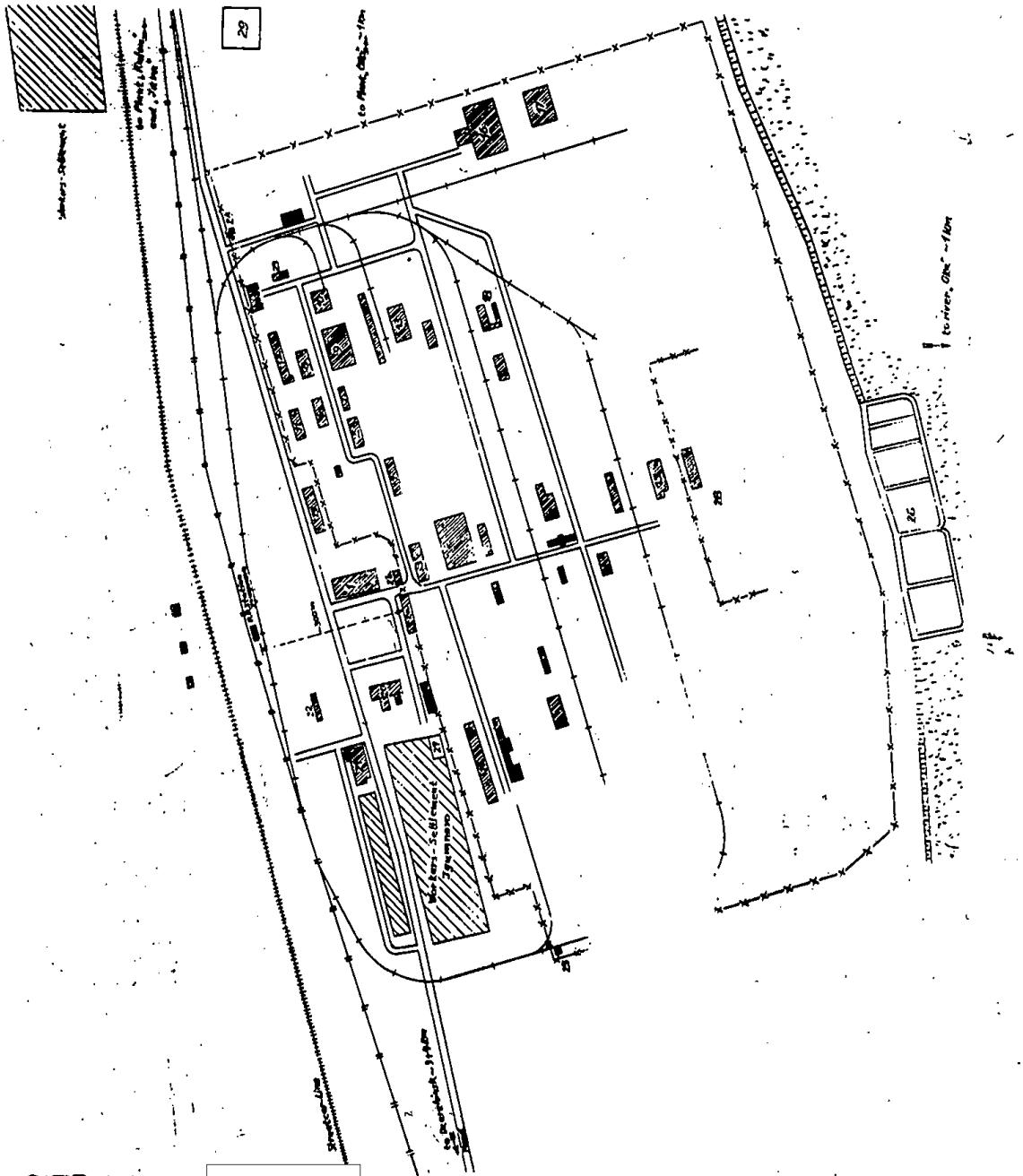
50X1

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]



SITE LAYOUT [redacted] (SKETCH) OF ZAVOD NO. 96, IGUMNOVO 50X1-HUM

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